LIONTRUST INVESTMENT FUNDS I

Annual Report & Financial Statements

For the period:
1 January 2022
to
31 December 2022

LIONTRUST FUND PARTNERS LLP

LIONTRUST

Contents

Management and Administration*	1
Statement of the Authorised Corporate Director's ("ACD") Responsibilities	5
Report of the ACD to the Shareholders*	5
Statement of the Depositary's Responsibilities and Report of the Depositary	8
Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders	9
Notes applicable to the financial statements of all Sub-funds	13
Liontrust China Fund*	16
Liontrust Global Alpha Fund*	46
Liontrust Global Dividend Fund*	76
Liontrust Global Innovation Fund*	111
Liontrust Income Fund*	145
Liontrust India Fund*	179
Liontrust Latin America Fund*	206
Liontrust Russia Fund*	233
Liontrust US Opportunities Fund*	260
Securities Financing Transactions (unaudited)	291
Additional information (unaudited)	301

* Collectively these comprise the Authorised Corporate Director's Report (herein referred to as the ACD's Report) along with the Investment objective and policy, Investment review, Portfolio Statement and Material portfolio changes of each Sub-fund.

Management and Administration

Management and Administration

The Authorised Corporate Director ("ACD") of Liontrust Investment Funds I (the "Company") is:

Liontrust Fund Partners LLP

The registered office of the ACD and the Company is 2 Savoy Court, London, WC2R 0EZ.

The ACD is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") and is a member of the Investment Association. The ultimate holding company of the ACD is Liontrust Asset Management PLC ("LAM", "Liontrust" or the "Group") which is incorporated in England.

Depositary

The Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited
160 Queen Victoria Street
London EC4V 4LA

Authorised by Prudential Regulation Authority ("PRA") and regulated by the FCA and the PRA.

Independent Auditor

KPMG LLP
11th Floor
15 Canada Square
Canary Wharf
London
E14 5GL

Administrator and Registrar

The Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited
160 Queen Victoria Street
London
EC4V 4LA

Authorised by PRA and regulated by the FCA and the PRA.

Management and Administration (continued)

Company Information

The Company is an investment company with variable capital under regulation 12 of the Open-Ended Investment Company Regulations 2001, incorporated in England and Wales under registered number IC 114 and authorised by the Financial Conduct Authority on 3 July 2001. At the year end the Company held nine Sub-funds, Liontrust China Fund, Liontrust Global Alpha Fund, Liontrust Global Innovation Fund, Liontrust Global Dividend Fund, Liontrust Income Fund, Liontrust India Fund, Liontrust Latin America Fund, Liontrust Russia Fund and Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (the "Sub-funds").

Liontrust UK Opportunities Fund and Liontrust UK Mid Cap Fund closed on 2 December 2020 following their merger with Liontrust UK Growth Fund. Liontrust European Opportunities Fund closed on 25 June 2021 following a merger with Liontrust European Growth Fund. The Liontrust Japan Opportunities Fund closed on 8 November 2021 following its merger with Liontrust Japan Equity Fund. The Liontrust US Income Fund closed on 8 October 2021 following its merger with Liontrust Global Dividend Fund. The Sub-funds were terminated on 27 May 2022.

The Company is a UCITS scheme which complies with the FCA's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook ("COLL") and is structured as an umbrella company so that different Sub-funds may be established from time to time by the ACD with the approval of the FCA and the agreement of the Depositary.

The assets of each Sub-fund will be treated as separate from those of every other Sub-fund and will be invested in accordance with the investment objective and investment policy applicable to that Sub-fund. Each share class has the same rights on a winding up of the Company. Investment of the assets of each of the Sub-funds must comply with the FCA's COLL and the investment objective and policy of the relevant Sub-fund.

Remuneration policy

Following the implementation of UCITS V in the UK on 18 March 2016, all authorised UCITS Managers are required to comply with the UCITS V Remuneration Code from the start of their next accounting year. Under the UCITS V Directive (2014/91/EU), the ACD is required to disclose information relating to the remuneration paid to its staff for the financial year.

The table below provides an overview of the following for the year ended 31 March 2022:

- Aggregate total remuneration paid by the ACD to its staff (employees and members)
- Aggregate total remuneration paid by the ACD to all relevant UCITS code staff

	Headcount	Total Remuneration (£'000)
ACD UK Staff[1]	83	18,744
of which		
Fixed remuneration	83	8,116
Variable remuneration	83	10,628
UCITS Remuneration Code Staff[1, 2]	13	7,121
of which		
Senior Management	2	267
Other control functions:		
Other code staff/risk takers	11	6,854

[1] The ACD's UK staff costs have been incurred by another Group entity and allocated to the ACD. The most appropriate measure of staff costs are those staff who are members of Liontrust Investment Partners LLP or Group staff who are employed by LAM but have their costs apportioned to the LLP. The information has been disclosed on an annualised basis.

[2] UCITS Aggregate Remuneration Code Staff applies only in respect of the provision of services to UCITS funds rather than their total remuneration in the year. For senior management and control function staff, remuneration is apportioned on the basis of assets under management for UCITS funds versus the total Group assets under management. For portfolio management staff remuneration is apportioned directly to the Sub-funds.

Management and Administration (continued)

Remuneration policy (continued)

Remuneration is made up of fixed pay (i.e. salary and benefits such as pension contributions) and variable pay (annual performance based or linked directly to investment management revenues). Annual incentives are designed to reward performance in line with the business strategy, objectives, values and long term interests of the ACD and LAM PLC Group. The annual incentive earned by an individual is dependent on the achievement of financial and non-financial objectives, including adherence to effective risk management practices. The ACD provides long-term incentives which are designed to link reward with long-term success and recognise the responsibility participants have in driving future success and delivering value. Long-term incentive awards are conditional on the satisfaction of corporate performance measures. The structure of remuneration packages is such that the fixed element is sufficiently large to enable a flexible incentive policy to be operated.

Staff are eligible for an annual incentive based on their individual performance, and depending on their role, the performance of their business unit and/or the group. These incentives are managed within a strict risk framework, and the Directors of LAM retain ultimate discretion to reduce annual incentive outcomes where appropriate.

The ACD actively manages risks associated with delivering and measuring performance. All our activities are carefully managed within our risk appetite, and individual incentive outcomes are reviewed and may be reduced in light of any associated risk management issues.

The Liontrust Group operates a Remuneration Committee (the "Committee"). The Committee reports to the Board. The Committee reviews risk and compliance issues in relation to the vesting of deferred awards for all employees and members. Compliance is monitored throughout the vesting period by the Committee.

These remuneration policies apply also to other entities in the Liontrust Group to which investment management of the Company has been delegated, and those delegates are subject to contractual arrangements to ensure that policies which are regarded as equivalent are applied.

The Board adopts, and reviews annually, the general principles of the applicable remuneration policies, and the implementation of the remuneration policies is, at least annually, subject to central and independent internal review by the Committee for compliance with policies and procedures.

Scope of the policy

By entity

The ACD is subject to the requirements of the UCITS Remuneration Code as set out in SYSC 19E of the FCA Handbook (the "Code").

The Committee has determined that it is appropriate for it to disapply the rules on retention (SYSC 19E.2.18R), deferral (SYSC 19E.2.20R) and performance adjustment (SYSC 19E.2.22R) of the Code, in view of the size, internal organisation and the nature, scope and complexity of activities of the ACD.

However, the ACD chooses to comply with certain of the above 'payout process rules' on a voluntary basis.

By individual

The requirements of the Code are applicable to the remuneration arrangements of individuals who fall within the definition of Code Staff under the Code and this policy sets out the basis on which the rules contained within the Code will be applied to Code Staff. The Committee itself sets the remuneration and has oversight of remuneration arrangements for all other Code Staff together with such other senior employees as the Committee may determine from time to time.

The Committee also reviews the remuneration arrangements of other employees and the operation of the incentive plans to ensure that remuneration arrangements have regard to pay and employment conditions. However, decisions on individual remuneration arrangements are made by management in the area, with oversight by the Human Resources Director.

No hedging or other mitigation arrangements may be entered into by employees as that would undermine risk alignment effects.

Management and Administration (continued)

Approach to the remuneration

The Committee seeks to balance the components of remuneration, namely:

- Base salary,
- Benefits and allowances,
- Annual bonus (both paid immediately in cash and deferrals) and
- Longer-term incentives

In order to ensure proper alignment of the interests with shareholders and investors in the Sub-funds within a framework which discourages excessive risk-taking and ensures that the policy is in line with the business strategy, objectives, values and interests of Liontrust, the Sub-funds and their investors.

The Committee has regard to the LAM Risk Appetite statement and the investment objectives of the Sub-funds (as outlined in the Prospectus) in its determination of the appropriate risk/reward balance.

Securities Financing Transactions Regulation

The Securities Financing Transactions Regulation, as published by the European Securities and Markets Authority, aims to improve the transparency of the securities financing markets. Disclosures regarding exposure to Securities Financing Transactions (SFTs) or total return swaps are required on all reports & accounts published after 13 January 2017. See pages 291 - 300 for disclosures at 31 December 2022.

Assessment of Value

The regulator - the FCA - has asked every asset manager to assess the value of the funds they run. Assessing value goes beyond performance and costs and encompasses a minimum of seven criteria mandated by the FCA. The assessment of value of the Sub-funds and the other UK-domiciled funds managed by Liontrust will be conducted as at 31 August each year. The assessment of value report can be viewed on the Liontrust website www.liontrust.co.uk/learning/assessment-of-value.

Changes to the Company

The following change took effect during the year to 31 December 2022:

- The following Sub-funds terminated on 27 May 2022 and therefore are not included in this report:
  - Liontrust European Opportunities Fund
  - Liontrust Japan Opportunities Fund
  - Liontrust UK Mid Cap Fund
  - Liontrust UK Opportunities Fund
  - Liontrust US Income Fund

Significant Events after the year end

The Liontrust Global Equity team became part of the Liontrust Global Fundamental team on 8 February 2023. It was announced at the same time that Robin Geffen, Head of the Global Equity team, will be leaving Liontrust in due course.

Holdings in Other Funds of the Company

As at 31 December 2022, there were no shares in any Sub-fund held by other Sub-funds of the Company.

Management and Administration (continued)

Statement of the Authorised Corporate Director's Responsibilities

The Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook published by the FCA, ("the COLL Rules") require the Authorised Corporate Director ("ACD") to prepare financial statements for each annual accounting period which give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company and of the net revenue/expense and net capital gains or losses on the property of the Company for the year.

In preparing the financial statements the ACD is responsible for:

- selecting suitable accounting policies and then applying them consistently;
- making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- following UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland;
- complying with the disclosure requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice for UK Authorised Funds issued by the Investment Management Association in May 2014;
- keeping proper accounting records which enable it to demonstrate that the financial statements as prepared comply with the above requirements;
- assessing the Company and its Sub-funds' ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern;
- using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or its Sub-funds or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so;
- such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and irregularities.

The ACD is responsible for the management of the Company in accordance with its Instrument of Incorporation, the Prospectus and the COLL Rules.

The ACD is responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Report of the ACD to the Shareholders

The ACD, as sole director, presents its report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the year from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022.

The Company is a UCITS scheme which complies with the FCA's Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook. The shareholders are not liable for the debts of the Company.

The investment objectives and policies of each Sub-fund of the Company are covered in the section for each Sub-fund. The names and addresses of the ACD, the Depositary and the Auditor are detailed on page 1.

In the future there may be other Sub-funds of the Company.

The ACD is of the opinion that it is appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements as the assets of the Sub-funds consist predominantly of securities that are readily realisable and, accordingly, the Sub-funds have adequate financial resources to continue in operational existence for at least 12 months.

Management and Administration (continued)

Liontrust Asset Management PLC

Liontrust Asset Management PLC (Company) is a specialist fund management company with £32.6 billion in assets under management (AUM) as at 31 December 2022 and that takes pride in having a distinct culture and approach to managing money. What makes Liontrust distinct?

- The Company launched in 1995 and was listed on the London Stock Exchange in 1999.
- We are an independent business with no corporate parent, our head office is on the Strand in London and we have offices in Edinburgh and Luxembourg.
- We believe in the benefits of active fund management over the long-term and all our fund managers are truly active.
- We focus only on those areas of investment in which we have particular expertise. As of 8 February 2023, we have seven fund management teams investing in Global equities, Global Fixed Income, Sustainable Investment and Multi-Asset portfolios and funds.
- Our fund managers are independent thinkers and have the courage of their convictions in making investment decisions.
- Our fund managers have the freedom to manage their portfolios according to their own investment processes and market views without being distracted by other day-to-day aspects of running a fund management company.
- Each fund management team applies distinct and rigorous investment processes to the management of funds and portfolios that ensure the way we manage money is predictable and repeatable.
- Staying true to their documented investment processes helps to create an in-built risk control for our fund managers, especially in more challenging environments, by preventing them from investing in companies and funds for the wrong reasons.
- We aim to treat investors, clients, members, employees, suppliers and other stakeholders fairly and with respect. We are committed to the Principles of Treating Customers Fairly (TCF) and they are central to how we conduct business across all our functions.

Liontrust Asset Management PLC is the parent company of Liontrust Investment Partners LLP, Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and Liontrust Portfolio Management Limited which are authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority. Liontrust Asset Management PLC is also the parent company of Liontrust International (Luxembourg) S.A. which is regulated by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier in Luxembourg. All members of the Liontrust Group sell only Liontrust Group products.

Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the sanctions imposed on Russia as a result and retaliatory action taken by Russia against foreign investors has caused significant volatility in certain financial markets, currency markets and commodities markets worldwide. Economic sanctions and the fallout from the conflict will likely impact companies worldwide operating in a wide variety of sectors, including energy, financial services and defence, amongst others. As a result, the performance of the Sub-funds may also be negatively impacted even if they have no direct exposure to the regions involved in the conflict.

Liontrust suspended dealing in the Liontrust Russia Fund on 28 February 2022, this means investors are not able to make purchases or redemptions in the Sub-fund until further notice. It was decided that suspending dealing was in the best interests of all investors given the exceptional circumstances in terms of the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the sanctions imposed on and by Russia as a result. At the moment, Liontrust is unable to say how long the Sub-fund will be suspended for. Liontrust is keeping the suspension under continual review and we will ensure the suspension only continues for as long as it is justified to meet the interests of all investors.

Management and Administration (continued)

Member's Statement

In accordance with COLL 4.5.8BR, we hereby certify the Annual Report and the Financial Statements were approved by the management committee of members of the ACD and authorised for issue on 27 April 2023.

Antony Morrison

Member

27 April 2023

Statement of the Depositary's Responsibilities and Report of the Depositary

To the Shareholders of Liontrust Investment Funds I ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2022.

The Depositary must ensure that the Company is managed in accordance with the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook, the Open-Ended Investment Companies Regulations 2001 (SI 2001/1228) (the OEIC Regulations), as amended, the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended, (together "the Regulations"), the Company's Instrument of Incorporation and Prospectus (together "the Scheme documents") as detailed below.

The Depositary must in the context of its role act honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and in the interests of the Company and its investors.

The Depositary is responsible for the safekeeping of all custodial assets and maintaining a record of all other assets of the Company in accordance with the Regulations.

The Depositary must ensure that:

- the Company's cash flows are properly monitored and that cash of the Company is booked into the cash accounts in accordance with the Regulations;
- the sale, issue, repurchase and cancellation of shares are carried out in accordance with the Regulations;
- the value of shares in the Company is calculated in accordance with the Regulations;
- any consideration relating to transactions in the Company's assets is remitted to the Company within the usual time limits;
- the Company's income is applied in accordance with the Regulations; and
- the instructions of the Authorised Corporate Director ("the ACD") are carried out (unless they conflict with the Regulations).

The Depositary also has a duty to take reasonable care to ensure that the Company is managed in accordance with the Regulations and the Scheme documents in relation to the investment and borrowing powers applicable to the Company.

Having carried out such procedures as we consider necessary to discharge our responsibilities as Depositary of the Company, it is our opinion, based on the information available to us and the explanations provided, that in all material respects the Company, acting through the ACD:

(i) has carried out the issue, sale, redemption and cancellation, and calculation of the price of the Company's shares and the application of the Company's income in accordance with the Regulations and the Scheme documents of the Company, and

(ii) has observed the investment and borrowing powers and restrictions applicable to the Company.

For and on behalf of The Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited

27 April 2023

Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of Liontrust Investment Funds I (the "Company")

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the Statements of Total Return, the Statements of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders, the Balance Sheets, the Related Notes and Distribution Tables for the each of the Company's Sub-funds listed on the Contents page and the accounting polices set out on pages 13 to 15.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view, in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland, of the financial position of each of the Sub-funds as at 31 December 2022 and of the net revenue/net expense and the net capital gains/net capital losses on the property of each of the Sub-funds for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation, the Statement of Recommended Practice relating to Authorised Funds, and the COLL Rules.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the Company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard.

We have received all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit and we believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Material uncertainty related to going concern in respect of Liontrust Russia Fund

In respect of Liontrust Russia Fund, we draw attention to note 1(a) to the financial statements which indicates that the Sub-fund was suspended on 28 February 2022 due to the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the sanctions imposed on and by Russia as a result. Until the sanctions are lifted or a resolution to the ongoing conflict arises, it is not known whether trading will ever be able to recommence which may result in the closure of the fund. These events and conditions constitute a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the ability of Liontrust Russia Fund to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Going Concern

The ACD has prepared the financial statements of all the Company's Sub-funds other than the Non-Going Concern Sub-funds (the "Going Concern Sub-funds") on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the these Going Concern Sub-funds or to cease their operations, and as they have concluded that the Company and its Sub-fund's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over the Going Concern Sub-funds ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period") except for the Liontrust Russia Fund. As stated above, they have also concluded that a material uncertainty related to going concern exists for this Sub-fund.

In our evaluation of the ACD's conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the Company's business model and analysed how those risks might affect the Company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the ACD's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate
- in respect of all the Going Concern Sub-funds, except for the Liontrust Russia Fund, we have not identified, and concur with the

Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of Liontrust Investment Funds I (the "Company") (continued)

Report on the audit of the financial statements (continued)

Going Concern (continued)

ACD's assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company and these Sub-funds' ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the absence of reference to a material uncertainty in this auditor's report is not a guarantee that the Company will continue in operation.

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud ("fraud risks") we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of directors as to the Company's high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud, as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- Assessing the segregation of duties in place between the ACD, the Depositary, the Administrator and the Investment Manager; and
- Reading ACD board minutes.

As required by auditing standards, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries. On this audit we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition because the revenue is principally non-judgemental and based on publicly available information, with limited opportunity for manipulation. We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

We identified and selected a sample of journal entries made at the end of the reporting period and tested those substantively including all material post-closing entries. Based on the results of our risk assessment procedures and understanding of the process, including the segregation of duties between the Directors and the Administrator, no further high-risk journal entries or other adjustments were identified.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience and through discussion with the ACD and the Administrator (as required by auditing standards) and discussed with the Directors the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related authorised fund legislation maintained by the Financial Conduct Authority) and taxation legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Secondly, the Company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: money laundering, data protection and bribery and corruption legislation recognising the Company's activities. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the Directors and the Administrator and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore, if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of Liontrust Investment Funds I (the "Company") (continued)

Report on the audit of the financial statements (continued)

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect (continued)

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

Other information

The ACD is responsible for the other information presented in the Annual Report together with the financial statements. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except as explicitly stated below, any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the other information; and
- in our opinion the information given in the ACD's Report is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where under the COLL Rules we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- proper accounting records for the Company have not been kept; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records.

Authorised Corporate Director's responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 5, the ACD is responsible for: the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but does not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of Liontrust Investment Funds I (the "Company") (continued)

Report on the audit of the financial statements (continued)

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the Company's shareholders, as a body, in accordance with Rule 4.5.12 of the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook ('the COLL Rules') issued by the Financial Conduct Authority under the Open-Ended Investment Companies Regulations 2001. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's shareholders those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's shareholders, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Grant Archer

for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

KPMG LLP
St Vincent Plaza
319 St Vincent Street
Glasgow
G2 5AS

27 April 2023

Notes applicable to the financial statements of all Sub-funds

for the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Accounting Policies

a) Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice ("UK GAAP") and the Statement of Recommended Practice "Financial Statements of UK Authorised Funds" issued by the Investment Association in May 2014 (the "SORP") and updated in June 2017. In applying UK GAAP, the financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland' ("FRS 102").

For all Sub-funds apart from the Liontrust Russia Fund, the ACD has made an assessment of the Company and its Sub-funds' ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied it has the resources to continue in business for at least the next twelve months after the financial statements are signed and is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt on this assessment. This assessment considers liquidity, declines in global capital markets, known redemption levels, expense projections and key service provider's operational resilience.

The Liontrust Russia Fund suspended dealing on 28 February 2022 in the best interests of all shareholders given the closure of the Moscow stock exchange and the ban on foreign investors trading in local Russian securities that has prevented the Fund from trading normally in its underlying investments. The financial statements have been prepared to reflect the fair value of the Sub-fund investments as at 31 December 2022.

b) Valuation of investments

The valuation of the Sub-funds' listed investments is based on the bid-market prices, excluding any accrued interest in the case of debt securities, at close of business on the last day of the accounting year, in accordance with the provisions of the Prospectus. Unquoted securities are valued by the ACD on a fair value basis taking into account, where appropriate, latest dealing prices, valuations from reliable sources, financial performance and other relevant factors.

For Collective Investment Schemes (CIS) managed by other management groups, investments are valued at the bid price for dual priced funds and at the single price for single priced funds.
Due to the ongoing situation in Russia, the Liontrust Russia Fund does not have the ability to access the market or live market prices and as such an adjustment has been made to reflect the illiquidity of each position. Liontrust Russia Fund has applied an adjusted Finnerton Model to discount and value the portfolio at the current year end. These are estimated assumptions and will be under continual review by Liontrust.

c) Revenue

Dividends on quoted ordinary shares and preference shares are recognised when the securities are quoted ex-dividend. Where such securities are not quoted, dividends are recognised when they are declared.

Revenue from collective investment schemes is recognised when the investment is quoted ex-distribution. Accumulation of revenue relating to accumulated shares or units held in collective investment schemes is recognised as revenue and included in the amounts available for distribution. Equalisation received from distributions or accumulations is treated as capital by deducting from the cost of investments.

Revenue from securities lending is accounted for net of associated costs and is recognised on an accruals basis.

Interest on bank balances and deposits is recognised on an accruals basis.

All revenue is recognised at a gross amount that includes any withholding taxes but excludes any other taxes, such as attributable tax credits.

Notes applicable to the financial statements of all Sub-funds (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Accounting Policies (continued)

c) Revenue (continued)

US REIT dividend revenue is accounted for partly as revenue and partly as capital, depending on the underlying REIT distribution. All US REIT dividend revenue is recognised on an accruals basis and the allocation between income and capital is estimated when the security goes ex-dividend. US REITs issue information on the revenue/capital split of these dividends on an annual basis based on the calendar year. When this information is received, then the estimated allocation is adjusted accordingly.

Rebates of ACD fees are recognised on an accrual basis. These rebates are treated as revenue or capital based on the underlying fund's treatment of the ACD fees.

d) Expenses

Expenses are recognised on an accruals basis.

e) Allocation of income and expenses

The allocation of income and expenses to each share class is based on the proportion of the Sub-funds' assets attributable to each share class on the day the income is earned or the expense is incurred. The ACD's periodic charge is allocated at a fixed rate based on the net asset value (NAV) of the respective share class.

f) Taxation

Corporation tax is charged at 20% of the income liable to corporation tax, less expenses. Deferred tax is provided for at the rate at which taxation is likely to become payable in respect of all timing differences between the accounting and taxation treatment of items.

g) Exchange rates

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Sterling at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of the transaction. Investments and other assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Sterling at the exchange rates applicable at the end of the accounting period.

h) Financial instruments

Where appropriate, certain permitted financial instruments such as derivative contracts or forward exchange contracts are used for the purpose of efficient portfolio management. Where such financial instruments are used to protect or enhance revenue, the revenue and expenses derived there from are included in "Revenue" or "Expenses" in the Statement of Total Return. Where such financial instruments are used to protect or enhance capital, the returns derived there from are included in "Net capital gains/(losses) on investments" in the Statement of Total Return. Any positions in respect of such instruments open at the year end are reflected in the portfolio statement at their market value. Where positions generate total returns, such returns are apportioned between capital and revenue to properly reflect the nature of the transaction. The amounts held at futures clearing houses in respect of these financial instruments are included in the cash and bank balances and detailed in the Notes to the Financial Statements. Transaction costs associated with derivatives are charged to revenue when incurred. All forward contracts outstanding at financial reporting dates are marked to market. Some of the Sub-funds may enter into permitted transactions such as derivative contracts or forward currency transactions as outlined in the relevant Investment Objective and Policy of the Sub-funds.

Derivative financial instruments are initially recorded at transaction value on the date on which the derivative contract is entered into. All contracts outstanding at the financial reporting date are carried at a value provided by independent pricing providers.

Notes applicable to the financial statements of all Sub-funds (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

1.1 Distribution Policies

i) Basis of distribution

The net revenue available for distribution at the end of each distribution period will be paid as a dividend distribution. Should the expenses of a Sub-fund (including taxation) exceed the revenue of a Sub-fund, there will be no distribution and the shortfall will be set against the capital of a Sub-fund.

Any revenue attributable to accumulation shareholders is retained within a Sub-fund at the end of the distribution period and represents a reinvestment of income on behalf of the accumulation shareholders.

The ACD 's fees and expenses are charged against revenue in respect of all the Sub-fund s except for the Liontrust Global Dividend Fund and Liontrust Income Fund where the ACD's fees and expenses are charged against capital.

Equalisation on distribution from collective investment schemes is deducted from cost of investment and does not form part of each Sub-fund's distribution.

j) Stock dividends

The ordinary element of a stock dividend is recognised as revenue to the extent that its market value is equivalent to the market value of the underlying shares on the date the shares are quoted ex-dividend. Where an enhancement is offered, the amount by which the market value of the shares (on the date they are quoted ex-dividend) exceeds the cash value of the dividend will be taken to the capital of a Sub-fund. The ordinary element of the stock dividend is treated as revenue and forms part of the distribution.

k) Special dividends

Special dividends are reviewed on a case by case basis when determining if the dividend is to be treated as revenue or capital. Amounts recognised as revenue will form part of the distribution. The tax accounting treatment follows the treatment of the principal amount.

l) Functional currency

The base currency of the Company is Sterling and is taken to be the 'functional currency' of the Company.

Liontrust China Fund

Report for the year from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022

Investment Objective

The investment objective of Liontrust China Fund is to generate long term (five years or more) capital growth.

Investment Policy

The Sub-fund invests at least 80% in shares of Chinese companies. These are companies which, at the time of purchase, are incorporated, domiciled, listed or conduct significant business in China, Hong Kong or Taiwan.

The Sub-fund may also invest up to 20% in other companies outside of China, Hong Kong or Taiwan, as well as in other eligible asset classes.

Other eligible asset classes are collective investment schemes (which may include Liontrust managed funds), other transferable securities, cash or near cash, deposits and money market instruments.

Derivatives and forward transactions may be used by the ACD for efficient portfolio management.

It is the intention to be near-fully invested at all times, however, the Sub-fund has the facility to take tactical positions in cash or near cash, and to use efficient portfolio management, should the ACD feel it appropriate.

The portfolio will be managed to ensure that the Sub-fund is at all times eligible to qualify for, and to be included in, an Individual Savings Account.

Investment Strategy

The Sub-fund invests in a mix of companies that may provide growth opportunities, attractive valuations, or special situations. Special situations can exist where companies are out of favour, misunderstood or where management changes or takeovers are expected.

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Investment review

Sub-fund review

The Liontrust China Fund (C accumulation) returned -15.5% over the year, versus the IA China/Greater China sector average of -16.0% and -12.1% from the MSCI China Index (both comparator benchmarks)*.

The Chinese equity market faced a broad range of headwinds through much of 2022 before staging a sharp rally in the final months as a number of policies quickly became tailwinds. The key macro dynamics were the relentless rise in global interest rates in order to respond to high and rising inflation across the majority of economies. The rise in US interest rates in particular, along with the prevailing cautious economic outlook has also served to push the US dollar higher, which has in turn seen currency weakness across both Emerging and Developing markets, exacerbating the inflation and interest rate cycle. With global liquidity sharply tightening the outlook for growth also clearly deteriorated, with recessionary threats increasing in both the US and Europe.

After stabilising through the summer, Chinese equities resumed their downward trend in the third quarter and through October as the market digested a deterioration in covid data and fresh concerns following the 20th Party Congress. The MSCI China Index fell by more than 19% during October which took returns for the year to -33%. However, through November and December the market rallied back from the end of October abyss, rising by 25% in November and a further 4% in December. By the end of a volatile quarter, Chinese equities had gained 5% and outperformed both emerging and developed markets.

The catalyst for this reversal was a sharp turnaround in all areas that had been weighing on the market. China's reopening has proceeded earlier and more quickly than expected; there was an easing in property sector regulations alongside a rescue plan; at the Central Economic Work Conference in December there was an emphasis on boosting domestic demand and signals of an easing of regulation towards the private sector and internet platforms; and the statements following Biden and Xi's meeting suggested an easing of geopolitical tensions.

The Liontrust China Fund returned -15% during 2022, behind the MSCI China Index return of -12%. The sector dispersion mirrored that of much of the rest of the world, with energy and financials leading the way with positive returns, while technology generated was the biggest drag.

With the sharp rally in the final two months, Chinese equities ended the year just 2% behind the broader emerging markets. This outcome seemed unthinkable as the 20th Party Congress unfolded but China takes healthy momentum into next year. There will no doubt be bumps along the way as the Chinese economy reopens, as we have witnessed around the world, but the economic outlook for 2023 is now much brighter than was expected just a couple of month ago.

**Source: Financial Express as at 31.12.22, total return, net of fees, income reinvested. Please note that total return has been calculated at midday whereas the financial statements are at close of business.*

Ruth Chambers, assisted by Ewan Thompson

Fund Manager

January 2023

Any opinions expressed are those of the Fund Manager. They should not be viewed as a guarantee of a return from an investment in the Sub-fund. The content of the commentary should not be viewed as a recommendation to invest nor buy or sell any securities. The investments of the Sub-fund are subject to normal market fluctuations. Investments can go down as well as up. Investors' capital is at risk and they may get back less than they originally invested.

Past performance is not a guide to future performance. The value of an investment and the income generated from it can fall as well as rise and is not guaranteed. You may get back less than you originally invested.

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Material portfolio changes by value

Purchases	Sales
Postal Savings Bank of China	Xinyi Solar
CSPC Pharmaceutical	Airtac International
Meituan Dianping	Jiangxi Copper
Alibaba	Sino Biopharmaceutical
Zijin Mining	Yum China
Shenzhen Inovance Technology	ANTA Sports Products
LONGi Green Energy Technology	China Construction Bank 'H'
BYD	Industrial & Commercial Bank of China 'H'
Shenzhou International	ENN Energy
Tencent	Li Ning

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

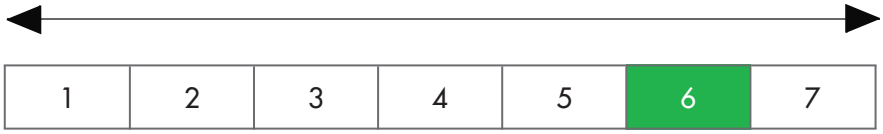
Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile

The Risk and Reward Indicator table demonstrates where the Sub-fund ranks in terms of its potential risk and reward. The higher the rank the greater the potential reward but the greater the risk of losing money. It is based on past data, may change over time and may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the Sub-fund. The shaded area in the table below shows the Sub-fund's ranking on the risk and reward indicator.

Typically lower rewards, lower risk

Typically higher rewards, higher risk



- This Synthetic Risk and Reward Indicator (SRRI) is based upon historical data and may not be relied upon to gauge the future risk profile of the Sub-fund.
- The SRRI shown is not guaranteed to remain the same and may shift over time.
- The lowest category (1) does not mean 'risk free'.
- The Sub-fund's risk and reward category has been calculated using the methodology adopted by the Financial Conduct Authority. It is based upon the rate by which the Sub-fund or a representative fund or Index's value has moved up and down in the past.
- The Sub-fund is categorised 6 primarily for its exposure to Chinese equities.
- The SRRI may not fully take into account the following risks:
  - that a company may fail thus reducing its value within the Sub-fund;
  - overseas investments may carry a higher currency risk. They are valued by reference to their local currency which may move up or down when compared to the currency of the Sub-fund.
- This Sub-fund may have a concentrated portfolio, i.e. hold a limited number of investments. If one of these investments falls in value this can have a greater impact on the Sub-fund's value than if it held a larger number of investments.
- The Sub-fund may, under certain circumstances, invest in derivatives, but it is not intended that their use will materially affect volatility. Derivatives are used to protect against currencies, credit and interest rate moves. There is a risk that losses could be made on derivative positions or that the counterparties could fail to complete on transactions. The use of derivatives may create leverage or gearing resulting in potentially greater volatility or fluctuations in the net asset value of the Sub-fund. A relatively small movement in the value of a derivative's underlying investment may have a larger impact, positive or negative, on the value of a Sub-fund than if the underlying investment was held instead. The use of derivative contracts may help us to control Sub-fund volatility in both up and down markets by hedging against the general market.
- The Sub-fund may encounter liquidity constraints from time to time. The spread between the price you buy and sell shares will reflect the less liquid nature of the underlying holdings.
- Investments in emerging markets may involve a higher element of risk due to less well-regulated markets and political and economic instability. This may result in higher volatility and larger drops in the value of the fund over the short term.
- The Sub-fund may have both Hedged and Unhedged share classes available. The Hedged share classes use forward foreign exchange contracts to protect returns in the base currency of the Sub-fund.

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile (continued)

- Outside of normal conditions, the Sub-fund may hold higher levels of cash which may be deposited with several credit counterparties (e.g. international banks). A credit risk arises should one or more of these counterparties be unable to return the deposited cash.
- Counterparty Risk: any derivative contract, including FX hedging, may be at risk if the counterparty fails.
- Environment Social Governance (ESG) Risk: there may be limitations to the availability, completeness or accuracy of ESG information from third-party providers, or inconsistencies in the consideration of ESG factors across different third party data providers, given the evolving nature of ESG.

For full details of the Sub-fund's risks, please see the prospectus which may be obtained from Liontrust (address on page 1) or online at www.liontrust.co.uk.

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables
for the year ended 31 December 2022

A Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	459.86	558.76	447.23
Return before operating charges	(65.60)	(88.67)	121.59
Operating charges	(7.66)	(10.23)	(10.06)
Return after operating charges	(73.26)	(98.90)	111.53
Distributions	—	—	—
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	**386.60**	**459.86**	**558.76**
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.35)	(1.10)	(1.14)
Performance			
Return after charges	(15.93%)	(17.70%)	24.94%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	2,158	5,144	8,724
Closing number of shares	558,166	1,118,506	1,561,215
Operating charges**	1.90%	1.88%	2.05%
Direct transaction costs*	0.09%	0.20%	0.23%
Prices			
Highest share price	476.44	688.85	574.64
Lowest share price	293.56	451.87	405.69

* Direct transaction costs comprise commission and taxes, principally applicable to equity investment purchases and sales. Shareholders should note that additionally there are other transaction costs such as a dilution adjustment and underlying costs with regard to Collective Investment Scheme holdings which will also have reduced the Sub-fund and share class returns before operating charges.

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

B Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)+
Change in net assets per share		
Opening net asset value per share	71.02	100.00
Return before operating charges	(10.15)	(28.17)
Operating charges	(0.72)	(0.81)
Return after operating charges	(10.87)	(28.98)
Distributions	(0.48)	(0.32)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	0.48	0.32
Closing net asset value per share	**60.15**	**71.02**
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.05)	(0.15)
Performance		
Return after charges	(15.31%)	(28.98%)
Other information		
Closing net asset value (£'000)	982	1,219
Closing number of shares	1,633,287	1,716,368
Operating charges**	1.15%	1.08%
Direct transaction costs*	0.09%	0.20%
Prices		
Highest share price	73.61	105.67
Lowest share price	45.62	69.78

\+ Launched on 3 February 2021.

* Direct transaction costs comprise commission and taxes, principally applicable to equity investment purchases and sales. Shareholders should note that additionally there are other transaction costs such as a dilution adjustment and underlying costs with regard to Collective Investment Scheme holdings which will also have reduced the Sub-fund and share class returns before operating charges.

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

C Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	197.87	238.04	188.64
Return before operating charges	(28.27)	(38.12)	51.58
Operating charges	(1.57)	(2.05)	(2.18)
Return after operating charges	(29.84)	(40.17)	49.40
Distributions	(1.78)	(0.94)	(1.05)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	1.78	0.94	1.05
Closing net asset value per share	**168.03**	**197.87**	**238.04**
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.15)	(0.47)	(0.48)
Performance			
Return after charges	(15.08%)	(16.88%)	26.19%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	12,070	12,421	16,166
Closing number of shares	7,182,951	6,277,487	6,791,470
Operating charges**	0.90%	0.88%	1.05%
Direct transaction costs*	0.09%	0.20%	0.23%
Prices			
Highest share price	205.13	293.84	244.46
Lowest share price	127.38	194.44	171.48

* Direct transaction costs comprise commission and taxes, principally applicable to equity investment purchases and sales. Shareholders should note that additionally there are other transaction costs such as a dilution adjustment and underlying costs with regard to Collective Investment Scheme holdings which will also have reduced the Sub-fund and share class returns before operating charges.

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement
as at 31 December 2022

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (98.86%)	**14,625**	**96.15**
	CHINA (86.84%)	**13,219**	**86.91**
	Alternative Energy Sources (1.54%)	**115**	**0.76**
22,600	LONGi Green Energy Technology	115	0.76
	Apparel (2.26%)	**362**	**2.38**
38,900	Shenzhou International	362	2.38
	Auto Parts & Equipment (2.60%)	**213**	**1.40**
191,000	Weichai Power	213	1.40
	Automobile Manufacturers (2.62%)	**431**	**2.83**
21,000	BYD	431	2.83
	Banks (11.34%)	**2,020**	**13.27**
1,299,000	China Construction Bank 'H'	677	4.45
112,500	China Merchants Bank 'H'	522	3.43
1,183,800	Industrial & Commercial Bank of China 'H'	507	3.33
607,000	Postal Savings Bank of China	314	2.06
	Electrical Components & Equipment (2.07%)	**154**	**1.01**
208,600	Xinjiang Goldwind Science & Technology	154	1.01
	Electricity (2.93%)	**252**	**1.66**
249,000	China Longyuan Power	252	1.66
	Electronics (0.00%)	**208**	**1.37**
24,900	Shenzhen Inovance Technology	208	1.37
	Gas (1.92%)	**140**	**0.92**
12,000	ENN Energy	140	0.92
	Healthcare Services (3.48%)	**459**	**3.02**
72,000	Wuxi Biologics Cayman	459	3.02

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)
as at 31 December 2022

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (continued)		
	CHINA (continued)		
	Home Furnishings (2.52%)	**287**	**1.89**
101,600	Haier Smart Home	287	1.89
	Insurance (1.68%)	**292**	**1.92**
53,000	Ping An Insurance of China 'H'	292	1.92
	Internet (27.10%)	**4,588**	**30.16**
133,500	Alibaba ADR	1,226	8.06
36,850	Baidu	438	2.88
29,471	JD.com	691	4.54
38,400	Meituan Dianping	714	4.69
42,700	Tencent	1,519	9.99
	Mining (2.92%)	**599**	**3.94**
393,000	China Molybdenum	151	0.99
31,080	Ganfeng Lithium	193	1.27
226,000	Zijin Mining	255	1.68
	Miscellaneous Manufacturing (1.74%)		
	Pharmaceuticals (0.89%)	**479**	**3.15**
169,000	China Feihe	119	0.78
412,000	CSPC Pharmaceutical	360	2.37
	Real Estate Investment & Services (2.07%)	**147**	**0.97**
71,000	Country Garden Services	147	0.97
	Retail (9.00%)	**1,109**	**7.29**
28,000	ANTA Sports Products	305	2.01
59,000	Li Ning	426	2.80
8,100	Yum China	378	2.48
	Software (5.62%)	**919**	**6.04**
90,000	Kingdee International Software	160	1.05

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)
as at 31 December 2022

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (continued)		
	CHINA (continued)		
	Software (continued)		
70,000	Kingsoft	195	1.28
46,300	NetEase	564	3.71
	Telecommunications (0.68%)	**65**	**0.43**
29,700	GDS	65	0.43
	Transportation (1.86%)	**380**	**2.50**
16,900	ZTO Express Cayman	380	2.50
	HONG KONG (6.28%)	**885**	**5.81**
	Diversified Financial Services (1.61%)	**215**	**1.41**
6,000	Hong Kong Exchanges & Clearing	215	1.41
	Food Producers (2.00%)	**434**	**2.85**
115,000	China Mengniu Dairy	434	2.85
	Pharmaceuticals (1.64%)		
	Real Estate Investment & Services (1.03%)	**236**	**1.55**
62,000	China Resources Land	236	1.55
	TAIWAN (5.74%)	**521**	**3.43**
	Semiconductors (5.74%)	**521**	**3.43**
15,000	MediaTek	254	1.67
22,000	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	267	1.76
	Portfolio of investments	**14,625**	**96.15**
	Net other assets	**585**	**3.85**
	Total net assets	**15,210**	**100.00**

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)
as at 31 December 2022

All securities are approved securities traded on eligible securities markets, as defined by the Collective Investment Scheme Sourcebook, unless otherwise stated.

All equity investments are in ordinary shares unless otherwise stated.

Comparative figures shown in brackets relate to 31 December 2021.

Stocks shown as ADRs represent American Depositary Receipts.

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Statement of Total Return
for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	(£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Income					
Net capital losses	2		(2,845)		(4,455)
Revenue	3	332		346	
Expenses	4	(186)		(295)	
Interest payable and similar charges	6	–		–	
Net revenue before taxation		146		51	
Taxation	5	(29)		(28)	
Net revenue after taxation			117		23
Total return before distributions			**(2,728)**		**(4,432)**
Distributions	7		(134)		(71)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			**(2,862)**		**(4,503)**

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders
for the year ended 31 December 2022

	(£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		**18,784**		**24,890**
Amounts received on issue of shares	3,345		6,227	
Amounts paid on cancellation of shares	(4,193)		(7,894)	
		(848)		(1,667)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		(2,862)		(4,503)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		136		64
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		**15,210**		**18,784**

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Balance Sheet
as at 31 December 2022

	Notes	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Investments		14,625	18,569
Current assets:			
Debtors	8	151	108
Cash and bank balances	9	559	282
Total assets		**15,335**	**18,959**
Liabilities			
Creditors:			
Other creditors	10	(125)	(175)
Total liabilities		**(125)**	**(175)**
Net assets attributable to shareholders		**15,210**	**18,784**

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Accounting policies

The accounting policies for the Sub-fund are set out on pages 13 to 15.

2 Net capital losses

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
The net capital losses comprise:		
Non-derivative securities	(2,878)	(4,449)
Forward currency contracts	1	–
Foreign currency gains/(losses)	32	(11)
Transaction costs	–	5
Net capital losses	**(2,845)**	**(4,455)**

3 Revenue

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Non-taxable overseas dividends	332	342
Stock lending income	–	4
Total revenue	**332**	**346**

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

4 Expenses

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Payable to the ACD or associates of the ACD:		
ACD's charge	162	258
General administration charges*	24	42
	186	**300**
Payable to the Depositary, associates of the Depositary, and agents of either of them:		
Safe custody fee	—	(2)
	—	**(2)**
Other expenses:		
Audit fee	–	3
Professional service fees	–	(2)
Publication costs	–	(1)
Registration fee	–	(2)
Other expenses	–	(1)
	—	**(3)**
Total expenses	**186**	**295**

* The audit fee for the year (borne out of the General administration charges), excluding VAT, was £9,200 (2021: £8,400). Where the fee exceeds the General administration charges, the shortfall will be met by the ACD.

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

5 Taxation

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
a) Analysis of charge in year		
Overseas tax	29	28
Total tax charge [see note(b)]	**29**	**28**

b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year
The taxation assessed for the year is equal to (2021: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an authorised investment company with variable capital. The differences are explained below:

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Net revenue before taxation	146	51
Corporation tax at 20% (2021 - 20%)	29	10
Effects of:		
Movement in unrecognised tax losses	38	58
Overseas tax	29	28
Revenue not subject to tax	(67)	(68)
Total tax charge [see note(a)]	**29**	**28**

Authorised investment companies with variable capital are exempt from UK tax on capital gains. Therefore, any capital return is not included in the above reconciliation.

c) Deferred tax
At the year end there is a potential deferred tax asset of £2,020,000 (2021: £1,982,000) due to tax losses of £10,099,000 (2021: £9,912,000). It is unlikely that the Sub-fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise these expenses and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised in the year or the prior year.

6 Interest payable and similar charges

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Overdraft interest	–	–
Total interest payable and similar charges	**–**	**–**

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

7 Distributions

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Final distribution	136	65
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	17	13
Amounts received on issue of shares	(19)	(7)
Distributions	**134**	**71**

The distributable amount has been calculated as follows:		
Net revenue after taxation	117	23
Add: Equalisation on conversions	16	2
Shortfall of income taken to capital	1	46
Distributions	**134**	**71**

The distribution per share is set out in the table on page 45.

8 Debtors

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Accrued revenue	1	2
Amounts receivable for issue of shares	50	11
Currency sales awaiting settlement	100	95
Total debtors	**151**	**108**

9 Cash and bank balances

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Cash and bank balances	559	282
Total cash and bank balances	**559**	**282**

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

10 Creditors

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Accrued expenses	2	2
Accrued ACD's charge	12	17
Amounts payable for cancellation of shares	11	61
Currency purchases awaiting settlement	100	95
Total other creditors	**125**	**175**

11 Contingent liabilities and outstanding commitments

There were no contingent liabilities or outstanding commitments at the balance sheet date (2021: £nil).

12 Related party transactions

Liontrust Asset Management Plc is regarded as a controlling party by virtue of being the ultimate parent company of the ACD, Liontrust Fund Partners LLP, giving the ability to act in concert in respect of the operations of the Company.

The charges paid to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates are shown in note 4. Details of shares issued and cancelled by Liontrust Fund Partners LLP are shown in the Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders and balances due to/from the ACD at the year end are included within Notes 8 and 10.

The balance due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates in respect of expenses at the year end was £13,000 (2021: £20,000).

The total expense due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates for the year was £186,000 (2021: £300,000).

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Securities lending

The Sub-fund engages in security lending activities which expose the Sub-fund to counterparty credit risk. The maximum exposure to the Sub-fund is equal to the value of the securities loaned.

Securities lending transactions entered into by the Sub-fund are subject to a written legal agreement between the Sub-fund and the Stock Lending Agent, The Bank of New York Mellon (London Branch), and separately between the Stock Lending Agent and the approved borrowing counterparty. Collateral received in exchange for securities lent is transferred under a title transfer arrangement and is delivered to and held in an account with a tri-party collateral manager in the name of the Depositary on behalf of the Sub-fund. Collateral received is segregated from the assets belonging to the Sub-fund's Depositary or the Stock Lending Agent. All operational costs are borne out of the Stock Lending Agent's share of income earned.

The total income earned from securities lending transactions is split between the relevant Sub-fund and the Stock Lending Agent. The Sub-fund receives 70% while the Stock Lending Agent receives 30% of such income, with all operational costs borne out of the Stock Lending Agent's share.

Return and cost

The table below shows the net income earned by the Sub-fund from securities lending activity during the year to 31 December 2022.

	Collective Investment Undertaking (£'000)	ACD of Collective Investment Undertaking (£'000)	Third Parties (e.g. lending agent) (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Liontrust China Fund Securities lending				
Gross return	–	–	–	–
% of total	70%	0%	30%	100%
Cost	–	–	–	–

The table below shows the net income earned by the Sub-fund from securities lending activity during the year to 31 December 2021.

	Collective Investment Undertaking (£'000)	ACD of Collective Investment Undertaking (£'000)	Third Parties (e.g. lending agent) (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Securities lending				
Gross return	4	–	2	6
% of total	70%	0%	30%	100%
Cost	–	–	–	–

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Securities lending (continued)

Securities on loan and collateral received

The following table details the value of securities on loan and associated collateral received, analysed by borrowing counterparty as at the Balance Sheet date.

		31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
Counterparty	**Counterparty's country of establishment**	**Securities on loan (£'000)**	**Collateral received (£'000)**	**Securities on loan (£'000)**	**Collateral received (£'000)**
Citigroup Global Markets Limited	UK	77	86	43	47
The Bank of Nova Scotia	Canada	—	—	39	43
UBS AG	Switzerland	75	84	—	—
Total		**152**	**170**	**82**	**90**

Collateral accepted is non-cash in the form of sovereign debt rated AA or better from approved governments only, supranational debt obligations rated AAA or better listed on a recognised exchange.

Management of counterparty credit risk related to securities lending

To mitigate this risk, the Sub-fund receives either cash or securities as collateral equal to a certain percentage in excess of the fair value of the securities loaned. The Investment Manager monitors the fair value of the securities loaned and additional collateral is obtained, if necessary. At the year end all non-cash collateral received consists of securities admitted to or dealt on a recognised exchange.

The Sub-fund also benefits from a borrower default indemnity provided by The Bank of New York Mellon (London Branch). The indemnity allows for full replacement of securities lent. The Bank of New York Mellon (London Branch) bears the cost of indemnification against borrower default.

14 Risk management policies

In accordance with the investment objectives and policies the Sub-fund can hold certain financial instruments as detailed in the Sub-fund's prospectus. These can comprise of:

- equity, equity related and non-equity shares;
- cash, liquid resources and short-term debtors and creditors that arise directly from its operations;
- short-term borrowings used to finance operational cash flows;
- units and shares in collective investment schemes;
- shareholders' funds, which represent investors' monies which are invested on their behalf from overseas investments held;
- derivative transactions for efficient portfolio management in accordance with the Sub-fund's investment policies.

In accordance with the requirements of the rules in the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook, the Sub-fund is not permitted to trade in other financial instruments. The Sub-fund's use of financial instruments during the year satisfies these regulatory requirements.

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Risk management policies (continued)

The main risks arising from the Sub-fund's financial instruments are market price (including "emerging markets price risk"), currency, interest rate, liquidity and counterparty credit risk. The ACD's policies for managing these risks are summarised below. The Sub-fund, alongside an independent risk function, has used a combination of risk measurements and limits to measure and monitor portfolio risk. This is in line with the Liontrust Group's Risk Management Process.

These policies have remained unchanged since the beginning of the year to which these financial statements relate and during the prior year.

Market price risk

Market price risk is the risk that the Sub-fund might suffer potential loss through holding market positions in the face of price movements. It arises mainly due to uncertainty about future prices of financial instruments held. The ACD reviews the portfolio in order to consider the asset allocation implications and to minimise the risk associated with particular countries or industry sectors whilst continuing to follow the Sub-fund's investment objective. An individual Sub-fund ACD has responsibility for monitoring the existing portfolio, in accordance with the overall asset allocation parameters described above and seeks to ensure that individual stocks also meet an acceptable risk reward profile. Futures contracts may be used to hedge against market price risk where deemed appropriate for efficient portfolio management purposes.

The Sub-fund's investment portfolio is monitored by the ACD in pursuance of its investment objective and policy as set out in the prospectus.

As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 the overall market exposure for the Sub-fund was as shown in the Portfolio Statement, other than for derivatives where the exposure could be greater. The Sub-fund is exposed to market price risk as the assets and liabilities of the Sub-fund are listed on stock exchanges and their prices are subject to movements both up and down that would result in an appreciation or depreciation in the fair value of that asset. The sensitivity of the Sub-fund to market price risk is estimated below which shows the expected change in the market value of the Sub-fund when a representative market index changes by 10%. These percentage movements are based on the ACD's estimate of reasonably possible market movements over the course of a year and uses an industry standard measure (Beta) to estimate the amount a Sub-fund has previously changed when that corresponding market index has moved taking into account the Sub-fund's historic correlation to the representative index's movements over the last three years using monthly returns. This analysis assumes that the historic relationships between the portfolio's holdings and the representative index are a valid approximation of their future relationship and that the characteristics of the portfolio and the market have been broadly unchanged over the three years.

As at 31 December 2022, had the representative market index increased/decreased by 10.0% the resulting change in the value of the Net Asset Value is expected to have been an increase/a decrease of 9.9%.

As at 31 December 2021, had the representative market index increased/decreased by 10.0% the resulting change in the value of the Net Asset Value is expected to have been an increase/a decrease of 9.1%.

Some limitations of sensitivity analysis are;

- markets and levels of market liquidity in conditions of market stress may bear no relation to historical patterns;
- the market price risk information is a relative estimate of risk rather than a precise and accurate number;
- the market price information represents a hypothetical outcome and is not intended to be predictive; and
- future market conditions could vary significantly from those experienced in the past.

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Market price risk (continued)

The Sub-fund is required to calculate its exposure to derivatives on a daily basis using one of two alternate methods, the Commitment Approach or Value at Risk (VaR).

The calculation of conversion methods for the commitment approach for standard derivatives is taken from the conversion methodologies listed in the ESMA Guidelines on calculation of Global Exposure and Counterparty Risk. The commitment conversion methodology for standard derivatives is either the notional value or the market value of the equivalent position in the underlying asset. Please refer to the portfolio statement for the notional values of any forwards and futures contracts.

VaR is a method of estimating potential loss due to market risk, rather than a statement of leverage, using a given confidence level, or probability, over a specific time period and assuming normal market conditions. VaR is calculated using a Historical Simulation model carried out in accordance with regulatory guidelines.

The Sub-fund uses a combination of other risk measurements and limits. This is in line with the Liontrust Group's Risk Management Process.

The Sub-fund did not materially use derivatives in the current or prior year and the level of leverage employed by the Sub-fund during the current or prior year is not considered to be significant.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the revenue and net asset value of the Sub-fund may be adversely affected by movements in foreign exchange rates. The revenue and capital value of the Sub-fund's investments may be significantly affected by currency risk movements as some of the assets and income are denominated in currencies other than Sterling, which is the Company's functional and reporting currency.

The ACD has identified three principal areas where foreign currency risk could impact the Sub-fund:

- Movements in exchange rates affecting the value of investments;
- Movements in exchange rates affecting short-term timing differences; and
- Movements in exchange rates affecting the income received.

Currency exposure is monitored closely and is considered to be part of the overall investment process. Currency hedges via forward exchange contracts will only be used in the event of a specific unwanted currency risk being identified.

The Sub-fund may be subject to short-term exposure to exchange rate movements, for instance, where there is a difference between the date an investment purchase or sale is entered into and the date when settlement of the proceeds occurs. The ACD believes that the impact of such movements is not significant enough to warrant the cost incurred of eliminating them via hedging.

The Sub-fund may receive income in currencies other than Sterling, and the Sterling values of this income can be affected by movements in exchange rates. The Sub-fund converts all receipts of income into Sterling on or near the date of receipt; it does not, however, hedge or otherwise seek to avoid exchange rate risk on income accrued but not received.

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Currency risk (continued)
At 31 December 2022 the Sub-fund's currency exposure was as shown in the table below:

Currency Profile	Net Foreign Currency Assets		
Currency	Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Non-Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Total (£'000)
China Yuan Renminbi	–	323	323
Hong Kong Dollar	592	13,782	14,374
Taiwanese Dollar	1	520	521
United States Dollar	5	–	5
	598	**14,625**	**15,223**

At 31 December 2021 the Sub-fund's currency exposure was as shown in the table below:

Currency Profile	Net Foreign Currency Assets		
Currency	Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Non-Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Hong Kong Dollar	229	17,164	17,393
Taiwanese Dollar	2	1,405	1,407
United States Dollar	4	–	4
	235	**18,569**	**18,804**

If the exchange rate at 31 December 2022 between the functional currency and all other currencies had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets attributable to holders of shares of the Sub-fund by approximately 1.00%/(1.00)% respectively.

If the exchange rate at 31 December 2021 between the functional currency and all other currencies had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets attributable to holders of shares of the Sub-fund by approximately 1.00%/(1.00)% respectively.

Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the revenue cash flow or the fair value of investments may be adversely affected by movements in market interest rates.

The majority of the Sub-fund's financial assets are equity shares and other investments which neither pay interest nor have a maturity date. As a result, the Sub-fund is not subject to significant amounts of risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing level of market interest rates. Therefore, no interest rate sensitivity analysis has been prepared for these.

Interest receivable on bank deposits and short-term deposits or payable on bank overdraft positions will be affected by fluctuations in interest rates. The interest rates earned on sterling deposits are earned at a rate in line with overnight bank rates.

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Sub-fund will not be able to meet its obligations as they fall due. The Sub-fund's assets comprise mainly of readily realisable securities which can be sold to meet liquidity requirements.

If a Sub-fund is primarily exposed to smaller companies there may be liquidity constraints from time to time, i.e. in certain circumstances, the Sub-fund may not be able to sell a position for full value or at all in the short-term. This may affect performance and could cause the Sub-fund to defer or suspend redemptions of its shares. In addition, the spread between the price you buy and sell units will reflect the less liquid nature of the underlying holdings. Any unquoted investments held by a Sub-fund are by their nature much less liquid than those listed on an exchange. A Sub-fund may not be able to sell a position for full value or at all in the short term.

The equity markets of emerging countries tend to be more volatile than the more developed markets of the world. Standards of disclosure and accounting regimes may not always fully comply with international criteria and can make it difficult to establish accurate estimates of fundamental value. The lack of accurate and meaningful information, and inefficiencies in its distribution, can leave emerging markets prone to sudden and unpredictable changes in sentiment. The resultant investment flows can trigger significant volatility in these relatively small and illiquid markets. At the same time, this lack of liquidity, together with low dealing volumes, can restrict the ACD's ability to execute substantial deals.

The main liquidity risk of the Sub-fund is the redemption of any shares that investors wish to sell, which are redeemable on demand under the Prospectus. Where investments cannot be realised in time to meet any potential liability, the Sub-fund may borrow up to 10% of its value to ensure settlement.

In accordance with the ACD's policy, the ACD monitors the Sub-fund's liquidity on a daily basis.

Counterparty credit risk

Counterparty credit risk is the risk of suffering loss due to another party not meeting its financial obligation. Investments may be adversely affected if any of the institutions with which money is deposited or invested suffers insolvency or other financial difficulties or the credit rating of the bearers of the bonds held by the Sub-fund are downgraded.

The Sub-fund may enter into transactions in financial instruments (including derivatives) which exposes it to the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

The Sub-fund only buys and sells investments through brokers which have been approved by the ACD as an acceptable counterparty. This list is reviewed at least annually.

The Sub-fund may enter into stock lending activities which exposes it to the risk that the counterparty will not deliver the stock or cash after the Sub-fund has fulfilled its obligations. The Sub-fund will only enter into stock lending activities with parties that have been approved as acceptable by the ACD and obtaining collateral from counterparties which has a fair value in excess of the related stock on loan.

At the balance sheet date, there were no counterparties to open derivative contracts. At the year-end collateral of £Nil (prior year: £Nil) was received; collateral pledged was £Nil (prior year: £Nil) and none (prior year: none) of the Sub-fund's financial assets were past due or impaired.

The Depositary is responsible for the safe-keeping of assets and has appointed the Bank of New York Mellon, S.A./N.V., London Branch ("BNYMSA") as its global custodian. The long term credit rating of the parent company of the Depositary and Custodian, The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation, as at 31 December 2022 was A (Standard & Poor's rating).

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Counterparty credit risk (continued)
BNYMSA, in the discharge of its delegated Depositary duties, holds in custody (i) all financial instruments that may be registered in a financial instruments account opened on the books of BNYMSA and (ii) all financial instruments that can be physically delivered to BNYMSA. BNYMSA ensures all financial instruments (held in a financial instruments account on the books of BNYMSA) are held in segregated accounts in the name of the Sub-fund, clearly identifiable as belonging to the Sub-fund, and distinct and separately from the proprietary assets of BNYMSA and BNYM.

In addition BNYMSA, as banker, holds cash of the Sub-fund on deposit. Such cash is held on the balance sheet of BNYMSA. In the event of insolvency of BNYMSA, in accordance with standard banking practice, the Sub-fund will rank as an unsecured creditor of BNYMSA in respect of any cash deposits.

Insolvency of BNYM and or one of its agents or affiliates may cause the Sub-fund's rights with respect to its assets to be delayed or may result in the Sub-fund not receiving the full value of its assets.

Maturity profile of financial liabilities
All financial liabilities of the Sub-fund at the current and prior year-end are due to settle in one year or less, or on demand.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities
There is no material difference between the value of the financial assets and liabilities, as shown in the balance sheet, and their fair value.

Valuation of financial investments

31.12.2022	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
Level 1: Quoted prices	14,625	—
	14,625	**—**

31.12.2021	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
Level 1: Quoted prices	18,569	—
	18,569	**—**

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted price in an active market for an identical instrument;
Level 2: Valuation techniques using observable inputs other than quoted prices within level 1;
Level 3: Valuation techniques using unobservable inputs.

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

15 Share movement
For the year ending 31 December 2022

	Opening shares	Shares issued	Shares redeemed	Shares converted	Closing shares
A Accumulation	1,118,506	42,307	(188,155)	(414,492)	558,166
B Accumulation	1,716,368	77,903	(160,984)	—	1,633,287
C Accumulation	6,277,487	1,847,042	(1,895,944)	954,366	7,182,951

16 Portfolio transaction costs
for the year ending 31 December 2022

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	2,845	2	0.07	3	0.11
Total purchases	**2,845**	**2**		**3**	
Total purchases including transaction costs	**2,850**				

Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	3,912	2	0.05	6	0.15
Total sales	**3,912**	**2**		**6**	
Total sales net of transaction costs	**3,904**				
Total transaction costs		**4**		**9**	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		**0.03%**		**0.06%**	

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

16 Portfolio transaction costs (continued)
for the year ending 31 December 2021

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	14,881	8	0.05	14	0.09
Total purchases	**14,881**	**8**		**14**	
Total purchases including transaction costs	**14,903**				

Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	16,748	9	0.05	18	0.11
Total sales	**16,748**	**9**		**18**	
Total sales net of transaction costs	**16,721**				

Total transaction costs	**17**	**32**
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets	**0.07%**	**0.13%**

The above analysis covers any direct transaction costs suffered by the Sub-fund during the year. However it is important to understand the nature of other transaction costs associated with different investment asset classes and instruments types.

Separately identifiable direct transaction costs (commissions & taxes etc.) are attributable to the Sub-fund's purchase and sale of equity shares. Additionally, for equity shares there is a dealing spread cost (the difference between the buying and selling prices) which will be suffered on purchase and sale transactions.

Dealing spread costs suffered by the Sub-fund vary considerably for the different asset/instrument types depending on a number of factors including transaction value and market sentiment.

At the balance sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (difference between bid and offer prices of all investments expressed as a percentage of the offer price value) was 0.14% (2021: 0.18%).

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

17 Post balance sheet events

The Fund invests in a portfolio of assets, whose values have changed since the year-end, primarily due to market volatility. Since the year-end, the NAV per share of the C Accumulation share class has decreased by 2.48% to 19 April 2023. The other share classes in the Sub-fund have moved by a similar magnitude.

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Distribution Table
for the year ended 31 December 2022

Final distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 January 2022

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 28.2.2023 Pence per share	Distribution paid 28.2.2022 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	—	—	—	—
A Accumulation - Group 2	—	—	—	—
B Accumulation - Group 1	0.4836	—	0.4836	0.3167
B Accumulation - Group 2	0.2514	0.2322	0.4836	0.3167
C Accumulation - Group 1	1.7803	—	1.7803	0.9428
C Accumulation - Group 2	0.5824	1.1979	1.7803	0.9428

* Equalisation only applies to shares purchased during the distribution period (Group 2 shares). It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of all Group 2 shares and is refunded to holders of these shares as a return of capital. Being capital, it is not liable to income tax but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund

Report for the year from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022

Investment Objective

The investment objective of Liontrust Global Alpha Fund is to generate long term (five years or more) capital growth.

Investment Policy

The Sub-fund invests, directly or indirectly, in a mix of asset classes across the world including, but not limited to, equity, fixed income and alternatives. There is no predetermined exposure to any asset class or region.

Other eligible asset classes are collective investment schemes (which may include Liontrust managed funds), other transferable securities, cash or near cash, deposits and money market instruments.

Derivatives and forward transactions may be used by the ACD for efficient portfolio management.

It is the intention to be near-fully invested at all times, however, the Sub-fund has the facility to take tactical positions in cash or near cash, and to use efficient portfolio management, should the ACD feel it appropriate.

The portfolio will be managed to ensure that the Sub-fund is at all times eligible to qualify for, and to be included in, an Individual Savings Account.

Investment Strategy

The Sub-fund runs an actively managed portfolio and invests in securities using a combination of economic, industry and stock specific analysis irrespective of a benchmark index to generate capital growth.

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Investment review

Sub-fund review

The Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (C accumulation) returned -33.6% over 2022, versus the MSCI AC World Index comparator benchmark return of -8.1% and its average peer in the IA Flexible Investment sector, also a comparator benchmark, which returned -9.0%.*

The Sub-fund continues to invest in high quality growth stocks that we believe can future-proof an investor's portfolio using the five key drivers of Science, Intellectual Property, Deep Technology, Positive Change and Entrepreneurial Vision.

The portfolio allocation is driven by a very substantial overweight in the mid-cap area of the market, as well as a smaller allocation to appropriate large and mega caps to balance the portfolio in areas where we do not see attractive mid-cap companies. This overweight of mid-cap companies that range between $10bn-$30bn market capitalisation is designed to help identify those stocks that can grow quickly to $50bn-$250bn and beyond. The Sub-fund does not have direct holdings in small cap stocks (those below $10bn) and invests solely in equities, having zero allocation to bonds or property.

We continue to believe that active and disciplined stock selection can deliver sustained outperformance, shown by the long-term performance of the Sub-fund, which has returned 621% since launch versus the 188% average of the IA peer group.

It has been a tough year for global markets. The first half of 2022 saw $13tn of equity value wiped out from MSCI World, with the S&P 500 Index suffering its worst opening to the year since 1970, pressured by intertwining factors such as high inflation from years of loose monetary policy, meeting the supply shock from Covid, along with resurgent post-Covid demand. Additionally, the war in the Ukraine brought geopolitical uncertainty as well as adding scarcity to energy and key raw materials from trade sanctions with Russia. Harsh lockdowns in China have stalled economic growth in the world's second largest economy and impacted global markets as a key link in supply chains. Last, but by no means least, central bank tightening around the world to combat high inflation has negatively affected the performance of the high quality growth companies we invest in.

In terms of Sub-fund attribution, Horizon Therapeutics was among the few portfolio companies to notch a positive gain over the year. The company, which focuses on researching, developing, and commercialising medicines that address critical needs for people impacted by rare and rheumatic diseases, jumped in the fourth quarter after disclosing it was in talks with a trio of potential suitors – Amgen, Johnson & Johnson and Sanofi – about the possible sale of the company.

Subsequently, it was Amgen that agreed an offer at a 20% premium to Horizon's closing price that day. The Sub-fund benefitted from this acquisition greatly, having initiated a position well below the offer price. We believe that this kind of corporate activity has been brought about by the depressed valuations following the market sell off and we expect that there will be more to come in the mid-cap information technology and healthcare spaces

Arthur J. Gallagher, an American global insurance brokerage and provider of risk management services, performed strongly with positive earnings announcements throughout the year providing a boost to the company's share price. Most notably, it posted strong Q2 figures, reporting that its core brokerage and risk management segments combined to generate 22% growth in revenue, including nearly 11% organic expansion and approximately $240 million of acquired rollover revenues.

Nvidia was among the detractors due to the ongoing status of the "Semis Cycle". These cycles are a recurring theme for those in the semiconductors ecosystem, from equipment manufacturers to the end designers and distributors like Nvidia. In these cycles, spikes in demand (like the one triggered by Covid and people working from home) strain supply chains and inventories, driving up prices and capital investment. Unfortunately, due to the complexity of the supply chain and ecosystem, there is a long lead time, with this lag often leading to overinvestment and oversupply exacerbated by deliberate excess orders from end hardware manufacturers keen to secure orders ahead of the pinch. This period is often followed by excess and fast depreciating inventory, drops in pricing and margins and downwards earnings revisions.

Ever since the run up of demand and supply shortage during Covid, we have seen a huge amount of investment into new capacity. This has been followed by the early signs of an upcoming slowdown, and consequent concern that we are reaching a situation of oversupply, leading to a possible drawdown in earnings and share price for companies in the semiconductor industry. There are, however, countervailing forces that look to hold up and propel the industry in the near future, such as the ongoing growth in demand

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Sub-fund review (continued)

for cloud computing leading to consistent data centre build out, increasing interest in AI technology such as the recent ChatGPT3 and increasing IoT connected devices. As shorter-term supply/demand issues begin to settle, we should see more come out of this complex but incredibly lucrative industry.

Silicon Valley Bank was another poor performer over the year. The company has been severely impacted by a deterioration in the backdrop for venture capital, which accounts for its core client base.

Another detractor was communications software provider Twilio. A deteriorating macro-economic environment over the year had a greater impact than expected in the near term for Twilio. Twilio, which provides programmable communication tools for making and receiving phone calls, sending and receiving text messages, is an example of a company that has invested heavily for growth over the past decade.

While it is disappointing to underperform over the year, we believe the shorter-term performance of the Sub-fund has not been caused by any fundamental changes to the stocks in our portfolio and we are still confident about the long-term outlook of these companies. While performance has been disappointing over 2022 as a whole, the nature of the sell-off throughout 2022 in high quality businesses has presented us with a number of opportunities to invest in great companies now traded at attractive valuations.

We are especially positive on the prospects for the mid cap area of the market, which we expect to perform well as the world continues to recover from the Covid-19 pandemic. Our emphasis on the drivers of Science, Intellectual Property, Deep Technology, Positive Change and Entrepreneurial Vision will, we believe, guide the Sub-fund towards those companies that will change the world as we adapt in future.

**Source: Financial Express as at 31.12.22, total return, net of fees, income reinvested. Please note that total return has been calculated at midday whereas the financial statements are at close of business.*

Robin Geffen & Will Geffen

Fund Managers

January 2023

Any opinions expressed are those of the Fund Manager. They should not be viewed as a guarantee of a return from an investment in the Sub-fund. The content of the commentary should not be viewed as a recommendation to invest nor buy or sell any securities. The investments of the Sub-fund are subject to normal market fluctuations. Investments can go down as well as up. Investors' capital is at risk and they may get back less than they originally invested.

Past performance is not a guide to future performance. The value of an investment and the income generated from it can fall as well as rise and is not guaranteed. You may get back less than you originally invested.

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Material portfolio changes by value

Purchases	Sales
AGCO	Liontrust Investment Funds II - Global Technology Fund +
Brown-Forman 'B'	AGCO
Jazz Pharmaceuticals	Zendesk
Nasdaq	Asana
Sony	Autodesk
Arthur J Gallagher	Avalara
RingCentral 'A'	Okta
Horizon Therapeutics	Square 'A'
Electronic Arts	SentinelOne
Pfizer	ServiceNow

+ Managed by Liontrust Fund Partners Limited.

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

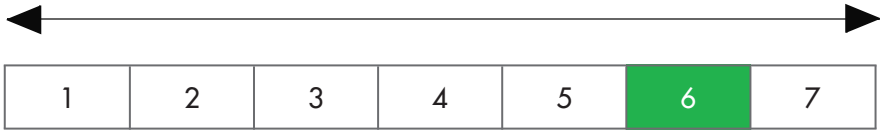
Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile

The Risk and Reward Indicator table demonstrates where the Sub-fund ranks in terms of its potential risk and reward. The higher the rank the greater the potential reward but the greater the risk of losing money. It is based on past data, may change over time and may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the Sub-fund. The shaded area in the table below shows the Sub-fund's ranking on the risk and reward indicator.

Typically lower rewards, lower risk

Typically higher rewards, higher risk



- This Synthetic Risk and Reward Indicator (SRRI) is based upon historical data and may not be relied upon to gauge the future risk profile of the Sub-fund.
- The SRRI shown is not guaranteed to remain the same and may shift over time.
- The lowest category (1) does not mean 'risk free'.
- The Sub-fund's risk and reward category has been calculated using the methodology adopted by the Financial Conduct Authority. It is based upon the rate by which the Sub-fund or a representative fund or Index's value has moved up and down in the past.
- The Sub-fund is categorised 6 primarily for its exposure to global equities.
- The SRRI may not fully take into account the following risks:
  - that a company may fail thus reducing its value within the Sub-fund;
  - overseas investments may carry a higher currency risk. They are valued by reference to their local currency which may move up or down when compared to the currency of the Sub-fund.
  - Bonds are affected by changes in interest rates and their value and the income they generate can rise or fall as a result;
  - the creditworthiness of a bond issuer may also affect that bond's value. Bonds that produce a higher level of income usually also carry greater risk as such bond issuers may have difficulty in paying their debts. The value of a bond would be significantly affected if the issuer either refused to pay or was unable to pay.
- This Sub-fund may have a concentrated portfolio, i.e. hold a limited number of investments or have significant sector or factor exposures. If one of these investments or sectors / factors fall in value this can have a greater impact on the Sub-fund's value than if it held a larger number of investments across a more diversified portfolio.
- The Sub-fund may, under certain circumstances, invest in derivatives, but it is not intended that their use will materially affect volatility. Derivatives are used to protect against currencies, credit and interest rate moves. There is a risk that losses could be made on derivative positions or that the counterparties could fail to complete on transactions. The use of derivatives may create leverage or gearing resulting in potentially greater volatility or fluctuations in the net asset value of the Sub-fund. A relatively small movement in the value of a derivative's underlying investment may have a larger impact, positive or negative, on the value of a Sub-fund than if the underlying investment was held instead. The use of derivative contracts may help us to control Sub-fund volatility in both up and down markets by hedging against the general market.
- The Sub-fund may encounter liquidity constraints from time to time. The spread between the price you buy and sell shares will reflect the less liquid nature of the underlying holdings.

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile (continued)

- The Sub-fund will invest in smaller companies and may invest a small proportion (less than 10%) of the Fund in unlisted securities. There may be liquidity constraints in these securities from time to time, i.e. in certain circumstances, the fund may not be able to sell a position for full value or at all in the short term. This may affect performance and could cause the fund to defer or suspend redemptions of its shares.
- The Sub-fund may have both Hedged and Unhedged share classes available. The Hedged share classes use forward foreign exchange contracts to protect returns in the base currency of the Sub-fund.
- Outside of normal conditions, the Sub-fund may hold higher levels of cash which may be deposited with several credit counterparties (e.g. international banks). A credit risk arises should one or more of these counterparties be unable to return the deposited cash.
- Counterparty Risk: any derivative contract, including FX hedging, may be at risk if the counterparty fails.
- Environmental Social Governance (ESG) Risk: there may be limitations to the availability, completeness or accuracy of ESG information from third-party providers, or inconsistencies in the consideration of ESG factors across different third party data providers, given the evolving nature of ESG.

For full details of the Sub-fund's risks, please see the prospectus which may be obtained from Liontrust (address on page 1) or online at www.liontrust.co.uk.

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables
for the year ended 31 December 2022

A Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	914.07	774.90	549.47
Return before operating charges	(294.07)	156.96	239.13
Operating charges	(14.50)	(17.79)	(13.70)
Return after operating charges	(308.57)	139.17	225.43
Distributions	—	—	—
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	**605.50**	**914.07**	**774.90**
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.07)	(0.23)	(0.92)
Performance			
Return after charges	(33.76%)	17.96%	41.03%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	28,813	50,834	42,677
Closing number of shares	4,758,624	5,561,247	5,507,397
Operating charges**	2.08%	2.07%	2.10%
Direct transaction costs*	0.01%	0.03%	0.14%
Prices			
Highest share price	905.61	1,025.03	814.58
Lowest share price	594.59	726.09	470.46

* Direct transaction costs comprise commission and taxes, principally applicable to equity investment purchases and sales. Shareholders should note that additionally there are other transaction costs such as a dilution adjustment and underlying costs with regard to Collective Investment Scheme holdings which will also have reduced the Sub-fund and share class returns before operating charges.

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

B Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021+ per share (p)
Change in net assets per share		
Opening net asset value per share	112.33	100.00
Return before operating charges	(36.25)	13.42
Operating charges	(0.97)	(1.09)
Return after operating charges	(37.22)	12.33
Distributions	—	—
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	**75.11**	**112.33**
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.01)	(0.03)
Performance		
Return after charges	(33.13%)	12.33%
Other information		
Closing net asset value (£'000)	2,503	4,384
Closing number of shares	3,331,637	3,902,871
Operating charges**	1.13%	1.13%
Direct transaction costs*	0.01%	0.03%
Prices		
Highest share price	111.30	125.82
Lowest share price	73.76	88.55

\+ Launched on 3 February 2021.

* Direct transaction costs comprise commission and taxes, principally applicable to equity investment purchases and sales. Shareholders should note that additionally there are other transaction costs such as a dilution adjustment and underlying costs with regard to Collective Investment Scheme holdings which will also have reduced the Sub-fund and share class returns before operating charges.

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

C Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	1,074.97	900.58	631.04
Return before operating charges	(347.08)	183.34	276.40
Operating charges	(7.25)	(8.95)	(6.86)
Return after operating charges	(354.33)	174.39	269.54
Distributions	—	—	—
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	**720.64**	**1,074.97**	**900.58**
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.08)	(0.27)	(1.06)
Performance			
Return after charges	(32.96%)	19.36%	42.71%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	108,078	187,244	128,949
Closing number of shares	14,997,527	17,418,607	14,318,349
Operating charges**	0.88%	0.89%	0.91%
Direct transaction costs*	0.01%	0.03%	0.14%
Prices			
Highest share price	1,065.16	1,203.70	946.47
Lowest share price	707.61	845.71	541.68

* Direct transaction costs comprise commission and taxes, principally applicable to equity investment purchases and sales. Shareholders should note that additionally there are other transaction costs such as a dilution adjustment and underlying costs with regard to Collective Investment Scheme holdings which will also have reduced the Sub-fund and share class returns before operating charges.

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement
as at 31 December 2022

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (89.47%)	**123,774**	**88.79**
	CANADA (3.24%)	**4,525**	**3.25**
3,500	Constellation Software	4,525	3.25
	IRELAND (0.00%)	**1,324**	**0.95**
10,000	Jazz Pharmaceuticals	1,324	0.95
	ITALY (1.55%)	**2,195**	**1.57**
50,000	Moncler	2,195	1.57
	JAPAN (1.53%)	**3,160**	**2.27**
50,000	Sony	3,160	2.27
	NETHERLANDS (1.96%)	**3,129**	**2.24**
7,000	ASML	3,129	2.24
	UNITED KINGDOM (2.37%)	**3,632**	**2.60**
1,129,944	Cambridge Innovation Capital (Private Equity)~	991	0.71
3,041	Navenio (Private Equity)~	134	0.10
1,331	Oxford Nanoimaging (Private Equity)~	123	0.09
200,000	Oxford Nanopore Technologies	493	0.35
833,334	Oxford Sciences Innovation (Private Equity)~	1,102	0.79
3,085	Oxford VR (Private Equity)~	75	0.05
471	Oxstem (Private Equity)~	0	0.00
406	Proxisense (Private Equity)~	0	0.00
7,455	Ultromics (Private Equity)~	519	0.37
100,000	Vaccitech ADR	195	0.14
	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (78.82%)	**105,809**	**75.91**
8,000	Adobe	2,238	1.61
20,000	AGCO	2,306	1.65
90,000	Alphabet 'A'	6,601	4.73
80,000	Amazon.com	5,585	4.01
8,000	ANSYS	1,606	1.15
45,000	Arthur J Gallagher	7,057	5.06
5,000	Autodesk	776	0.56
80,000	Brown-Forman 'B'	4,367	3.13

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)
as at 31 December 2022

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (continued)		
	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (continued)		
67,000	Cloudflare	2,518	1.81
36,000	CME	5,032	3.61
25,000	Crowdstrike	2,188	1.57
40,000	Datadog	2,443	1.75
90,000	Dynatrace	2,866	2.06
9,000	Electronic Arts	914	0.66
2,000	FactSet Research Systems	667	0.48
125,000	Fortinet	5,079	3.64
10,000	Hologic	622	0.45
60,000	Horizon Therapeutics	5,674	4.07
15,000	HubSpot	3,609	2.59
25,000	Intuitive Surgical	5,512	3.95
28,000	IQVIA	4,767	3.42
36,000	Microsoft	7,177	5.15
21,000	Nasdaq	1,071	0.77
50,000	NVIDIA	6,075	4.36
35,000	Palo Alto Networks	4,059	2.91
110,000	Pfizer	4,687	3.36
2,000	ServiceNow	646	0.46
15,000	SVB Financial	2,868	2.06
25,000	Twilio 'A'	1,017	0.73
20,000	Visa 'A'	3,456	2.48
25,000	Zscaler	2,326	1.67
	COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES (9.76%)	**13,717**	**9.84**
	UNITED KINGDOM (9.76%)	**13,717**	**9.84**
5,700,000	Liontrust Investment Funds II - Global Smaller Companies Fund+	11,770	8.44
700,000	Liontrust Investment Funds IV - Global Technology Fund+	1,947	1.40
	Portfolio of investments	**137,491**	**98.63**
	Net other assets	**1,903**	**1.37**
	Total net assets	**139,394**	**100.00**

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)
as at 31 December 2022

All securities are approved securities traded on eligible securities markets, as defined by the Collective Investment Scheme Sourcebook, unless otherwise stated.

All equity investments are in ordinary shares unless otherwise stated.

Comparative figures shown in brackets relate to 31 December 2021.

Stocks shown as ADRs represent American Depositary Receipts.

+ Managed by Liontrust Fund Partners LLP.

~ Unquoted security.

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Statement of Total Return
for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	(£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Income					
Net capital (losses)/gains	2		(76,174)		34,895
Revenue	3	1,207		654	
Expenses	4	(2,019)		(2,391)	
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(1)		(1)	
Net expense before taxation		(813)		(1,738)	
Taxation	5	(145)		(71)	
Net expense after taxation			(958)		(1,809)
Total return before distributions			**(77,132)**		**33,086**
Distributions	7		–		–
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			**(77,132)**		**33,086**

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders
for the year ended 31 December 2022

	(£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		**242,462**		**171,626**
Amounts received on issue of shares	39,442		60,419	
Amounts paid on cancellation of shares	(65,391)		(22,669)	
		(25,949)		37,750
Dilution adjustment		13		–
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		(77,132)		33,086
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		**139,394**		**242,462**

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Balance Sheet
as at 31 December 2022

	Notes	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Investments		137,491	240,593
Current assets:			
Debtors	8	551	2,512
Cash and bank balances	9	1,992	1,957
Total assets		**140,034**	**245,062**
Liabilities			
Creditors:			
Other creditors	10	(640)	(2,600)
Total liabilities		**(640)**	**(2,600)**
Net assets attributable to shareholders		**139,394**	**242,462**

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Accounting policies

The accounting policies for the Sub-fund are set out on pages 13 to 15.

2 Net capital (losses)/gains

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
The net capital (losses)/gains comprise:		
Non-derivative securities	(76,211)	35,571
Derivative contracts	–	(651)
Forward currency contracts	(5)	6
Foreign currency gains/(losses)	42	(31)
Net capital (losses)/gains	**(76,174)**	**34,895**

3 Revenue

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Bank interest	16	–
Management fee rebates on CIS	127	145
Non-taxable overseas dividends	986	503
Stock lending income	6	6
UK dividends	72	–
Total revenue	**1,207**	**654**

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

4 Expenses

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Payable to the ACD or associates of the ACD:		
ACD's charge	1,808	2,139
General administration charges*	211	266
	2,019	**2,405**
Payable to the Depositary, associates of the Depositary, and agents of either of them:		
Depositary fee	—	(1)
Safe custody fee	—	(3)
	—	**(4)**
Other expenses:		
Audit fee	–	2
Professional service fees	–	(2)
Publication costs	–	(4)
Registration fee	–	(4)
Other expenses	–	(2)
	—	**(10)**
Total expenses	**2,019**	**2,391**

* The audit fee for the year (borne out of the General administration charges), excluding VAT, was £9,200 (2021: £8,400). Where the fee exceeds the General administration charges, the shortfall will be met by the ACD.

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

5 Taxation

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
a) Analysis of charge in year		
Overseas tax	145	71
Total tax charge [see note(b)]	**145**	**71**

b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The taxation assessed for the year is higher (2021: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an authorised investment company with variable capital. The differences are explained below:

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Net expense before taxation	(813)	(1,738)
Corporation tax at 20% (2021 - 20%)	(163)	(348)
Effects of:		
Movement in unrecognised tax losses	374	449
Overseas tax	145	71
Revenue not subject to tax	(211)	(101)
Total tax charge [see note(a)]	**145**	**71**

Authorised investment companies with variable capital are exempt from UK tax on capital gains. Therefore, any capital return is not included in the above reconciliation.

c) Deferred tax

At the year end there is a potential deferred tax asset of £4,080,000 (2021: £3,706,000) due to tax losses of £20,401,000 (2021: £18,530,000). It is unlikely that the Sub-fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise these expenses and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised in the year or the prior year.

6 Interest payable and similar charges

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Overdraft interest	1	1
Total interest payable and similar charges	**1**	**1**

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

7 Distributions

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Final distribution	–	–
Distributions	**–**	**–**

The distributable amount has been calculated as follows:		
Net expense after taxation	(958)	(1,809)
Shortfall of income taken to capital	958	1,809
Distributions	**–**	**–**

The distribution per share is set out in the table on page 75.

8 Debtors

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Accrued management fee rebates on CIS	9	15
Accrued revenue	128	76
Amounts receivable for issue of shares	57	306
Currency sales awaiting settlement	354	2,114
Overseas withholding tax	3	1
Total debtors	**551**	**2,512**

9 Cash and bank balances

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Cash and bank balances	1,992	1,957
Total cash and bank balances	**1,992**	**1,957**

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

10 Creditors

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Accrued expenses	14	25
Accrued ACD's charge	124	213
Amounts payable for cancellation of shares	148	246
Currency purchases awaiting settlement	354	2,116
Total other creditors	**640**	**2,600**

11 Contingent liabilities and outstanding commitments

There were no contingent liabilities or outstanding commitments at the balance sheet date (2021: £nil).

12 Related party transactions

Liontrust Asset Management Plc is regarded as a controlling party by virtue of being the ultimate parent company of the ACD, Liontrust Fund Partners LLP, giving the ability to act in concert in respect of the operations of the Company.

The charges paid to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates are shown in note 4. Details of shares issued and cancelled by Liontrust Fund Partners LLP are shown in the Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders and balances due to/from the ACD at the year end are included within Notes 8 and 10.

The balance due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates in respect of expenses at the year end was £137,000 (2021: £238,000).

The total expense due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates for the year was £2,019,000 (2021: £2,405,000).

The total rebate of expenses paid by Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates for the year was £127,000 (2021: £145,000).

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Securities lending

The Sub-fund engages in security lending activities which expose the Sub-fund to counterparty credit risk. The maximum exposure to the Sub-fund is equal to the value of the securities loaned.

Securities lending transactions entered into by the Sub-fund are subject to a written legal agreement between the Sub-fund and the Stock Lending Agent, The Bank of New York Mellon (London Branch), and separately between the Stock Lending Agent and the approved borrowing counterparty. Collateral received in exchange for securities lent is transferred under a title transfer arrangement and is delivered to and held in an account with a tri-party collateral manager in the name of the Depositary on behalf of the Sub-fund. Collateral received is segregated from the assets belonging to the Sub-fund's Depositary or the Stock Lending Agent. All operational costs are borne out of the Stock Lending Agent's share of income earned.

The total income earned from securities lending transactions is split between the relevant Sub-fund and the Stock Lending Agent. The Sub-fund receives 70% while the Stock Lending Agent receives 30% of such income, with all operational costs borne out of the Stock Lending Agent's share.

Return and cost

The table below shows the net income earned by the Sub-fund from securities lending activity during the year to 31 December 2022.

	Collective Investment Undertaking (£'000)	ACD of Collective Investment Undertaking (£'000)	Third Parties (e.g. lending agent) (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Liontrust Global Alpha Fund Securities lending				
Gross return	6	–	3	9
% of total	70%	0%	30%	100%
Cost	–	–	–	–

The table below shows the net income earned by the Sub-fund from securities lending activity during the year to 31 December 2021.

	Collective Investment Undertaking (£'000)	ACD of Collective Investment Undertaking (£'000)	Third Parties (e.g. lending agent) (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Securities lending				
Gross return	6	–	3	9
% of total	70%	0%	30%	100%
Cost	–	–	–	–

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Securities lending (continued)

Securities on loan and collateral received

The following table details the value of securities on loan and associated collateral received, analysed by borrowing counterparty as at the Balance Sheet date.

		31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
Counterparty	**Counterparty's country of establishment**	**Securities on loan (£'000)**	**Collateral received (£'000)**	**Securities on loan (£'000)**	**Collateral received (£'000)**
BNP Paribas	France	1,261	1,433	—	—
Citigroup Global Markets Limited	UK	47	48	—	—
UBS AG	Switzerland	—	—	391	424
Total		**1,308**	**1,481**	**391**	**424**

Collateral accepted is non-cash in the form of sovereign debt rated AA or better from approved governments only, supranational debt obligations rated AAA or better listed on a recognised exchange.

Management of counterparty credit risk related to securities lending

To mitigate this risk, the Sub-fund receives either cash or securities as collateral equal to a certain percentage in excess of the fair value of the securities loaned. The Investment Manager monitors the fair value of the securities loaned and additional collateral is obtained, if necessary. At the year end all non-cash collateral received consists of securities admitted to or dealt on a recognised exchange.

The Sub-fund also benefits from a borrower default indemnity provided by The Bank of New York Mellon (London Branch). The indemnity allows for full replacement of securities lent. The Bank of New York Mellon (London Branch) bears the cost of indemnification against borrower default.

14 Risk management policies

In accordance with the investment objectives and policies the Sub-fund can hold certain financial instruments as detailed in the Sub-fund's prospectus. These can comprise of:

- equity, equity related and non-equity shares;
- cash, liquid resources and short-term debtors and creditors that arise directly from its operations;
- short-term borrowings used to finance operational cash flows;
- units and shares in collective investment schemes;
- shareholders' funds, which represent investors' monies which are invested on their behalf from overseas investments held;
- derivative transactions for efficient portfolio management in accordance with the Sub-fund's investment policies.

In accordance with the requirements of the rules in the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook, the Sub-fund is not permitted to trade in other financial instruments. The Sub-fund's use of financial instruments during the year satisfies these regulatory requirements.

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Risk management policies (continued)

The main risks arising from the Sub-fund's financial instruments are market price (including "emerging markets price risk"), currency, interest rate, liquidity and counterparty credit risk. The ACD's policies for managing these risks are summarised below. The Sub-fund, alongside an independent risk function, has used a combination of risk measurements and limits to measure and monitor portfolio risk. This is in line with the Liontrust Group's Risk Management Process.

These policies have remained unchanged since the beginning of the year to which these financial statements relate and during the prior year.

Market price risk

Market price risk is the risk that the Sub-fund might suffer potential loss through holding market positions in the face of price movements. It arises mainly due to uncertainty about future prices of financial instruments held. The ACD reviews the portfolio in order to consider the asset allocation implications and to minimise the risk associated with particular countries or industry sectors whilst continuing to follow the Sub-fund's investment objective. An individual Sub-fund ACD has responsibility for monitoring the existing portfolio, in accordance with the overall asset allocation parameters described above and seeks to ensure that individual stocks also meet an acceptable risk reward profile. Futures contracts may be used to hedge against market price risk where deemed appropriate for efficient portfolio management purposes.

The Sub-fund's investment portfolio is monitored by the ACD in pursuance of its investment objective and policy as set out in the prospectus.

As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 the overall market exposure for the Sub-fund was as shown in the Portfolio Statement, other than for derivatives where the exposure could be greater. The Sub-fund is exposed to market price risk as the assets and liabilities of the Sub-fund are listed on stock exchanges and their prices are subject to movements both up and down that would result in an appreciation or depreciation in the fair value of that asset. The sensitivity of the Sub-fund to market price risk is estimated below which shows the expected change in the market value of the Sub-fund when a representative market index changes by 10%. These percentage movements are based on the ACD's estimate of reasonably possible market movements over the course of a year and uses an industry standard measure (Beta) to estimate the amount a Sub-fund has previously changed when that corresponding market index has moved taking into account the Sub-fund's historic correlation to the representative index's movements over the last three years using monthly returns. This analysis assumes that the historic relationships between the portfolio's holdings and the representative index are a valid approximation of their future relationship and that the characteristics of the portfolio and the market have been broadly unchanged over the three years.

As at 31 December 2022, had the representative market index increased/decreased by 10.0% the resulting change in the value of the Net Asset Value is expected to have been an increase/a decrease of 9.2%.

As at 31 December 2021, had the representative market index increased/decreased by 10.0% the resulting change in the value of the Net Asset Value is expected to have been an increase/a decrease of 8.5%.

Some limitations of sensitivity analysis are;

- markets and levels of market liquidity in conditions of market stress may bear no relation to historical patterns;
- the market price risk information is a relative estimate of risk rather than a precise and accurate number;
- the market price information represents a hypothetical outcome and is not intended to be predictive; and
- future market conditions could vary significantly from those experienced in the past.

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Market price risk (continued)

The Sub-fund is required to calculate its exposure to derivatives on a daily basis using one of two alternate methods, the Commitment Approach or Value at Risk (VaR).

The calculation of conversion methods for the commitment approach for standard derivatives is taken from the conversion methodologies listed in the ESMA Guidelines on calculation of Global Exposure and Counterparty Risk. The commitment conversion methodology for standard derivatives is either the notional value or the market value of the equivalent position in the underlying asset. Please refer to the portfolio statement for the notional values of any forwards and futures contracts.

VaR is a method of estimating potential loss due to market risk, rather than a statement of leverage, using a given confidence level, or probability, over a specific time period and assuming normal market conditions. VaR is calculated using a Historical Simulation model carried out in accordance with regulatory guidelines.

The Sub-fund uses a combination of other risk measurements and limits. This is in line with the Liontrust Group's Risk Management Process.

The Sub-fund did not materially use derivatives in the current or prior year and the level of leverage employed by the Sub-fund during the current or prior year is not considered to be significant.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the revenue and net asset value of the Sub-fund may be adversely affected by movements in foreign exchange rates. The revenue and capital value of the Sub-fund's investments may be significantly affected by currency risk movements as some of the assets and income are denominated in currencies other than Sterling, which is the Company's functional and reporting currency.

The ACD has identified three principal areas where foreign currency risk could impact the Sub-fund:

- Movements in exchange rates affecting the value of investments;
- Movements in exchange rates affecting short-term timing differences; and
- Movements in exchange rates affecting the income received.

Currency exposure is monitored closely and is considered to be part of the overall investment process. Currency hedges via forward exchange contracts will only be used in the event of a specific unwanted currency risk being identified.

The Sub-fund may be subject to short-term exposure to exchange rate movements, for instance, where there is a difference between the date an investment purchase or sale is entered into and the date when settlement of the proceeds occurs. The ACD believes that the impact of such movements is not significant enough to warrant the cost incurred of eliminating them via hedging.

The Sub-fund may receive income in currencies other than Sterling, and the Sterling values of this income can be affected by movements in exchange rates. The Sub-fund converts all receipts of income into Sterling on or near the date of receipt; it does not, however, hedge or otherwise seek to avoid exchange rate risk on income accrued but not received.

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Currency risk (continued)
At 31 December 2022 the Sub-fund's currency exposure was as shown in the table below:

Currency Profile	Net Foreign Currency Assets		
Currency	Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Non-Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Canadian Dollar	–	4,525	4,525
Euro	3	5,324	5,327
Japanese Yen	–	3,160	3,160
United States Dollar	2,029	107,328	109,357
	2,032	**120,337**	**122,369**

At 31 December 2021 the Sub-fund's currency exposure was as shown in the table below:

Currency Profile	Net Foreign Currency Assets		
Currency	Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Non-Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Canadian Dollar	–	4,792	4,792
Euro	1	8,509	8,510
Japanese Yen	–	3,712	3,712
United States Dollar	2,090	194,983	197,073
	2,091	**211,996**	**214,087**

If the exchange rate at 31 December 2022 between the functional currency and all other currencies had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets attributable to holders of shares of the Sub-fund by approximately 0.88%/(0.88)% respectively.

If the exchange rate at 31 December 2021 between the functional currency and all other currencies had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets attributable to holders of shares of the Sub-fund by approximately 0.88%/(0.88)% respectively.

Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the revenue cash flow or the fair value of investments may be adversely affected by movements in market interest rates.

The majority of the Sub-fund's financial assets are equity shares and other investments which neither pay interest nor have a maturity date. As a result, the Sub-fund is not subject to significant amounts of risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing level of market interest rates. Therefore, no interest rate sensitivity analysis has been prepared for these.

Interest receivable on bank deposits and short-term deposits or payable on bank overdraft positions will be affected by fluctuations in interest rates. The interest rates earned on sterling deposits are earned at a rate in line with overnight bank rates.

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Sub-fund will not be able to meet its obligations as they fall due. The Sub-fund's assets comprise mainly of readily realisable securities which can be sold to meet liquidity requirements.

If a Sub-fund is primarily exposed to smaller companies there may be liquidity constraints from time to time, i.e. in certain circumstances, the Sub-fund may not be able to sell a position for full value or at all in the short-term. This may affect performance and could cause the Sub-fund to defer or suspend redemptions of its shares. In addition, the spread between the price you buy and sell units will reflect the less liquid nature of the underlying holdings. Any unquoted investments held by a Sub-fund are by their nature much less liquid than those listed on an exchange. A Sub-fund may not be able to sell a position for full value or at all in the short term.

The equity markets of emerging countries tend to be more volatile than the more developed markets of the world. Standards of disclosure and accounting regimes may not always fully comply with international criteria and can make it difficult to establish accurate estimates of fundamental value. The lack of accurate and meaningful information, and inefficiencies in its distribution, can leave emerging markets prone to sudden and unpredictable changes in sentiment. The resultant investment flows can trigger significant volatility in these relatively small and illiquid markets. At the same time, this lack of liquidity, together with low dealing volumes, can restrict the ACD's ability to execute substantial deals.

The main liquidity risk of the Sub-fund is the redemption of any shares that investors wish to sell, which are redeemable on demand under the Prospectus. Where investments cannot be realised in time to meet any potential liability, the Sub-fund may borrow up to 10% of its value to ensure settlement.

In accordance with the ACD's policy, the ACD monitors the Sub-fund's liquidity on a daily basis.

Counterparty credit risk

Counterparty credit risk is the risk of suffering loss due to another party not meeting its financial obligation. Investments may be adversely affected if any of the institutions with which money is deposited or invested suffers insolvency or other financial difficulties or the credit rating of the bearers of the bonds held by the Sub-fund are downgraded.

The Sub-fund may enter into transactions in financial instruments (including derivatives) which exposes it to the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

The Sub-fund only buys and sells investments through brokers which have been approved by the ACD as an acceptable counterparty. This list is reviewed at least annually.

The Sub-fund may enter into stock lending activities which exposes it to the risk that the counterparty will not deliver the stock or cash after the Sub-fund has fulfilled its obligations. The Sub-fund will only enter into stock lending activities with parties that have been approved as acceptable by the ACD and obtaining collateral from counterparties which has a fair value in excess of the related stock on loan.

At the balance sheet date, there were no counterparties to open derivative contracts. At the year-end collateral of £Nil (prior year: £Nil) was received; collateral pledged was £Nil (prior year: £Nil) and none (prior year: none) of the Sub-fund's financial assets were past due or impaired.

The Depositary is responsible for the safe-keeping of assets and has appointed the Bank of New York Mellon, S.A./N.V., London Branch ("BNYMSA") as its global custodian. The long term credit rating of the parent company of the Depositary and Custodian, The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation, as at 31 December 2022 was A (Standard & Poor's rating).

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Counterparty credit risk (continued)
BNYMSA, in the discharge of its delegated Depositary duties, holds in custody (i) all financial instruments that may be registered in a financial instruments account opened on the books of BNYMSA and (ii) all financial instruments that can be physically delivered to BNYMSA. BNYMSA ensures all financial instruments (held in a financial instruments account on the books of BNYMSA) are held in segregated accounts in the name of the Sub-fund, clearly identifiable as belonging to the Sub-fund, and distinct and separately from the proprietary assets of BNYMSA and BNYM.

In addition BNYMSA, as banker, holds cash of the Sub-fund on deposit. Such cash is held on the balance sheet of BNYMSA. In the event of insolvency of BNYMSA, in accordance with standard banking practice, the Sub-fund will rank as an unsecured creditor of BNYMSA in respect of any cash deposits.

Insolvency of BNYM and or one of its agents or affiliates may cause the Sub-fund's rights with respect to its assets to be delayed or may result in the Sub-fund not receiving the full value of its assets.

Maturity profile of financial liabilities
All financial liabilities of the Sub-fund at the current and prior year-end are due to settle in one year or less, or on demand.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities
There is no material difference between the value of the financial assets and liabilities, as shown in the balance sheet, and their fair value.

Valuation of financial investments

31.12.2022	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
Level 1: Quoted prices	120,830	—
Level 2: Observable market data	13,717	—
Level 3: Unobservable data	2,944	—
	137,491	**—**

31.12.2021	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
Level 1: Quoted prices	213,390	—
Level 2: Observable market data	23,660	—
Level 3: Unobservable data	3,543	—
	240,593	**—**

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted price in an active market for an identical instrument;
Level 2: Valuation techniques using observable inputs other than quoted prices within level 1;
Level 3: Valuation techniques using unobservable inputs.*

*Liontrust engage with Private Equity firms and market markers to ascertain the latest valuations and prices of the private equity assets held by the Fund that are included as level 3 assets.

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

15 Share movement
For the year ending 31 December 2022

	Opening shares	Shares issued	Shares redeemed	Shares converted	Closing shares
A Accumulation	5,561,247	959,364	(1,371,934)	(390,053)	4,758,624
B Accumulation	3,902,871	106,523	(304,905)	(372,852)	3,331,637
C Accumulation	17,418,607	4,042,073	(6,830,215)	367,062	14,997,527

16 Portfolio transaction costs
for the year ending 31 December 2022

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	12,454	5	0.04	–	–
Collective investment schemes	296	–	–	–	–
Total purchases	**12,750**	**5**		**–**	
Total purchases including transaction costs	**12,755**				

Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	35,697	12	0.03	1	–
Collective investment schemes	3,963	–	–	–	–
Total sales	**39,660**	**12**		**1**	
Total sales net of transaction costs	**39,647**				
Total transaction costs		**17**		**1**	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		**0.01%**		**-**	

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

16 Portfolio transaction costs (continued)
for the year ending 31 December 2021

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	75,958	26	0.03	5	0.01
Collective investment schemes	9,527	–	–	–	–
Total purchases	**85,485**	**26**		**5**	
Total purchases including transaction costs	**85,516**				

Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	49,473	18	0.04	7	0.01
Collective investment schemes	1,095	–	–	–	–
Total sales	**50,568**	**18**		**7**	
Total sales net of transaction costs	**50,543**				
Total transaction costs		**44**		**12**	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		**0.02%**		**0.01%**	

The above analysis covers any direct transaction costs suffered by the Sub-fund during the year. However it is important to understand the nature of other transaction costs associated with different investment asset classes and instruments types.

Separately identifiable direct transaction costs (commissions & taxes etc.) are attributable to the Sub-fund's purchase and sale of equity shares. Additionally, for equity shares there is a dealing spread cost (the difference between the buying and selling prices) which will be suffered on purchase and sale transactions.

During the year the Sub-fund utilised derivative instruments including options covering different underlying asset classes. The settlement values for opening and closing derivative positions are not comparable to principal values for transactions in direct holding investments and therefore purchase and sale amounts for derivative transactions are not quantified in the analysis above. Transaction costs for derivatives positions will be either suffered as direct costs or form part of the dealing spread for the instruments. Any direct costs are identified in the analysis above.

For the Sub-fund's investment in collective investment scheme holdings there will potentially be dealing spread costs applicable to purchases and sales. However, additionally there are indirect transaction costs suffered in those underlying funds, throughout the holding period for the instruments, which are not separately identifiable and do not form part of the analysis above.

Dealing spread costs suffered by the Sub-fund vary considerably for the different asset/instrument types depending on a number of factors including transaction value and market sentiment.

At the balance sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (difference between bid and offer prices of all investments expressed as a percentage of the offer price value) was 0.05% (2021: 0.06%).

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

17 Post balance sheet events

The Fund invests in a portfolio of assets, whose values have changed since the year-end, primarily due to market volatility. Since the year-end, the NAV per share of the C Accumulation share class has increased by 10.62% to 19 April 2023. The other share classes in the Sub-fund have moved by a similar magnitude.

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Distribution Table
for the year ended 31 December 2022

Final distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 January 2022

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 28.2.2023 Pence per share	Distribution paid 28.2.2022 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	—	—	—	—
A Accumulation - Group 2	—	—	—	—
B Accumulation - Group 1	—	—	—	—
B Accumulation - Group 2	—	—	—	—
C Accumulation - Group 1	—	—	—	—
C Accumulation - Group 2	—	—	—	—

* Equalisation only applies to shares purchased during the distribution period (Group 2 shares). It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of all Group 2 shares and is refunded to holders of these shares as a return of capital. Being capital, it is not liable to income tax but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund

Report for the year from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022

Investment Objective

The Investment objective of the Liontrust Global Dividend Fund is to generate income with the potential for long term (five years or more) capital growth.

Income Target Benchmark

The Sub-fund aims to deliver a net target yield of at least the net yield of the MSCI World Index each year.

Investment Policy

The Sub-fund invests at least 80% in shares of companies across the world.

The Sub-fund may also invest up to 20% in other eligible asset classes.

Other eligible asset classes are collective investment schemes (which may include Liontrust managed funds), other transferable securities, cash or near cash, deposits and money market instruments.

Derivatives and forward transactions may be used by the ACD for efficient portfolio management.

It is the intention to be near-fully invested at all times, however, the Sub-fund has the facility to take tactical positions in cash or near cash, and to use efficient portfolio management, should the ACD feel it appropriate.

The portfolio will be managed to ensure that the Sub-fund is at all times eligible to qualify for, and to be included in, an Individual Savings Account.

Investment Strategy

The Sub-fund invests in a concentrated portfolio of 20-40 companies that may provide growth opportunities or attractive valuations.

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Investment review

Sub-fund review

The Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (C accumulation) returned -7.8% during 2022, which was equal to the return of the MSCI World Index, however below the IA Global Equity Income sector average return of -1.2% (both comparator benchmarks).*

Since we began managing the Sub-fund under our investment philosophy on 1st September 2017, the Sub-fund has returned 65.9% compared with the MSCI World Index return of 59.0% and the IA Global Equity Income sector average return of 38.8%. In addition, we have grown our 12-month dividend over the past five years by approximately 8% annualised versus the sector average of 0% and the MSCI World index of 1%.

As our investors know, the investment philosophy with which we run the Sub-fund is based on our belief that innovation is the biggest driver of stock returns. Over the long run, the companies that innovate win, while those that do not fall by the wayside. We believe innovative companies are the best companies and best investments, and this is just as true for investors who require an income as it is for those focused purely on capital growth. Indeed, we believe innovation is the key to achieving both income and capital growth objectives simultaneously in today's rapidly changing and disruptive economy.

Specifically, we invest the Sub-fund in companies we refer to as Innovative Global Leaders**.** These are best-in-class companies from any industry that possess the rare capability to continually innovate to stay at the forefront, remain strong and profitable, and protect and grow their dividends for their shareholders.

The most underrated strength of innovation is that while most companies simply find it too difficult to do, for those that can, it is a supremely powerful and low-cost form of growth. As such, innovative global leaders can invest in future opportunities to create customer and shareholder value while continuing to grow their dividend. On this basis, over a period of five years, we expect the Sub-fund to deliver an annualised total return of above 10% and annualised income growth of around 10%.

This contrasts markedly with the position in which many traditional income stocks today sit – faced by massive structural change in the economy, on the wrong side of innovation, paying high yields to hold on to their existing shareholder base and without the financial resources and human capital to adequately invest in the future.

Looking back over 2022, the main reason for the Sub-fund's underperformance over the year is that our management teams are exercising caution regarding a potential recession on the horizon in 2023 in response to central bank policy tightening to fight inflation over the past year. We believe it is sensible management to keep our powder dry at such a time.

While this year's prospects for dividend growth will indeed depend on the severity of the economic slowdown and possible recession, we believe that by moderating their dividend growth in 2022, our companies will be able to smooth dividends in the face of challenges this year and we expect the Sub-fund to return to strong dividend growth in the years ahead.

While we returned in line with our benchmark last year, we lagged average equity income peers. The main reason for this is that most equity income funds invest heavily in high-yielding sectors and stocks, and last year the highest yielding sectors and highest yielding stocks within sectors significantly outperformed the overall market in the rising interest rate environment.

Most significantly, the MSCI World energy sector, which yielded 4.2% over the past 12 months vs. the aggregate MSCI World Index trailing 12-month yield of 2.2%, returned a staggering 66.2% in GBP vs. the aggregate MSCI World return in GBP of -7.8%.

But it was not just the energy sector. Utilities, currently yielding 3.4%, returned 8.2%, materials yielding 3.7% returned 0.9% and financials yielding 3.1% returned 1.8%. In terms of the within-sector outperformance of higher yielding companies, on a sector neutralised basis, the single strongest performing factor as calculated by Bloomberg's factors model during 2022 was dividend yield, with the top quintile beating the bottom quintile by 17%.

Looking at quarterly performance further confirms this attribution as the toughest quarter for the Sub-fund versus its peers was Q2. This coincided with a particularly aggressive leg of the upwards shift in long-term interest rate expectations. During this quarter, the 30-year US Treasury yield rose from 2.4% at the beginning of the quarter to 3.4% in mid-June. Having begun the year at 2.1% and ended the year at 3.9%, this represented the bulk of the shift in expectations for the structural rate outlook that took place during the year. During the quarter, we returned -9.4%, similar to the benchmark return of -9.1%, but significantly behind the sector average return of -5.4%.

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Sub-fund review (continued)

Indeed, since the US Federal Reserve began raising interest rates in March last year, and including the rate hikes currently priced in for early this year, it has raised interest rates faster and by more than any other tightening cycle in recent history.

To put it simply, 2022 delivered the most difficult conditions that we could reasonably imagine the Sub-fund facing in terms of our ability to outperform our peers. This is given our very different investment philosophy compared with the common and traditional approach to equity income investing. While it is never pleasing to underperform peers, we view the magnitude of the increase in interest rates last year as extraordinary and we are pleased to have performed in line with our benchmark in conditions so extremely unfavourable to our philosophy.

Does the experience of 2022 give us cause to doubt our investment philosophy? Absolutely not, for the following two reasons. Firstly, as detailed above, we believe our Innovative Global Leaders are the very best companies and very best investments over the long run. Secondly, we believe equity income investing should inherently be a low-risk form of equity investing. This is, of course, because income investors tend to be retirees, or at least later on their investment journey, and so less able to replenish lost capital. However, the traditional income investing approach of investing in high-yield stocks is inherently high risk. Indeed, high yields are fundamentally a reward to shareholders for bearing elevated risk.

Moreover, today's economy, dominated by huge structural changes taking place in almost every industry, driven by strong innovation, means that these risks are in many cases actually unacceptable for income investors. The short-term success of high-yield stocks while interest rates jolted upwards in response to a surge in inflation, itself driven by the pandemic, does not appear to us likely to be a reliable and repeatable source of returns. Nor would we ever put our philosophy on hold for short-term and potentially short-lived gains. Only through investing on the right side of innovation and structural change can income investors attain the solid returns and low risk they seek.

In terms of portfolio activity, we were particularly active in purchases and sales, in order to take advantage of the volatility of the share prices of what we believe to be very high-quality companies. Indeed, we witnessed and acted upon numerous cases of quality companies trading at a rare discount. The reason for this is that sharply rising interest rates had a differential impact on high-quality companies. High-quality companies have stronger prospects for long-term profit growth and stability than the average company and interest rates influence the value placed today on these future profits.

We were able to pick up some bargains during the year, for example, we bought Starbucks, with 18% sales growth and a 23% return on invested capital (ROIC) following a 26% decline; the industrial, healthcare and life sciences roll-up company and compounding machine Danaher following an 18% share price decline, and artificial intelligence "picks-and-shovels" behemoth Nvidia with 36% sales growth and a 24% ROIC following a 59% share price decline. We believe 2022 will prove to have been an opportune year to be active in the market for quality.

In a nutshell, we expect the market's focus to shift from the risk of ever higher inflation and interest rates, and the associated large impact on the discounting of longer duration cash flows of quality and growth companies, to the risk of recession and its impact on earnings. One implication of this is that market leadership may change from that which prevailed in 2022.

We expect the relative pressure on the share prices of our companies from unexpected interest rate rises to abate and for the relative strength of our companies under tough economic conditions, possibly including a recession, to be rewarded.

We view the capability for continual innovation of our companies as the ultimate underpinning of quality. We believe the structural strength of our innovative global leaders and their fundamental resilience to a potential recession means that de-rated stock prices today present an opportunity to generate high returns over the years to come.

**Source: Financial Express, as at 31.12.22, total return, net of fees, income reinvested. Please note that total return has been calculated at midday whereas the financial statements are at close of business.*

James Dowey, Storm Uru & Clare Pleydell-Bouverie

Fund Managers

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Sub-fund review (continued)
January 2023

Any opinions expressed are those of the Fund Manager. They should not be viewed as a guarantee of a return from an investment in the Sub-fund. The content of the commentary should not be viewed as a recommendation to invest nor buy or sell any securities. The investments of the Sub-fund are subject to normal market fluctuations. Investments can go down as well as up. Investors' capital is at risk and they may get back less than they originally invested.

Past performance is not a guide to future performance. The value of an investment and the income generated from it can fall as well as rise and is not guaranteed. You may get back less than you originally invested.

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Material portfolio changes by value

Purchases	Sales
Admiral	BP
Intuit	Rio Tinto
Rio Tinto	CME
ASML	Morgan Stanley
NVIDIA	Safran
Lifco	American Tower
Alphabet 'A'	Halma
Sherwin-Williams	American Express
Devon Energy	Costco Wholesale
Halma	Amadeus IT

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile

The Risk and Reward Indicator table demonstrates where the Sub-fund ranks in terms of its potential risk and reward. The higher the rank the greater the potential reward but the greater the risk of losing money. It is based on past data, may change over time and may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the Sub-fund. The shaded area in the table below shows the Sub-fund's ranking on the risk and reward indicator.

Typically lower rewards, lower risk

Typically higher rewards, higher risk

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

- This Synthetic Risk and Reward Indicator (SRRI) is based upon historical data and may not be relied upon to gauge the future risk profile of the Sub-fund.
- The SRRI shown is not guaranteed to remain the same and may shift over time.
- The lowest category (1) does not mean 'risk free'.
- The Sub-fund's risk and reward category has been calculated using the methodology adopted by the Financial Conduct Authority. It is based upon the rate by which the Sub-fund or a representative fund or Index's value has moved up and down in the past.
- The Sub-fund is categorised 6 primarily for its exposure to global equities.
- The SRRI may not fully take into account the following risks:
  - that a company may fail thus reducing its value within the Sub-fund;
  - overseas investments may carry a higher currency risk. They are valued by reference to their local currency which may move up or down when compared to the currency of the Sub-fund.
- The Sub-fund may have a concentrated portfolio, i.e. hold a limited number of investments. If one of these investments falls in value this can have a greater impact on the Sub-fund's value than if it held a larger number of investments.
- The Sub-fund may, under certain circumstances, invest in derivatives, but it is not intended that their use will materially affect volatility. Derivatives are used to protect against currencies, credit and interest rate moves. There is a risk that losses could be made on derivative positions or that the counterparties could fail to complete on transactions. The use of derivatives may create leverage or gearing resulting in potentially greater volatility or fluctuations in the net asset value of the Sub-fund. A relatively small movement in the value of a derivative's underlying investment may have a larger impact, positive or negative, on the value of a Sub-fund than if the underlying investment was held instead. The use of derivative contracts may help us to control Sub-fund volatility in both up and down markets by hedging against the general market.
- The Sub-fund may encounter liquidity constraints from time to time. The spread between the price you buy and sell shares will reflect the less liquid nature of the underlying holdings.
- The Sub-fund may have both Hedged and Unhedged share classes available. The Hedged share classes use forward foreign exchange contracts to protect returns in the base currency of the Sub-fund.
- Outside of normal conditions, the Sub-fund may hold higher levels of cash which may be deposited with several credit counterparties (e.g. international banks). A credit risk arises should one or more of these counterparties be unable to return the deposited cash.

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile (continued)

- Counterparty Risk: any derivative contract, including FX hedging, may be at risk if the counterparty fails.
- Environmental Social Governance (ESG) Risk: there may be limitations to the availability, completeness or accuracy of ESG information from third-party providers, or inconsistencies in the consideration of ESG factors across different third party data providers, given the evolving nature of ESG.
- The level of income is not guaranteed.

For full details of the Sub-fund's risks, please see the prospectus which may be obtained from Liontrust (address on page 1) or online at www.liontrust.co.uk.

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables
for the year ended 31 December 2022

B Income Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021+ per share (p)
Change in net assets per share		
Opening net asset value per share	105.70	100.00
Return before operating charges	(7.39)	7.36
Operating charges	(1.10)	(0.67)
Return after operating charges	(8.49)	6.69
Distributions	(2.04)	(0.99)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	**95.17**	**105.70**
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.29)	(0.17)
Performance		
Return after charges	(8.03%)	6.69%
Other information		
Closing net asset value (£'000)	26,446	31,023
Closing number of shares	27,788,257	29,351,070
Operating charges**	1.13%	1.14%
Direct transaction costs*	0.30%	0.29%
Prices		
Highest share price	106.49	107.66
Lowest share price	88.49	98.28

\+ Launched on 4 June 2021.

* Direct transaction costs comprise commission and taxes, principally applicable to equity investment purchases and sales. Shareholders should note that additionally there are other transaction costs such as a dilution adjustment and underlying costs with regard to Collective Investment Scheme holdings which will also have reduced the Sub-fund and share class returns before operating charges.

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

C Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	270.55	234.82	200.61
Return before operating charges	(18.83)	37.99	36.25
Operating charges	(2.22)	(2.26)	(2.04)
Return after operating charges	(21.05)	35.73	34.21
Distributions	(5.26)	(5.12)	(4.98)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	5.26	5.12	4.98
Closing net asset value per share	**249.50**	**270.55**	**234.82**
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.75)	(0.74)	(0.89)
Performance			
Return after charges	(7.78%)	15.22%	17.05%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	103,472	113,985	23,961
Closing number of shares	41,472,091	42,130,560	10,204,183
Operating charges**	0.88%	0.89%	0.99%
Direct transaction costs*	0.30%	0.29%	0.43%
Prices			
Highest share price	274.83	274.70	237.39
Lowest share price	229.03	230.74	158.63

* Direct transaction costs comprise commission and taxes, principally applicable to equity investment purchases and sales. Shareholders should note that additionally there are other transaction costs such as a dilution adjustment and underlying costs with regard to Collective Investment Scheme holdings which will also have reduced the Sub-fund and share class returns before operating charges.

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

C Income Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	207.54	183.81	160.96
Return before operating charges	(14.51)	29.49	28.42
Operating charges	(1.69)	(1.76)	(1.61)
Return after operating charges	(16.20)	27.73	26.81
Distributions	(4.01)	(4.00)	(3.96)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	**187.33**	**207.54**	**183.81**
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.57)	(0.58)	(0.71)
Performance			
Return after charges	(7.81%)	15.09%	16.66%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	141,184	168,935	14,177
Closing number of shares	75,364,905	81,397,087	7,713,013
Operating charges**	0.88%	0.89%	0.98%
Direct transaction costs*	0.30%	0.29%	0.43%
Prices			
Highest share price	209.11	211.31	186.67
Lowest share price	174.09	180.61	127.27

* Direct transaction costs comprise commission and taxes, principally applicable to equity investment purchases and sales. Shareholders should note that additionally there are other transaction costs such as a dilution adjustment and underlying costs with regard to Collective Investment Scheme holdings which will also have reduced the Sub-fund and share class returns before operating charges.

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

M Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020† per share (p)†
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	160.77	139.18	100.00
Return before operating charges	(11.20)	22.54	39.80
Operating charges	(0.95)	(0.95)	(0.62)
Return after operating charges	(12.15)	21.59	39.18
Distributions	(3.12)	(3.08)	(2.12)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	3.12	3.08	2.12
Closing net asset value per share	**148.62**	**160.77**	**139.18**
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.44)	(0.44)	(0.40)
Performance			
Return after charges	(7.56%)	15.51%	39.18%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	20,841	32,522	93
Closing number of shares	14,022,472	20,229,044	66,908
Operating charges**	0.63%	0.63%	0.67%
Direct transaction costs*	0.30%	0.29%	0.43%
Prices			
Highest share price	163.57	163.18	140.70
Lowest share price	136.25	136.79	100.00

† Launched on 8 April 2020

* Direct transaction costs comprise commission and taxes, principally applicable to equity investment purchases and sales. Shareholders should note that additionally there are other transaction costs such as a dilution adjustment and underlying costs with regard to Collective Investment Scheme holdings which will also have reduced the Sub-fund and share class returns before operating charges.

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

M Income Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020† per share (p)†
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	155.00	136.89	100.00
Return before operating charges	(10.84)	22.02	39.63
Operating charges	(0.90)	(0.96)	(0.63)
Return after operating charges	(11.74)	21.06	39.00
Distributions	(3.00)	(2.95)	(2.11)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	**140.26**	**155.00**	**136.89**
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.42)	(0.43)	(0.39)
Performance			
Return after charges	(7.57%)	15.38%	39.00%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	42,244	41,459	23,288
Closing number of shares	30,119,476	26,748,193	17,011,663
Operating charges**	0.63%	0.65%	0.69%
Direct transaction costs*	0.30%	0.29%	0.43%
Prices			
Highest share price	156.17	157.75	139.03
Lowest share price	130.28	134.54	100.00

† Launched on 8 April 2020

* Direct transaction costs comprise commission and taxes, principally applicable to equity investment purchases and sales. Shareholders should note that additionally there are other transaction costs such as a dilution adjustment and underlying costs with regard to Collective Investment Scheme holdings which will also have reduced the Sub-fund and share class returns before operating charges.

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement
as at 31 December 2022

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (99.08%)	**338,899**	**101.41**
	CANADA (6.50%)	**10,988**	**3.29**
8,500	Constellation Software	10,988	3.29
	CHINA (10.42%)	**17,426**	**5.22**
890,000	Alibaba ADR	8,176	2.45
260,000	Tencent	9,250	2.77
	DENMARK (0.00%)	**8,721**	**2.61**
90,000	Coloplast	8,721	2.61
	FRANCE (5.46%)	**9,471**	**2.83**
32,000	L'Oreal	9,471	2.83
	GERMANY (0.00%)	**4,403**	**1.32**
8,950	Rational	4,403	1.32
	NETHERLANDS (0.00%)	**14,674**	**4.39**
23,000	ASML	10,281	3.08
220,000	Universal Music	4,393	1.31
	NEW ZEALAND (2.71%)	**7,452**	**2.23**
1,000,000	Contact Energy	4,048	1.21
1,200,000	Spark New Zealand	3,404	1.02
	RUSSIA (2.71%)	**0**	**0.00**
	SPAIN (3.23%)	**0**	**0.00**
	SWEDEN (1.69%)	**11,138**	**3.33**
800,000	Lifco	11,138	3.33
	SWITZERLAND (0.00%)	**2,610**	**0.78**
10,000	Roche	2,610	0.78
	TAIWAN (1.72%)	**0**	**0.00**

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)
as at 31 December 2022

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (continued)		
	UNITED KINGDOM (7.01%)	**33,009**	**9.88**
380,000	Admiral	8,117	2.43
360,000	Diploma	9,986	2.99
2,200,000	DS Smith	7,051	2.11
74,000	Spirax-Sarco Engineering	7,855	2.35
	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (57.63%)	**219,007**	**65.53**
36,000	Adobe	10,071	3.01
145,000	Alphabet 'A'	10,634	3.18
138,000	Amazon.com	9,634	2.88
110,000	Apple	11,880	3.56
15,000	BlackRock	8,834	2.64
20,000	Costco Wholesale	7,590	2.27
47,000	Danaher	10,374	3.10
180,000	Devon Energy	9,204	2.75
57,000	Estée Lauder	11,761	3.52
69,000	First Republic Bank	6,992	2.09
37,000	Intuit	11,966	3.58
60,000	Microsoft	11,962	3.58
43,000	Moody's	9,956	2.98
89,000	NIKE	8,658	2.59
80,000	NVIDIA	9,720	2.91
100,000	Otis Worldwide	6,511	1.95
30,000	Pool	7,540	2.26
27,000	Roper Technologies	9,695	2.90
50,000	Sherwin-Williams	9,863	2.95
85,000	Starbucks	7,008	2.10
35,000	Stryker	7,112	2.13
8,000	UnitedHealth	3,527	1.06
57,000	Visa 'A'	9,849	2.95
120,000	Walt Disney	8,666	2.59
	Portfolio of investments	**338,899**	**101.41**
	Net other liabilities	**(4,712)**	**(1.41)**
	Total net assets	**334,187**	**100.00**

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)
as at 31 December 2022

All securities are approved securities traded on eligible securities markets, as defined by the Collective Investment Scheme Sourcebook, unless otherwise stated.

All equity investments are in ordinary shares unless otherwise stated.

Comparative figures shown in brackets relate to 31 December 2021.

Stocks shown as ADRs represent American Depositary Receipts.

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Statement of Total Return
for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	(£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Income					
Net capital (losses)/gains	2		(34,074)		23,254
Revenue	3	8,227		4,333	
Expenses	4	(2,995)		(1,814)	
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(86)		(26)	
Net revenue before taxation		5,146		2,493	
Taxation	5	(719)		(344)	
Net revenue after taxation			4,427		2,149
Total return before distributions			**(29,647)**		**25,403**
Distributions	7		(7,361)		(3,926)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			**(37,008)**		**21,477**

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders
for the year ended 31 December 2022

	(£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		**387,924**		**61,519**
Amounts received on issue of shares	46,795		152,247	
In-specie transfer+	–		171,880	
Amounts paid on cancellation of shares	(66,295)		(20,771)	
		(19,500)		303,356
Dilution adjustment		–		55
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		(37,008)		21,477
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		2,771		1,517
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		**334,187**		**387,924**

+ The Liontrust Global Income Fund (£150,000,000) and Liontrust US Income Fund (£21,880,000) merged into the Liontrust Global Dividend Fund on 25 June 2021 and 8 October 2021 respectively.

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Balance Sheet
as at 31 December 2022

	Notes	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Investments		338,899	384,345
Current assets:			
Debtors	8	26,703	23,802
Cash and bank balances	9	7	33
Total assets		**365,609**	**408,180**
Liabilities			
Creditors:			
Bank overdrafts		(9,039)	(358)
Distribution payable		(746)	(672)
Other creditors	10	(21,637)	(19,226)
Total liabilities		**(31,422)**	**(20,256)**
Net assets attributable to shareholders		**334,187**	**387,924**

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Accounting policies
The accounting policies for the Sub-fund are set out on pages 13 to 15.

2 Net capital (losses)/gains

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
The net capital (losses)/gains comprise:		
Non-derivative securities	(33,299)	23,303
Forward currency contracts	–	(21)
Foreign currency losses	(775)	(28)
Net capital (losses)/gains	**(34,074)**	**23,254**

3 Revenue

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Bank interest	6	–
Non-taxable overseas dividends	4,911	2,135
Stock lending income	11	7
Taxable overseas dividends	682	556
UK dividends	2,509	1,504
US REIT dividends	108	131
Total revenue	**8,227**	**4,333**

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

4 Expenses

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Payable to the ACD or associates of the ACD:		
ACD's charge	2,542	1,516
General administration charges*	453	299
	2,995	**1,815**
Other expenses:		
ADR fee	–	5
Audit fee	–	3
Registration fee	–	(1)
Other expenses	–	(8)
	–	**(1)**
Total expenses	**2,995**	**1,814**

* The audit fee for the year (borne out of the General administration charges), excluding VAT, was £9,200 (2021 : £8,400). Where the fee exceeds the General administration charges, the shortfall will be met by the ACD.

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

5 Taxation

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
a) Analysis of charge in year		
Overseas tax	719	336
Overseas tax on capital gains	—	8
Total tax charge [see note(b)]	**719**	**344**

b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The taxation assessed for the year is lower (2021: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an authorised investment company with variable capital. The differences are explained below:

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Net revenue before taxation	5,146	2,493
Corporation tax at 20% (2021 - 20%)	1,029	499
Effects of:		
Capitalised income subject to tax	1	–
Movement in unrecognised tax losses	470	246
Overseas tax	719	336
Overseas tax on capital gains	–	8
Prior year adjustment to unrecognised tax losses	1	2
Relief on overseas tax expensed	(17)	(19)
Revenue not subject to tax	(1,484)	(728)
Total tax charge [see note(a)]	**719**	**344**

Authorised investment companies with variable capital are exempt from UK tax on capital gains. Therefore, any capital return is not included in the above reconciliation.

c) Deferred tax

At the year end there is a potential deferred tax asset of £806,000 (2021: £336,000) due to tax losses of £4,030,000 (2021: £1,678,000). It is unlikely that the Sub-fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise these expenses and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised in the year or the prior year.

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

6 Interest payable and similar charges

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Overdraft interest	86	26
Total interest payable and similar charges	**86**	**26**

7 Distributions

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
First Interim	2,218	480
Second Interim	2,015	1,429
Third Interim	1,938	1,909
Final	1,188	1,083
	7,359	**4,901**
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	129	61
Amounts received on issue of shares	(127)	(1,036)
Distributions	**7,361**	**3,926**
The distributable amount has been calculated as follows:		
Net revenue after taxation	4,427	2,149
Less: Equalisation on conversions	–	(1)
Less: Tax relief on capitalised expenses	(61)	(39)
Add: ACD's charge reimbursed by capital	2,542	1,516
Add: Other expenses reimbursed by capital	453	293
Add: Overseas tax on capital gains	–	8
Distributions	**7,361**	**3,926**

The distribution per share is set out in the tables on pages 109 to 110.

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

8 Debtors

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Accrued revenue	387	348
Amounts receivable for issue of shares	237	3,479
Currency sales awaiting settlement	9,969	10,343
Income tax recoverable	–	1
Overseas withholding tax	115	150
Sales awaiting settlement	15,995	9,481
Total debtors	**26,703**	**23,802**

9 Cash and bank balances

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Cash and bank balances	7	33
Total cash and bank balances	**7**	**33**

10 Creditors

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Accrued expenses	35	42
Accrued ACD's charge	208	233
Amounts payable for cancellation of shares	52	195
Currency purchases awaiting settlement	9,956	10,354
Purchases awaiting settlement	11,386	8,402
Total other creditors	**21,637**	**19,226**

11 Contingent liabilities and outstanding commitments

There were no contingent liabilities or outstanding commitments at the balance sheet date (2021: £nil).

12 Related party transactions

Liontrust Asset Management Plc is regarded as a controlling party by virtue of being the ultimate parent company of the ACD, Liontrust Fund Partners LLP, giving the ability to act in concert in respect of the operations of the Company.

The charges paid to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates are shown in note 4. Details of shares issued and cancelled by Liontrust Fund Partners LLP are shown in the Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders and balances due to/from the ACD at the year end are included within Notes 8 and 10.

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

12 Related party transactions (continued)

The balance due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates in respect of expenses at the year end was £242,000 (2021: £275,000).

The total expense due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates for the year was £2,995,000 (2021: £1,815,000).

13 Securities lending

The Sub-fund engages in security lending activities which expose the Sub-fund to counterparty credit risk. The maximum exposure to the Sub-fund is equal to the value of the securities loaned.

Securities lending transactions entered into by the Sub-fund are subject to a written legal agreement between the Sub-fund and the Stock Lending Agent, The Bank of New York Mellon (London Branch), and separately between the Stock Lending Agent and the approved borrowing counterparty. Collateral received in exchange for securities lent is transferred under a title transfer arrangement and is delivered to and held in an account with a tri-party collateral manager in the name of the Depositary on behalf of the Sub-fund. Collateral received is segregated from the assets belonging to the Sub-fund's Depositary or the Stock Lending Agent. All operational costs are borne out of the Stock Lending Agent's share of income earned.

The total income earned from securities lending transactions is split between the relevant Sub-fund and the Stock Lending Agent. The Sub-fund receives 70% while the Stock Lending Agent receives 30% of such income, with all operational costs borne out of the Stock Lending Agent's share.

Return and cost

The table below shows the net income earned by the Sub-fund from securities lending activity during the year to 31 December 2022.

	Collective Investment Undertaking (£'000)	ACD of Collective Investment Undertaking (£'000)	Third Parties (e.g. lending agent) (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Liontrust Global Dividend Fund Securities lending				
Gross return	11	–	5	16
% of total	70%	0%	30%	100%
Cost	–	–	–	–

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Securities lending (continued)

Return and cost (continued)
The table below shows the net income earned by the Sub-fund from securities lending activity during the year to 31 December 2021.

	Collective Investment Undertaking (£'000)	ACD of Collective Investment Undertaking (£'000)	Third Parties (e.g. lending agent) (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Securities lending				
Gross return	7	–	3	10
% of total	70%	0%	30%	100%
Cost	–	–	–	–

Securities on loan and collateral received
The following table details the value of securities on loan and associated collateral received, analysed by borrowing counterparty as at the Balance Sheet date.

		31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
Counterparty	Counterparty's country of establishment	Securities on loan (£'000)	Collateral received (£'000)	Securities on loan (£'000)	Collateral received (£'000)
BNP Paribas	France	1,662	1,888	—	—
Citigroup Global Markets Limited	UK	3,277	3,537	—	—
J.P. Morgan Securities Plc	UK	—	—	3,609	3,996
Jeffries LLC	USA	—	—	534	545
Merrill Lynch International	UK	3,819	4,115	—	—
The Bank of Nova Scotia	Canada	1,638	1,803	—	—
UBS AG	Switzerland	—	—	4,019	4,210
Total		**10,396**	**11,343**	**8,162**	**8,751**

Collateral accepted is non-cash in the form of sovereign debt rated AA or better from approved governments only, supranational debt obligations rated AAA or better listed on a recognised exchange.

Management of counterparty credit risk related to securities lending
To mitigate this risk, the Sub-fund receives either cash or securities as collateral equal to a certain percentage in excess of the fair value of the securities loaned. The Investment Manager monitors the fair value of the securities loaned and additional collateral is obtained, if necessary. At the year end all non-cash collateral received consists of securities admitted to or dealt on a recognised exchange.

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Securities lending (continued)

Management of counterparty credit risk related to securities lending (continued)
The Sub-fund also benefits from a borrower default indemnity provided by The Bank of New York Mellon (London Branch). The indemnity allows for full replacement of securities lent. The Bank of New York Mellon (London Branch) bears the cost of indemnification against borrower default.

14 Risk management policies

In accordance with the investment objectives and policies the Sub-fund can hold certain financial instruments as detailed in the Sub-fund's prospectus. These can comprise of:

- equity, equity related and non-equity shares;
- cash, liquid resources and short-term debtors and creditors that arise directly from its operations;
- short-term borrowings used to finance operational cash flows;
- units and shares in collective investment schemes;
- shareholders' funds, which represent investors' monies which are invested on their behalf from overseas investments held;
- derivative transactions for efficient portfolio management in accordance with the Sub-fund's investment policies.

In accordance with the requirements of the rules in the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook, the Sub-fund is not permitted to trade in other financial instruments. The Sub-fund's use of financial instruments during the year satisfies these regulatory requirements.

The main risks arising from the Sub-fund's financial instruments are market price (including "emerging markets price risk"), currency, interest rate, liquidity and counterparty credit risk. The ACD's policies for managing these risks are summarised below. The Sub-fund, alongside an independent risk function, has used a combination of risk measurements and limits to measure and monitor portfolio risk. This is in line with the Liontrust Group's Risk Management Process.

These policies have remained unchanged since the beginning of the year to which these financial statements relate and during the prior year.

Market price risk
Market price risk is the risk that the Sub-fund might suffer potential loss through holding market positions in the face of price movements. It arises mainly due to uncertainty about future prices of financial instruments held. The ACD reviews the portfolio in order to consider the asset allocation implications and to minimise the risk associated with particular countries or industry sectors whilst continuing to follow the Sub-fund's investment objective. An individual Sub-fund ACD has responsibility for monitoring the existing portfolio, in accordance with the overall asset allocation parameters described above and seeks to ensure that individual stocks also meet an acceptable risk reward profile. Futures contracts may be used to hedge against market price risk where deemed appropriate for efficient portfolio management purposes.

The Sub-fund's investment portfolio is monitored by the ACD in pursuance of its investment objective and policy as set out in the prospectus.

As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 the overall market exposure for the Sub-fund was as shown in the Portfolio Statement, other than for derivatives where the exposure could be greater. The Sub-fund is exposed to market price risk as the assets and liabilities of the Sub-fund are listed on stock exchanges and their prices are subject to movements both up and down

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Market price risk (continued)

that would result in an appreciation or depreciation in the fair value of that asset. The sensitivity of the Sub-fund to market price risk is estimated below which shows the expected change in the market value of the Sub-fund when a representative market index changes by 10%. These percentage movements are based on the ACD's estimate of reasonably possible market movements over the course of a year and uses an industry standard measure (Beta) to estimate the amount a Sub-fund has previously changed when that corresponding market index has moved taking into account the Sub-fund's historic correlation to the representative index's movements over the last three years using monthly returns. This analysis assumes that the historic relationships between the portfolio's holdings and the representative index are a valid approximation of their future relationship and that the characteristics of the portfolio and the market have been broadly unchanged over the three years.

As at 31 December 2022, had the representative market index increased/decreased by 10.0% the resulting change in the value of the Net Asset Value is expected to have been an increase/a decrease of 8.6%.

As at 31 December 2021, had the representative market index increased/decreased by 10.0% the resulting change in the value of the Net Asset Value is expected to have been an increase/a decrease of 9.0%.

Some limitations of sensitivity analysis are;

- markets and levels of market liquidity in conditions of market stress may bear no relation to historical patterns;
- the market price risk information is a relative estimate of risk rather than a precise and accurate number;
- the market price information represents a hypothetical outcome and is not intended to be predictive; and
- future market conditions could vary significantly from those experienced in the past.

The Sub-fund is required to calculate its exposure to derivatives on a daily basis using one of two alternate methods, the Commitment Approach or Value at Risk (VaR).

The calculation of conversion methods for the commitment approach for standard derivatives is taken from the conversion methodologies listed in the ESMA Guidelines on calculation of Global Exposure and Counterparty Risk. The commitment conversion methodology for standard derivatives is either the notional value or the market value of the equivalent position in the underlying asset. Please refer to the portfolio statement for the notional values of any forwards and futures contracts.

VaR is a method of estimating potential loss due to market risk, rather than a statement of leverage, using a given confidence level, or probability, over a specific time period and assuming normal market conditions. VaR is calculated using a Historical Simulation model carried out in accordance with regulatory guidelines.

The Sub-fund uses a combination of other risk measurements and limits. This is in line with the Liontrust Group's Risk Management Process.

The Sub-fund did not materially use derivatives in the current or prior year and the level of leverage employed by the Sub-fund during the current or prior year is not considered to be significant.

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the revenue and net asset value of the Sub-fund may be adversely affected by movements in foreign exchange rates. The revenue and capital value of the Sub-fund's investments may be significantly affected by currency risk movements as some of the assets and income are denominated in currencies other than Sterling, which is the Company's functional and reporting currency.

The ACD has identified three principal areas where foreign currency risk could impact the Sub-fund:

- Movements in exchange rates affecting the value of investments;
- Movements in exchange rates affecting short-term timing differences; and
- Movements in exchange rates affecting the income received.

Currency exposure is monitored closely and is considered to be part of the overall investment process. Currency hedges via forward exchange contracts will only be used in the event of a specific unwanted currency risk being identified.

The Sub-fund may be subject to short-term exposure to exchange rate movements, for instance, where there is a difference between the date an investment purchase or sale is entered into and the date when settlement of the proceeds occurs. The ACD believes that the impact of such movements is not significant enough to warrant the cost incurred of eliminating them via hedging.

The Sub-fund may receive income in currencies other than Sterling, and the Sterling values of this income can be affected by movements in exchange rates. The Sub-fund converts all receipts of income into Sterling on or near the date of receipt; it does not, however, hedge or otherwise seek to avoid exchange rate risk on income accrued but not received.

At 31 December 2022 the Sub-fund's currency exposure was as shown in the table below:

Currency Profile	Net Foreign Currency Assets		
Currency	Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Non-Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Canadian Dollar	–	10,988	10,988
Danish Krone	19	8,721	8,740
Euro	64	28,548	28,612
Hong Kong Dollar	–	17,426	17,426
New Zealand Dollar	–	7,452	7,452
Swedish Krona	39	11,138	11,177
Swiss Franc	(116)	2,610	2,494
United States Dollar	(2,311)	219,006	216,695
	(2,305)	**305,889**	**303,584**

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Currency risk (continued)
At 31 December 2021 the Sub-fund's currency exposure was as shown in the table below:

Currency Profile	Net Foreign Currency Assets		
Currency	Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Non-Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Canadian Dollar	–	14,409	14,409
Danish Krone	1	–	1
Euro	84	33,702	33,786
Hong Kong Dollar	–	40,434	40,434
New Zealand Dollar	–	10,512	10,512
Norwegian Krone	42	–	42
South African Rand	13	–	13
Swedish Krona	40	6,567	6,607
Swiss Franc	2	–	2
United States Dollar	965	254,797	255,762
	1,147	**360,421**	**361,568**

If the exchange rate at 31 December 2022 between the functional currency and all other currencies had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets attributable to holders of shares of the Sub-fund by approximately 0.91%/(0.91)% respectively.

If the exchange rate at 31 December 2021 between the functional currency and all other currencies had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets attributable to holders of shares of the Sub-fund by approximately 0.93%/(0.93)% respectively.

Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the revenue cash flow or the fair value of investments may be adversely affected by movements in market interest rates.

The majority of the Sub-fund's financial assets are equity shares and other investments which neither pay interest nor have a maturity date. As a result, the Sub-fund is not subject to significant amounts of risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing level of market interest rates. Therefore, no interest rate sensitivity analysis has been prepared for these.

Interest receivable on bank deposits and short-term deposits or payable on bank overdraft positions will be affected by fluctuations in interest rates. The interest rates earned on sterling deposits are earned at a rate in line with overnight bank rates.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Sub-fund will not be able to meet its obligations as they fall due. The Sub-fund's assets comprise mainly of readily realisable securities which can be sold to meet liquidity requirements.

If a Sub-fund is primarily exposed to smaller companies there may be liquidity constraints from time to time, i.e. in certain circumstances, the Sub-fund may not be able to sell a position for full value or at all in the short-term. This may affect

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)
performance and could cause the Sub-fund to defer or suspend redemptions of its shares. In addition, the spread between the price you buy and sell units will reflect the less liquid nature of the underlying holdings. Any unquoted investments held by a Sub-fund are by their nature much less liquid than those listed on an exchange. A Sub-fund may not be able to sell a position for full value or at all in the short term.

The equity markets of emerging countries tend to be more volatile than the more developed markets of the world. Standards of disclosure and accounting regimes may not always fully comply with international criteria and can make it difficult to establish accurate estimates of fundamental value. The lack of accurate and meaningful information, and inefficiencies in its distribution, can leave emerging markets prone to sudden and unpredictable changes in sentiment. The resultant investment flows can trigger significant volatility in these relatively small and illiquid markets. At the same time, this lack of liquidity, together with low dealing volumes, can restrict the ACD's ability to execute substantial deals.

The main liquidity risk of the Sub-fund is the redemption of any shares that investors wish to sell, which are redeemable on demand under the Prospectus. Where investments cannot be realised in time to meet any potential liability, the Sub-fund may borrow up to 10% of its value to ensure settlement.

In accordance with the ACD's policy, the ACD monitors the Sub-fund's liquidity on a daily basis.

Counterparty credit risk
Counterparty credit risk is the risk of suffering loss due to another party not meeting its financial obligation. Investments may be adversely affected if any of the institutions with which money is deposited or invested suffers insolvency or other financial difficulties or the credit rating of the bearers of the bonds held by the Sub-fund are downgraded.

The Sub-fund may enter into transactions in financial instruments (including derivatives) which exposes it to the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

The Sub-fund only buys and sells investments through brokers which have been approved by the ACD as an acceptable counterparty. This list is reviewed at least annually.

The Sub-fund may enter into stock lending activities which exposes it to the risk that the counterparty will not deliver the stock or cash after the Sub-fund has fulfilled its obligations. The Sub-fund will only enter into stock lending activities with parties that have been approved as acceptable by the ACD and obtaining collateral from counterparties which has a fair value in excess of the related stock on loan.

At the balance sheet date, there were no counterparties to open derivative contracts. At the year-end collateral of £Nil (prior year: £Nil) was received; collateral pledged was £Nil (prior year: £Nil) and none (prior year: none) of the Sub-fund's financial assets were past due or impaired.

The Depositary is responsible for the safe-keeping of assets and has appointed the Bank of New York Mellon, S.A./N.V., London Branch ("BNYMSA") as its global custodian. The long term credit rating of the parent company of the Depositary and Custodian, The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation, as at 31 December 2022 was A (Standard & Poor's rating).

BNYMSA, in the discharge of its delegated Depositary duties, holds in custody (i) all financial instruments that may be registered in a financial instruments account opened on the books of BNYMSA and (ii) all financial instruments that can be physically delivered to BNYMSA. BNYMSA ensures all financial instruments (held in a financial instruments account on the

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Counterparty credit risk (continued)
books of BNYMSA) are held in segregated accounts in the name of the Sub-fund, clearly identifiable as belonging to the Sub-fund, and distinct and separately from the proprietary assets of BNYMSA and BNYM.

In addition BNYMSA, as banker, holds cash of the Sub-fund on deposit. Such cash is held on the balance sheet of BNYMSA. In the event of insolvency of BNYMSA, in accordance with standard banking practice, the Sub-fund will rank as an unsecured creditor of BNYMSA in respect of any cash deposits.

Insolvency of BNYM and or one of its agents or affiliates may cause the Sub-fund's rights with respect to its assets to be delayed or may result in the Sub-fund not receiving the full value of its assets.

Maturity profile of financial liabilities
All financial liabilities of the Sub-fund at the current and prior year-end are due to settle in one year or less, or on demand.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities
There is no material difference between the value of the financial assets and liabilities, as shown in the balance sheet, and their fair value.

Valuation of financial investments

31.12.2022	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
Level 1: Quoted prices	338,899	—
	338,899	**—**

31.12.2021	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
Level 1: Quoted prices	384,345	—
	384,345	**—**

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted price in an active market for an identical instrument;
Level 2: Valuation techniques using observable inputs other than quoted prices within level 1;
Level 3: Valuation techniques using unobservable inputs.

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

15 Share movement
For the year ending 31 December 2022

	Opening shares	Shares issued	Shares redeemed	Shares converted	Closing shares
B Income	29,351,070	588,182	(1,708,716)	(442,279)	27,788,257
C Accumulation	42,130,560	7,532,584	(8,184,530)	(6,523)	41,472,091
C Income	81,397,087	7,900,700	(12,065,897)	(1,866,985)	75,364,905
M Accumulation	20,229,044	3,604,075	(9,822,782)	12,135	14,022,472
M Income	26,748,193	4,551,345	(3,978,580)	2,798,518	30,119,476

16 Portfolio transaction costs
for the year ending 31 December 2022

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	496,090	190	0.04	596	0.12
Total purchases	**496,090**	**190**		**596**	
Total purchases including transaction costs	**496,876**				

Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	508,855	199	0.04	58	0.01
Total sales	**508,855**	**199**		**58**	
Total sales net of transaction costs	**508,598**				
Total transaction costs		**389**		**654**	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		**0.11%**		**0.19%**	

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

16 Portfolio transaction costs (continued)
for the year ending 31 December 2021

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	371,328	141	0.04	358	0.10
In-specie transfers	172,046	–	–	–	–
Total purchases	**543,374**	**141**		**358**	
Total purchases including transaction costs	**543,873**				

Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	243,602	98	0.04	26	0.01
Total sales	**243,602**	**98**		**26**	
Total sales net of transaction costs	**243,478**				
Total transaction costs		**239**		**384**	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		**0.11%**		**0.18%**	

The above analysis covers any direct transaction costs suffered by the Sub-fund during the year. However it is important to understand the nature of other transaction costs associated with different investment asset classes and instruments types.

Separately identifiable direct transaction costs (commissions & taxes etc.) are attributable to the Sub-fund's purchase and sale of equity shares. Additionally, for equity shares there is a dealing spread cost (the difference between the buying and selling prices) which will be suffered on purchase and sale transactions.

Dealing spread costs suffered by the Sub-fund vary considerably for the different asset/instrument types depending on a number of factors including transaction value and market sentiment.

At the balance sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (difference between bid and offer prices of all investments expressed as a percentage of the offer price value) was 0.10% (2021: 0.11%).

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

17 Post balance sheet events

The Fund invests in a portfolio of assets, whose values have changed since the year-end, primarily due to market volatility. Since the year-end, the NAV per share of the C Accumulation share class has increased by 7.25% to 19 April 2023. The other share classes in the Sub-fund have moved by a similar magnitude.

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Distribution Tables
for the year ended 31 December 2022

Final distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 October 2022

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 October 2022 to 31 December 2022

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 28.2.2023 Pence per share	Distribution paid 28.2.2022 Pence per share
B Income - Group 1	0.3387	—	0.3387	0.3002
B Income - Group 2	0.2445	0.0942	0.3387	0.3002
C Accumulation - Group 1	0.8864	—	0.8864	0.7588
C Accumulation - Group 2	0.6179	0.2685	0.8864	0.7588
C Income - Group 1	0.6666	—	0.6666	0.5786
C Income - Group 2	0.4126	0.2540	0.6666	0.5786
M Accumulation - Group 1	0.5273	—	0.5273	0.4528
M Accumulation - Group 2	0.3486	0.1787	0.5273	0.4528
M Income - Group 1	0.4979	—	0.4979	0.4221
M Income - Group 2	0.2990	0.1989	0.4979	0.4221

Third interim distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 July 2022

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 July 2022 to 30 September 2022

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 30.11.2022 Pence per share	Distribution paid 30.11.2021 Pence per share
B Income - Group 1	0.5459	—	0.5459	0.6418
B Income - Group 2	0.1577	0.3882	0.5459	0.6418
C Accumulation - Group 1	1.4127	—	1.4127	1.6047
C Accumulation - Group 2	0.8386	0.5741	1.4127	1.6047
C Income - Group 1	1.0734	—	1.0734	1.2670
C Income - Group 2	0.4871	0.5863	1.0734	1.2670
M Accumulation - Group 1	0.8270	—	0.8270	0.9507
M Accumulation - Group 2	0.5358	0.2912	0.8270	0.9507
M Income - Group 1	0.8030	—	0.8030	0.9218
M Income - Group 2	0.4345	0.3685	0.8030	0.9218

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Distribution Tables (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

Second interim distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 April 2022

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 April 2022 to 30 June 2022

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.8.2022 Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.8.2021 Pence per share
B Income - Group 1	0.5486	—	0.5486	0.0431
B Income - Group 2	0.0721	0.4765	0.5486	0.0431
C Accumulation - Group 1	1.4165	—	1.4165	1.4524
C Accumulation - Group 2	0.5423	0.8742	1.4165	1.4524
C Income - Group 1	1.0789	—	1.0789	1.1343
C Income - Group 2	0.3038	0.7751	1.0789	1.1343
M Accumulation - Group 1	0.8422	—	0.8422	0.8982
M Accumulation - Group 2	0.3078	0.5344	0.8422	0.8982
M Income - Group 1	0.8066	—	0.8066	0.8467
M Income - Group 2	0.4555	0.3511	0.8066	0.8467

First interim distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 January 2022

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 January 2022 to 31 March 2022

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.5.2022 Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.5.2021 Pence per share
B Income - Group 1	0.6049	—	0.6049	—
B Income - Group 2	0.4078	0.1971	0.6049	—
C Accumulation - Group 1	1.5487	—	1.5487	1.3054
C Accumulation - Group 2	0.7994	0.7493	1.5487	1.3054
C Income - Group 1	1.1881	—	1.1881	1.0218
C Income - Group 2	0.5911	0.5970	1.1881	1.0218
M Accumulation - Group 1	0.9205	—	0.9205	0.7739
M Accumulation - Group 2	0.5306	0.3899	0.9205	0.7739
M Income - Group 1	0.8875	—	0.8875	0.7614
M Income - Group 2	0.4268	0.4607	0.8875	0.7614

* Equalisation only applies to shares purchased during the distribution period (Group 2 shares). It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of all Group 2 shares and is refunded to holders of these shares as a return of capital. Being capital, it is not liable to income tax but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.

Liontrust Global Innovation Fund

Report for the year from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022

Investment Objective

The investment objective of Liontrust Global Innovation Fund is to generate long term (five years or more) capital growth.

Investment Policy

The Sub-fund invests at least 80% in shares of companies selected from across the world.

The Sub-fund may also invest up to 20% in other eligible asset classes.

Other eligible asset classes are collective investment schemes (which may include Liontrust managed funds), other transferable securities, cash or near cash, deposits and money market instruments.

Derivatives and forward transactions may be used by the ACD for efficient portfolio management.

It is the intention to be near-fully invested at all times, however, the Sub-fund has the facility to take tactical positions in cash or near cash, and to use efficient portfolio management, should the ACD feel it appropriate.

The portfolio will be managed to ensure that the Sub-fund is at all times eligible to qualify for, and to be included in, an Individual Savings Account.

Investment Strategy

The fund managers believe the key to generating outperformance is through high conviction, long-term, research-led company selection. The key elements to the investment process are as follows:

Identifying innovative businesses. The fund managers believe innovative businesses provide excellent opportunities for strong long-term shareholder returns and resilience to the threats of disruptive economic change. The fund managers seek to invest in innovative businesses that:

i) create value for their customers through superior new products and business models; and

ii) capture an adequate share of this value for their shareholders through the possession of barriers to the forces of competition.

The portfolio is actively managed and the fund managers only invest the portfolio in businesses in which they have high conviction of achieving strong long-term shareholder returns. This typically leads to the fund having a high active share against its benchmark(s).

The portfolio is diversified by geography and sectors, and the managers seek to ensure that the performance of the individual businesses they invest in have a meaningful impact on the fund's long-term returns.

The portfolio aims to be liquid in all market conditions.

Liontrust Global Innovation Fund (continued)

Investment review

Sub-fund review

The Liontrust Global Innovation Fund (C accumulation) returned -28.8% in 2022 compared with -8.1% for the MSCI All Country World Index in GBP and -11.1% for the IA Global Sector average (both comparator benchmarks).*

The Sub-fund underperformed the market and peers in 2022 due to the large negative impact of the sharp rise in interest rates that occurred during the year on the share prices of growth companies, including the innovative companies in which we invest the Sub-fund.

As such, 2022 was a challenging year for our investors in the Sub-fund. We can assure you that as the managers of the Sub-fund, we have shared the pain of this underperformance, invested personally as we are in only the funds we manage. With that said, we strongly believe the Sub-fund will return to outperformance in the near future. This is for three reasons:

First, we invest in innovative companies because of the compelling evidence demonstrating their long-term share price outperformance, coupled with the superior operational performance that underpins it. Despite a tough year, our confidence in innovative companies is undiminished.

Second, although their share prices have suffered over the past year, our companies continue to operate well including adapting well to the challenges of higher inflation and interest rates where required.

Last, once interest rate expectations peak, we expect the Sub-fund to strongly outperform its benchmark and peers due to the strong earnings growth potential of our companies and their current historically low valuations.

The main driver of the Sub-fund's underperformance in 2022 was its much higher sensitivity than its benchmark and peers to the sharp rise in interest rates that took place over the year. This is because our companies have stronger prospects for long-term earnings growth than the average company and interest rates influence the value placed today on these future earnings.

The differential impact of rising rates on the valuations of growth companies in the market at large can be demonstrated by the return of the MSCI World Growth Index in GBP in 2002 of -20.8% compared with the MSCI World Value Index in GBP return of 4.6%. Within the Sub-fund, this attribution can be illustrated by observing the correlation of -0.5 between the past 3 years' revenue growth and the past 12 month's share price return across the companies in the Sub-fund.

It can also be shown by observing the average past 3 years' revenue growth of the five biggest detractors and contributors to the Sub-fund's performance over the past year. The five biggest detractors were Shopify, Sea, Upstart, Wizz air and Silicon Valley Bank with an average 3-year revenue growth of 70%, while the five biggest positive contributors were United Health, Badger Meter and Progressive, Costco and Costar with an average 3-year revenue growth of 12%.

While our biggest detractors to performance for the year, such as e-commerce companies Shopify and Sea Limited, suffered predominantly from multiple de-rating rather than deteriorating fundamentals, a moderation in expected future growth rates also contributed to a lesser degree. In part, this is because overall economic growth is slowing. However, it is also because large share price declines can affect operations by increasing the cost of capital, necessitating operational restraint.

Since the US Federal Reserve began raising interest rates in March last year, including the rate hikes currently priced in for early this year it has raised interest rates faster (in around 12 months) and by more (475 basis points) than any other tightening cycle in recent history.

To put it simply, 2022 delivered the most difficult conditions that we could reasonably imagine the Sub-fund facing in terms of our ability to outperform our benchmark and peers given our focused investment philosophy of investing in innovative companies. While it is never pleasing to underperform the benchmark and peers very substantially like this within a year, we view the magnitude of the increase in interest rates last year as extraordinary, but we believe the Sub-fund will outperform both its benchmark and peers once interest rate expectations reach their peak. We would never ever put our philosophy on hold for short-term performance. We have strong confidence in the long-term outperformance we can achieve through investing in innovative companies.

Liontrust Global Innovation Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Sub-fund review (continued)

In a nutshell, we expect the market's focus to shift from the risk of even higher inflation and rates, and their large impact on multiples of quality and growth companies, to the risk of recession and its impact on earnings. We believe that one implication of this is that market leadership is likely to change from that which prevailed in 2022.

The performance of different investment styles in past recessions has been carefully studied by the quantitative investment manager and consultancy Research Affiliates (2020) on a global basis for the period 1968 to 2020. It found that the best performing investment style on average across the numerous recessions that occurred during this period in many countries was quality (as represented by profitability) while the worst performing was value, the biggest winner in 2022. Moreover, it found that this relative performance was driven by the better fundamental performance of high-quality companies than value companies during recessions.

It makes complete sense to us that the best companies fare better than competitors when the going gets tough. We expect the established high-quality innovative companies in the core part of our portfolio (80% by weight) to be exceptionally operationally resilient and be rewarded by share price outperformance ahead. We also expect our high-quality potential innovative companies in the higher growth part of our portfolio (20% by weight) to generate strong share price performance with relief from interest rates as the economy slows and inflation falls. They have been early (and indeed in some cases, forced to be early) to operationally adjust to tougher macroeconomic conditions and, having de-rated very significantly, currently offer excellent upside.

The road ahead will be different to that of the past year or more of strong growth, rising inflation and rising interest rates. We expect the pressure on the share prices of our companies from unexpected interest rate rises to abate and for the relative strength of our companies under tough economic conditions, possibly including a recession, to be rewarded. We expect the Sub-fund to outperform its benchmark and peers this year, possibly very considerably so.

**Source: Financial Express as at 31.12.22, total return, net of fees, income reinvested. Please note that total return has been calculated at midday whereas the financial statements are at close of business.*

James Dowey, Storm Uru & Clare Pleydell-Bouverie

Fund Managers

January 2023

Any opinions expressed are those of the Fund Manager. They should not be viewed as a guarantee of a return from an investment in the Sub-fund. The content of the commentary should not be viewed as a recommendation to invest nor buy or sell any securities. The investments of the Sub-fund are subject to normal market fluctuations. Investments can go down as well as up. Investors' capital is at risk and they may get back less than they originally invested.

Past performance is not a guide to future performance. The value of an investment and the income generated from it can fall as well as rise and is not guaranteed. You may get back less than you originally invested.

Liontrust Global Innovation Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Material portfolio changes by value

Purchases	Sales
Tesla	Alphabet 'A'
First Republic Bank	Amadeus IT
Twilio 'A'	NVR
Universal Music	Volkswagen
Shopify	Walt Disney
ServiceNow	Progressive
Upstart	American Express
Netflix	ING Groep
Cloudflare	UnitedHealth
Farfetch	Costco Wholesale

Liontrust Global Innovation Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile

The Risk and Reward Indicator table demonstrates where the Sub-fund ranks in terms of its potential risk and reward. The higher the rank the greater the potential reward but the greater the risk of losing money. It is based on past data, may change over time and may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the Sub-fund. The shaded area in the table below shows the Sub-fund's ranking on the risk and reward indicator.

Typically lower rewards, lower risk

Typically higher rewards, higher risk

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

- This Synthetic Risk and Reward Indicator (SRRI) is based upon historical data and may not be relied upon to gauge the future risk profile of the Sub-fund.
- The SRRI shown is not guaranteed to remain the same and may shift over time.
- The lowest category (1) does not mean 'risk free'.
- The Sub-fund's risk and reward category has been calculated using the methodology adopted by the Financial Conduct Authority. It is based upon the rate by which the Sub-fund or a representative fund or index's value has moved up and down in the past.
- The Sub-fund is categorised 6 primarily for its exposure to global companies.
- The SRRI may not fully take into account the following risks:
  - that a company may fail thus reducing its value within the Sub-fund;
  - any company which has high overseas earnings may carry a higher currency risk;
  - any overseas investments may carry a higher currency risk. They are valued by reference to their local currency which may move up or down when compared to the currency of the Sub-fund.
- The Sub-fund may have a concentrated portfolio, i.e. hold a limited number of investments. If one of these investments falls in value this can have a greater impact on the Sub-fund's value than if it held a larger number of investments.
- Counterparty Risk: any derivative contract, including FX hedging, may be at risk if the counterparty fails.
- The Sub-fund may, under certain circumstances, make use of derivative instruments but it is not intended that their use will materially affect volatility.
- The Sub-fund may invest in derivatives, which may create leverage or gearing resulting in potentially greater volatility or fluctuations in the net asset value of the Sub-fund. A relatively small movement in the value of a derivative's underlying investment may have a larger impact, positive or negative, on the value of a Sub-fund than if the underlying investment was held instead. The use of derivative contracts may help us to control Sub-fund volatility in both up and down markets by hedging against general market movements. As part of the investment policy, the Sub-fund may buy put options on a market index to mitigate against the effect of a significant fall in the level of that market. These put options will be "covered", as the Sub-fund will not buy a put option unless it has a long exposure to that market (either directly or indirectly).

For full details of the Sub-fund's risks, please see the prospectus which may be obtained from Liontrust (address on page 1) or online at www.liontrust.co.uk.

Liontrust Global Innovation Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables
for the year ended 31 December 2022

A Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	731.88	666.61	509.13
Return before operating charges	(201.54)	78.61	168.52
Operating charges	(11.03)	(13.34)	(11.04)
Return after operating charges	(212.57)	65.27	157.48
Distributions	—	—	—
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	**519.31**	**731.88**	**666.61**
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.39)	(0.41)	(0.30)
Performance			
Return after charges	(29.04%)	9.79%	30.93%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	12,954	48,512	54,956
Closing number of shares	2,494,506	6,628,377	8,244,048
Operating charges**	1.88%	1.87%	1.90%
Direct transaction costs*	0.07%	0.06%	0.05%
Prices			
Highest share price	738.64	803.62	679.31
Lowest share price	504.98	635.58	441.04

* Direct transaction costs comprise commission and taxes, principally applicable to equity investment purchases and sales. Shareholders should note that additionally there are other transaction costs such as a dilution adjustment and underlying costs with regard to Collective Investment Scheme holdings which will also have reduced the Sub-fund and share class returns before operating charges.

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

Liontrust Global Innovation Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

A Income Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	221.59	201.83	154.46
Return before operating charges	(61.02)	23.80	51.07
Operating charges	(3.34)	(4.04)	(3.35)
Return after operating charges	(64.36)	19.76	47.72
Distributions	—	—	(0.35)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	**157.23**	**221.59**	**201.83**
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.12)	(0.12)	(0.09)
Performance			
Return after charges	(29.04%)	9.79%	30.90%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	838	2,718	2,891
Closing number of shares	533,253	1,226,781	1,432,656
Operating charges**	1.88%	1.87%	1.90%
Direct transaction costs*	0.07%	0.06%	0.05%
Prices			
Highest share price	223.64	243.31	205.69
Lowest share price	152.89	192.43	133.81

* Direct transaction costs comprise commission and taxes, principally applicable to equity investment purchases and sales. Shareholders should note that additionally there are other transaction costs such as a dilution adjustment and underlying costs with regard to Collective Investment Scheme holdings which will also have reduced the Sub-fund and share class returns before operating charges.

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

Liontrust Global Innovation Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

B Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	808.59	731.27	555.85
Return before operating charges	(223.12)	86.43	184.52
Operating charges	(7.35)	(9.11)	(9.10)
Return after operating charges	(230.47)	77.32	175.42
Distributions	—	—	—
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	**578.12**	**808.59**	**731.27**
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.44)	(0.45)	(0.33)
Performance			
Return after charges	(28.50%)	10.57%	31.56%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	7,906	13,269	8,490
Closing number of shares	1,367,504	1,640,972	1,160,934
Operating charges**	1.13%	1.16%	1.43%
Direct transaction costs*	0.07%	0.06%	0.05%
Prices			
Highest share price	816.13	886.83	744.66
Lowest share price	562.15	697.92	482.05

* Direct transaction costs comprise commission and taxes, principally applicable to equity investment purchases and sales. Shareholders should note that additionally there are other transaction costs such as a dilution adjustment and underlying costs with regard to Collective Investment Scheme holdings which will also have reduced the Sub-fund and share class returns before operating charges.

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

Liontrust Global Innovation Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

B Income Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021+ per share (p)
Change in net assets per share		
Opening net asset value per share	107.61	100.00
Return before operating charges	(29.69)	8.70
Operating charges	(0.98)	(1.09)
Return after operating charges	(30.67)	7.61
Distributions	—	—
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	**76.94**	**107.61**
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.06)	(0.06)
Performance		
Return after charges	(28.50%)	7.61%
Other information		
Closing net asset value (£'000)	292	434
Closing number of shares	379,406	403,714
Operating charges**	1.13%	1.14%
Direct transaction costs*	0.07%	0.06%
Prices		
Highest share price	108.62	118.03
Lowest share price	74.82	92.89

\+ Launched on 3 February 2021.

* Direct transaction costs comprise commission and taxes, principally applicable to equity investment purchases and sales. Shareholders should note that additionally there are other transaction costs such as a dilution adjustment and underlying costs with regard to Collective Investment Scheme holdings which will also have reduced the Sub-fund and share class returns before operating charges.

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

Liontrust Global Innovation Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

C Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	302.05	272.37	206.01
Return before operating charges	(83.41)	32.23	68.56
Operating charges	(2.14)	(2.55)	(2.20)
Return after operating charges	(85.55)	29.68	66.36
Distributions	—	—	(0.20)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	0.20
Closing net asset value per share	**216.50**	**302.05**	**272.37**
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.16)	(0.17)	(0.12)
Performance			
Return after charges	(28.32%)	10.90%	32.21%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	157,227	213,874	166,799
Closing number of shares	72,623,278	70,807,841	61,239,214
Operating charges**	0.88%	0.87%	0.93%
Direct transaction costs*	0.07%	0.06%	0.05%
Prices			
Highest share price	304.87	331.15	277.16
Lowest share price	210.51	260.18	178.86

* Direct transaction costs comprise commission and taxes, principally applicable to equity investment purchases and sales. Shareholders should note that additionally there are other transaction costs such as a dilution adjustment and underlying costs with regard to Collective Investment Scheme holdings which will also have reduced the Sub-fund and share class returns before operating charges.

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

Liontrust Global Innovation Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

C Income Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	237.26	213.95	162.37
Return before operating charges	(65.52)	25.31	53.94
Operating charges	(1.68)	(2.00)	(1.73)
Return after operating charges	(67.20)	23.31	52.21
Distributions	—	—	(0.63)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	**170.06**	**237.26**	**213.95**
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.13)	(0.13)	(0.10)
Performance			
Return after charges	(28.32%)	10.90%	32.15%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	7,716	13,436	9,039
Closing number of shares	4,537,256	5,662,865	4,224,891
Operating charges**	0.88%	0.87%	0.93%
Direct transaction costs*	0.07%	0.06%	0.05%
Prices			
Highest share price	239.48	260.12	217.72
Lowest share price	165.36	204.37	140.97

* Direct transaction costs comprise commission and taxes, principally applicable to equity investment purchases and sales. Shareholders should note that additionally there are other transaction costs such as a dilution adjustment and underlying costs with regard to Collective Investment Scheme holdings which will also have reduced the Sub-fund and share class returns before operating charges.

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

Liontrust Global Innovation Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement
as at 31 December 2022

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (100.03%)	**185,827**	**99.41**
	CANADA (6.09%)	**11,026**	**5.90**
23,000	Lululemon Athletica	6,126	3.28
170,000	Shopify	4,900	2.62
	CHINA (5.07%)	**8,997**	**4.81**
225,000	Meituan Dianping	4,184	2.24
71,000	Pinduoduo	4,813	2.57
	GERMANY (2.90%)	**0**	**0.00**
	INDIA (2.01%)	**1,535**	**0.82**
60,000	Reliance Industries (Partially Restricted)	1,535	0.82
	INDONESIA (1.82%)	**0**	**0.00**
	ITALY (0.00%)	**2,664**	**1.43**
15,000	Ferrari	2,664	1.43
	JAPAN (1.39%)	**6,259**	**3.35**
19,000	FANUC	2,371	1.27
12,000	Keyence	3,888	2.08
	NETHERLANDS (5.42%)	**10,722**	**5.74**
125,000	Topicus.com	5,231	2.80
275,000	Universal Music	5,491	2.94
	SINGAPORE (2.49%)	**3,028**	**1.62**
70,000	Sea	3,028	1.62
	SOUTH KOREA (1.48%)	**0**	**0.00**
	SPAIN (2.57%)	**0**	**0.00**
	SWITZERLAND (2.62%)	**3,999**	**2.14**
210,000	Wizz Air	3,999	2.14
	UNITED KINGDOM (0.52%)	**8,404**	**4.49**
25,000	Atlassian	2,673	1.43

Liontrust Global Innovation Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)
as at 31 December 2022

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (continued)		
	UNITED KINGDOM (continued)		
600,000	Farfetch	2,359	1.26
600,000	Wise	3,372	1.80
	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (65.65%)	**129,193**	**69.11**
370,000	2U	1,925	1.03
60,000	Amazon.com	4,189	2.24
68,000	Badger Meter	6,158	3.29
70,000	Cloudflare	2,631	1.41
90,000	CoStar	5,781	3.09
15,000	Costco Wholesale	5,692	3.05
28,000	Danaher	6,180	3.31
65,000	DocuSign	2,994	1.60
61,000	First Republic Bank	6,181	3.31
100,000	GXO Logistics	3,547	1.90
12,000	HubSpot	2,888	1.54
18,000	Illumina	3,024	1.62
28,000	Intuitive Surgical	6,174	3.30
32,000	Microsoft	6,380	3.41
18,000	Moderna	2,686	1.44
28,000	Netflix	6,863	3.67
50,000	NVIDIA	6,075	3.25
160,000	PAR Technology	3,472	1.86
100,000	Planet Fitness	6,548	3.50
110,000	Progyny	2,845	1.52
46,000	salesforce.com	5,070	2.71
16,000	ServiceNow	5,168	2.76
23,000	Snowflake	2,745	1.47
29,000	SVB Financial	5,545	2.97
35,000	Tesla	3,586	1.92
110,000	Tradeweb Markets	5,938	3.18
85,000	Twilio 'A'	3,460	1.85

Liontrust Global Innovation Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)
as at 31 December 2022

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (continued)		
	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (continued)		
8,500	UnitedHealth	3,747	2.00
155,000	Upstart	1,701	0.91
	Portfolio of investments	**185,827**	**99.41**
	Net other assets	**1,106**	**0.59**
	Total net assets	**186,933**	**100.00**

All securities are approved securities traded on eligible securities markets, as defined by the Collective Investment Scheme Sourcebook, unless otherwise stated.

All equity investments are in ordinary shares unless otherwise stated.

Comparative figures shown in brackets relate to 31 December 2021.

Liontrust Global Innovation Fund (continued)

Statement of Total Return
for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	(£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Income					
Net capital (losses)/gains	2		(78,442)		28,204
Revenue	3	1,558		1,729	
Expenses	4	(2,393)		(2,961)	
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(26)		(5)	
Net expense before taxation		(861)		(1,237)	
Taxation	5	(335)		(322)	
Net expense after taxation			(1,196)		(1,559)
Total return before distributions			**(79,638)**		**26,645**
Distributions	7		–		–
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			**(79,638)**		**26,645**

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders
for the year ended 31 December 2022

	(£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		**292,243**		**242,175**
Amounts received on issue of shares	45,754		60,151	
Amounts paid on cancellation of shares	(71,453)		(36,728)	
		(25,699)		23,423
Dilution adjustment		27		–
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		(79,638)		26,645
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		**186,933**		**292,243**

Liontrust Global Innovation Fund (continued)

Balance Sheet
as at 31 December 2022

	Notes	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Investments		185,827	292,330
Current assets:			
Debtors	8	378	1,265
Cash and bank balances	9	1,305	341
Total assets		**187,510**	**293,936**
Liabilities			
Creditors:			
Other creditors	10	(577)	(1,693)
Total liabilities		**(577)**	**(1,693)**
Net assets attributable to shareholders		**186,933**	**292,243**

Liontrust Global Innovation Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Accounting policies
The accounting policies for the Sub-fund are set out on pages 13 to 15.

2 Net capital (losses)/gains

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
The net capital (losses)/gains comprise:		
Non-derivative securities	(78,244)	28,061
Forward currency contracts	21	21
Foreign currency (losses)/gains	(260)	122
US REIT dividend capital gains retention	41	–
Net capital (losses)/gains	**(78,442)**	**28,204**

3 Revenue

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Bank interest	3	–
Non-taxable overseas dividends	1,363	1,496
Stock lending income	93	110
US REIT dividends	99	123
Total revenue	**1,558**	**1,729**

Liontrust Global Innovation Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

4 Expenses

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Payable to the ACD or associates of the ACD:		
ACD's charge	2,103	2,630
General administration charges*	290	375
	2,393	**3,005**
Payable to the Depositary, associates of the Depositary, and agents of either of them:		
Depositary fee	—	(1)
Safe custody fee	—	(10)
	—	**(11)**
Other expenses:		
Audit fee*	–	(1)
Professional service fees	–	(11)
Publication costs	–	(10)
Registration fee	–	(5)
Other expenses	–	(6)
	—	**(33)**
Total expenses	**2,393**	**2,961**

* The audit fee for the year (borne out of the General administration charges), excluding VAT, was £9,200 (2021: £8,400). Where the fee exceeds the General administration charges, the shortfall will be met by the ACD.

Liontrust Global Innovation Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

5 Taxation

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
a) Analysis of charge in year		
Overseas tax	225	316
Overseas tax on capital gains	110	6
Total tax charge [see note(b)]	**335**	**322**

b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The taxation assessed for the year is higher (2021: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an authorised investment company with variable capital. The differences are explained below:

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Net expense before taxation	(861)	(1,237)
Corporation tax at 20% (2021 - 20%)	(172)	(247)
Effects of:		
Movement in unrecognised tax losses	439	551
Overseas tax	225	315
Overseas tax on capital gains	110	6
Prior year adjustment to unrecognised tax losses	1	–
Relief on overseas tax expensed	(3)	(4)
Revenue not subject to tax	(265)	(299)
Total tax charge [see note(a)]	**335**	**322**

Authorised investment companies with variable capital are exempt from UK tax on capital gains. Therefore, any capital return is not included in the above reconciliation.

c) Deferred tax

At the year end there is a potential deferred tax asset of £19,147,000 (2021: £18,708,000) due to tax losses of £95,735,000 (2021: £93,539,000). It is unlikely that the Sub-fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise these expenses and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised in the year or the prior year.

Liontrust Global Innovation Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

6 Interest payable and similar charges

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Overdraft interest	26	5
Total interest payable and similar charges	**26**	**5**

7 Distributions

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Final distribution	–	–
	–	**–**
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	1	–
Amounts received on issue of shares	(1)	–
Distributions	**–**	**–**
The distributable amount has been calculated as follows:		
Net expense after taxation	(1,196)	(1,559)
Add: Overseas tax on capital gains	110	6
Shortfall of income taken to capital	1,086	1,553
Distributions	**–**	**–**

The distribution per share is set out in the tables on pages 143 to 144.

8 Debtors

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Accrued revenue	5	5
Amounts receivable for issue of shares	12	199
Currency sales awaiting settlement	300	991
Overseas withholding tax	61	70
Total debtors	**378**	**1,265**

Liontrust Global Innovation Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

9 Cash and bank balances

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Cash and bank balances	1,305	341
Total cash and bank balances	**1,305**	**341**

There were no provisions for other liabilities in the prior year.

10 Creditors

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Accrued expenses	20	32
Accrued ACD's charge	140	235
Amounts payable for cancellation of shares	117	435
Currency purchases awaiting settlement	300	991
Total other creditors	**577**	**1,693**

11 Contingent liabilities and outstanding commitments

There were no contingent liabilities or outstanding commitments at the balance sheet date (2021: £nil).

12 Related party transactions

Liontrust Asset Management Plc is regarded as a controlling party by virtue of being the ultimate parent company of the ACD, Liontrust Fund Partners LLP, giving the ability to act in concert in respect of the operations of the Company.

The charges paid to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates are shown in note 4. Details of shares issued and cancelled by Liontrust Fund Partners LLP are shown in the Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders and balances due to/from the ACD at the year end are included within Notes 8 and 10.

The balance due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates in respect of expenses at the year end was £160,000 (2021: £266,000).

The total expense due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates for the year was £2,393,000 (2021: £3,005,000).

Liontrust Global Innovation Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Securities lending

The Sub-fund engages in security lending activities which expose the Sub-fund to counterparty credit risk. The maximum exposure to the Sub-fund is equal to the value of the securities loaned.

Securities lending transactions entered into by the Sub-fund are subject to a written legal agreement between the Sub-fund and the Stock Lending Agent, The Bank of New York Mellon (London Branch), and separately between the Stock Lending Agent and the approved borrowing counterparty. Collateral received in exchange for securities lent is transferred under a title transfer arrangement and is delivered to and held in an account with a tri-party collateral manager in the name of the Depositary on behalf of the Sub-fund. Collateral received is segregated from the assets belonging to the Sub-fund's Depositary or the Stock Lending Agent. All operational costs are borne out of the Stock Lending Agent's share of income earned.

The total income earned from securities lending transactions is split between the relevant Sub-fund and the Stock Lending Agent. The Sub-fund receives 70% while the Stock Lending Agent receives 30% of such income, with all operational costs borne out of the Stock Lending Agent's share.

Return and cost

The table below shows the net income earned by the Sub-fund from securities lending activity during the year to 31 December 2022.

	Collective Investment Undertaking (£'000)	ACD of Collective Investment Undertaking (£'000)	Third Parties (e.g. lending agent) (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Liontrust Global Innovation Fund Securities lending				
Gross return	93	–	40	133
% of total	70%	0%	30%	100%
Cost	–	–	–	–

The table below shows the net income earned by the Sub-fund from securities lending activity during the year to 31 December 2021.

	Collective Investment Undertaking (£'000)	ACD of Collective Investment Undertaking (£'000)	Third Parties (e.g. lending agent) (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Securities lending				
Gross return	110	–	47	157
% of total	70%	0%	30%	100%
Cost	–	–	–	–

Liontrust Global Innovation Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Securities lending (continued)

Securities on loan and collateral received

The following table details the value of securities on loan and associated collateral received, analysed by borrowing counterparty as at the Balance Sheet date.

		31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
Counterparty	**Counterparty's country of establishment**	**Securities on loan (£'000)**	**Collateral received (£'000)**	**Securities on loan (£'000)**	**Collateral received (£'000)**
BNP Paribas	France	2,941	3,329	—	—
Citigroup Global Markets Limited	UK	968	997	2,423	2,665
Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC	USA	—	—	338	345
Jeffries LLC	USA	—	—	692	706
Merrill Lynch International	UK	3,391	3,654	1,425	1,533
UBS AG	Switzerland	286	303	3,733	4,118
Total		**7,586**	**8,283**	**8,611**	**9,367**

Collateral accepted is non-cash in the form of sovereign debt rated AA or better from approved governments only, supranational debt obligations rated AAA or better listed on a recognised exchange.

Management of counterparty credit risk related to securities lending

To mitigate this risk, the Sub-fund receives either cash or securities as collateral equal to a certain percentage in excess of the fair value of the securities loaned. The Investment Manager monitors the fair value of the securities loaned and additional collateral is obtained, if necessary. At the year end all non-cash collateral received consists of securities admitted to or dealt on a recognised exchange.

The Sub-fund also benefits from a borrower default indemnity provided by The Bank of New York Mellon (London Branch). The indemnity allows for full replacement of securities lent. The Bank of New York Mellon (London Branch) bears the cost of indemnification against borrower default.

14 Risk management policies

In accordance with the investment objectives and policies the Sub-fund can hold certain financial instruments as detailed in the Sub-fund's prospectus. These can comprise of:

- equity, equity related and non-equity shares;
- cash, liquid resources and short-term debtors and creditors that arise directly from its operations;
- short-term borrowings used to finance operational cash flows;
- units and shares in collective investment schemes;
- shareholders' funds, which represent investors' monies which are invested on their behalf from overseas investments held;
- derivative transactions for efficient portfolio management in accordance with the Sub-fund's investment policies.

Liontrust Global Innovation Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Risk management policies (continued)

In accordance with the requirements of the rules in the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook, the Sub-fund is not permitted to trade in other financial instruments. The Sub-fund's use of financial instruments during the year satisfies these regulatory requirements.

The main risks arising from the Sub-fund's financial instruments are market price (including "emerging markets price risk"), currency, interest rate, liquidity and counterparty credit risk. The ACD's policies for managing these risks are summarised below. The Sub-fund, alongside an independent risk function, has used a combination of risk measurements and limits to measure and monitor portfolio risk. This is in line with the Liontrust Group's Risk Management Process.

These policies have remained unchanged since the beginning of the year to which these financial statements relate and during the prior year.

Market price risk

Market price risk is the risk that the Sub-fund might suffer potential loss through holding market positions in the face of price movements. It arises mainly due to uncertainty about future prices of financial instruments held. The ACD reviews the portfolio in order to consider the asset allocation implications and to minimise the risk associated with particular countries or industry sectors whilst continuing to follow the Sub-fund's investment objective. An individual Sub-fund ACD has responsibility for monitoring the existing portfolio, in accordance with the overall asset allocation parameters described above and seeks to ensure that individual stocks also meet an acceptable risk reward profile. Futures contracts may be used to hedge against market price risk where deemed appropriate for efficient portfolio management purposes.

The Sub-fund's investment portfolio is monitored by the ACD in pursuance of its investment objective and policy as set out in the prospectus.

As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 the overall market exposure for the Sub-fund was as shown in the Portfolio Statement, other than for derivatives where the exposure could be greater. The Sub-fund is exposed to market price risk as the assets and liabilities of the Sub-fund are listed on stock exchanges and their prices are subject to movements both up and down that would result in an appreciation or depreciation in the fair value of that asset. The sensitivity of the Sub-fund to market price risk is estimated below which shows the expected change in the market value of the Sub-fund when a representative market index changes by 10%. These percentage movements are based on the ACD's estimate of reasonably possible market movements over the course of a year and uses an industry standard measure (Beta) to estimate the amount a Sub-fund has previously changed when that corresponding market index has moved taking into account the Sub-fund's historic correlation to the representative index's movements over the last three years using monthly returns. This analysis assumes that the historic relationships between the portfolio's holdings and the representative index are a valid approximation of their future relationship and that the characteristics of the portfolio and the market have been broadly unchanged over the three years.

As at 31 December 2022, had the representative market index increased/decreased by 10.0% the resulting change in the value of the Net Asset Value is expected to have been an increase/a decrease of 8.9%.

As at 31 December 2021, had the representative market index increased/decreased by 10.0% the resulting change in the value of the Net Asset Value is expected to have been an increase/a decrease of 7.9%.

Liontrust Global Innovation Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Market price risk (continued)

Some limitations of sensitivity analysis are;

- markets and levels of market liquidity in conditions of market stress may bear no relation to historical patterns;
- the market price risk information is a relative estimate of risk rather than a precise and accurate number;
- the market price information represents a hypothetical outcome and is not intended to be predictive; and
- future market conditions could vary significantly from those experienced in the past.

The Sub-fund is required to calculate its exposure to derivatives on a daily basis using one of two alternate methods, the Commitment Approach or Value at Risk (VaR).

The calculation of conversion methods for the commitment approach for standard derivatives is taken from the conversion methodologies listed in the ESMA Guidelines on calculation of Global Exposure and Counterparty Risk. The commitment conversion methodology for standard derivatives is either the notional value or the market value of the equivalent position in the underlying asset. Please refer to the portfolio statement for the notional values of any forwards and futures contracts.

VaR is a method of estimating potential loss due to market risk, rather than a statement of leverage, using a given confidence level, or probability, over a specific time period and assuming normal market conditions. VaR is calculated using a Historical Simulation model carried out in accordance with regulatory guidelines.

The Sub-fund uses a combination of other risk measurements and limits. This is in line with the Liontrust Group's Risk Management Process.

The Sub-fund did not materially use derivatives in the current or prior year and the level of leverage employed by the Sub-fund during the current or prior year is not considered to be significant.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the revenue and net asset value of the Sub-fund may be adversely affected by movements in foreign exchange rates. The revenue and capital value of the Sub-fund's investments may be significantly affected by currency risk movements as some of the assets and income are denominated in currencies other than Sterling, which is the Company's functional and reporting currency.

The ACD has identified three principal areas where foreign currency risk could impact the Sub-fund:

- Movements in exchange rates affecting the value of investments;
- Movements in exchange rates affecting short-term timing differences; and
- Movements in exchange rates affecting the income received.

Currency exposure is monitored closely and is considered to be part of the overall investment process. Currency hedges via forward exchange contracts will only be used in the event of a specific unwanted currency risk being identified.

The Sub-fund may be subject to short-term exposure to exchange rate movements, for instance, where there is a difference between the date an investment purchase or sale is entered into and the date when settlement of the proceeds occurs. The ACD believes that the impact of such movements is not significant enough to warrant the cost incurred of eliminating them via hedging.

Liontrust Global Innovation Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

The Sub-fund may receive income in currencies other than Sterling, and the Sterling values of this income can be affected by movements in exchange rates. The Sub-fund converts all receipts of income into Sterling on or near the date of receipt; it does not, however, hedge or otherwise seek to avoid exchange rate risk on income accrued but not received.

At 31 December 2022 the Sub-fund's currency exposure was as shown in the table below:

Currency Profile	Net Foreign Currency Assets		
Currency	Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Non-Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Canadian Dollar	–	10,131	10,131
Danish Krone	7	–	7
Euro	52	8,155	8,207
Hong Kong Dollar	–	4,184	4,184
Indian Rupee	–	1,536	1,536
Japanese Yen	1	6,259	6,260
United States Dollar	1,204	148,191	149,395
	1,264	**178,456**	**179,720**

At 31 December 2021 the Sub-fund's currency exposure was as shown in the table below:

Currency Profile	Net Foreign Currency Assets		
Currency	Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Non-Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Canadian Dollar	–	12,706	12,706
Danish Krone	10	–	10
Euro	46	23,697	23,743
Hong Kong Dollar	–	11,617	11,617
Indian Rupee	–	5,880	5,880
Indonesian Rupiah	–	5,310	5,310
Japanese Yen	–	4,063	4,063
United States Dollar	359	219,888	220,247
	415	**283,161**	**283,576**

If the exchange rate at 31 December 2022 between the functional currency and all other currencies had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets attributable to holders of shares of the Sub-fund by approximately 0.96%/(0.96)% respectively.

Liontrust Global Innovation Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Currency risk (continued)
If the exchange rate at 31 December 2021 between the functional currency and all other currencies had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets attributable to holders of shares of the Sub-fund by approximately 0.97%/(0.97)% respectively.

Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the revenue cash flow or the fair value of investments may be adversely affected by movements in market interest rates.

The majority of the Sub-fund's financial assets are equity shares and other investments which neither pay interest nor have a maturity date. As a result, the Sub-fund is not subject to significant amounts of risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing level of market interest rates. Therefore, no interest rate sensitivity analysis has been prepared for these.

Interest receivable on bank deposits and short-term deposits or payable on bank overdraft positions will be affected by fluctuations in interest rates. The interest rates earned on sterling deposits are earned at a rate in line with overnight bank rates.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Sub-fund will not be able to meet its obligations as they fall due. The Sub-fund's assets comprise mainly of readily realisable securities which can be sold to meet liquidity requirements.

If a Sub-fund is primarily exposed to smaller companies there may be liquidity constraints from time to time, i.e. in certain circumstances, the Sub-fund may not be able to sell a position for full value or at all in the short-term. This may affect performance and could cause the Sub-fund to defer or suspend redemptions of its shares. In addition, the spread between the price you buy and sell units will reflect the less liquid nature of the underlying holdings. Any unquoted investments held by a Sub-fund are by their nature much less liquid than those listed on an exchange. A Sub-fund may not be able to sell a position for full value or at all in the short term.

The equity markets of emerging countries tend to be more volatile than the more developed markets of the world. Standards of disclosure and accounting regimes may not always fully comply with international criteria and can make it difficult to establish accurate estimates of fundamental value. The lack of accurate and meaningful information, and inefficiencies in its distribution, can leave emerging markets prone to sudden and unpredictable changes in sentiment. The resultant investment flows can trigger significant volatility in these relatively small and illiquid markets. At the same time, this lack of liquidity, together with low dealing volumes, can restrict the ACD's ability to execute substantial deals.

The main liquidity risk of the Sub-fund is the redemption of any shares that investors wish to sell, which are redeemable on demand under the Prospectus. Where investments cannot be realised in time to meet any potential liability, the Sub-fund may borrow up to 10% of its value to ensure settlement.

In accordance with the ACD's policy, the ACD monitors the Sub-fund's liquidity on a daily basis.

Counterparty credit risk
Counterparty credit risk is the risk of suffering loss due to another party not meeting its financial obligation. Investments may be adversely affected if any of the institutions with which money is deposited or invested suffers insolvency or other financial difficulties or the credit rating of the bearers of the bonds held by the Sub-fund are downgraded.

Liontrust Global Innovation Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Counterparty credit risk (continued)

The Sub-fund may enter into transactions in financial instruments (including derivatives) which exposes it to the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

The Sub-fund only buys and sells investments through brokers which have been approved by the ACD as an acceptable counterparty. This list is reviewed at least annually.

The Sub-fund may enter into stock lending activities which exposes it to the risk that the counterparty will not deliver the stock or cash after the Sub-fund has fulfilled its obligations. The Sub-fund will only enter into stock lending activities with parties that have been approved as acceptable by the ACD and obtaining collateral from counterparties which has a fair value in excess of the related stock on loan.

At the balance sheet date, there were no counterparties to open derivative contracts. At the year-end collateral of £Nil (prior year: £Nil) was received; collateral pledged was £Nil (prior year: £Nil) and none (prior year: none) of the Sub-fund's financial assets were past due or impaired.

The Depositary is responsible for the safe-keeping of assets and has appointed the Bank of New York Mellon, S.A./N.V., London Branch ("BNYMSA") as its global custodian. The long term credit rating of the parent company of the Depositary and Custodian, The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation, as at 31 December 2022 was A (Standard & Poor's rating).

BNYMSA, in the discharge of its delegated Depositary duties, holds in custody (i) all financial instruments that may be registered in a financial instruments account opened on the books of BNYMSA and (ii) all financial instruments that can be physically delivered to BNYMSA. BNYMSA ensures all financial instruments (held in a financial instruments account on the books of BNYMSA) are held in segregated accounts in the name of the Sub-fund, clearly identifiable as belonging to the Sub-fund, and distinct and separately from the proprietary assets of BNYMSA and BNYM.

In addition BNYMSA, as banker, holds cash of the Sub-fund on deposit. Such cash is held on the balance sheet of BNYMSA. In the event of insolvency of BNYMSA, in accordance with standard banking practice, the Sub-fund will rank as an unsecured creditor of BNYMSA in respect of any cash deposits.

Insolvency of BNYM and or one of its agents or affiliates may cause the Sub-fund's rights with respect to its assets to be delayed or may result in the Sub-fund not receiving the full value of its assets.

Maturity profile of financial liabilities

All financial liabilities of the Sub-fund at the current and prior year-end are due to settle in one year or less, or on demand.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

There is no material difference between the value of the financial assets and liabilities, as shown in the balance sheet, and their fair value.

Liontrust Global Innovation Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Valuation of financial investments

31.12.2022	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
Level 1: Quoted prices	185,827	—
	185,827	**—**

31.12.2021	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
Level 1: Quoted prices	292,330	—
	292,330	**—**

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted price in an active market for an identical instrument;
Level 2: Valuation techniques using observable inputs other than quoted prices within level 1;
Level 3: Valuation techniques using unobservable inputs.

15 Share movement
For the year ending 31 December 2022

	Opening shares	Shares issued	Shares redeemed	Shares converted	Closing shares
A Accumulation	6,628,377	571,572	(1,035,700)	(3,669,743)	2,494,506
A Income	1,226,781	976,090	(1,340,099)	(329,519)	533,253
B Accumulation	1,640,972	2,097,102	(2,363,081)	(7,489)	1,367,504
B Income	403,714	4,944	(29,252)	—	379,406
C Accumulation	70,807,841	11,468,854	(18,484,177)	8,830,760	72,623,278
C Income	5,662,865	218,448	(1,650,178)	306,121	4,537,256

Liontrust Global Innovation Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

16 Portfolio transaction costs
for the year ending 31 December 2022

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	121,188	45	0.04	16	0.01
Total purchases	**121,188**	**45**		**16**	
Total purchases including transaction costs	**121,249**				

Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	149,598	63	0.04	26	0.02
Total sales	**149,598**	**63**		**26**	
Total sales net of transaction costs	**149,509**				

Total transaction costs		**108**		**42**	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		**0.05%**		**0.02%**	

Liontrust Global Innovation Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

16 Portfolio transaction costs (continued)
for the year ending 31 December 2021

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	177,518	69	0.04	31	0.02
Total purchases	**177,518**	**69**		**31**	
Total purchases including transaction costs	**177,618**				

Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	148,309	52	0.04	7	-
Total sales	**148,309**	**52**		**7**	
Total sales net of transaction costs	**148,250**				

Total transaction costs	**121**	**38**
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets	**0.04%**	**0.01%**

The above analysis covers any direct transaction costs suffered by the Sub-fund during the year. However it is important to understand the nature of other transaction costs associated with different investment asset classes and instruments types.

Separately identifiable direct transaction costs (commissions & taxes etc.) are attributable to the Sub-fund's purchase and sale of equity shares. Additionally, for equity shares there is a dealing spread cost (the difference between the buying and selling prices) which will be suffered on purchase and sale transactions.

Dealing spread costs suffered by the Sub-fund vary considerably for the different asset/instrument types depending on a number of factors including transaction value and market sentiment.

At the balance sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (difference between bid and offer prices of all investments expressed as a percentage of the offer price value) was 0.21% (2021: 0.13%).

Liontrust Global Innovation Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

17 Post balance sheet events

The Fund invests in a portfolio of assets, whose values have changed since the year-end, primarily due to market volatility. Since the year-end, the NAV per share of the C Accumulation share class has increased by 11.09% to 19 April 2023. The other share classes in the Sub-fund have moved by a similar magnitude.

Liontrust Global Innovation Fund (continued)

Distribution Tables
for the year ended 31 December 2022

Final distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 July 2022

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 July 2022 to 31 December 2022

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 28.2.2023 Pence per share	Distribution paid 28.2.2022 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	—	—	—	—
A Accumulation - Group 2	—	—	—	—
A Income - Group 1	—	—	—	—
A Income - Group 2	—	—	—	—
B Accumulation - Group 1	—	—	—	—
B Accumulation - Group 2	—	—	—	—
B Income - Group 1	—	—	—	—
B Income - Group 2	—	—	—	—
C Accumulation - Group 1	—	—	—	—
C Accumulation - Group 2	—	—	—	—
C Income - Group 1	—	—	—	—
C Income - Group 2	—	—	—	—

Liontrust Global Innovation Fund (continued)

Distribution Tables (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

Interim distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 January 2022

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 January 2022 to 30 June 2022

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.8.2022 Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.8.2021 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	—	—	—	—
A Accumulation - Group 2	—	—	—	—
A Income - Group 1	—	—	—	—
A Income - Group 2	—	—	—	—
B Accumulation - Group 1	—	—	—	—
B Accumulation - Group 2	—	—	—	—
B Income - Group 1	—	—	—	—
B Income - Group 2	—	—	—	—
C Accumulation - Group 1	—	—	—	—
C Accumulation - Group 2	—	—	—	—
C Income - Group 1	—	—	—	—
C Income - Group 2	—	—	—	—

* Equalisation only applies to shares purchased during the distribution period (Group 2 shares). It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of all Group 2 shares and is refunded to holders of these shares as a return of capital. Being capital, it is not liable to income tax but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.

Liontrust Income Fund

Report for the year from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022

Investment Objective

The investment objective of Liontrust Income Fund is to generate income with the potential for long term (five years or more) capital growth.

Income Target Benchmark

The Sub-fund aims to deliver a net target yield of at least the net yield of the FTSE All Share Index each year.

Investment Policy

The Sub-fund invests at least 80% in shares of UK companies. These are companies which, at the time of purchase, are incorporated, domiciled, listed or conduct significant business in the UK.

The Sub-fund may also invest up to 20% in companies outside of the UK, as well as in other eligible asset classes.

Other eligible asset classes are collective investment schemes (which may include Liontrust managed funds), other transferable securities, cash or near cash, deposits and money market instruments.

Derivatives and forward transactions may be used by the ACD for efficient portfolio management.

It is the intention to be near-fully invested at all times, however, the Sub-fund has the facility to take tactical positions in cash or near cash, and to use efficient portfolio management, should the ACD feel it appropriate.

The portfolio will be managed to ensure that the Sub-fund is at all times eligible to qualify for, and to be included in, an Individual Savings Account.

Investment Strategy

The Sub-fund invests in a concentrated portfolio of 20-40 companies selected using a combination of economic, industry and stock specific analysis.

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Investment review

Performance

The Liontrust Income Fund returned 0.9% (C accumulation) in 2022, outperforming the 0.3% returned by the FTSE All-Share Index and the -1.7% average return of the IA UK Equity Income sector, placing it in the second quartile for the period.*

The Sub-fund is second and first quartile over three and five-year periods respectively, returning 8.5% over three years (ahead of the FTSE All Share on 7.1% and ahead of the IA UK Equity Income average of 3.9%) and 20.7% over five years (ahead of the FTSE All Share on 15.5% and the IA UK Equity Income average of 11.6%).

The Sub-fund distributed 5.4 pence per share for the year, resulting in a dividend yield of around 4.2%. This beat the FTSE All Share yield of 3.6% (FTSE Russell Factsheet data).

**Source: Financial Express, as at 31.12.22, total return, net of fees, income reinvested. Please note that total return has been calculated at midday whereas the financial statements are at close of business.*

Market Review & Outlook

Global financial markets were more settled during the last quarter after the turmoil seen throughout most of the year. Several markets even delivered positive returns, mainly in October and November. UK equities rose over the quarter, with sterling and gilts recovering from the nadir they reached after the disastrous September 2022 mini-Budget.

The UK economy is likely to slow in 2023, in line with much of the rest of the world, and life will get tougher for consumers as housing-related costs rise. But a deep recession is not a certainty, especially if the jobs market can remain robust. Inflationary pressures are subsiding as commodity prices come off their highs and supply problems are also easing, not least with China re-opening and freight rates falling substantially.

With UK bond yields currently below those in the US and a fiscal plan that is comforting to gilts' owners who have allowed the UK to term out its debt longer than any other G7 country, sterling looks very cheap. By implication, UK equities are also looking cheap to foreign investors. We believe the outflows from UK equities that accelerated post both Brexit and the recent UK mini-Budget disruption could reverse.

It is unlikely that there are many markets that have companies across the size spectrum with such strong leadership positions in their industries as the UK – many on a global basis. The UK's strong science and technology base is supported by successive governments. Overlay this with the many secular trends from which these companies benefit and the significant UK valuation discount versus international peers, and it is easy to get excited about the number of investment opportunities that we now see in UK equities.

We believe the geopolitical and economic environment will favour well-invested, well-managed and innovative businesses going forwards. The UK has many such businesses and we strongly believe that they have never held before the competitive advantages at the scale they now enjoy. As a result, we see their revenue and profit growth expectations as being too low, so they are materially undervalued.

We have been increasing our exposure to such investments, particularly where cyclicality has been weighing on the share price as we enter a tougher economic environment. Share prices have, in many instances, fallen a long way as investors have become cautious. We see this as an opportunity to buy great businesses at deep discounts.

Portfolio Activity

For 2022, the industrials sector proved the single strongest driver of performance for the Sub-fund thanks to an overweight position in **BAE Systems** (which benefited from strong increased global defence spend post Russia's invasion of Ukraine) and a net underweight exposure to the rest of the industrials sector – the single greatest detractor to FTSE All Share performance over the year. The Fund also benefited from an underweight (zero) exposure to real estate stocks, which struggled in a rising interest rates environment, and an overweight position in consumer discretionary stocks, largely thanks to positions held in caterer **Compass** and home interior business **Dunelm** – both of which are high quality and fantastically well managed businesses that continue to capture market share.

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Portfolio Activity (continued)

An overweight exposure to the financials sector proved the key detractor to performance for the year, largely due to positions held in **abrdn PLC** and **Intermediate Capital** (both of which we exited over the period), and an underweight position in **HSBC**,which overcame US-China tensions to rebound strongly on optimism about China's re-opening after lifting its Covid lockdown restrictions.

Turmoil in the global energy market also proved a key headwind to the Sub-fund's performance over the year. The Sub-fund had an underweight position in energy stocks – specifically **Shell** – that benefited from rising oil prices and strong shareholder distributions. Meanwhile, the Sub-fund maintained a relatively neutral position in materials stocks, but notably did not hold **Glencore**, which significantly benefited from its coal mining exposure, making it one of the strongest-performing FTSE stocks of 2022.

The Sub-fund's overweight exposure to the technology sector has been a positive driver of performance in the past, but the rising inflation and interest rate backdrop meant this became a headwind towards the latter part of the year. We took the opportunity of low dollar-sterling exchange rates to exit several of our US technology positions throughout Q4, recycling profits into attractively-valued UK positions such as **Dunelm** that helped bolster performance over the period.

Robin Geffen, James O'Connor & Clare Pleydell-Bouverie

Fund Managers

January 2023

Any opinions expressed are those of the Fund Manager. They should not be viewed as a guarantee of a return from an investment in the Sub-fund. The content of the commentary should not be viewed as a recommendation to invest nor buy or sell any securities. The investments of the Sub-fund are subject to normal market fluctuations. Investments can go down as well as up. Investors' capital is at risk and they may get back less than they originally invested.

Past performance is not a guide to future performance. The value of an investment and the income generated from it can fall as well as rise and is not guaranteed. You may get back less than you originally invested.

Material portfolio changes by value

Purchases	Sales
Howden Joinery	Motorola Solutions
Intermediate Capital	Apple
RS	Visa 'A'
Rentokil Initial	Antofagasta
St James's Place	Mastercard 'A'
Mondi	Microsoft
Dunelm	Johnson Matthey
Lloyds Banking	DS Smith
Admiral	M&G
NatWest	Standard Life Aberdeen

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

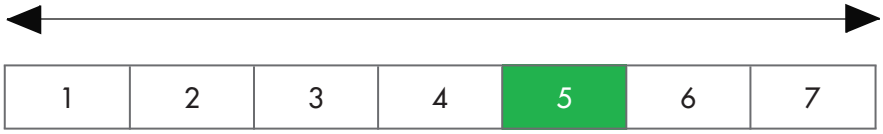
Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile

The Risk and Reward Indicator table demonstrates where the Sub-fund ranks in terms of its potential risk and reward. The higher the rank the greater the potential reward but the greater the risk of losing money. It is based on past data, may change over time and may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the Sub-fund. The shaded area in the table below shows the Sub-fund's ranking on the risk and reward indicator.

Typically lower rewards, lower risk

Typically higher rewards, higher risk



- This Synthetic Risk and Reward Indicator (SRRI) is based upon historical data and may not be relied upon to gauge the future risk profile of the Sub-fund.
- The SRRI shown is not guaranteed to remain the same and may shift over time.
- The lowest category (1) does not mean 'risk free'.
- The Sub-fund's risk and reward category has been calculated using the methodology adopted by the Financial Conduct Authority. It is based upon the rate by which the Sub-fund or a representative fund or Index's value has moved up and down in the past.
- The Sub-fund is categorised 5 primarily for its exposure to UK equities.
- The SRRI may not fully take into account the following risks:
  - that a company may fail thus reducing its value within the Sub-fund;
  - overseas investments may carry a higher currency risk. They are valued by reference to their local currency which may move up or down when compared to the currency of the Sub-fund.
  - Bonds are affected by changes in interest rates and their value and the income they generate can rise or fall as a result;
  - the creditworthiness of a bond issuer may also affect that bond's value. Bonds that produce a higher level of income usually also carry greater risk as such bond issuers may have difficulty in paying their debts. The value of a bond would be significantly affected if the issuer either refused to pay or was unable to pay.
- This Sub-fund may have a concentrated portfolio, i.e. hold a limited number of investments. If one of these investments falls in value this can have a greater impact on the Sub-fund's value than if it held a larger number of investments.
- The Sub-fund may, under certain circumstances, make use of derivative instruments but it is not intended that their use will materially affect volatility. Derivatives are used to protect against currencies, credit and interest rate moves. There is a risk that losses could be made on derivative positions or that the counterparties could fail to complete on transactions. The use of derivatives may create leverage or gearing resulting in potentially greater volatility or fluctuations in the net asset value of the Sub-fund. A relatively small movement in the value of a derivative's underlying investment may have a larger impact, positive or negative, on the value of a Sub-fund than if the underlying investment was held instead. The use of derivative contracts may help us to control Sub-fund volatility in both up and down markets by hedging against the general market.
- The Sub-fund may encounter liquidity constraints from time to time. The spread between the price you buy and sell shares will reflect the less liquid nature of the underlying holdings.

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile (continued)

- The Sub-fund may have both Hedged and Unhedged share classes available. The Hedged share classes use forward foreign exchange contracts to protect returns in the base currency of the Sub-fund.
- Outside of normal conditions, the Sub-fund may hold higher levels of cash which may be deposited with several credit counterparties (e.g. international banks). A credit risk arises should one or more of these counterparties be unable to return the deposited cash.
- Counterparty Risk: any derivative contract, including FX hedging, may be at risk if the counterparty fails.
- Environmental Social Governance (ESG) Risk: there may be limitations to the availability, completeness or accuracy of ESG information from third-party providers, or inconsistencies in the consideration of ESG factors across different third party data providers, given the evolving nature of ESG.
- The level of income is not guaranteed.

For full details of the Sub-fund's risks, please see the prospectus which may be obtained from Liontrust (address on page 1) or online at www.liontrust.co.uk.

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables
for the year ended 31 December 2022

A Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	437.02	373.98	413.42
Return before operating charges	5.89	70.08	(33.25)
Operating charges	(7.31)	(7.04)	(6.19)
Return after operating charges	(1.42)	63.04	(39.44)
Distributions	(18.13)	(17.77)	(16.42)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	18.13	17.77	16.42
Closing net asset value per share	**435.60**	**437.02**	**373.98**
After direct transaction costs of*	(1.02)	(0.48)	(2.46)
Performance			
Return after charges	(0.32%)	16.86%	(9.54%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	16,542	29,903	25,848
Closing number of shares	3,797,598	6,842,346	6,911,395
Operating charges**	1.70%	1.71%	1.73%
Direct transaction costs*	0.24%	0.12%	0.68%
Prices			
Highest share price	451.11	440.99	425.23
Lowest share price	396.99	374.54	277.89

* Direct transaction costs comprise commission and taxes, principally applicable to equity investment purchases and sales. Shareholders should note that additionally there are other transaction costs such as a dilution adjustment and underlying costs with regard to Collective Investment Scheme holdings which will also have reduced the Sub-fund and share class returns before operating charges.

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

A Income Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	177.88	158.98	184.57
Return before operating charges	2.04	29.28	(15.69)
Operating charges	(2.92)	(2.94)	(2.70)
Return after operating charges	(0.88)	26.34	(18.39)
Distributions	(7.27)	(7.44)	(7.20)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	**169.73**	**177.88**	**158.98**
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.41)	(0.20)	(1.07)
Performance			
Return after charges	(0.49%)	16.57%	(9.96%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	2,874	19,673	14,922
Closing number of shares	1,692,971	11,059,243	9,386,394
Operating charges**	1.70%	1.71%	1.73%
Direct transaction costs*	0.24%	0.12%	0.68%
Prices			
Highest share price	181.42	180.24	189.84
Lowest share price	155.58	159.24	124.07

* Direct transaction costs comprise commission and taxes, principally applicable to equity investment purchases and sales. Shareholders should note that additionally there are other transaction costs such as a dilution adjustment and underlying costs with regard to Collective Investment Scheme holdings which will also have reduced the Sub-fund and share class returns before operating charges.

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

B Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021+ per share (p)
Change in net assets per share		
Opening net asset value per share	115.35	100.00
Return before operating charges	1.57	16.46
Operating charges	(1.25)	(1.11)
Return after operating charges	0.32	15.35
Distributions	(4.80)	(4.61)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	4.80	4.61
Closing net asset value per share	**115.67**	**115.35**
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.27)	(0.11)
Performance		
Return after charges	0.28%	15.35%
Other information		
Closing net asset value (£'000)	2,831	2,967
Closing number of shares	2,447,370	2,572,572
Operating charges**	1.10%	1.12%
Direct transaction costs*	0.24%	0.13%
Prices		
Highest share price	119.52	116.39
Lowest share price	105.28	99.60

\+ Launched on 3 February 2021.

* Direct transaction costs comprise commission and taxes, principally applicable to equity investment purchases and sales. Shareholders should note that additionally there are other transaction costs such as a dilution adjustment and underlying costs with regard to Collective Investment Scheme holdings which will also have reduced the Sub-fund and share class returns before operating charges.

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

B Income Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	192.55	171.07	197.58
Return before operating charges	2.26	31.59	(16.73)
Operating charges	(2.05)	(2.08)	(2.06)
Return after operating charges	0.21	29.51	(18.79)
Distributions	(7.89)	(8.03)	(7.72)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	**184.87**	**192.55**	**171.07**
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.44)	(0.21)	(1.15)
Performance			
Return after charges	0.11%	17.25%	(9.51%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	10,045	20,400	15,252
Closing number of shares	5,433,571	10,595,015	8,915,621
Operating charges**	1.10%	1.12%	1.23%
Direct transaction costs*	0.24%	0.12%	0.68%
Prices			
Highest share price	196.66	195.09	203.38
Lowest share price	169.19	171.43	132.97

* Direct transaction costs comprise commission and taxes, principally applicable to equity investment purchases and sales. Shareholders should note that additionally there are other transaction costs such as a dilution adjustment and underlying costs with regard to Collective Investment Scheme holdings which will also have reduced the Sub-fund and share class returns before operating charges.

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

C Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	195.26	165.67	181.58
Return before operating charges	2.67	31.17	(14.52)
Operating charges	(1.64)	(1.58)	(1.39)
Return after operating charges	1.03	29.59	(15.91)
Distributions	(8.13)	(7.90)	(7.23)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	8.13	7.90	7.23
Closing net asset value per share	**196.29**	**195.26**	**165.67**
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.46)	(0.21)	(1.08)
Performance			
Return after charges	0.53%	17.86%	(8.76%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	188,053	207,800	187,986
Closing number of shares	95,804,782	106,423,053	113,467,498
Operating charges**	0.85%	0.86%	0.88%
Direct transaction costs*	0.24%	0.12%	0.68%
Prices			
Highest share price	202.63	197.02	186.99
Lowest share price	178.56	166.04	122.29

* Direct transaction costs comprise commission and taxes, principally applicable to equity investment purchases and sales. Shareholders should note that additionally there are other transaction costs such as a dilution adjustment and underlying costs with regard to Collective Investment Scheme holdings which will also have reduced the Sub-fund and share class returns before operating charges.

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

C Income Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	130.61	115.73	133.20
Return before operating charges	1.54	21.40	(11.26)
Operating charges	(1.08)	(1.08)	(1.00)
Return after operating charges	0.46	20.32	(12.26)
Distributions	(5.35)	(5.44)	(5.21)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	**125.72**	**130.61**	**115.73**
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.30)	(0.15)	(0.78)
Performance			
Return after charges	0.35%	17.56%	(9.20%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	134,148	123,538	92,098
Closing number of shares	106,702,906	94,586,324	79,579,251
Operating charges**	0.85%	0.86%	0.88%
Direct transaction costs*	0.24%	0.12%	0.68%
Prices			
Highest share price	133.48	132.33	137.17
Lowest share price	115.00	116.01	89.71

* Direct transaction costs comprise commission and taxes, principally applicable to equity investment purchases and sales. Shareholders should note that additionally there are other transaction costs such as a dilution adjustment and underlying costs with regard to Collective Investment Scheme holdings which will also have reduced the Sub-fund and share class returns before operating charges.

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement
as at 31 December 2022

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (99.90%)	**342,598**	**96.64**
	UNITED KINGDOM (75.49%)	**333,373**	**94.04**
	Aerospace & Defence (2.90%)	**11,856**	**3.34**
1,385,000	BAE Systems	11,856	3.34
	Banks (0.00%)	**18,614**	**5.25**
16,200,000	Lloyds Banking	7,356	2.07
4,245,000	NatWest	11,258	3.18
	Beverages (3.29%)	**6,913**	**1.95**
189,387	Diageo	6,913	1.95
	Chemicals (2.89%)		
	Commercial Services (3.04%)	**30,634**	**8.65**
222,000	Ashtead	10,478	2.96
475,000	RELX	10,868	3.07
1,828,291	Rentokil Initial	9,288	2.62
	Cosmetics & Personal Care (3.03%)	**16,093**	**4.54**
675,000	Haleon	2,209	0.62
332,000	Unilever	13,884	3.92
	Distribution & Wholesale (0.00%)	**11,422**	**3.22**
1,275,470	RS	11,422	3.22
	Diversified Financial Services (5.55%)	**20,499**	**5.78**
140,000	London Stock Exchange	9,990	2.82
959,711	St James's Place	10,509	2.96
	Electronics (3.22%)	**9,791**	**2.76**
496,000	Halma	9,791	2.76
	Food Services (3.10%)	**11,313**	**3.19**
590,000	Compass	11,313	3.19

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)
as at 31 December 2022

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (continued)		
	UNITED KINGDOM (continued)		
	Forest Products & Paper (0.00%)	**9,021**	**2.54**
640,000	Mondi	9,021	2.54
	Home Builders (6.14%)	**10,338**	**2.92**
274,000	Berkeley	10,338	2.92
	Home Furnishings (0.00%)	**10,697**	**3.02**
1,904,694	Howden Joinery	10,697	3.02
	Household Products (3.09%)	**9,839**	**2.77**
171,000	Reckitt Benckiser	9,839	2.77
	Insurance (14.83%)	**49,814**	**14.06**
665,000	Admiral	14,204	4.01
2,608,000	Aviva	11,548	3.26
4,334,047	Legal & General	10,813	3.05
2,176,891	Phoenix	13,249	3.74
	Mining (5.97%)	**22,983**	**6.48**
354,000	Anglo American	11,445	3.23
199,000	Rio Tinto	11,538	3.25
	Oil & Gas Producers (2.89%)	**24,615**	**6.95**
2,700,000	BP	12,822	3.62
507,000	Shell	11,793	3.33
	Packaging & Containers (2.97%)		
	Pharmaceuticals (6.16%)	**21,727**	**6.13**
105,000	AstraZeneca	11,779	3.32
692,000	GSK	9,948	2.81
	Private Equity (3.21%)	**14,250**	**4.02**
1,063,000	3i	14,250	4.02

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)
as at 31 December 2022

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (continued)		
	UNITED KINGDOM (continued)		
	Retail (0.00%)	**11,024**	**3.11**
1,126,029	Dunelm	11,024	3.11
	Software (3.21%)	**11,930**	**3.36**
1,600,000	Sage	11,930	3.36
	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (18.70%)	**9,225**	**2.60**
	Computers (3.15%)		
	Diversified Financial Services (9.28%)	**9,225**	**2.60**
66,000	CME	9,225	2.60
	Software (3.10%)		
	Telecommunications (3.17%)		
	NETHERLANDS (2.98%)	**0**	**0.00**
	Oil & Gas Producers (2.98%)	**0**	**0.00**
	CHILE (2.73%)	**0**	**0.00**
	Mining (2.73%)	**0**	**0.00**
	Portfolio of investments	**342,598**	**96.64**
	Net other assets	**11,895**	**3.36**
	Total net assets	**354,493**	**100.00**

All securities are approved securities traded on eligible securities markets, as defined by the Collective Investment Scheme Sourcebook, unless otherwise stated.

All equity investments are in ordinary shares unless otherwise stated.

Comparative figures shown in brackets relate to 31 December 2021.

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Statement of Total Return
for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	(£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Income					
Net capital (losses)/gains	2		(11,459)		50,275
Revenue	3	15,868		17,463	
Expenses	4	(3,560)		(3,859)	
Interest payable and similar charges	6	–		(2)	
Net revenue before taxation		12,308		13,602	
Taxation	5	(227)		(435)	
Net revenue after taxation			12,081		13,167
Total return before distributions			**622**		**63,442**
Distributions	7		(15,634)		(17,021)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			**(15,012)**		**46,421**

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders
for the year ended 31 December 2022

	(£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		**404,281**		**336,106**
Amounts received on issue of shares	10,558		20,079	
In-specie transfer†	–		51,110	
Amounts paid on cancellation of shares	(54,317)		(59,856)	
		(43,759)		11,333
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		(15,012)		46,421
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		8,983		10,417
Unclaimed distributions		–		4
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		**354,493**		**404,281**

† The Liontrust Macro Equity Income Fund merged into the Liontrust Income Fund on 19 March 2021.

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Balance Sheet
as at 31 December 2022

	Notes	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Investments		342,598	403,864
Current assets:			
Debtors	8	694	877
Cash and bank balances	9	12,844	1,024
Total assets		**356,136**	**405,765**
Liabilities			
Creditors:			
Distribution payable		(816)	(672)
Other creditors	10	(827)	(812)
Total liabilities		**(1,643)**	**(1,484)**
Net assets attributable to shareholders		**354,493**	**404,281**

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Accounting policies
The accounting policies for the Sub-fund are set out on pages 13 to 15.

2 Net capital (losses)/gains

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
The net capital (losses)/gains comprise:		
Non-derivative securities	(11,571)	50,293
Foreign currency gains/(losses)	112	(18)
Net capital (losses)/gains	**(11,459)**	**50,275**

3 Revenue

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Bank interest	25	1
Non-taxable overseas dividends	838	833
Stock lending income	11	22
UK dividends	14,994	16,607
Total revenue	**15,868**	**17,463**

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

4 Expenses

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Payable to the ACD or associates of the ACD:		
ACD's charge	3,197	3,429
General administration charges*	363	483
	3,560	**3,912**
Payable to the Depositary, associates of the Depositary, and agents of either of them:		
Depositary fee	—	1
	—	**1**
Other expenses:		
Audit fee	–	(5)
Publication costs	–	(12)
Registration fee	–	(16)
Other expenses	–	(21)
	—	**(54)**
Total expenses	**3,560**	**3,859**

* The audit fee for the year (borne out of the General administration charges), excluding VAT, was £9,200 (2021: £8,400). Where the fee exceeds the General administration charges, the shortfall will be met by the ACD.

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

5 Taxation

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
a) Analysis of charge in year		
Overseas tax	227	435
Total tax charge [see note(b)]	**227**	**435**

b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The taxation assessed for the year is lower (2021: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an authorised investment company with variable capital. The differences are explained below:

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Net revenue before taxation	12,308	13,602
Corporation tax at 20% (2021 - 20%)	2,462	2,720
Effects of:		
Movement in unrecognised tax losses	(189)	739
Overseas tax	227	435
Prior year adjustment to unrecognised tax losses	894	29
Revenue not subject to tax	(3,167)	(3,488)
Total tax charge [see note(a)]	**227**	**435**

Authorised investment companies with variable capital are exempt from UK tax on capital gains. Therefore, any capital return is not included in the above reconciliation.

c) Deferred tax

At the year end there is a potential deferred tax asset of £17,861,000 (2021: £18,050,000) due to tax losses of £89,303,000 (2021: £90,248,000). It is unlikely that the Sub-fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise these expenses and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised in the year or the prior year.

6 Interest payable and similar charges

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Overdraft interest	–	2
Total interest payable and similar charges	**–**	**2**

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

7 Distributions

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
First Interim	4,166	4,009
Second Interim	5,579	4,238
Third Interim	3,699	7,359
Final	1,961	1,656
	15,405	**17,262**
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	284	353
Amounts received on issue of shares	(55)	(594)
Distributions	**15,634**	**17,021**

The distributable amount has been calculated as follows:		
Net revenue after taxation	12,081	13,167
Less: Tax relief on capitalised expenses	(7)	(4)
Add: ACD's charge reimbursed by capital	3,197	3,429
Add: Other expenses reimbursed by capital	363	429
Distributions	**15,634**	**17,021**

The distribution per share is set out in the tables on pages 176 to 178.

8 Debtors

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Accrued revenue	648	699
Amounts receivable for issue of shares	46	77
Overseas withholding tax	–	101
Total debtors	**694**	**877**

9 Cash and bank balances

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Cash and bank balances	12,844	1,024
Total cash and bank balances	**12,844**	**1,024**

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

10 Creditors

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Accrued expenses	29	35
Accrued ACD's charge	259	305
Amounts payable for cancellation of shares	539	472
Total other creditors	**827**	**812**

11 Contingent liabilities and outstanding commitments

There were no contingent liabilities or outstanding commitments at the balance sheet date (2021: £nil).

12 Related party transactions

Liontrust Asset Management Plc is regarded as a controlling party by virtue of being the ultimate parent company of the ACD, Liontrust Fund Partners LLP, giving the ability to act in concert in respect of the operations of the Company.

The charges paid to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates are shown in note 4. Details of shares issued and cancelled by Liontrust Fund Partners LLP are shown in the Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders and balances due to/from the ACD at the year end are included within Notes 8 and 10.

The balance due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates in respect of expenses at the year end was £288,000 (2021: £340,000).

The total expense due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates for the year was £3,560,000 (2021: £3,912,000).

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Securities lending

The Sub-fund engages in security lending activities which expose the Sub-fund to counterparty credit risk. The maximum exposure to the Sub-fund is equal to the value of the securities loaned.

Securities lending transactions entered into by the Sub-fund are subject to a written legal agreement between the Sub-fund and the Stock Lending Agent, The Bank of New York Mellon (London Branch), and separately between the Stock Lending Agent and the approved borrowing counterparty. Collateral received in exchange for securities lent is transferred under a title transfer arrangement and is delivered to and held in an account with a tri-party collateral manager in the name of the Depositary on behalf of the Sub-fund. Collateral received is segregated from the assets belonging to the Sub-fund's Depositary or the Stock Lending Agent. All operational costs are borne out of the Stock Lending Agent's share of income earned.

The total income earned from securities lending transactions is split between the relevant Sub-fund and the Stock Lending Agent. The Sub-fund receives 70% while the Stock Lending Agent receives 30% of such income, with all operational costs borne out of the Stock Lending Agent's share.

Return and cost

The table below shows the net income earned by the Sub-fund from securities lending activity during the year to 31 December 2022.

	Collective Investment Undertaking (£'000)	ACD of Collective Investment Undertaking (£'000)	Third Parties (e.g. lending agent) (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Liontrust Income Fund Securities lending				
Gross return	11	–	5	16
% of total	70%	0%	30%	100%
Cost	–	–	–	–

The table below shows the net income earned by the Sub-fund from securities lending activity during the year to 31 December 2021.

	Collective Investment Undertaking (£'000)	ACD of Collective Investment Undertaking (£'000)	Third Parties (e.g. lending agent) (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Securities lending				
Gross return	22	–	9	31
% of total	70%	0%	30%	100%
Cost	–	–	–	–

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Securities lending (continued)

Securities on loan and collateral received

The following table details the value of securities on loan and associated collateral received, analysed by borrowing counterparty as at the Balance Sheet date.

		31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
Counterparty	**Counterparty's country of establishment**	**Securities on loan (£'000)**	**Collateral received (£'000)**	**Securities on loan (£'000)**	**Collateral received (£'000)**
BNP Paribas	France	—	—	1,176	1,283
Citigroup Global Markets Limited	UK	692	773	1,379	1,499
Credit Suisse International	Switzerland	—	—	2,971	3,287
ING Bank	UK	86	95	—	—
J.P. Morgan Securities Plc	UK	2,669	2,938	—	—
Merrill Lynch International	UK	430	463	—	—
The Bank of Nova Scotia	Canada	—	—	1,164	1,281
Total		**3,877**	**4,269**	**6,690**	**7,350**

Collateral accepted is non-cash in the form of sovereign debt rated AA or better from approved governments only, supranational debt obligations rated AAA or better listed on a recognised exchange.

Management of counterparty credit risk related to securities lending

To mitigate this risk, the Sub-fund receives either cash or securities as collateral equal to a certain percentage in excess of the fair value of the securities loaned. The Investment Manager monitors the fair value of the securities loaned and additional collateral is obtained, if necessary. At the year end all non-cash collateral received consists of securities admitted to or dealt on a recognised exchange.

The Sub-fund also benefits from a borrower default indemnity provided by The Bank of New York Mellon (London Branch). The indemnity allows for full replacement of securities lent. The Bank of New York Mellon (London Branch) bears the cost of indemnification against borrower default.

14 Risk management policies

In accordance with the investment objectives and policies the Sub-fund can hold certain financial instruments as detailed in the Sub-fund's prospectus. These can comprise of:

- equity, equity related and non-equity shares;
- cash, liquid resources and short-term debtors and creditors that arise directly from its operations;
- short-term borrowings used to finance operational cash flows;
- units and shares in collective investment schemes;
- shareholders' funds, which represent investors' monies which are invested on their behalf from overseas investments held;
- derivative transactions for efficient portfolio management in accordance with the Sub-fund's investment policies.

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Risk management policies (continued)

In accordance with the requirements of the rules in the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook, the Sub-fund is not permitted to trade in other financial instruments. The Sub-fund's use of financial instruments during the year satisfies these regulatory requirements.

The main risks arising from the Sub-fund's financial instruments are market price (including "emerging markets price risk"), currency, interest rate, liquidity and counterparty credit risk. The ACD's policies for managing these risks are summarised below. The Sub-fund, alongside an independent risk function, has used a combination of risk measurements and limits to measure and monitor portfolio risk. This is in line with the Liontrust Group's Risk Management Process.

These policies have remained unchanged since the beginning of the year to which these financial statements relate and during the prior year.

Market price risk

Market price risk is the risk that the Sub-fund might suffer potential loss through holding market positions in the face of price movements. It arises mainly due to uncertainty about future prices of financial instruments held. The ACD reviews the portfolio in order to consider the asset allocation implications and to minimise the risk associated with particular countries or industry sectors whilst continuing to follow the Sub-fund's investment objective. An individual Sub-fund ACD has responsibility for monitoring the existing portfolio, in accordance with the overall asset allocation parameters described above and seeks to ensure that individual stocks also meet an acceptable risk reward profile. Futures contracts may be used to hedge against market price risk where deemed appropriate for efficient portfolio management purposes.

The Sub-fund's investment portfolio is monitored by the ACD in pursuance of its investment objective and policy as set out in the prospectus.

As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 the overall market exposure for the Sub-fund was as shown in the Portfolio Statement, other than for derivatives where the exposure could be greater. The Sub-fund is exposed to market price risk as the assets and liabilities of the Sub-fund are listed on stock exchanges and their prices are subject to movements both up and down that would result in an appreciation or depreciation in the fair value of that asset. The sensitivity of the Sub-fund to market price risk is estimated below which shows the expected change in the market value of the Sub-fund when a representative market index changes by 10%. These percentage movements are based on the ACD's estimate of reasonably possible market movements over the course of a year and uses an industry standard measure (Beta) to estimate the amount a Sub-fund has previously changed when that corresponding market index has moved taking into account the Sub-fund's historic correlation to the representative index's movements over the last three years using monthly returns. This analysis assumes that the historic relationships between the portfolio's holdings and the representative index are a valid approximation of their future relationship and that the characteristics of the portfolio and the market have been broadly unchanged over the three years.

As at 31 December 2022, had the representative market index increased/decreased by 10.0% the resulting change in the value of the Net Asset Value is expected to have been an increase/a decrease of 10.1%.

As at 31 December 2021, had the representative market index increased/decreased by 10.0% the resulting change in the value of the Net Asset Value is expected to have been an increase/a decrease of 9.8%.

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Market price risk (continued)

Some limitations of sensitivity analysis are;

- markets and levels of market liquidity in conditions of market stress may bear no relation to historical patterns;
- the market price risk information is a relative estimate of risk rather than a precise and accurate number;
- the market price information represents a hypothetical outcome and is not intended to be predictive; and
- future market conditions could vary significantly from those experienced in the past.

The Sub-fund is required to calculate its exposure to derivatives on a daily basis using one of two alternate methods, the Commitment Approach or Value at Risk (VaR).

The calculation of conversion methods for the commitment approach for standard derivatives is taken from the conversion methodologies listed in the ESMA Guidelines on calculation of Global Exposure and Counterparty Risk. The commitment conversion methodology for standard derivatives is either the notional value or the market value of the equivalent position in the underlying asset. Please refer to the portfolio statement for the notional values of any forwards and futures contracts.

VaR is a method of estimating potential loss due to market risk, rather than a statement of leverage, using a given confidence level, or probability, over a specific time period and assuming normal market conditions. VaR is calculated using a Historical Simulation model carried out in accordance with regulatory guidelines.

The Sub-fund uses a combination of other risk measurements and limits. This is in line with the Liontrust Group's Risk Management Process.

The Sub-fund did not materially use derivatives in the current or prior year and the level of leverage employed by the Sub-fund during the current or prior year is not considered to be significant.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the revenue and net asset value of the Sub-fund may be adversely affected by movements in foreign exchange rates. The revenue and capital value of the Sub-fund's investments may be significantly affected by currency risk movements as some of the assets and income are denominated in currencies other than Sterling, which is the Company's functional and reporting currency.

The ACD has identified three principal areas where foreign currency risk could impact the Sub-fund:

- Movements in exchange rates affecting the value of investments;
- Movements in exchange rates affecting short-term timing differences; and
- Movements in exchange rates affecting the income received.

Currency exposure is monitored closely and is considered to be part of the overall investment process. Currency hedges via forward exchange contracts will only be used in the event of a specific unwanted currency risk being identified.

The Sub-fund may be subject to short-term exposure to exchange rate movements, for instance, where there is a difference between the date an investment purchase or sale is entered into and the date when settlement of the proceeds occurs. The ACD believes that the impact of such movements is not significant enough to warrant the cost incurred of eliminating them via hedging.

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

The Sub-fund may receive income in currencies other than Sterling, and the Sterling values of this income can be affected by movements in exchange rates. The Sub-fund converts all receipts of income into Sterling on or near the date of receipt; it does not, however, hedge or otherwise seek to avoid exchange rate risk on income accrued but not received.

At 31 December 2022 the Sub-fund's currency exposure was as shown in the table below:

Currency Profile	Net Foreign Currency Assets		
Currency	Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Non-Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Total (£'000)
United States Dollar	328	9,225	9,553
	328	**9,225**	**9,553**

At 31 December 2021 the Sub-fund's currency exposure was as shown in the table below:

Currency Profile	Net Foreign Currency Assets		
Currency	Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Non-Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Euro	101	–	101
United States Dollar	203	75,599	75,802
	304	**75,599**	**75,903**

If the exchange rate at 31 December 2022 between the functional currency and all other currencies had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets attributable to holders of shares of the Sub-fund by approximately 0.03%/(0.03)% respectively.

If the exchange rate at 31 December 2021 between the functional currency and all other currencies had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets attributable to holders of shares of the Sub-fund by approximately 0.19%/(0.19)% respectively.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the revenue cash flow or the fair value of investments may be adversely affected by movements in market interest rates.

The majority of the Sub-fund's financial assets are equity shares and other investments which neither pay interest nor have a maturity date. As a result, the Sub-fund is not subject to significant amounts of risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing level of market interest rates. Therefore, no interest rate sensitivity analysis has been prepared for these.

Interest receivable on bank deposits and short-term deposits or payable on bank overdraft positions will be affected by fluctuations in interest rates. The interest rates earned on sterling deposits are earned at a rate in line with overnight bank rates.

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Sub-fund will not be able to meet its obligations as they fall due. The Sub-fund's assets comprise mainly of readily realisable securities which can be sold to meet liquidity requirements.

If a Sub-fund is primarily exposed to smaller companies there may be liquidity constraints from time to time, i.e. in certain circumstances, the Sub-fund may not be able to sell a position for full value or at all in the short-term. This may affect performance and could cause the Sub-fund to defer or suspend redemptions of its shares. In addition, the spread between the price you buy and sell units will reflect the less liquid nature of the underlying holdings. Any unquoted investments held by a Sub-fund are by their nature much less liquid than those listed on an exchange. A Sub-fund may not be able to sell a position for full value or at all in the short term.

The main liquidity risk of the Sub-fund is the redemption of any shares that investors wish to sell, which are redeemable on demand under the Prospectus. Where investments cannot be realised in time to meet any potential liability, the Sub-fund may borrow up to 10% of its value to ensure settlement.

In accordance with the ACD's policy, the ACD monitors the Sub-fund's liquidity on a daily basis.

Counterparty credit risk

Counterparty credit risk is the risk of suffering loss due to another party not meeting its financial obligation. Investments may be adversely affected if any of the institutions with which money is deposited or invested suffers insolvency or other financial difficulties or the credit rating of the bearers of the bonds held by the Sub-fund are downgraded.

The Sub-fund may enter into transactions in financial instruments (including derivatives) which exposes it to the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

The Sub-fund only buys and sells investments through brokers which have been approved by the ACD as an acceptable counterparty. This list is reviewed at least annually.

The Sub-fund may enter into stock lending activities which exposes it to the risk that the counterparty will not deliver the stock or cash after the Sub-fund has fulfilled its obligations. The Sub-fund will only enter into stock lending activities with parties that have been approved as acceptable by the ACD and obtaining collateral from counterparties which has a fair value in excess of the related stock on loan.

At the balance sheet date, there were no counterparties to open derivative contracts. At the year-end collateral of £Nil (prior year: £Nil) was received; collateral pledged was £Nil (prior year: £Nil) and none (prior year: none) of the Sub-fund's financial assets were past due or impaired.

The Depositary is responsible for the safe-keeping of assets and has appointed the Bank of New York Mellon, S.A./N.V., London Branch ("BNYMSA") as its global custodian. The long term credit rating of the parent company of the Depositary and Custodian, The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation, as at 31 December 2022 was A (Standard & Poor's rating).

BNYMSA, in the discharge of its delegated Depositary duties, holds in custody (i) all financial instruments that may be registered in a financial instruments account opened on the books of BNYMSA and (ii) all financial instruments that can be physically delivered to BNYMSA. BNYMSA ensures all financial instruments (held in a financial instruments account on the books of BNYMSA) are held in segregated accounts in the name of the Sub-fund, clearly identifiable as belonging to the Sub-fund, and distinct and separately from the proprietary assets of BNYMSA and BNYM.

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Counterparty credit risk (continued)
In addition BNYMSA, as banker, holds cash of the Sub-fund on deposit. Such cash is held on the balance sheet of BNYMSA. In the event of insolvency of BNYMSA, in accordance with standard banking practice, the Sub-fund will rank as an unsecured creditor of BNYMSA in respect of any cash deposits.

Insolvency of BNYM and or one of its agents or affiliates may cause the Sub-fund's rights with respect to its assets to be delayed or may result in the Sub-fund not receiving the full value of its assets.

Maturity profile of financial liabilities
All financial liabilities of the Sub-fund at the current and prior year-end are due to settle in one year or less, or on demand.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities
There is no material difference between the value of the financial assets and liabilities, as shown in the balance sheet, and their fair value.

Valuation of financial investments

31.12.2022	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
Level 1: Quoted prices	342,598	—
	342,598	**—**

31.12.2021	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
Level 1: Quoted prices	403,864	—
	403,864	**—**

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted price in an active market for an identical instrument;
Level 2: Valuation techniques using observable inputs other than quoted prices within level 1;
Level 3: Valuation techniques using unobservable inputs.

15 Share movement

For the year ending 31 December 2022

	Opening shares	Shares issued	Shares redeemed	Shares converted	Closing shares
A Accumulation	6,842,346	124,495	(672,451)	(2,496,792)	3,797,598
A Income	11,059,243	369,407	(786,278)	(8,949,401)	1,692,971
B Accumulation	2,572,572	18,324	(138,865)	(4,661)	2,447,370
B Income	10,595,015	321,517	(183,715)	(5,299,245)	5,433,572
C Accumulation	106,423,053	3,600,472	(19,253,377)	5,034,634	95,804,782
C Income	94,586,324	1,358,899	(9,928,714)	20,686,397	106,702,906

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

16 Portfolio transaction costs
for the year ending 31 December 2022

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	146,607	73	0.05	714	0.49
Total purchases	**146,607**	**73**		**714**	
Total purchases including transaction costs	**147,394**				

Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	196,104	87	0.04	2	–
Total sales	**196,104**	**87**		**2**	
Total sales net of transaction costs	**196,015**				

Total transaction costs	**160**	**716**
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets	**0.04%**	**0.20%**

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

16 Portfolio transaction costs (continued)
for the year ending 31 December 2021

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	83,285	31	0.04	386	0.46
In-specie transfers	50,987	–	–	–	–
Total purchases	**134,272**	**31**		**386**	
Total purchases including transaction costs	**134,689**				

Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	116,316	37	0.03	–	–
Total sales	**116,316**	**37**		**–**	
Total sales net of transaction costs	**116,279**				
Total transaction costs		**68**		**386**	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		**0.02%**		**0.10%**	

The above analysis covers any direct transaction costs suffered by the Sub-fund during the year. However it is important to understand the nature of other transaction costs associated with different investment asset classes and instruments types.

Separately identifiable direct transaction costs (commissions & taxes etc.) are attributable to the Sub-fund's purchase and sale of equity shares. Additionally, for equity shares there is a dealing spread cost (the difference between the buying and selling prices) which will be suffered on purchase and sale transactions.

Dealing spread costs suffered by the Sub-fund vary considerably for the different asset/instrument types depending on a number of factors including transaction value and market sentiment.

At the balance sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (difference between bid and offer prices of all investments expressed as a percentage of the offer price value) was 0.17% (2021: 0.08%).

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

17 Post balance sheet events

The Fund invests in a portfolio of assets, whose values have changed since the year-end, primarily due to market volatility. Since the year-end, the NAV per share of the C Accumulation share class has increased by 6.34% to 19 April 2023. The other share classes in the Sub-fund have moved by a similar magnitude.

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Distribution Tables
for the year ended 31 December 2022

Final distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 October 2022

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 October 2022 to 31 December 2022

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 28.2.2023 Pence per share	Distribution paid 28.2.2022 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	2.4067	—	2.4067	1.7891
A Accumulation - Group 2	1.2296	1.1771	2.4067	1.7891
A Income - Group 1	0.9433	—	0.9433	0.7312
A Income - Group 2	0.4408	0.5025	0.9433	0.7312
B Accumulation - Group 1	0.6385	—	0.6385	0.4719
B Accumulation - Group 2	0.4363	0.2022	0.6385	0.4719
B Income - Group 1	1.0262	—	1.0262	0.7909
B Income - Group 2	0.5897	0.4365	1.0262	0.7909
C Accumulation - Group 1	1.0832	—	1.0832	0.7985
C Accumulation - Group 2	0.3872	0.6960	1.0832	0.7985
C Income - Group 1	0.6976	—	0.6976	0.5363
C Income - Group 2	0.3110	0.3866	0.6976	0.5363

Third interim distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 July 2022

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 July 2022 to 30 September 2022

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 30.11.2022 Pence per share	Distribution paid 30.11.2021 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	4.4858	—	4.4858	7.7452
A Accumulation - Group 2	0.5106	3.9752	4.4858	7.7452
A Income - Group 1	1.7784	—	1.7784	3.2261
A Income - Group 2	0.5333	1.2451	1.7784	3.2261
B Accumulation - Group 1	1.1884	—	1.1884	2.0399
B Accumulation - Group 2	0.9496	0.2388	1.1884	2.0399
B Income - Group 1	1.9315	—	1.9315	3.4844
B Income - Group 2	0.2098	1.7217	1.9315	3.4844
C Accumulation - Group 1	2.0148	—	2.0148	3.4498
C Accumulation - Group 2	0.8962	1.1186	2.0148	3.4498
C Income - Group 1	1.3124	—	1.3124	2.3613
C Income - Group 2	0.6330	0.6794	1.3124	2.3613

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Distribution Tables (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

Second interim distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 April 2022

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 April 2022 to 30 June 2022

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.8.2022 Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.8.2021 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	6.5899	—	6.5899	4.3298
A Accumulation - Group 2	2.4160	4.1739	6.5899	4.3298
A Income - Group 1	2.6544	—	2.6544	1.8242
A Income - Group 2	1.0939	1.5605	2.6544	1.8242
B Accumulation - Group 1	1.7431	—	1.7431	1.1381
B Accumulation - Group 2	0.8410	0.9021	1.7431	1.1381
B Income - Group 1	2.8792	—	2.8792	1.9664
B Income - Group 2	0.8595	2.0197	2.8792	1.9664
C Accumulation - Group 1	2.9531	—	2.9531	1.9232
C Accumulation - Group 2	1.0948	1.8583	2.9531	1.9232
C Income - Group 1	1.9547	—	1.9547	1.3315
C Income - Group 2	0.8359	1.1188	1.9547	1.3315

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Distribution Tables (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

First interim distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 January 2022

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 January 2022 to 31 March 2022

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.5.2022 Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.5.2021 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	4.6441	—	4.6441	3.9062
A Accumulation - Group 2	3.4012	1.2429	4.6441	3.9062
A Income - Group 1	1.8906	—	1.8906	1.6607
A Income - Group 2	1.1264	0.7642	1.8906	1.6607
B Accumulation - Group 1	1.2271	—	1.2271	0.9586
B Accumulation - Group 2	0.4745	0.7526	1.2271	0.9586
B Income - Group 1	2.0484	—	2.0484	1.7885
B Income - Group 2	1.4386	0.6098	2.0484	1.7885
C Accumulation - Group 1	2.0781	—	2.0781	1.7329
C Accumulation - Group 2	1.3858	0.6923	2.0781	1.7329
C Income - Group 1	1.3900	—	1.3900	1.2106
C Income - Group 2	0.9910	0.3990	1.3900	1.2106

* Equalisation only applies to shares purchased during the distribution period (Group 2 shares). It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of all Group 2 shares and is refunded to holders of these shares as a return of capital. Being capital, it is not liable to income tax but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.

Liontrust India Fund

Report for the year from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022

Investment Objective

The investment objective of Liontrust India Fund is to generate long term (five years or more) capital growth.

Investment Policy

The Sub-fund invests at least 80% in shares of Indian companies. These are companies which, at the time of purchase, are incorporated, domiciled, listed or conduct significant business in India.

The Sub-fund may also invest up to 20% in other companies outside of India, as well as in other eligible asset classes.

Other eligible asset classes are collective investment schemes (which may include Liontrust managed funds), other transferable securities, cash or near cash, deposits and money market instruments.

Derivatives and forward transactions may be used by the ACD for efficient portfolio management.

It is the intention to be near-fully invested at all times, however, the Sub-fund has the facility to take tactical positions in cash or near cash, and to use efficient portfolio management, should the ACD feel it appropriate.

The portfolio will be managed to ensure that the Sub-fund is at all times eligible to qualify for, and to be included in, an Individual Savings Account.

Investment Strategy

The Sub-fund invests in a mix of companies that may provide growth opportunities, attractive valuations, or special situations. Special situations can exist where companies are out of favour, misunderstood or where management changes or takeovers are expected.

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Investment review

Sub-fund review

Over the year, the Liontrust India Fund (C Accumulation) returned 1.6%, versus the MSCI India Index's return of 3.6% and the -1.6% average return of the IA India sector*.

A tumultuous year for global markets, 2023 was marked by a significant sell off across both developed and emerging markets. The key macro backdrop for the year was the interplay between soaring inflation and the magnitude of the required response from central banks, the US Federal Reserve in particular. Inflation continued to surge in the first half of the year as the full effects of the Covid-induced stimulus packages worldwide became evident, coupled with a still-stretched global supply chain. The Federal Reserve hiked rates from 0.25% at the start of the year to as high as 4.5% by year end, with more to come. However by the second half of the year softening energy prices and easier annual comparisons saw inflation start to moderate and therefore with it expectations of further more aggressive monetary tightening measures. Thus bond yields, having rallied sharply through until mid-October, rolled over, along with the US dollar, as recessionary fears grew for the US and rate hike expectations softened.

Having already strongly outperformed in 2021, India continued this trend in 2022, significantly outperforming both developed and emerging markets through until the end of October. As China's economy has stumbled as a result of persisting with its zero-Covid strategy through most of the year, and developed markets have suffered from a combination of higher rates and recessionary fears, India has stood out as highly attractive and idiosyncratic growth story backed by an ongoing robust policy environment. This policy environment has been further strengthened through the year with a series of BJP state election victories, especially in early March - including bell-weather state Uttar Pradesh.

The victories affirm policy continuity as well as assuaging concerns that populist steps would need to be enacted to defend the BJP's electoral base ahead of the 2024 general elections. Sound policy decisions in preceding years has also helped to reduce traditional concerns over higher oil prices, including removing key energy subsidies. Moreover India's oil consumption relative to gross domestic product (GDP) has been declining steadily since 2014, incrementally shielding the economy from the effects of higher prices.

Indeed, India in many ways continued to buck the global economic trend, with underlying growth remaining solid, illustrated by ongoing robust tax collections, supporting the government's fiscal position. As elsewhere, it was also a reality in India that inflationary pressures continued to build, requiring policy interventions to cool price increases - indeed the Reserve Bank of India increased the benchmark interest rate from a long-held rate of 4% to 6.25% by year end. However, while inflation remains somewhat elevated, we have not seen the level of disruption in India - where inflation rates that are ordinarily around 5% rose to 7% - that we have seen in the Western world, where we have seen a major shock as inflation rates have spiked from near-zero to near double-digit levels. Moreover this cycle, emerging market central banks - including the Reserve Bank of India - have kept ahead of the curve by maintaining interest rates at higher levels in recent years meaning India has not had negative real interest rates that are now sharply normalising. As an agricultural economy, India is a major producer of rice, sugar and wheat, so price pressures have predominantly been found in energy prices. In this regard, the removal of energy subsidies over the last decade has been enormously supportive of India's ability to cope with such elevated energy prices. Nevertheless in the second quarter, we did see numerous interventions from policy makers to offer relief from price pressures - including a windfall tax on domestic crude production and export duties on key commodities such as refined products. Moreover as elsewhere, the final months of the year saw a moderation in inflation rates and therewith lowered expectations of future rate hikes beyond the first quarter of 2023.

Domestic growth remains strong and economic growth rates remain among the highest in the world. Credit growth is robust at 16% year-on-year, illustrating a resilient demand and supply for credit, even as rates have ticked higher this year. The banks are well capitalised and showing no signs of any deterioration in asset quality. Meanwhile the housing market continues to recover, with sell-through rates in the property market moving higher through the years despite higher mortgage rates. The Goods and Services Tax (GST) reforms of 2017 have borne fruit, with increased ease of distribution across state boundaries, and the government's tax take has been rewarded accordingly. Surprisingly - given the significant outperformance of the market, foreign investors have largely stayed away from the market, being large net sellers of Indian equities through 2021 and the first half of 2022. Indeed, it was only in the third quarter that the market saw a return of foreign investors.

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Sub-fund review (continued)

One notable attraction of India over the past 2 years has been as an alternative to China, which has remained mired in slow economic growth and persistent covid lockdowns. Therefore, the return of China in the last two months of the year – as a result of a reversal of zero-Covid policy and associated economic stimulus – did see a degree of relative profit taking in India, giving back a little of the outperformance recorded over the first 10 months of the year. Overall, for the year India returned -8.5% (US dollar terms), well ahead of China (-24%), emerging markets (-22.4%) and developed markets (-19.5%).

Over 3 years the Sub-fund sits near the top of the first quartile, having returned 54.7%, outperforming the market by 6.8 percentage points and the average fund by 14.3 percentage points. The key drivers for the Sub-fund across the year were in the consumer staples, financials & healthcare sectors, where stock selection was extremely positive. In consumer staples Varun Beverages, a soft drinks bottler and distributer continued to make an emphatic recovery from a poor Covid period. In financials, the private banks - ICICI Bank especially - went from strength to strength with the recovering economy and benefiting from higher interest rates translating into higher net interest margins. On the reverse, performance was negatively impacted by stocks held in the materials sector, as slower growth in China weighed on chemicals prices in particular. A further major drag to the Sub-fund was not owning any Adani Group stocks, which soared through the year. However, towards the end of the year, and particularly in the early weeks of 2023 these stocks have experienced a much more torrid time as questions over leverage and valuations become ever more pertinent.

In terms of portfolio activity, the first half of the year saw positions initiated in the auto sector as the consumer recovery took hold – tractor manufacturer Mahindra & Mahindra, commercial vehicle player Ashok Leyland and Maruti Suzuki in the auto sector. Having been subdued for a number of years we are now seeing rural consumption rates begin to recover, supported by higher agricultural prices and a revival in the domestic property market, supporting the income of rural construction workers.

Towards the end of the year, incremental changes included increasing the position size of Axis Bank in line with our conviction in the stock, reducing our position in ICICI Bank accordingly. The IT sector has been an underweight position in the Sub-fund due to concern over end demand from corporate clients in both the US and Europe, and we reduced our exposure further by exiting the lowest conviction holding, HCL Technologies during the final quarter due to their concentration in more at risk segments of the market combined with a valuation sitting above medium-term averages. In the Real Estate sector, we maintained our overweight sector position albeit at a reduced scale after the sale of a small position in Godrej Properties. Although the medium-term outlook for the property market remains robust, the move up in mortgage rates as a result of policy rate increases provides incremental headwinds to the sector.

Although India has begun the new year somewhat out of the limelight seized by China's reopening story, we believe the medium-term outlook for India remains uniquely attractive, supported by secular domestic growth and policy stability. Valuations that were extended have now retrenched somewhat, making this argument less pertinent – at a forward PE (price / earnings) of 19.8x this is now only marginally ahead of the 5-year average, which is not unreasonable given the strength of the operating environment for companies. With inflation moderating and an interest rate peak in the near future all eyes will now be on the February budget to set the tone for the coming year.

**Source: Financial Express as at 31.12.22, total return, net of fees, income reinvested. Please note that total return has been calculated at midday whereas the financial statements are at close of business.*

Ewan Thompson, assisted by Ruth Chambers

Fund Manager

January 2023

Any opinions expressed are those of the Fund Manager. They should not be viewed as a guarantee of a return from an investment in the Sub-fund. The content of the commentary should not be viewed as a recommendation to invest nor buy or sell any securities. The

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Sub-fund review (continued)

investments of the Sub-fund are subject to normal market fluctuations. Investments can go down as well as up. Investors' capital is at risk and they may get back less than they originally invested.

Past performance is not a guide to future performance. The value of an investment and the income generated from it can fall as well as rise and is not guaranteed. You may get back less than you originally invested.

Material portfolio changes by value

Purchases	Sales
Oil & Natural Gas	ICICI Bank
NTPC	Reliance Industries (Partially Restricted)
Axis Bank	HCL Technologies
Ashok Leyland	Larsen & Toubro
Cipla	Cyient
Blue Star	Housing Development Finance
Oil India	Persistent Systems
Mahindra & Mahindra	Deepak Nitrite
Godrej Consumer Products	Oil India
Maruti Suzuki India	Indian Energy Exchange

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

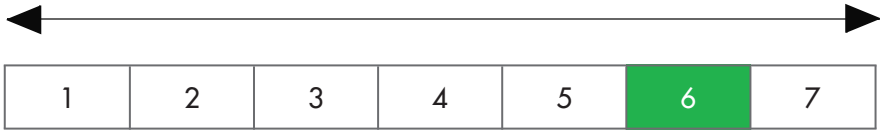
Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile

The Risk and Reward Indicator table demonstrates where the Sub-fund ranks in terms of its potential risk and reward. The higher the rank the greater the potential reward but the greater the risk of losing money. It is based on past data, may change over time and may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the Sub-fund. The shaded area in the table below shows the Sub-fund's ranking on the risk and reward indicator.

Typically lower rewards, lower risk

Typically higher rewards, higher risk



- This Synthetic Risk and Reward Indicator (SRRI) is based upon historical data and may not be relied upon to gauge the future risk profile of the Sub-fund.
- The SRRI shown is not guaranteed to remain the same and may shift over time.
- The lowest category (1) does not mean 'risk free'.
- The Sub-fund's risk and reward category has been calculated using the methodology adopted by the Financial Conduct Authority. It is based upon the rate by which the Sub-fund or a representative fund or Index's value has moved up and down in the past.
- The Sub-fund is categorised 6 primarily for its exposure to Indian equities.
- The SRRI may not fully take into account the following risks:
  - that a company may fail thus reducing its value within the Sub-fund;
  - overseas investments may carry a higher currency risk. They are valued by reference to their local currency which may move up or down when compared to the currency of the Sub-fund.
- The Sub-fund may have a concentrated portfolio, i.e. hold a limited number of investments. If one of these investments falls in value this can have a greater impact on the Sub-fund's value than if it held a larger number of investments.
- The Sub-fund may, under certain circumstances, invest in derivatives, but it is not intended that their use will materially affect volatility. Derivatives are used to protect against currencies, credit and interest rate moves. There is a risk that losses could be made on derivative positions or that the counterparties could fail to complete on transactions. The use of derivatives may create leverage or gearing resulting in potentially greater volatility or fluctuations in the net asset value of the Sub-fund. A relatively small movement in the value of a derivative's underlying investment may have a larger impact, positive or negative, on the value of a fund than if the underlying investment was held instead. The use of derivative contracts may help us to control Sub-fund volatility in both up and down markets by hedging against the general market.
- The Sub-fund may encounter liquidity constraints from time to time. The spread between the price you buy and sell shares will reflect the less liquid nature of the underlying holdings.
- Investments in emerging markets may involve a higher element of risk due to less well-regulated markets and political and economic instability. This may result in higher volatility and larger drops in the value of the fund over the short term.
- The Sub-fund may have both Hedged and Unhedged share classes available. The Hedged share classes use forward foreign exchange contracts to protect returns in the base currency of the Sub-fund.

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile (continued)

- Outside of normal conditions, the Sub-fund may hold higher levels of cash which may be deposited with several credit counterparties (e.g. international banks). A credit risk arises should one or more of these counterparties be unable to return the deposited cash.
- Counterparty Risk: any derivative contract, including FX hedging, may be at risk if the counterparty fails.
- Environmental Social Governance (ESG) Risk: there may be limitations to the availability, completeness or accuracy of ESG information from third-party providers, or inconsistencies in the consideration of ESG factors across different third party data providers, given the evolving nature of ESG.

For full details of the Sub-fund's risks, please see the prospectus which may be obtained from Liontrust (address on page 1) or online at www.liontrust.co.uk.

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables
for the year ended 31 December 2022

C Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	319.03	234.32	210.49
Return before operating charges	8.95	86.41	26.31
Operating charges	(2.86)	(1.70)	(2.48)
Return after operating charges	6.09	84.71	23.83
Distributions	—	(0.12)	—
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	0.12	—
Closing net asset value per share	**325.12**	**319.03**	**234.32**
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.55)	(0.76)	(0.27)
Performance			
Return after charges	1.91%	36.15%	11.32%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	62,043	64,425	39,892
Closing number of shares	19,083,222	20,193,861	17,024,241
Operating charges**	0.90%	0.60%	1.29%
Direct transaction costs*	0.17%	0.26%	0.14%
Prices			
Highest share price	350.12	340.30	234.76
Lowest share price	283.38	229.30	138.44

* Direct transaction costs comprise commission and taxes, principally applicable to equity investment purchases and sales. Shareholders should note that additionally there are other transaction costs such as a dilution adjustment and underlying costs with regard to Collective Investment Scheme holdings which will also have reduced the Sub-fund and share class returns before operating charges.

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement
as at 31 December 2022

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (101.43%)	**61,787**	**99.59**
	INDIA (101.43%)	**61,787**	**99.59**
	Automobile Manufacturers (1.05%)	**4,642**	**7.48**
966,409	Ashok Leyland	1,395	2.25
98,327	Mahindra & Mahindra	1,235	1.99
12,559	Maruti Suzuki India	1,062	1.71
243,807	Tata Motors	950	1.53
	Banks (14.78%)	**11,083**	**17.86**
307,649	Axis Bank	2,888	4.65
25,490	HDFC Bank ADR	1,450	2.34
554,906	ICICI Bank	4,975	8.02
286,725	State Bank of India	1,770	2.85
	Beverages (1.92%)	**1,918**	**3.09**
144,261	Varun Beverages	1,918	3.09
	Building Materials (4.52%)	**1,960**	**3.16**
77,740	Blue Star	934	1.51
549,796	Finolex Industries	1,026	1.65
	Chemicals (6.33%)	**2,489**	**4.01**
27,456	Asian Paints	851	1.37
175,801	Chemplast Sanmar	810	1.31
41,484	Deepak Nitrite	828	1.33
	Computers (14.44%)	**6,181**	**9.97**
286,020	Infosys	4,336	6.99
22,640	Persistent Systems	878	1.42
29,558	Tata Consultancy Services	967	1.56
	Diversified Financial Services (6.16%)	**2,774**	**4.47**
104,483	Housing Development Finance	2,774	4.47
	Electrical Components & Equipment (2.08%)	**1,306**	**2.11**
88,726	KEI Industries	1,306	2.11

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)
as at 31 December 2022

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (continued)		
	INDIA (continued)		
	Electricity (1.83%)	**1,415**	**2.28**
844,662	NTPC	1,415	2.28
	Engineering & Construction (7.12%)	**2,021**	**3.26**
96,421	Larsen & Toubro	2,021	3.26
	Gas (1.53%)		
	Healthcare Services (4.25%)	**3,743**	**6.03**
103,182	Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences	1,602	2.58
79,243	Krsnaa Diagnostics	367	0.59
401,203	Max Healthcare Institute	1,774	2.86
	Household Products (2.36%)	**3,292**	**5.30**
128,085	Godrej Consumer Products	1,124	1.81
84,173	Hindustan Unilever	2,168	3.49
	Insurance (2.22%)	**712**	**1.15**
45,800	Bajaj Finserv	712	1.15
	Internet (1.85%)		
	Iron & Steel (1.00%)		
	Leisure Time (0.00%)	**906**	**1.46**
27,982	Eicher Motors	906	1.46
	Metal & Hardware (1.51%)	**1,210**	**1.95**
136,850	Bharat Forge	1,210	1.95
	Mining (1.71%)		
	Oil & Gas Producers (9.43%)	**6,265**	**10.10**
692,194	Oil & Natural Gas	1,022	1.65
204,881	Reliance Industries (Partially Restricted)	5,243	8.45

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)
as at 31 December 2022

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (continued)		
	INDIA (continued)		
	Pharmaceuticals (4.02%)	**4,269**	**6.88**
108,780	Cipla	1,176	1.90
76,390	JB Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals	1,485	2.39
159,979	Sun Pharmaceutical Industries	1,608	2.59
	Real Estate Investment & Services (4.59%)	**1,723**	**2.78**
202,996	DLF	764	1.23
205,922	Prestige Estates Projects	959	1.55
	Software (2.53%)		
	Telecommunications (2.69%)	**2,582**	**4.16**
309,170	Bharti Airtel	2,511	4.05
16,284	Bharti Airtel (Partially Restricted)	71	0.11
	Transportation (1.51%)	**1,296**	**2.09**
174,543	Container of India	1,296	2.09
	Portfolio of investments	**61,787**	**99.59**
	Net other assets	**256**	**0.41**
	Total net assets	**62,043**	**100.00**

All securities are approved securities traded on eligible securities markets, as defined by the Collective Investment Scheme Sourcebook, unless otherwise stated.

All equity investments are in ordinary shares unless otherwise stated.

Comparative figures shown in brackets relate to 31 December 2021.

Stocks shown as ADRs represent American Depositary Receipts.

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Statement of Total Return
for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	(£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Income					
Net capital gains	2		433		14,943
Revenue	3	626		426	
Expenses	4	(535)		(323)	
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(4)		(7)	
Net revenue before taxation		87		96	
Taxation	5	(268)		(1,332)	
Net expense after taxation			(181)		(1,236)
Total return before distributions			**252**		**13,707**
Distributions	7		–		(8)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			**252**		**13,699**

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders
for the year ended 31 December 2022

	(£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		**64,425**		**39,892**
Amounts received on issue of shares	14,982		31,123	
Amounts paid on cancellation of shares	(17,640)		(20,332)	
		(2,658)		10,791
Dilution adjustment		24		19
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		252		13,699
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		–		24
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		**62,043**		**64,425**

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Balance Sheet
as at 31 December 2022

	Notes	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Investments		61,787	65,347
Current assets:			
Debtors	8	329	1,255
Cash and bank balances	9	1,690	198
Total assets		**63,806**	**66,800**
Liabilities			
Provision for liabilities	10	(1,382)	(1,243)
Creditors:			
Other creditors	11	(381)	(1,132)
Total liabilities		**(1,763)**	**(2,375)**
Net assets attributable to shareholders		**62,043**	**64,425**

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Accounting policies
The accounting policies for the Sub-fund are set out on pages 13 to 15.

2 Net capital gains

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
The net capital gains comprise:		
Non-derivative securities	415	15,042
Forward currency contracts	2	(2)
Foreign currency gains/(losses)	16	(121)
Transaction costs	–	24
Net capital gains	**433**	**14,943**

3 Revenue

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Bank interest	5	–
Non-taxable overseas dividends	621	426
Total revenue	**626**	**426**

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

4 Expenses

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Payable to the ACD or associates of the ACD:		
ACD's charge	447	377
General administration charges*	88	86
	535	**463**
Payable to the Depositary, associates of the Depositary, and agents of either of them:		
Safe custody fee	—	(133)
	—	**(133)**
Other expenses:		
ADR fee	–	1
Audit fee	–	3
Professional service fees	–	(2)
Publication costs	–	(5)
Registration fee	–	(1)
Other expenses	–	(3)
	—	**(7)**
Total expenses	**535**	**323**

* The audit fee for the year (borne out of the General administration charges), excluding VAT, was £9,200 (2021: £8,400). Where the fee exceeds the General administration charges, the shortfall will be met by the ACD.

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

5 Taxation

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
a) Analysis of charge in year		
Overseas tax	129	89
Overseas tax on capital gains	139	1,243
Total tax charge [see note(b)]	**268**	**1,332**

b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The taxation assessed for the year is higher (2021: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an authorised investment company with variable capital. The differences are explained below:

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Net revenue before taxation	87	96
Corporation tax at 20% (2021 - 20%)	17	19
Effects of:		
Movement in unrecognised tax losses	107	66
Overseas tax	129	89
Overseas tax on capital gains	139	1,243
Revenue not subject to tax	(124)	(85)
Total tax charge [see note(a)]	**268**	**1,332**

Authorised investment companies with variable capital are exempt from UK tax on capital gains. Therefore, any capital return is not included in the above reconciliation.

c) Deferred tax

At the year end there is a potential deferred tax asset of £2,268,000 (2021: £2,162,000) due to tax losses of £11,342,000 (2021: £10,808,000). It is unlikely that the Sub-fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise these expenses and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised in the year or the prior year.

6 Interest payable and similar charges

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Overdraft interest	4	7
Total interest payable and similar charges	**4**	**7**

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

7 Distributions

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Final distribution	–	24
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	–	17
Amounts received on issue of shares	–	(33)
Distributions	**–**	**8**

The distributable amount has been calculated as follows:		
Net expense after taxation	(181)	(1,236)
Add: Overseas tax on capital gains	139	1,244
Shortfall of income taken to capital	42	–
Distributions	**–**	**8**

The distribution per share is set out in the table on page 205.

8 Debtors

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Amounts receivable for issue of shares	30	328
Currency sales awaiting settlement	299	927
Total debtors	**329**	**1,255**

9 Cash and bank balances

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Cash and bank balances	1,690	198
Total cash and bank balances	**1,690**	**198**

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

10 Provision for liabilities

	Overseas capital gains tax provision (£'000)	Total (£'000)
At 31 December 2021	1,243	1,243
Origination and reversal of timing differences	139	139
At 31 December 2022	**1,382**	**1,382**

	Overseas capital gains tax provision (£'000)	Total (£'000)
At 31 December 2020	–	–
Origination and reversal of timing differences	1,243	1,243
At 31 December 2021	**1,243**	**1,243**

11 Creditors

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Accrued expenses	8	8
Accrued ACD's charge	40	41
Amounts payable for cancellation of shares	34	154
Currency purchases awaiting settlement	299	929
Total other creditors	**381**	**1,132**

12 Contingent liabilities and outstanding commitments

There were no contingent liabilities or outstanding commitments at the balance sheet date (2021: £nil).

13 Related party transactions

Liontrust Asset Management Plc is regarded as a controlling party by virtue of being the ultimate parent company of the ACD, Liontrust Fund Partners LLP, giving the ability to act in concert in respect of the operations of the Company.

The charges paid to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates are shown in note 4. Details of shares issued and cancelled by Liontrust Fund Partners LLP are shown in the Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders and balances due to/from the ACD at the year end are included within Notes 8 and 11.

The balance due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates in respect of expenses at the year end was £47,000 (2021: £49,000).

The total expense due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates for the year was £535,000 (2021: £463,000).

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Risk management policies

In accordance with the investment objectives and policies the Sub-fund can hold certain financial instruments as detailed in the Sub-fund's prospectus. These can comprise of:

- equity, equity related and non-equity shares;
- cash, liquid resources and short-term debtors and creditors that arise directly from its operations;
- short-term borrowings used to finance operational cash flows;
- units and shares in collective investment schemes;
- shareholders' funds, which represent investors' monies which are invested on their behalf from overseas investments held;
- derivative transactions for efficient portfolio management in accordance with the Sub-fund's investment policies.

In accordance with the requirements of the rules in the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook, the Sub-fund is not permitted to trade in other financial instruments. The Sub-fund's use of financial instruments during the year satisfies these regulatory requirements.

The main risks arising from the Sub-fund's financial instruments are market price (including "emerging markets price risk"), currency, interest rate, liquidity and counterparty credit risk. The ACD's policies for managing these risks are summarised below. The Sub-fund, alongside an independent risk function, has used a combination of risk measurements and limits to measure and monitor portfolio risk. This is in line with the Liontrust Group's Risk Management Process.

These policies have remained unchanged since the beginning of the year to which these financial statements relate and during the prior year.

Market price risk

Market price risk is the risk that the Sub-fund might suffer potential loss through holding market positions in the face of price movements. It arises mainly due to uncertainty about future prices of financial instruments held. The ACD reviews the portfolio in order to consider the asset allocation implications and to minimise the risk associated with particular countries or industry sectors whilst continuing to follow the Sub-fund's investment objective. An individual Sub-fund ACD has responsibility for monitoring the existing portfolio, in accordance with the overall asset allocation parameters described above and seeks to ensure that individual stocks also meet an acceptable risk reward profile. Futures contracts may be used to hedge against market price risk where deemed appropriate for efficient portfolio management purposes.

The Sub-fund's investment portfolio is monitored by the ACD in pursuance of its investment objective and policy as set out in the prospectus.

As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 the overall market exposure for the Sub-fund was as shown in the Portfolio Statement, other than for derivatives where the exposure could be greater. The Sub-fund is exposed to market price risk as the assets and liabilities of the Sub-fund are listed on stock exchanges and their prices are subject to movements both up and down that would result in an appreciation or depreciation in the fair value of that asset. The sensitivity of the Sub-fund to market price risk is estimated below which shows the expected change in the market value of the Sub-fund when a representative market index changes by 10%. These percentage movements are based on the ACD's estimate of reasonably possible market movements over the course of a year and uses an industry standard measure (Beta) to estimate the amount a Sub-fund has previously changed when that corresponding market index has moved taking into account the Sub-fund's historic correlation to the representative index's movements over the last three years using monthly returns. This analysis assumes that the historic

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Market price risk (continued)
relationships between the portfolio's holdings and the representative index are a valid approximation of their future relationship and that the characteristics of the portfolio and the market have been broadly unchanged over the three years.

As at 31 December 2022, had the representative market index increased/decreased by 10.0% the resulting change in the value of the Net Asset Value is expected to have been an increase/a decrease of 10.3%.

As at 31 December 2021, had the representative market index increased/decreased by 10.0% the resulting change in the value of the Net Asset Value is expected to have been an increase/a decrease of 11.4%.

Some limitations of sensitivity analysis are;

- markets and levels of market liquidity in conditions of market stress may bear no relation to historical patterns;
- the market price risk information is a relative estimate of risk rather than a precise and accurate number;
- the market price information represents a hypothetical outcome and is not intended to be predictive; and
- future market conditions could vary significantly from those experienced in the past.

The Sub-fund is required to calculate its exposure to derivatives on a daily basis using one of two alternate methods, the Commitment Approach or Value at Risk (VaR).

The calculation of conversion methods for the commitment approach for standard derivatives is taken from the conversion methodologies listed in the ESMA Guidelines on calculation of Global Exposure and Counterparty Risk. The commitment conversion methodology for standard derivatives is either the notional value or the market value of the equivalent position in the underlying asset. Please refer to the portfolio statement for the notional values of any forwards and futures contracts.

VaR is a method of estimating potential loss due to market risk, rather than a statement of leverage, using a given confidence level, or probability, over a specific time period and assuming normal market conditions. VaR is calculated using a Historical Simulation model carried out in accordance with regulatory guidelines.

The Sub-fund uses a combination of other risk measurements and limits. This is in line with the Liontrust Group's Risk Management Process.

The Sub-fund did not materially use derivatives in the current or prior year and the level of leverage employed by the Sub-fund during the current or prior year is not considered to be significant.

Currency risk
Currency risk is the risk that the revenue and net asset value of the Sub-fund may be adversely affected by movements in foreign exchange rates. The revenue and capital value of the Sub-fund's investments may be significantly affected by currency risk movements as some of the assets and income are denominated in currencies other than Sterling, which is the Company's functional and reporting currency.

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Currency risk (continued)
The ACD has identified three principal areas where foreign currency risk could impact the Sub-fund:

- Movements in exchange rates affecting the value of investments;
- Movements in exchange rates affecting short-term timing differences; and
- Movements in exchange rates affecting the income received.

Currency exposure is monitored closely and is considered to be part of the overall investment process. Currency hedges via forward exchange contracts will only be used in the event of a specific unwanted currency risk being identified.

The Sub-fund may be subject to short-term exposure to exchange rate movements, for instance, where there is a difference between the date an investment purchase or sale is entered into and the date when settlement of the proceeds occurs. The ACD believes that the impact of such movements is not significant enough to warrant the cost incurred of eliminating them via hedging.

The Sub-fund may receive income in currencies other than Sterling, and the Sterling values of this income can be affected by movements in exchange rates. The Sub-fund converts all receipts of income into Sterling on or near the date of receipt; it does not, however, hedge or otherwise seek to avoid exchange rate risk on income accrued but not received.

At 31 December 2022 the Sub-fund's currency exposure was as shown in the table below:

Currency Profile	Net Foreign Currency Assets		
Currency	Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Non-Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Indian Rupee	–	58,955	58,955
United States Dollar	1,685	1,450	3,135
	1,685	**60,405**	**62,090**

At 31 December 2021 the Sub-fund's currency exposure was as shown in the table below:

Currency Profile	Net Foreign Currency Assets		
Currency	Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Non-Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Indian Rupee	–	62,880	62,880
United States Dollar	198	1,396	1,594
	198	**64,276**	**64,474**

If the exchange rate at 31 December 2022 between the functional currency and all other currencies had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets attributable to holders of shares of the Sub-fund by approximately 1.00%/(1.00)% respectively.

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Currency risk (continued)
If the exchange rate at 31 December 2021 between the functional currency and all other currencies had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets attributable to holders of shares of the Sub-fund by approximately 1.00%/(1.00)% respectively.

Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the revenue cash flow or the fair value of investments may be adversely affected by movements in market interest rates.

The majority of the Sub-fund's financial assets are equity shares and other investments which neither pay interest nor have a maturity date. As a result, the Sub-fund is not subject to significant amounts of risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing level of market interest rates. Therefore, no interest rate sensitivity analysis has been prepared for these.

Interest receivable on bank deposits and short-term deposits or payable on bank overdraft positions will be affected by fluctuations in interest rates. The interest rates earned on sterling deposits are earned at a rate in line with overnight bank rates.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Sub-fund will not be able to meet its obligations as they fall due. The Sub-fund's assets comprise mainly of readily realisable securities which can be sold to meet liquidity requirements.

If a Sub-fund is primarily exposed to smaller companies there may be liquidity constraints from time to time, i.e. in certain circumstances, the Sub-fund may not be able to sell a position for full value or at all in the short-term. This may affect performance and could cause the Sub-fund to defer or suspend redemptions of its shares. In addition, the spread between the price you buy and sell units will reflect the less liquid nature of the underlying holdings. Any unquoted investments held by a Sub-fund are by their nature much less liquid than those listed on an exchange. A Sub-fund may not be able to sell a position for full value or at all in the short term.

The equity markets of emerging countries tend to be more volatile than the more developed markets of the world. Standards of disclosure and accounting regimes may not always fully comply with international criteria and can make it difficult to establish accurate estimates of fundamental value. The lack of accurate and meaningful information, and inefficiencies in its distribution, can leave emerging markets prone to sudden and unpredictable changes in sentiment. The resultant investment flows can trigger significant volatility in these relatively small and illiquid markets. At the same time, this lack of liquidity, together with low dealing volumes, can restrict the ACD's ability to execute substantial deals.

The main liquidity risk of the Sub-fund is the redemption of any shares that investors wish to sell, which are redeemable on demand under the Prospectus. Where investments cannot be realised in time to meet any potential liability, the Sub-fund may borrow up to 10% of its value to ensure settlement.

In accordance with the ACD's policy, the ACD monitors the Sub-fund's liquidity on a daily basis.

Counterparty credit risk
Counterparty credit risk is the risk of suffering loss due to another party not meeting its financial obligation. Investments may be adversely affected if any of the institutions with which money is deposited or invested suffers insolvency or other financial difficulties or the credit rating of the bearers of the bonds held by the Sub-fund are downgraded.

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Counterparty credit risk (continued)

The Sub-fund may enter into transactions in financial instruments (including derivatives) which exposes it to the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

The Sub-fund only buys and sells investments through brokers which have been approved by the ACD as an acceptable counterparty. This list is reviewed at least annually.

The Sub-fund may enter into stock lending activities which exposes it to the risk that the counterparty will not deliver the stock or cash after the Sub-fund has fulfilled its obligations. The Sub-fund will only enter into stock lending activities with parties that have been approved as acceptable by the ACD and obtaining collateral from counterparties which has a fair value in excess of the related stock on loan.

At the balance sheet date, there were no counterparties to open derivative contracts. At the year-end collateral of £Nil (prior year: £Nil) was received; collateral pledged was £Nil (prior year: £Nil) and none (prior year: none) of the Sub-fund's financial assets were past due or impaired.

The Depositary is responsible for the safe-keeping of assets and has appointed the Bank of New York Mellon, S.A./N.V., London Branch ("BNYMSA") as its global custodian. The long term credit rating of the parent company of the Depositary and Custodian, The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation, as at 31 December 2022 was A (Standard & Poor's rating).

BNYMSA, in the discharge of its delegated Depositary duties, holds in custody (i) all financial instruments that may be registered in a financial instruments account opened on the books of BNYMSA and (ii) all financial instruments that can be physically delivered to BNYMSA. BNYMSA ensures all financial instruments (held in a financial instruments account on the books of BNYMSA) are held in segregated accounts in the name of the Sub-fund, clearly identifiable as belonging to the Sub-fund, and distinct and separately from the proprietary assets of BNYMSA and BNYM.

In addition BNYMSA, as banker, holds cash of the Sub-fund on deposit. Such cash is held on the balance sheet of BNYMSA. In the event of insolvency of BNYMSA, in accordance with standard banking practice, the Sub-fund will rank as an unsecured creditor of BNYMSA in respect of any cash deposits.

Insolvency of BNYM and or one of its agents or affiliates may cause the Sub-fund's rights with respect to its assets to be delayed or may result in the Sub-fund not receiving the full value of its assets.

Maturity profile of financial liabilities

All financial liabilities of the Sub-fund at the current and prior year-end are due to settle in one year or less, or on demand.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

There is no material difference between the value of the financial assets and liabilities, as shown in the balance sheet, and their fair value.

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Valuation of financial investments

31.12.2022	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
Level 1: Quoted prices	61,787	—
	61,787	**—**

31.12.2021	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
Level 1: Quoted prices	65,347	—
	65,347	**—**

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted price in an active market for an identical instrument;
Level 2: Valuation techniques using observable inputs other than quoted prices within level 1;
Level 3: Valuation techniques using unobservable inputs.

15 Share movement

For the year ending 31 December 2022

	Opening shares	Shares issued	Shares redeemed	Shares converted	Closing shares
C Accumulation	20,193,861	4,590,271	(5,700,910)	—	19,083,222

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

16 Portfolio transaction costs
for the year ending 31 December 2022

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	22,287	21	0.09	26	0.12
Total purchases	**22,287**	**21**		**26**	
Total purchases including transaction costs	**22,334**				

Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	26,366	26	0.10	31	0.12
Total sales	**26,366**	**26**		**31**	
Total sales net of transaction costs	**26,309**				
Total transaction costs		**47**		**57**	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		**0.08%**		**0.10%**	

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

16 Portfolio transaction costs (continued)
for the year ending 31 December 2021

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	37,860	36	0.10	41	0.11
Total purchases	**37,860**	**36**		**41**	
Total purchases including transaction costs	**37,937**				

Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	27,732	27	0.10	32	0.12
Total sales	**27,732**	**27**		**32**	
Total sales net of transaction costs	**27,673**				
Total transaction costs		**63**		**73**	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		**0.12%**		**0.14%**	

The above analysis covers any direct transaction costs suffered by the Sub-fund during the year. However it is important to understand the nature of other transaction costs associated with different investment asset classes and instruments types.

Separately identifiable direct transaction costs (commissions & taxes etc.) are attributable to the Sub-fund's purchase and sale of equity shares. Additionally, for equity shares there is a dealing spread cost (the difference between the buying and selling prices) which will be suffered on purchase and sale transactions.

Dealing spread costs suffered by the Sub-fund vary considerably for the different asset/instrument types depending on a number of factors including transaction value and market sentiment.

At the balance sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (difference between bid and offer prices of all investments expressed as a percentage of the offer price value) was 0.08% (2021: 0.08%).

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

17 Post balance sheet events

The Fund invests in a portfolio of assets, whose values have changed since the year-end, primarily due to market volatility. Since the year-end, the NAV per share of the C Accumulation share class has decreased by 5.61% to 19 April 2023. The other share classes in the Sub-fund have moved by a similar magnitude.

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Distribution Table
for the year ended 31 December 2022

Final distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 January 2022

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 28.2.2023 Pence per share	Distribution paid 28.2.2022 Pence per share
C Accumulation - Group 1	—	—	—	0.1202
C Accumulation - Group 2	—	—	—	0.1202

* Equalisation only applies to shares purchased during the distribution period (Group 2 shares). It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of all Group 2 shares and is refunded to holders of these shares as a return of capital. Being capital, it is not liable to income tax but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.

Liontrust Latin America Fund

Report for the year from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022

Investment Objective

The investment objective of Liontrust Latin America Fund is to generate long term (five years or more) capital growth.

Investment Policy

The Sub-fund invests at least 80% in shares of Latin American companies. These are companies in countries which are incorporated, domiciled, listed or conduct significant business in Latin America.

The Sub-fund may also invest up to 20% in companies outside of Latin America, as well as in other eligible asset classes.

Other eligible asset classes are collective investment schemes (which may include Liontrust managed funds), other transferable securities, cash or near cash, deposits and money market instruments.

Derivatives and forward transactions may be used by the ACD for efficient portfolio management.

It is the intention to be near-fully invested at all times, however, the Sub-fund has the facility to take tactical positions in cash or near cash, and to use efficient portfolio management, should the ACD feel it appropriate.

The portfolio will be managed to ensure that the Sub-fund is at all times eligible to qualify for, and to be included in, an Individual Savings Account.

Investment Strategy

The Sub-fund invests in a mix of companies that may provide growth opportunities, attractive valuations, or special situations. Special situations can exist where companies are out of favour, misunderstood or where management changes or takeovers are expected.

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Investment review

Sub-fund review

The Liontrust Latin America Fund (C Accumulation) returned 15.2% over the year, compared with a return of 22.7% for the MSCI EM Latin America Index and IA Latin America sector return of 16.4% (both comparator benchmarks)*.

Latin American equity markets had a strong 2022 despite the waves of negative news flow battering global markets, ranging from persistent inflation and a sharp hawkish turn from global central banks, to the war in Ukraine, and the headwinds in China from zero covid policies and the significant slowdown in the property sector. For the year as a whole, the MSCI Latin America Index returned 22.7% in sterling terms, compared with -10.x% for emerging markets and -8.x% for developed markets.

In the face of a much more hawkish US Federal Reserve, sharply higher yields and a dollar hitting twenty year highs, many emerging markets found themselves battling weaker currencies with their central banks playing catch up. However, Latin American central banks acted early and robustly to raise interest rates to combat rising inflation. This has meant that some of the very few currencies to have appreciated against the dollar this year can be found in the region – the Brazilian real, Mexican peso and Peruvian sol have all gained around 5% this year. It has also allowed for an earlier peak in inflation – Brazil's Consumer Price Index (CPI) peaked at 12% in April and has already fallen back below 6%. Having been one of the world's first central banks to start raising interest rates back in March 2021 (rising from 2% to 13.75% since then) they could now be one of the first to embark on an easing cycle in 2023.

The region was already benefitting from high commodity prices through 2020 and 2021 and this trend was reinforced by the Russia – Ukraine conflict. Countries in the region have experienced a sharp improvement in their terms of trade (the price of exports relative to imports) and, with limited economic ties to Russia, have seen minimal disruption. The region's commodity exposure is broad, ranging from oil exporters (Brazil and Colombia) to exporters of industrial and precious metals (Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Peru) and soft commodities and agricultural products (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico). Economic growth forecasts for 2022 have been consistently raised over the course of the year.

Looking ahead to 2023, the prospects for the global economy and the possibility of recession will be important factors to watch. However, with China now firmly set on a path to relaxing its zero covid measures and reopening its economy, this could provide a much needed boost to global demand which would benefit Latin America's exporters. Arguably though, the most important drivers next year will be more domestic in nature. President Lula took office in Brazil on January 1st and whether he repeats previous mistakes made by his leftist Workers' Party or governs in a more pragmatic, fiscally responsible way will ultimately determine the returns in Brazilian equities in the coming years. A pragmatic Lula with a new robust fiscal framework delivered early in his term could pave the way for a stronger currency, lower inflation and interest rates, a recovery in investment and stronger economic growth.

In Mexico, the key trend to watch will be the evolution of nearshoring. Mexico's competitive advantages in manufacturing have been a tailwind for years already, but this has been further reinforced by trade wars and geopolitical tensions, as well as the supply chain disruptions caused by the pandemic. There are clear beneficiaries in the manufacturing sector and related industries, but the economic benefits will be felt much more broadly than this. Further ahead into 2024 and a new president may also be able to reignite the animal spirits in Mexico that have been dormant throughout AMLO's term as president, which would provide another leg to the country's economic recovery.

**Source: Financial Express as at 31.12.22, total return, net of fees, income reinvested. Please note that total return has been calculated at midday whereas the financial statements are at close of business.*

Thomas Smith, assisted by Ewan Thompson

Fund Manager

January 2023

Any opinions expressed are those of the Fund Manager. They should not be viewed as a guarantee of a return from an investment in the Sub-fund. The content of the commentary should not be viewed as a recommendation to invest nor buy or sell any securities. The

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Sub-fund review (continued)

investments of the Sub-fund are subject to normal market fluctuations. Investments can go down as well as up. Investors' capital is at risk and they may get back less than they originally invested.

Past performance is not a guide to future performance. The value of an investment and the income generated from it can fall as well as rise and is not guaranteed. You may get back less than you originally invested.

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Material portfolio changes by value

Purchases	Sales
Vale ADR	Vale ADR
3R Petroleum	Petroleo Brasileiro (Participating Certificate)
Petroleo Brasileiro	Bradespar
Raizen	B3 - Brasil Bolsa Balcao
Itau Unibanco ADR	Cia Brasileira de Aluminio
B3 - Brasil Bolsa Balcao	Wal-Mart de Mexico
Cia Brasileira de Aluminio	America Movil
Grupo Aeroportuario del Centro Norte	Petroleo Brasileiro
Banco do Brasil	Vivara Participacoes
Grupo Mexico	Raizen

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile

The Risk and Reward Indicator table demonstrates where the Sub-fund ranks in terms of its potential risk and reward. The higher the rank the greater the potential reward but the greater the risk of losing money. It is based on past data, may change over time and may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the Sub-fund. The shaded area in the table below shows the Sub-fund's ranking on the risk and reward indicator.

Typically lower rewards, lower risk

Typically higher rewards, higher risk

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

- This Synthetic Risk and Reward Indicator (SRRI) is based upon historical data and may not be relied upon to gauge the future risk profile of the Sub-fund.
- The SRRI shown is not guaranteed to remain the same and may shift over time.
- The lowest category (1) does not mean 'risk free'.
- The Sub-fund's risk and reward category has been calculated using the methodology adopted by the Financial Conduct Authority. It is based upon the rate by which the Sub-fund or a representative fund or Index's value has moved up and down in the past.
- The Sub-fund is categorised 7 primarily for its exposure to Latin American equities.
- The SRRI may not fully take into account the following risks:
  - that a company may fail thus reducing its value within the Sub-fund;
  - overseas investments may carry a higher currency risk. They are valued by reference to their local currency which may move up or down when compared to the currency of the Sub-fund.
- The Sub-fund may have a concentrated portfolio, i.e. hold a limited number of investments. If one of these investments falls in value this can have a greater impact on the Sub-fund's value than if it held a larger number of investments.
- The Sub-fund may, under certain circumstances, invest in derivatives, but it is not intended that their use will materially affect volatility. Derivatives are used to protect against currencies, credit and interest rate moves. There is a risk that losses could be made on derivative positions or that the counterparties could fail to complete on transactions. The use of derivatives may create leverage or gearing resulting in potentially greater volatility or fluctuations in the net asset value of the Sub-fund. A relatively small movement in the value of a derivative's underlying investment may have a larger impact, positive or negative, on the value of a Sub-fund than if the underlying investment was held instead. The use of derivative contracts may help us to control Sub-fund volatility in both up and down markets by hedging against the general market.
- The Sub-fund may encounter liquidity constraints from time to time. The spread between the price you buy and sell shares will reflect the less liquid nature of the underlying holdings.
- Investments in emerging markets may involve a higher element of risk due to less well-regulated markets and political and economic instability. This may result in higher volatility and larger drops in the value of the fund over the short term.
- The Sub-fund may have both Hedged and Unhedged share classes available. The Hedged share classes use forward foreign exchange contracts to protect returns in the base currency of the Sub-fund.

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile (continued)

- Outside of normal conditions, the Sub-fund may hold higher levels of cash which may be deposited with several credit counterparties (e.g. international banks). A credit risk arises should one or more of these counterparties be unable to return the deposited cash.
- Counterparty Risk: any derivative contract, including FX hedging, may be at risk if the counterparty fails.
- Environmental Social Governance (ESG) Risk: there may be limitations to the availability, completeness or accuracy of ESG information from third-party providers, or inconsistencies in the consideration of ESG factors across different third party data providers, given the evolving nature of ESG.

For full details of the Sub-fund's risks, please see the prospectus which may be obtained from Liontrust (address on page 1) or online at www.liontrust.co.uk.

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables
for the year ended 31 December 2022

C Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	92.75	110.79	135.83
Return before operating charges	15.80	(17.13)	(23.97)
Operating charges	(0.97)	(0.91)	(1.07)
Return after operating charges	14.83	(18.04)	(25.04)
Distributions	(7.53)	(4.41)	(1.45)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	7.53	4.41	1.45
Closing net asset value per share	**107.58**	**92.75**	**110.79**
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.12)	(0.17)	(0.10)
Performance			
Return after charges	15.99%	(16.28%)	(18.44%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	37,124	22,526	33,093
Closing number of shares	34,509,694	24,286,553	29,869,247
Operating charges**	0.90%	0.87%	1.08%
Direct transaction costs*	0.12%	0.16%	0.10%
Prices			
Highest share price	125.02	119.77	141.20
Lowest share price	87.96	86.37	69.13

* Direct transaction costs comprise commission and taxes, principally applicable to equity investment purchases and sales. Shareholders should note that additionally there are other transaction costs such as a dilution adjustment and underlying costs with regard to Collective Investment Scheme holdings which will also have reduced the Sub-fund and share class returns before operating charges.

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement
as at 31 December 2022

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (98.10%)	**36,062**	**97.14**
	ARGENTINA (6.38%)	**0**	**0.00**
	BRAZIL (57.70%)	**23,442**	**63.15**
135,000	3R Petroleum	802	2.16
45,000	Arezzo Industria e Comercio	554	1.49
445,000	Armac Locacao Logistica E Servicos	820	2.21
400,000	Banco Bradesco Preference Shares	954	2.57
240,000	Banco BTG Pactual (Composite unit)	905	2.44
180,000	Banco do Brasil	984	2.65
140,000	BB Seguridade Participacoes	743	2.00
175,000	Blau Farmaceutica	724	1.95
440,000	Cia Brasileira de Aluminio	797	2.15
1,000,000	Clear Sale	887	2.39
110,000	Energisa	765	2.06
55,000	Engie Brasil Energia	328	0.88
110,000	Gerdau	508	1.37
485,000	GPS Participacoes e Empreendimentos	908	2.45
133,000	Hypera	946	2.55
232,000	Intelbras Industria de Telecomunicacao Eletronica Brasileira	1,110	2.99
510,000	Itau Unibanco ADR	1,993	5.37
160,000	Petro Rio	937	2.52
177,000	Petroleo Brasileiro	782	2.11
280,000	Petroleo Brasileiro (Participating Certificate)	1,080	2.91
640,000	Raizen	376	1.01
240,000	Rumo	702	1.89
400,000	Sendas Distribuidora	1,225	3.30
256,000	Vale ADR	3,612	9.73
	CANADA (1.37%)	**0**	**0.00**
	CHILE (4.66%)	**1,415**	**3.82**
52,000	Banco Santander Chile ADR	685	1.85
11,000	Sociedad Quimica y Minera de Chile	730	1.97
	LUXEMBOURG (0.00%)	**585**	**1.58**
20,000	Tenaris	585	1.58
	MEXICO (27.99%)	**9,462**	**25.47**
350,000	Alsea	549	1.48

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)
as at 31 December 2022

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (continued)		
	MEXICO (continued)		
2,250,000	America Movil	1,689	4.55
425,000	Banco del Bajio	1,111	2.99
1,040,000	Genomma Lab Internacional 'B'	748	2.01
1,400,000	Gentera	1,308	3.52
300,000	GMexico Transportes	476	1.28
170,000	Grupo Aeroportuario del Centro Norte	1,085	2.92
410,000	Grupo Mexico	1,195	3.22
105,001	Sitios Latinoamerica	41	0.11
430,000	Wal-Mart de Mexico	1,260	3.39
	NORWAY (0.00%)	**0**	**0.00**
189,700	Agrinos~	0	0.00
	PERU (0.00%)	**744**	**2.00**
6,600	Credicorp	744	2.00
	URUGUAY (0.00%)	**414**	**1.12**
32,000	Dlocal	414	1.12
	Portfolio of investments	**36,062**	**97.14**
	Net other assets	**1,062**	**2.86**
	Total net assets	**37,124**	**100.00**

All securities are approved securities traded on eligible securities markets, as defined by the Collective Investment Scheme Sourcebook, unless otherwise stated.

All equity investments are in ordinary shares unless otherwise stated.

Comparative figures shown in brackets relate to 31 December 2021.

Stocks shown as ADRs represent American Depositary Receipts.

~ Delisted securities.

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Statement of Total Return
for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	(£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Income					
Net capital gains/(losses)	2		1,476		(6,226)
Revenue	3	2,663		1,542	
Expenses	4	(281)		(255)	
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(3)		(2)	
Net revenue before taxation		2,379		1,285	
Taxation	5	(127)		(85)	
Net revenue after taxation			2,252		1,200
Total return before distributions			**3,728**		**(5,026)**
Distributions	7		(2,252)		(1,200)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			**1,476**		**(6,226)**

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders
for the year ended 31 December 2022

	(£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		**22,526**		**33,093**
Amounts received on issue of shares	28,819		16,807	
Amounts paid on cancellation of shares	(18,319)		(22,234)	
		10,500		(5,427)
Dilution adjustment		24		15
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		1,476		(6,226)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		2,598		1,071
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		**37,124**		**22,526**

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Balance Sheet
as at 31 December 2022

	Notes	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Investments		36,062	22,097
Current assets:			
Debtors	8	656	288
Cash and bank balances	9	1,069	285
Total assets		**37,787**	**22,670**
Liabilities			
Creditors:			
Other creditors	10	(663)	(144)
Total liabilities		**(663)**	**(144)**
Net assets attributable to shareholders		**37,124**	**22,526**

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Accounting policies
The accounting policies for the Sub-fund are set out on pages 13 to 15.

2 Net capital gains/(losses)

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
The net capital gains/(losses) comprise:		
Non-derivative securities	1,692	(6,020)
Forward currency contracts	(3)	–
Foreign currency losses	(213)	(209)
Transaction costs	–	3
Net capital gains/(losses)	**1,476**	**(6,226)**

3 Revenue

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Bank interest	1	–
Non-taxable overseas dividends	1,524	1,210
Stock lending income	–	3
Taxable overseas dividends	1,138	329
Total revenue	**2,663**	**1,542**

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

4 Expenses

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Payable to the ACD or associates of the ACD:		
ACD's charge	235	219
General administration charges*	46	51
	281	**270**
Payable to the Depositary, associates of the Depositary, and agents of either of them:		
Safe custody fee	—	(15)
	—	**(15)**
Other expenses:		
ADR fee	–	2
Audit fee	–	3
Professional service fees	–	(1)
Publication costs	–	(1)
Registration fee	–	(2)
Other expenses	–	(1)
	—	**—**
Total expenses	**281**	**255**

* The audit fee for the year (borne out of the General administration charges), excluding VAT, was £9,200 (2021 : £8,400). Where the fee exceeds the General administration charges, the shortfall will be met by the ACD.

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

5 Taxation

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
a) Analysis of charge in year		
Overseas tax	127	85
Total tax charge [see note(b)]	**127**	**85**

b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The taxation assessed for the year is lower (2021: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an authorised investment company with variable capital. The differences are explained below:

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Net revenue before taxation	2,379	1,285
Corporation tax at 20% (2021 - 20%)	476	257
Effects of:		
Movement in unrecognised tax losses	(159)	(5)
Overseas tax	127	85
Relief on overseas tax expensed	(12)	(10)
Revenue not subject to tax	(305)	(242)
Total tax charge [see note(a)]	**127**	**85**

Authorised investment companies with variable capital are exempt from UK tax on capital gains. Therefore, any capital return is not included in the above reconciliation.

c) Deferred tax

At the year end there is a potential deferred tax asset of £385,000 (2021: £544,000) due to tax losses of £1,925,000 (2021: £2,720,000). It is unlikely that the Sub-fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise these expenses and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised in the year or the prior year.

6 Interest payable and similar charges

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Overdraft interest	3	2
Total interest payable and similar charges	**3**	**2**

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

7 Distributions

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Final distribution	2,598	1,071
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	538	421
Amounts received on issue of shares	(884)	(292)
Distributions	**2,252**	**1,200**

The distributable amount has been calculated as follows:		
Net revenue after taxation	2,252	1,200
Distributions	**2,252**	**1,200**

The distribution per share is set out in the table on page 232.

8 Debtors

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Accrued revenue	232	63
Amounts receivable for issue of shares	41	98
Currency sales awaiting settlement	383	126
Overseas withholding tax	–	1
Total debtors	**656**	**288**

9 Cash and bank balances

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Cash and bank balances	1,069	285
Total cash and bank balances	**1,069**	**285**

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

10 Creditors

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Accrued expenses	4	3
Accrued ACD's charge	22	14
Amounts payable for cancellation of shares	253	–
Currency purchases awaiting settlement	384	127
Total other creditors	**663**	**144**

11 Contingent liabilities and outstanding commitments

There were no contingent liabilities or outstanding commitments at the balance sheet date (2021: £nil).

12 Related party transactions

Liontrust Asset Management Plc is regarded as a controlling party by virtue of being the ultimate parent company of the ACD, Liontrust Fund Partners LLP, giving the ability to act in concert in respect of the operations of the Company.

The charges paid to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates are shown in note 4. Details of shares issued and cancelled by Liontrust Fund Partners LLP are shown in the Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders and balances due to/from the ACD at the year end are included within Notes 8 and 10.

The balance due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates in respect of expenses at the year end was £26,000 (2021: £17,000).

The total expense due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates for the year was £281,000 (2021: £270,000).

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Securities lending

The Sub-fund engages in security lending activities which expose the Sub-fund to counterparty credit risk. The maximum exposure to the Sub-fund is equal to the value of the securities loaned.

Securities lending transactions entered into by the Sub-fund are subject to a written legal agreement between the Sub-fund and the Stock Lending Agent, The Bank of New York Mellon (London Branch), and separately between the Stock Lending Agent and the approved borrowing counterparty. Collateral received in exchange for securities lent is transferred under a title transfer arrangement and is delivered to and held in an account with a tri-party collateral manager in the name of the Depositary on behalf of the Sub-fund. Collateral received is segregated from the assets belonging to the Sub-fund's Depositary or the Stock Lending Agent. All operational costs are borne out of the Stock Lending Agent's share of income earned.

The total income earned from securities lending transactions is split between the relevant Sub-fund and the Stock Lending Agent. The Sub-fund receives 70% while the Stock Lending Agent receives 30% of such income, with all operational costs borne out of the Stock Lending Agent's share.

Return and cost

The table below shows the net income earned by the Sub-fund from securities lending activity during the year to 31 December 2022.

	Collective Investment Undertaking (£'000)	ACD of Collective Investment Undertaking (£'000)	Third Parties (e.g. lending agent) (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Liontrust Latin America Fund Securities lending				
Gross return	–	–	–	–
% of total	70%	0%	30%	100%
Cost	–	–	–	–

The table below shows the net income earned by the Sub-fund from securities lending activity during the year to 31 December 2021.

	Collective Investment Undertaking (£'000)	ACD of Collective Investment Undertaking (£'000)	Third Parties (e.g. lending agent) (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Securities lending				
Gross return	3	–	1	4
% of total	70%	0%	30%	100%
Cost	–	–	–	–

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Securities lending (continued)

Securities on loan and collateral received

The following table details the value of securities on loan and associated collateral received, analysed by borrowing counterparty as at the Balance Sheet date.

		31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
Counterparty	**Counterparty's country of establishment**	**Securities on loan (£'000)**	**Collateral received (£'000)**	**Securities on loan (£'000)**	**Collateral received (£'000)**
Credit Suisse International	Switzerland	—	—	66	74
J.P. Morgan Securities Plc	UK	—	—	42	46
UBS AG	Switzerland	179	199	—	—
Total		**179**	**199**	**108**	**120**

Collateral accepted is non-cash in the form of sovereign debt rated AA or better from approved governments only, supranational debt obligations rated AAA or better listed on a recognised exchange.

Management of counterparty credit risk related to securities lending

To mitigate this risk, the Sub-fund receives either cash or securities as collateral equal to a certain percentage in excess of the fair value of the securities loaned. The Investment Manager monitors the fair value of the securities loaned and additional collateral is obtained, if necessary. At the year end all non-cash collateral received consists of securities admitted to or dealt on a recognised exchange.

The Sub-fund also benefits from a borrower default indemnity provided by The Bank of New York Mellon (London Branch). The indemnity allows for full replacement of securities lent. The Bank of New York Mellon (London Branch) bears the cost of indemnification against borrower default.

14 Risk management policies

In accordance with the investment objectives and policies the Sub-fund can hold certain financial instruments as detailed in the Sub-fund's prospectus. These can comprise of:

- equity, equity related and non-equity shares;
- cash, liquid resources and short-term debtors and creditors that arise directly from its operations;
- short-term borrowings used to finance operational cash flows;
- units and shares in collective investment schemes;
- shareholders' funds, which represent investors' monies which are invested on their behalf from overseas investments held;
- derivative transactions for efficient portfolio management in accordance with the Sub-fund's investment policies.

In accordance with the requirements of the rules in the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook, the Sub-fund is not permitted to trade in other financial instruments. The Sub-fund's use of financial instruments during the year satisfies these regulatory requirements.

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Risk management policies (continued)

The main risks arising from the Sub-fund's financial instruments are market price (including "emerging markets price risk"), currency, interest rate, liquidity and counterparty credit risk. The ACD's policies for managing these risks are summarised below. The Sub-fund, alongside an independent risk function, has used a combination of risk measurements and limits to measure and monitor portfolio risk. This is in line with the Liontrust Group's Risk Management Process.

These policies have remained unchanged since the beginning of the year to which these financial statements relate and during the prior year.

Market price risk

Market price risk is the risk that the Sub-fund might suffer potential loss through holding market positions in the face of price movements. It arises mainly due to uncertainty about future prices of financial instruments held. The ACD reviews the portfolio in order to consider the asset allocation implications and to minimise the risk associated with particular countries or industry sectors whilst continuing to follow the Sub-fund's investment objective. An individual Sub-fund ACD has responsibility for monitoring the existing portfolio, in accordance with the overall asset allocation parameters described above and seeks to ensure that individual stocks also meet an acceptable risk reward profile. Futures contracts may be used to hedge against market price risk where deemed appropriate for efficient portfolio management purposes.

The Sub-fund's investment portfolio is monitored by the ACD in pursuance of its investment objective and policy as set out in the prospectus.

As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 the overall market exposure for the Sub-fund was as shown in the Portfolio Statement, other than for derivatives where the exposure could be greater. The Sub-fund is exposed to market price risk as the assets and liabilities of the Sub-fund are listed on stock exchanges and their prices are subject to movements both up and down that would result in an appreciation or depreciation in the fair value of that asset. The sensitivity of the Sub-fund to market price risk is estimated below which shows the expected change in the market value of the Sub-fund when a representative market index changes by 10%. These percentage movements are based on the ACD's estimate of reasonably possible market movements over the course of a year and uses an industry standard measure (Beta) to estimate the amount a Sub-fund has previously changed when that corresponding market index has moved taking into account the Sub-fund's historic correlation to the representative index's movements over the last three years using monthly returns. This analysis assumes that the historic relationships between the portfolio's holdings and the representative index are a valid approximation of their future relationship and that the characteristics of the portfolio and the market have been broadly unchanged over the three years.

As at 31 December 2022, had the representative market index increased/decreased by 10.0% the resulting change in the value of the Net Asset Value is expected to have been an increase/a decrease of 10.2%.

As at 31 December 2021, had the representative market index increased/decreased by 10.0% the resulting change in the value of the Net Asset Value is expected to have been an increase/a decrease of 10.7%.

Some limitations of sensitivity analysis are;

- markets and levels of market liquidity in conditions of market stress may bear no relation to historical patterns;
- the market price risk information is a relative estimate of risk rather than a precise and accurate number;
- the market price information represents a hypothetical outcome and is not intended to be predictive; and
- future market conditions could vary significantly from those experienced in the past.

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Market price risk (continued)

The Sub-fund is required to calculate its exposure to derivatives on a daily basis using one of two alternate methods, the Commitment Approach or Value at Risk (VaR).

The calculation of conversion methods for the commitment approach for standard derivatives is taken from the conversion methodologies listed in the ESMA Guidelines on calculation of Global Exposure and Counterparty Risk. The commitment conversion methodology for standard derivatives is either the notional value or the market value of the equivalent position in the underlying asset. Please refer to the portfolio statement for the notional values of any forwards and futures contracts.

VaR is a method of estimating potential loss due to market risk, rather than a statement of leverage, using a given confidence level, or probability, over a specific time period and assuming normal market conditions. VaR is calculated using a Historical Simulation model carried out in accordance with regulatory guidelines.

The Sub-fund uses a combination of other risk measurements and limits. This is in line with the Liontrust Group's Risk Management Process.

The Sub-fund did not materially use derivatives in the current or prior year and the level of leverage employed by the Sub-fund during the current or prior year is not considered to be significant.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the revenue and net asset value of the Sub-fund may be adversely affected by movements in foreign exchange rates. The revenue and capital value of the Sub-fund's investments may be significantly affected by currency risk movements as some of the assets and income are denominated in currencies other than Sterling, which is the Company's functional and reporting currency.

The ACD has identified three principal areas where foreign currency risk could impact the Sub-fund:

- Movements in exchange rates affecting the value of investments;
- Movements in exchange rates affecting short-term timing differences; and
- Movements in exchange rates affecting the income received.

Currency exposure is monitored closely and is considered to be part of the overall investment process. Currency hedges via forward exchange contracts will only be used in the event of a specific unwanted currency risk being identified.

The Sub-fund may be subject to short-term exposure to exchange rate movements, for instance, where there is a difference between the date an investment purchase or sale is entered into and the date when settlement of the proceeds occurs. The ACD believes that the impact of such movements is not significant enough to warrant the cost incurred of eliminating them via hedging.

The Sub-fund may receive income in currencies other than Sterling, and the Sterling values of this income can be affected by movements in exchange rates. The Sub-fund converts all receipts of income into Sterling on or near the date of receipt; it does not, however, hedge or otherwise seek to avoid exchange rate risk on income accrued but not received.

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Currency risk (continued)
At 31 December 2022 the Sub-fund's currency exposure was as shown in the table below:

Currency Profile	Net Foreign Currency Assets		
Currency	Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Non-Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Brazilian Real	193	17,838	18,031
Canadian Dollar	20	–	20
Mexican Peso	2	9,463	9,465
United States Dollar	873	8,762	9,635
	1,088	**36,063**	**37,151**

At 31 December 2021 the Sub-fund's currency exposure was as shown in the table below:

Currency Profile	Net Foreign Currency Assets		
Currency	Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Non-Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Brazilian Real	54	10,172	10,226
Canadian Dollar	19	309	328
Mexican Peso	1	6,304	6,305
United States Dollar	275	5,409	5,684
	349	**22,194**	**22,543**

If the exchange rate at 31 December 2022 between the functional currency and all other currencies had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets attributable to holders of shares of the Sub-fund by approximately 1.00%/(1.00)% respectively.

If the exchange rate at 31 December 2021 between the functional currency and all other currencies had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets attributable to holders of shares of the Sub-fund by approximately 1.00%/(1.00)% respectively.

Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the revenue cash flow or the fair value of investments may be adversely affected by movements in market interest rates.

The majority of the Sub-fund's financial assets are equity shares and other investments which neither pay interest nor have a maturity date. As a result, the Sub-fund is not subject to significant amounts of risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing level of market interest rates. Therefore, no interest rate sensitivity analysis has been prepared for these.

Interest receivable on bank deposits and short-term deposits or payable on bank overdraft positions will be affected by fluctuations in interest rates. The interest rates earned on sterling deposits are earned at a rate in line with overnight bank rates.

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Sub-fund will not be able to meet its obligations as they fall due. The Sub-fund's assets comprise mainly of readily realisable securities which can be sold to meet liquidity requirements.

If a Sub-fund is primarily exposed to smaller companies there may be liquidity constraints from time to time, i.e. in certain circumstances, the Sub-fund may not be able to sell a position for full value or at all in the short-term. This may affect performance and could cause the Sub-fund to defer or suspend redemptions of its shares. In addition, the spread between the price you buy and sell units will reflect the less liquid nature of the underlying holdings. Any unquoted investments held by a Sub-fund are by their nature much less liquid than those listed on an exchange. A Sub-fund may not be able to sell a position for full value or at all in the short term.

The equity markets of emerging countries tend to be more volatile than the more developed markets of the world. Standards of disclosure and accounting regimes may not always fully comply with international criteria and can make it difficult to establish accurate estimates of fundamental value. The lack of accurate and meaningful information, and inefficiencies in its distribution, can leave emerging markets prone to sudden and unpredictable changes in sentiment. The resultant investment flows can trigger significant volatility in these relatively small and illiquid markets. At the same time, this lack of liquidity, together with low dealing volumes, can restrict the ACD's ability to execute substantial deals.

The main liquidity risk of the Sub-fund is the redemption of any shares that investors wish to sell, which are redeemable on demand under the Prospectus. Where investments cannot be realised in time to meet any potential liability, the Sub-fund may borrow up to 10% of its value to ensure settlement.

In accordance with the ACD's policy, the ACD monitors the Sub-fund's liquidity on a daily basis.

Counterparty credit risk

Counterparty credit risk is the risk of suffering loss due to another party not meeting its financial obligation. Investments may be adversely affected if any of the institutions with which money is deposited or invested suffers insolvency or other financial difficulties or the credit rating of the bearers of the bonds held by the Sub-fund are downgraded.

The Sub-fund may enter into transactions in financial instruments (including derivatives) which exposes it to the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

The Sub-fund only buys and sells investments through brokers which have been approved by the ACD as an acceptable counterparty. This list is reviewed at least annually.

The Sub-fund may enter into stock lending activities which exposes it to the risk that the counterparty will not deliver the stock or cash after the Sub-fund has fulfilled its obligations. The Sub-fund will only enter into stock lending activities with parties that have been approved as acceptable by the ACD and obtaining collateral from counterparties which has a fair value in excess of the related stock on loan.

At the balance sheet date, there were no counterparties to open derivative contracts. At the year-end collateral of £Nil (prior year: £Nil) was received; collateral pledged was £Nil (prior year: £Nil) and none (prior year: none) of the Sub-fund's financial assets were past due or impaired.

The Depositary is responsible for the safe-keeping of assets and has appointed the Bank of New York Mellon, S.A./N.V., London Branch ("BNYMSA") as its global custodian. The long term credit rating of the parent company of the Depositary and Custodian, The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation, as at 31 December 2022 was A (Standard & Poor's rating).

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Counterparty credit risk (continued)
BNYMSA, in the discharge of its delegated Depositary duties, holds in custody (i) all financial instruments that may be registered in a financial instruments account opened on the books of BNYMSA and (ii) all financial instruments that can be physically delivered to BNYMSA. BNYMSA ensures all financial instruments (held in a financial instruments account on the books of BNYMSA) are held in segregated accounts in the name of the Sub-fund, clearly identifiable as belonging to the Sub-fund, and distinct and separately from the proprietary assets of BNYMSA and BNYM.

In addition BNYMSA, as banker, holds cash of the Sub-fund on deposit. Such cash is held on the balance sheet of BNYMSA. In the event of insolvency of BNYMSA, in accordance with standard banking practice, the Sub-fund will rank as an unsecured creditor of BNYMSA in respect of any cash deposits.

Insolvency of BNYM and or one of its agents or affiliates may cause the Sub-fund's rights with respect to its assets to be delayed or may result in the Sub-fund not receiving the full value of its assets.

Maturity profile of financial liabilities
All financial liabilities of the Sub-fund at the current and prior year-end are due to settle in one year or less, or on demand.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities
There is no material difference between the value of the financial assets and liabilities, as shown in the balance sheet, and their fair value.

Valuation of financial investments

31.12.2022	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
Level 1: Quoted prices	36,062	—
	36,062	**—**

31.12.2021	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
Level 1: Quoted prices	22,097	—
	22,097	**—**

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted price in an active market for an identical instrument;
Level 2: Valuation techniques using observable inputs other than quoted prices within level 1;
Level 3: Valuation techniques using unobservable inputs.

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

15 Share movement
For the year ending 31 December 2022

	Opening shares	Shares issued	Shares redeemed	Shares converted	Closing shares
C Accumulation	24,286,553	27,678,076	(17,454,935)	—	34,509,694

16 Portfolio transaction costs
for the year ending 31 December 2022

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	30,574	17	0.06	5	0.02
Total purchases	**30,574**	**17**		**5**	
Total purchases including transaction costs	**30,596**				

Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	18,335	10	0.05	3	0.02
Total sales	**18,335**	**10**		**3**	
Total sales net of transaction costs	**18,322**				
Total transaction costs		**27**		**8**	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		**0.09%**		**0.03%**	

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

16 Portfolio transaction costs (continued)
for the year ending 31 December 2021

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	32,600	17	0.05	5	0.02
Total purchases	**32,600**	**17**		**5**	
Total purchases including transaction costs	**32,622**				

Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	37,127	20	0.05	6	0.02
Total sales	**37,127**	**20**		**6**	
Total sales net of transaction costs	**37,101**				

Total transaction costs		**37**		**11**	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		**0.13%**		**0.04%**	

The above analysis covers any direct transaction costs suffered by the Sub-fund during the year. However it is important to understand the nature of other transaction costs associated with different investment asset classes and instruments types.

Separately identifiable direct transaction costs (commissions & taxes etc.) are attributable to the Sub-fund's purchase and sale of equity shares. Additionally, for equity shares there is a dealing spread cost (the difference between the buying and selling prices) which will be suffered on purchase and sale transactions.

Dealing spread costs suffered by the Sub-fund vary considerably for the different asset/instrument types depending on a number of factors including transaction value and market sentiment.

At the balance sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (difference between bid and offer prices of all investments expressed as a percentage of the offer price value) was 0.25% (2021: 0.36%).

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

17 Post balance sheet events

The Fund invests in a portfolio of assets, whose values have changed since the year-end, primarily due to market volatility. Since the year-end, the NAV per share of the C Accumulation share class has increased by 1.01% to 19 April 2023. The other share classes in the Sub-fund have moved by a similar magnitude.

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Distribution Table
for the year ended 31 December 2022

Final distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 January 2022

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 28.2.2023 Pence per share	Distribution paid 28.2.2022 Pence per share
C Accumulation - Group 1	7.5284	—	7.5284	4.4110
C Accumulation - Group 2	3.4726	4.0558	7.5284	4.4110

* Equalisation only applies to shares purchased during the distribution period (Group 2 shares). It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of all Group 2 shares and is refunded to holders of these shares as a return of capital. Being capital, it is not liable to income tax but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.

Liontrust Russia Fund

Report for the year from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022

Investment Objective

The investment objective of Liontrust Russia Fund is to generate long term (five years or more) capital growth.

Investment Policy

The Sub-fund invests at least 80% in shares of Russian companies. These are companies which, at the time of purchase, are incorporated, domiciled, listed or conduct significant business in Russia.

The Sub-fund may also invest up to 20% in companies outside of Russia, as well as in other eligible asset classes.

Other eligible asset classes are collective investment schemes (which may include Liontrust managed funds), other transferable securities, cash or near cash, deposits and money market instruments.

Derivatives and forward transactions may be used by the ACD for efficient portfolio management.

It is the intention to be near-fully invested at all times, however, the Sub-fund has the facility to take tactical positions in cash or near cash, and to use efficient portfolio management, should the ACD feel it appropriate.

The portfolio will be managed to ensure that the Sub-fund is at all times eligible to qualify for, and to be included in, an Individual Savings Account.

Investment Strategy

The Sub-fund invests in a concentrated portfolio of 20-40 companies selected using a combination of economic, industry and stock specific analysis.

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Investment review

Sub-fund review

Liontrust suspended dealing in the Liontrust Russia Fund on 28 February 2022, this means investors are not able to make purchases or redemptions in the Sub-fund until further notice. It was decided that suspending dealing was in the best interests of all investors given the exceptional circumstances in terms of the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the sanctions imposed on and by Russia as a result. At the moment, Liontrust is unable to say how long the Sub-fund will be suspended for. Liontrust will keep the suspension under continual review given it is such a rapidly changing situation and we will ensure the suspension only continues for as long as it is justified to meet the interests of all investors. Please refer to the Liontrust website at www.liontrust.co.uk/funds/russia-fund

April 2023

Any opinions expressed are those of the Fund Manager. They should not be viewed as a guarantee of a return from an investment in the Sub-fund. The content of the commentary should not be viewed as a recommendation to invest nor buy or sell any securities. The investments of the Sub-fund are subject to normal market fluctuations. Investments can go down as well as up. Investors' capital is at risk and they may get back less than they originally invested.

Past performance is not a guide to future performance. The value of an investment and the income generated from it can fall as well as rise and is not guaranteed. You may get back less than you originally invested.

Material portfolio changes by value

Purchases	Sales
Yandex	Novatek GDR
Tatneft ADR	Polymetal International
TCS	Polyus RUB
	MMC Norilsk Nickel ADR
	Gazprom
	Tatneft ADR
	Alrosa
	PhosAgro
	Ros Agro
	EPAM Systems

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile

The Risk and Reward Indicator table demonstrates where the Sub-fund ranks in terms of its potential risk and reward. The higher the rank the greater the potential reward but the greater the risk of losing money. It is based on past data, may change over time and may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the Sub-fund. The shaded area in the table below shows the Sub-fund's ranking on the risk and reward indicator.

Typically lower rewards, lower risk

Typically higher rewards, higher risk

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

- This Synthetic Risk and Reward Indicator (SRRI) is based upon historical data and may not be relied upon to gauge the future risk profile of the Sub-fund.
- The SRRI shown is not guaranteed to remain the same and may shift over time.
- The lowest category (1) does not mean 'risk free'.
- The Sub-fund's risk and reward category has been calculated using the methodology adopted by the Financial Conduct Authority. It is based upon the rate by which the Sub-fund or a representative fund or Index's value has moved up and down in the past.
- The Sub-fund is categorised 7 primarily for its exposure to Russian equities.
- The SRRI may not fully take into account the following risks:
  - that a company may fail thus reducing its value within the Sub-fund;
  - overseas investments may carry a higher currency risk. They are valued by reference to their local currency which may move up or down when compared to the currency of the Sub-fund.
- The Sub-fund may have a concentrated portfolio, i.e. hold a limited number of investments. If one of these investments falls in value this can have a greater impact on the Sub-fund's value than if it held a larger number of investments.
- The Sub-fund may, under certain circumstances, invest in derivatives, but it is not intended that their use will materially affect volatility. Derivatives are used to protect against currencies, credit and interest rate moves. There is a risk that losses could be made on derivative positions or that the counterparties could fail to complete on transactions. The use of derivatives may create leverage or gearing resulting in potentially greater volatility or fluctuations in the net asset value of the Sub-fund. A relatively small movement in the value of a derivative's underlying investment may have a larger impact, positive or negative, on the value of a Sub-fund than if the underlying investment was held instead. The use of derivative contracts may help us to control Sub-fund volatility in both up and down markets by hedging against the general market.
- The Sub-fund may encounter liquidity constraints from time to time. The spread between the price you buy and sell shares will reflect the less liquid nature of the underlying holdings.
- Investments in emerging markets may involve a higher element of risk due to less well-regulated markets and political and economic instability. This may result in higher volatility and larger drops in the value of the fund over the short term.
- Certain countries, including Russia, have a higher risk of the imposition of financial and economic sanctions on them which may have a significant economic impact on any company operating, or based, in these countries and their ability to trade as normal.

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile (continued)

Any such sanctions may cause the value of the investments in the fund to fall significantly and may result in liquidity issues which could prevent the Sub-fund from meeting redemptions.

- The Sub-fund may have both Hedged and Unhedged share classes available. The Hedged share classes use forward foreign exchange contracts to protect returns in the base currency of the Sub-fund.
- Outside of normal conditions, the Sub-fund may hold higher levels of cash which may be deposited with several credit counterparties (e.g. international banks). A credit risk arises should one or more of these counterparties be unable to return the deposited cash.
- Counterparty Risk: any derivative contract, including FX hedging, may be at risk if the counterparty fails.
- Environmental Social Governance (ESG) Risk: there may be limitations to the availability, completeness or accuracy of ESG information from third-party providers, or inconsistencies in the consideration of ESG factors across different third party data providers, given the evolving nature of ESG.

For full details of the Sub-fund's risks, please see the prospectus which may be obtained from Liontrust (address on page 1) or online at www.liontrust.co.uk.

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables
for the year ended 31 December 2022

A Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	548.03	464.82	462.20
Return before operating charges	(341.64)	93.50	11.37
Operating charges	(1.47)	(10.29)	(8.75)
Return after operating charges	(343.11)	83.21	2.62
Distributions	(0.86)	(25.40)	(11.33)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	0.86	25.40	11.33
Closing net asset value per share	**204.92**	**548.03**	**464.82**
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.11)	(0.68)	(0.29)
Performance			
Return after charges	(62.61%)	17.90%	0.57%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	3,256	44,390	46,054
Closing number of shares	1,588,920	8,100,011	9,907,879
Operating charges**	1.90%	1.97%	2.02%
Direct transaction costs*	0.04%	0.13%	0.07%
Prices			
Highest share price	554.52	625.70	506.20
Lowest share price	49.56	449.83	311.06

* Direct transaction costs comprise commission and taxes, principally applicable to equity investment purchases and sales. Share holders should note that additionally there are other transaction costs such as a dilution adjustment and underlying costs with regard to Collective Investment Scheme holdings which will also have reduced the Sub-fund and share class returns before operating charges.

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD 's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund . The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate. No fees have been charged to the Sub-fund since the Sub-fund was suspended on 28 February 2022 and these are now met by the ACD.

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

B Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021+ per share (p)
Change in net assets per share		
Opening net asset value per share	119.06	100.00
Return before operating charges	(74.92)	20.31
Operating charges	(0.19)	(1.25)
Return after operating charges	(75.11)	19.06
Distributions	(0.32)	(6.10)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	0.32	6.10
Closing net asset value per share	**43.95**	**119.06**
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.02)	(0.14)
Performance		
Return after charges	(63.09%)	19.06%
Other information		
Closing net asset value (£'000)	1,388	3,775
Closing number of shares	3,158,178	3,170,920
Operating charges**	1.15%	1.21%
Direct transaction costs*	0.04%	0.14%
Prices		
Highest share price	120.48	135.88
Lowest share price	10.78	97.40

\+ Launched on 3 February 2021.

* Direct transaction costs comprise commission and taxes, principally applicable to equity investment purchases and sales. Share holders should note that additionally there are other transaction costs such as a dilution adjustment and underlying costs with regard to Collective Investment Scheme holdings which will also have reduced the Sub-fund and share class returns before operating charges.

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD 's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund . The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate. No fees have been charged to the Sub-fund since the Sub-fund was suspended on 28 February 2022 and these are now met by the ACD.

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

C Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	196.54	166.18	164.11
Return before operating charges	(124.26)	32.27	3.72
Operating charges	(0.26)	(1.91)	(1.65)
Return after operating charges	(124.52)	30.36	2.07
Distributions	(0.56)	(9.63)	(5.18)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	0.56	9.63	5.18
Closing net asset value per share	**72.02**	**196.54**	**166.18**
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.04)	(0.25)	(0.10)
Performance			
Return after charges	(63.36%)	18.27%	1.26%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	54,247	149,979	132,564
Closing number of shares	75,325,173	76,309,545	79,770,138
Operating charges**	0.95%	1.02%	1.07%
Direct transaction costs*	0.04%	0.13%	0.07%
Prices			
Highest share price	198.89	224.50	180.60
Lowest share price	17.80	161.24	110.61

* Direct transaction costs comprise commission and taxes, principally applicable to equity investment purchases and sales. Share holders should note that additionally there are other transaction costs such as a dilution adjustment and underlying costs with regard to Collective Investment Scheme holdings which will also have reduced the Sub-fund and share class returns before operating charges.

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD 's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund . The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate. No fees have been charged to the Sub-fund since the Sub-fund was suspended on 28 February 2022 and these are now met by the ACD.

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

M Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020† per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	150.63	127.47	100.00
Return before operating charges	(94.73)	24.34	28.23
Operating charges	(0.16)	(1.18)	(0.76)
Return after operating charges	(94.89)	23.16	27.47
Distributions	(0.46)	(7.26)	(3.92)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	0.46	7.26	3.92
Closing net asset value per share	**55.74**	**150.63**	**127.47**
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.03)	(0.19)	(0.06)
Performance			
Return after charges	(63.00%)	18.17%	27.47%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	5,613	37,315	80,142
Closing number of shares	10,070,139	24,773,055	62,873,055
Operating charges**	0.76%	0.82%	0.87%
Direct transaction costs*	0.04%	0.13%	0.07%
Prices			
Highest share price	152.43	172.00	133.27
Lowest share price	13.65	123.77	99.80

† Launched on 6 April 2020

* Direct transaction costs comprise commission and taxes, principally applicable to equity investment purchases and sales. Share holders should note that additionally there are other transaction costs such as a dilution adjustment and underlying costs with regard to Collective Investment Scheme holdings which will also have reduced the Sub-fund and share class returns before operating charges.

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD 's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund . The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate. No fees have been charged to the Sub-fund since the Sub-fund was suspended on 28 February 2022 and these are now met by the ACD.

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement
as at 31 December 2022

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (98.62%)	**57,052**	**88.45**
	RUSSIA (89.04%)	**52,528**	**81.44**
	Banks (4.51%)	**2,936**	**4.55**
3,200,000	Sberbank of Russia	2,936	4.55
	Building Materials (1.53%)	**986**	**1.53**
33,000,000	Segezha	986	1.53
	Chemicals (4.68%)	**5,203**	**8.07**
125,000	PhosAgro	5,203	8.07
	Diversified Financial Services (2.69%)	**1,533**	**2.38**
2,500,000	Moscow Exchange	1,533	2.38
	Food Producers (6.00%)	**3,420**	**5.30**
560,000	Ros Agro	2,363	3.66
110,000	X5 Retail	1,057	1.64
	Internet (11.76%)	**7,069**	**10.96**
240,000	HeadHunter	1,855	2.88
450,000	Yandex	5,214	8.08
	Iron & Steel (5.88%)	**4,626**	**7.18**
3,000,000	Novolipetsk Steel	2,288	3.55
400,000	Severstal PAO	2,338	3.63
	Mining (19.11%)	**6,631**	**10.28**
220,000	MMC Norilsk Nickel ADR	2,148	3.33
37,000	Polyus	1,844	2.86
10,100,000	United Co RUSAL International	2,639	4.09
	Oil & Gas Producers (31.90%)	**19,253**	**29.84**
5,200,000	Gazprom	5,492	8.51
120,000	LUKOIL	3,175	4.92
780,000	Novatek	5,381	8.34

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)
as at 31 December 2022

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (continued)		
	RUSSIA (continued)		
	Oil & Gas Producers (continued)		
1,470,000	Rosneft Oil	3,468	5.38
130,000	Tatneft ADR	1,737	2.69
	Transportation (0.98%)	**871**	**1.35**
29,246,850	Novorossiysk Commercial Sea Port	871	1.35
	CYPRUS (7.27%)	**4,524**	**7.01**
	Banks (5.55%)	**3,916**	**6.07**
85,000	TCS	1,404	2.18
155,000	TCS GDR	2,512	3.89
	Computers (1.72%)		
	Mining (0.00%)	**608**	**0.94**
250,000	Polymetal International	608	0.94
	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (2.31%)	**0**	**0.00**
	Computers (2.31%)	**0**	**0.00**
	Portfolio of investments	**57,052**	**88.45**
	Net other assets	**7,452**	**11.55**
	Total net assets	**64,504**	**100.00**

All securities are approved securities traded on eligible securities markets, as defined by the Collective Investment Scheme Sourcebook, unless otherwise stated.

All equity investments are in ordinary shares unless otherwise stated.

Due to the ongoing situation in Russia, the Sub-fund does not have the ability to access the market or live market prices and as such an adjustment has been made to reflect the illiquidity of each position. The Sub-fund has applied an adjusted Finnerton Model to discount and value the portfolio at the current year end. These are estimated assumptions and will be under continual review by Liontrust.

Comparative figures shown in brackets relate to 31 December 2021.

Stocks shown as ADRs represent American Depositary Receipts.

Stocks shown as GDRs represent Global Depositary Receipts.

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Statement of Total Return
for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	(£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Income					
Net capital (losses)/gains	2		(121,855)		20,827
Revenue	3	1,124		14,862	
Expenses	4	(343)		(2,665)	
Interest payable and similar charges	6	–		(6)	
Net revenue before taxation		781		12,191	
Taxation	5	(825)		(1,514)	
Net (expense)/revenue after taxation			(44)		10,677
Total return before distributions			**(121,899)**		**31,504**
Distributions	7		(659)		(10,756)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			**(122,558)**		**20,748**

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders
for the year ended 31 December 2022

	(£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		**235,459**		**258,760**
Amounts received on issue of shares	466		47,674	
Amounts paid on cancellation of shares	(49,401)		(103,238)	
		(48,935)		(55,564)
Dilution adjustment		49		118
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		(122,558)		20,748
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		489		11,397
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		**64,504**		**235,459**

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Balance Sheet
as at 31 December 2022

	Notes	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Investments		57,052	232,216
Current assets:			
Debtors	8	24	2,891
Cash and bank balances	9	7,544	2,636
Total assets		**64,620**	**237,743**
Liabilities			
Creditors:			
Bank overdrafts		(116)	–
Other creditors	10	–	(2,284)
Total liabilities		**(116)**	**(2,284)**
Net assets attributable to shareholders		**64,504**	**235,459**

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Accounting policies

The accounting policies for the Sub-fund are set out on pages 13 to 15.

2 Net capital (losses)/gains

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
The net capital (losses)/gains comprise:		
Non-derivative securities	(122,218)	20,733
Forward currency contracts	(3)	–
Foreign currency gains	366	92
Transaction costs	–	2
Net capital (losses)/gains	**(121,855)**	**20,827**

3 Revenue

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Bank interest	37	–
Non-taxable overseas dividends	179	2,419
Taxable overseas dividends	908	12,101
UK dividends	–	342
Total revenue	**1,124**	**14,862**

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

4 Expenses

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Payable to the ACD or associates of the ACD:		
ACD's charge	297	2,167
General administration charges*	46	389
	343	**2,556**
Payable to the Depositary, associates of the Depositary, and agents of either of them:		
Depositary fee	—	(1)
Safe custody fee	—	(2)
	—	**(3)**
Other expenses:		
ADR fee	–	142
Audit fee	–	(3)
Professional service fees	–	(6)
Publication costs	–	(10)
Registration fee	–	(6)
Other expenses	–	(5)
	—	**112**
Total expenses**	**343**	**2,665**

* The audit fee for the year (borne out of the General administration charges), excluding VAT, was £ 9,200 (2021 : £ 8,400). Where the fee exceeds the General administration charges , the shortfall will be met by the ACD .

** No fees have been charged to the Sub-fund since the Sub-fund was suspended on 28 February 2022 and these are now met by the ACD.

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

5 Taxation

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
a) Analysis of charge in year		
Overseas tax	165	1,443
Deferred tax charge [see note(c)]	660	71
Total tax charge [see note(b)]	**825**	**1,514**

b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The taxation assessed for the year is higher (2021: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an authorised investment company with variable capital. The differences are explained below:

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Net revenue before taxation	781	12,191
Corporation tax at 20% (2021 - 20%)	156	2,438
Effects of:		
Movement in unrecognised tax losses	558	(1,412)
Overseas tax	165	1,443
Prior year adjustment to unrecognised tax losses	–	(161)
Relief on overseas tax expensed	(18)	(242)
Revenue not subject to tax	(36)	(552)
Total tax charge [see note(a)]	**825**	**1,514**

Authorised investment companies with variable capital are exempt from UK tax on capital gains. Therefore, any capital return is not included in the above reconciliation.

c) Deferred tax

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Opening deferred tax asset	(660)	(731)
Deferred tax charge for the year (see note 5a)	660	71
Closing deferred tax asset	**–**	**(660)**

At the year end there is a potential deferred tax asset of £557,553 (prior period: £0) due to tax losses of £2,787,767 (prior period: £0). It is considered unlikely that the fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise these amounts and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised at the current year end. At the prior year end, there was evidence that

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

5 Taxation (continued)

taxable profits may arise in the future, therefore the Sub-fund had recognised a deferred tax asset of £660,000. The deferred tax asset recognised at the end of the prior year has been derecognised in the current year.

6 Interest payable and similar charges

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Overdraft interest	–	6
Total interest payable and similar charges	**–**	**6**

7 Distributions

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Final distribution	488	11,397
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	172	608
Amounts received on issue of shares	(1)	(1,249)
Distributions	**659**	**10,756**

The distributable amount has been calculated as follows:		
Net (expense)/revenue after taxation	(44)	10,677
Add: Equalisation on conversions	43	8
Add: Deferred tax	660	71
Distributions	**659**	**10,756**

The distribution per share is set out in the table on page 259.

8 Debtors

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Accrued revenue	–	911
Amounts receivable for issue of shares	–	40
Currency sales awaiting settlement	–	1,259
Deferred tax	–	660
Overseas withholding tax	24	21
Total debtors	**24**	**2,891**

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

9 Cash and bank balances

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Cash and bank balances	7,544	2,636
Total cash and bank balances	**7,544**	**2,636**

10 Creditors

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Accrued expenses	–	31
Accrued ACD's charge	–	194
Amounts payable for cancellation of shares	–	802
Currency purchases awaiting settlement	–	1,257
Total other creditors	**–**	**2,284**

11 Contingent liabilities and outstanding commitments

There were no contingent liabilities or outstanding commitments at the balance sheet date (2021: £nil).

12 Related party transactions

Liontrust Asset Management Plc is regarded as a controlling party by virtue of being the ultimate parent company of the ACD, Liontrust Fund Partners LLP, giving the ability to act in concert in respect of the operations of the Company.

The charges paid to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates are shown in note 4. Details of shares issued and cancelled by Liontrust Fund Partners LLP are shown in the Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders and balances due to/from the ACD at the year end are included within Notes 8 and 10.

The balance due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates in respect of expenses at the year end was £Nil (2021: £224,000).

The total expense due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates for the year was £343,000 (2021: £2,556,000).

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Risk management policies

In accordance with the investment objectives and policies the Sub-fund can hold certain financial instruments as detailed in the Sub-fund's prospectus. These can comprise of:

- equity, equity related and non-equity shares;
- cash, liquid resources and short-term debtors and creditors that arise directly from its operations;
- short-term borrowings used to finance operational cash flows;
- units and shares in collective investment schemes;
- shareholders' funds, which represent investors' monies which are invested on their behalf from overseas investments held;
- derivative transactions for efficient portfolio management in accordance with the Sub-fund's investment policies.

In accordance with the requirements of the rules in the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook, the Sub-fund is not permitted to trade in other financial instruments. The Sub-fund's use of financial instruments during the year satisfies these regulatory requirements.

The main risks arising from the Sub-fund's financial instruments are market price (including "emerging markets price risk"), currency, interest rate, liquidity and counterparty credit risk. The ACD's policies for managing these risks are summarised below. The Sub-fund, alongside an independent risk function, has used a combination of risk measurements and limits to measure and monitor portfolio risk. This is in line with the Liontrust Group's Risk Management Process.

These policies have remained unchanged since the beginning of the year to which these financial statements relate and during the prior year.

Market price risk

Market price risk is the risk that the Sub-fund might suffer potential loss through holding market positions in the face of price movements. It arises mainly due to uncertainty about future prices of financial instruments held. The ACD reviews the portfolio in order to consider the asset allocation implications and to minimise the risk associated with particular countries or industry sectors whilst continuing to follow the Sub-fund's investment objective. An individual Sub-fund ACD has responsibility for monitoring the existing portfolio, in accordance with the overall asset allocation parameters described above and seeks to ensure that individual stocks also meet an acceptable risk reward profile. Futures contracts may be used to hedge against market price risk where deemed appropriate for efficient portfolio management purposes.

The Sub-fund's investment portfolio is monitored by the ACD in pursuance of its investment objective and policy as set out in the prospectus.

As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 the overall market exposure for the Sub-fund was as shown in the Portfolio Statement, other than for derivatives where the exposure could be greater. The Sub-fund is exposed to market price risk as the assets and liabilities of the Sub-fund are listed on stock exchanges and their prices are subject to movements both up and down that would result in an appreciation or depreciation in the fair value of that asset.

The sensitivity of the Sub-fund to market price risk is estimated below which shows the expected change in the market value of the Sub-fund when the Sub-fund performance changes by 10%. These percentage movements are based on the ACD's estimate of reasonably possible market movements over the course of a year.

A 10% increase in the value of the Sub-fund's portfolio would have the effect of increasing the return and net assets by £5,705,000 (2021: £23,222,000). A 10% decrease would have an equal and opposite effect.

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Market price risk (continued)

Some limitations of sensitivity analysis are;

- markets and levels of market liquidity in conditions of market stress may bear no relation to historical patterns;
- the market price risk information is a relative estimate of risk rather than a precise and accurate number;
- the market price information represents a hypothetical outcome and is not intended to be predictive; and
- future market conditions could vary significantly from those experienced in the past.

The Sub-fund is required to calculate its exposure to derivatives on a daily basis using one of two alternate methods, the Commitment Approach or Value at Risk (VaR).

The calculation of conversion methods for the commitment approach for standard derivatives is taken from the conversion methodologies listed in the ESMA Guidelines on calculation of Global Exposure and Counterparty Risk. The commitment conversion methodology for standard derivatives is either the notional value or the market value of the equivalent position in the underlying asset. Please refer to the portfolio statement for the notional values of any forwards and futures contracts.

VaR is a method of estimating potential loss due to market risk, rather than a statement of leverage, using a given confidence level, or probability, over a specific time period and assuming normal market conditions. VaR is calculated using a Historical Simulation model carried out in accordance with regulatory guidelines.

The Sub-fund uses a combination of other risk measurements and limits. This is in line with the Liontrust Group's Risk Management Process.

The Sub-fund did not materially use derivatives in the current or prior year and the level of leverage employed by the Sub-fund during the current or prior year is not considered to be significant.

On 25 February 2022, Liontrust suspended dealing in the Russia Fund. This means that from this point investors have not been able to make purchases or redemptions in the Fund until further notice. The decision was not taken lightly but in this case we believe this has been in the best interests of all investors - the decision was made by Liontrust in agreement with the depositary and with the knowledge of our regulator, the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA). At the moment, Liontrust is unable to say for how long the Fund will be suspended. Liontrust will keep the suspension of the Russia Fund under continual review given it is such a rapidly changing situation. Liontrust is waiving the Annual Management Charge (AMC) and Administration Fee for the Russia Fund while dealing in the Fund is suspended. This was backdated to 1 March 2022, which is the day after Liontrust announced the suspension of dealing.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the revenue and net asset value of the Sub-fund may be adversely affected by movements in foreign exchange rates. The revenue and capital value of the Sub-fund's investments may be significantly affected by currency risk movements as some of the assets and income are denominated in currencies other than Sterling, which is the Company's functional and reporting currency.

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Currency risk (continued)
The ACD has identified three principal areas where foreign currency risk could impact the Sub-fund:

- Movements in exchange rates affecting the value of investments;
- Movements in exchange rates affecting short-term timing differences; and
- Movements in exchange rates affecting the income received.

Currency exposure is monitored closely and is considered to be part of the overall investment process. Currency hedges via forward exchange contracts will only be used in the event of a specific unwanted currency risk being identified.

The Sub-fund may be subject to short-term exposure to exchange rate movements, for instance, where there is a difference between the date an investment purchase or sale is entered into and the date when settlement of the proceeds occurs. The ACD believes that the impact of such movements is not significant enough to warrant the cost incurred of eliminating them via hedging.

The Sub-fund may receive income in currencies other than Sterling, and the Sterling values of this income can be affected by movements in exchange rates. The Sub-fund converts all receipts of income into Sterling on or near the date of receipt; it does not, however, hedge or otherwise seek to avoid exchange rate risk on income accrued but not received.

At 31 December 2022 the Sub-fund's currency exposure was as shown in the table below:

Currency Profile	Net Foreign Currency Assets		
Currency	Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Non-Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Russian Ruble	(116)	39,558	39,442
United States Dollar	7,568	16,886	24,454
	7,452	**56,444**	**63,896**

At 31 December 2021 the Sub-fund's currency exposure was as shown in the table below:

Currency Profile	Net Foreign Currency Assets		
Currency	Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Non-Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Hong Kong Dollar	–	1,042	1,042
Russian Ruble	874	117,037	117,911
United States Dollar	2,693	102,230	104,923
	3,567	**220,309**	**223,876**

If the exchange rate at 31 December 2022 between the functional currency and all other currencies had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets attributable to holders of shares of the Sub-fund by approximately 0.99%/(0.99)% respectively.

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Currency risk (continued)
If the exchange rate at 31 December 2021 between the functional currency and all other currencies had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets attributable to holders of shares of the Sub-fund by approximately 0.95%/(0.95)% respectively.

Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the revenue cash flow or the fair value of investments may be adversely affected by movements in market interest rates.

The majority of the Sub-fund's financial assets are equity shares and other investments which neither pay interest nor have a maturity date. As a result, the Sub-fund is not subject to significant amounts of risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing level of market interest rates. Therefore, no interest rate sensitivity analysis has been prepared for these.

Interest receivable on bank deposits and short-term deposits or payable on bank overdraft positions will be affected by fluctuations in interest rates. The interest rates earned on sterling deposits are earned at a rate in line with overnight bank rates.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Sub-fund will not be able to meet its obligations as they fall due. The Sub-fund's assets comprise mainly of readily realisable securities which can be sold to meet liquidity requirements.

If a Sub-fund is primarily exposed to smaller companies there may be liquidity constraints from time to time, i.e. in certain circumstances, the Sub-fund may not be able to sell a position for full value or at all in the short-term. This may affect performance and could cause the Sub-fund to defer or suspend redemptions of its shares. In addition, the spread between the price you buy and sell units will reflect the less liquid nature of the underlying holdings. Any unquoted investments held by a Sub-fund are by their nature much less liquid than those listed on an exchange. A Sub-fund may not be able to sell a position for full value or at all in the short term.

The equity markets of emerging countries tend to be more volatile than the more developed markets of the world. Standards of disclosure and accounting regimes may not always fully comply with international criteria and can make it difficult to establish accurate estimates of fundamental value. The lack of accurate and meaningful information, and inefficiencies in its distribution, can leave emerging markets prone to sudden and unpredictable changes in sentiment. The resultant investment flows can trigger significant volatility in these relatively small and illiquid markets. At the same time, this lack of liquidity, together with low dealing volumes, can restrict the ACD's ability to execute substantial deals.

The main liquidity risk of the Sub-fund is the redemption of any shares that investors wish to sell, which are redeemable on demand under the Prospectus. Where investments cannot be realised in time to meet any potential liability, the Sub-fund may borrow up to 10% of its value to ensure settlement.

In accordance with the ACD's policy, the ACD monitors the Sub-fund's liquidity on a daily basis.

Due to the current suspension of the Liontrust Russia Fund all positions are currently illiquid. The suspension of the Sub-fund is under continual review.

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Counterparty credit risk

Counterparty credit risk is the risk of suffering loss due to another party not meeting its financial obligation. Investments may be adversely affected if any of the institutions with which money is deposited or invested suffers insolvency or other financial difficulties or the credit rating of the bearers of the bonds held by the Sub-fund are downgraded.

The Sub-fund may enter into transactions in financial instruments (including derivatives) which exposes it to the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

The Sub-fund only buys and sells investments through brokers which have been approved by the ACD as an acceptable counterparty. This list is reviewed at least annually.

The Sub-fund may enter into stock lending activities which exposes it to the risk that the counterparty will not deliver the stock or cash after the Sub-fund has fulfilled its obligations. The Sub-fund will only enter into stock lending activities with parties that have been approved as acceptable by the ACD and obtaining collateral from counterparties which has a fair value in excess of the related stock on loan.

At the balance sheet date, there were no counterparties to open derivative contracts. At the year-end collateral of £Nil (prior year: £Nil) was received; collateral pledged was £Nil (prior year: £Nil) and none (prior year: none) of the Sub-fund's financial assets were past due or impaired.

The Depositary is responsible for the safe-keeping of assets and has appointed the Bank of New York Mellon, S.A./N.V., London Branch ("BNYMSA") as its global custodian. The long term credit rating of the parent company of the Depositary and Custodian, The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation, as at 31 December 2022 was A (Standard & Poor's rating).

BNYMSA, in the discharge of its delegated Depositary duties, holds in custody (i) all financial instruments that may be registered in a financial instruments account opened on the books of BNYMSA and (ii) all financial instruments that can be physically delivered to BNYMSA. BNYMSA ensures all financial instruments (held in a financial instruments account on the books of BNYMSA) are held in segregated accounts in the name of the Sub-fund, clearly identifiable as belonging to the Sub-fund, and distinct and separately from the proprietary assets of BNYMSA and BNYM.

In addition BNYMSA, as banker, holds cash of the Sub-fund on deposit. Such cash is held on the balance sheet of BNYMSA. In the event of insolvency of BNYMSA, in accordance with standard banking practice, the Sub-fund will rank as an unsecured creditor of BNYMSA in respect of any cash deposits.

Insolvency of BNYM and or one of its agents or affiliates may cause the Sub-fund's rights with respect to its assets to be delayed or may result in the Sub-fund not receiving the full value of its assets.

Maturity profile of financial liabilities

All financial liabilities of the Sub-fund at the current and prior year-end are due to settle in one year or less, or on demand.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

There is no material difference between the value of the financial assets and liabilities, as shown in the balance sheet, and their fair value.

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Valuation of financial investments

31.12.2022	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
Level 1: Quoted prices	—	—
Level 3: Unobservable data	57,052	—
	57,052	**—**

31.12.2021	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
Level 1: Quoted prices	232,216	—
	232,216	**—**

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted price in an active market for an identical instrument;
Level 2: Valuation techniques using observable inputs other than quoted prices within level 1;
Level 3: Valuation techniques using unobservable inputs.*

* Due to the ongoing situation in Russia, the Sub-fund does not have the ability to access the market or live market prices and as such an adjustment has been made to reflect the illiquidity of each position. The Sub-fund has applied an adjusted Finnerton Model to discount and value the portfolio at the current year end. These are estimated assumptions and will be under continual review by Liontrust.

14 Share movement

For the year ending 31 December 2022

	Opening shares	Shares issued	Shares redeemed	Shares converted	Closing shares
A Accumulation	8,100,010	11,813	(492,260)	(6,030,643)	1,588,920
B Accumulation	3,170,920	43,029	(43,459)	(12,312)	3,158,178
C Accumulation	76,309,545	207,047	(18,572,878)	17,381,459	75,325,173
M Accumulation	24,773,055	—	(14,702,916)	—	10,070,139

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

15 Portfolio transaction costs
for the year ending 31 December 2022

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	5,878	3	0.05	–	–
Total purchases	**5,878**	**3**		**–**	
Total purchases including transaction costs	**5,881**				

Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	58,862	32	0.05	1	–
Total sales	**58,862**	**32**		**1**	
Total sales net of transaction costs	**58,829**				
Total transaction costs		**35**		**1**	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		**0.04%**		**-**	

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

15 Portfolio transaction costs (continued)
for the year ending 31 December 2021

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	237,426	128	0.05	24	0.01
Total purchases	**237,426**	**128**		**24**	
Total purchases including transaction costs	**237,578**				

Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	278,844	142	0.05	3	-
Total sales	**278,844**	**142**		**3**	
Total sales net of transaction costs	**278,699**				
Total transaction costs		**270**		**27**	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		**0.12%**		**0.01%**	

The above analysis covers any direct transaction costs suffered by the Sub-fund during the year. However it is important to understand the nature of other transaction costs associated with different investment asset classes and instruments types.

Separately identifiable direct transaction costs (commissions & taxes etc.) are attributable to the Sub-fund's purchase and sale of equity shares. Additionally, for equity shares there is a dealing spread cost (the difference between the buying and selling prices) which will be suffered on purchase and sale transactions.

Dealing spread costs suffered by the Sub-fund vary considerably for the different asset/instrument types depending on a number of factors including transaction value and market sentiment.

At the Balance sheet date all investments were manually priced so no portfolio dealing spread has been presented. The difference between the bid and offer prices of all investments expressed as a percentage of the offer price value at 31.12.2021 was 0.29%.

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

16 Post balance sheet events

The Fund remains suspended as at 27 April.

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Distribution Table
for the year ended 31 December 2022

Final distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 January 2022

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 28.2.2023 Pence per share	Distribution paid 28.2.2022 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	0.8647	—	0.8647	25.3982
A Accumulation - Group 2	—	0.8647	0.8647	25.3982
B Accumulation - Group 1	0.3238	—	0.3238	6.0992
B Accumulation - Group 2	—	0.3238	0.3238	6.0992
C Accumulation - Group 1	0.5553	—	0.5553	9.6268
C Accumulation - Group 2	—	0.5553	0.5553	9.6268
M Accumulation - Group 1	0.4580	—	0.4580	7.2648
M Accumulation - Group 2	0.4580	—	0.4580	7.2648

* Equalisation only applies to shares purchased during the distribution period (Group 2 shares). It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of all Group 2 shares and is refunded to holders of these shares as a return of capital. Being capital, it is not liable to income tax but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund

Report for the year from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022

Investment Objective

The investment objective of Liontrust US Opportunities Fund is to generate long term (five years or more) capital growth.

Investment Policy

The Sub-fund invests at least 80% in shares of US companies. These are companies which, at the time of purchase, are incorporated, domiciled, listed or conduct significant business in the US.

The Sub-fund may also invest up to 20% in companies outside of the US, as well as in other eligible asset classes.

Other eligible asset classes are collective investment schemes (which may include Liontrust managed funds), other transferable securities, cash or near cash, deposits and money market instruments.

Derivatives and forward transactions may be used by the ACD for efficient portfolio management.

It is the intention to be near-fully invested at all times, however, the Sub-fund has the facility to take tactical positions in cash or near cash, and to use efficient portfolio management, should the ACD feel it appropriate.

The portfolio will be managed to ensure that the Sub-fund is at all times eligible to qualify for, and to be included in, an Individual Savings Account.

Investment Strategy

The Sub-fund invests in a mix of companies that may provide growth opportunities or attractive valuations.

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Investment review

Sub-fund review

The Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (C accumulation) returned -16.8% in 2022, compared with –8.2% by the S&P 500 Index and an average performance of -9.7% by funds in the IA North America sector.*

US equity markets struggled during 2022 but returns were ameliorated for sterling-based investors due to a strong US dollar and weaker pound. Markets were concerned that the Federal Reserve, which now looks to have been behind the curve on monetary policy, would push the US economy into a recession in its bid to tame inflation. The Fed hiked rates seven times during the year, including three times by 75 basis points. The good news for investors is that we have seen an improvement in many of the sub-categories of inflation. Even in areas where inflation has yet to subside, most notably in services and shelter, more recent real-time data suggests that we will see improvement here too in the coming months, with rents coming down.

Bond yields, both nominal and real, rose rapidly during 2022, which hit equity market valuations, especially those of highly valued, high-growth companies. Unprofitable, high-growth software companies saw some of the largest impacts on their valuations.

The earnings backdrop also changed over the year. After a period in which US corporates beat earnings expectations by some margin, earnings in 2022 were much more in line with historical averages and slipped below them in the last quarter. The reception to earnings has also been muted, with the main issue being company guidance as companies anticipate a tougher year ahead. As we enter 2023, earnings revisions have come down significantly and are currently giving the most negative reading outside of the 2008 and 2020 recessions.

** Source: Financial Express, as at 31.12.22, total return, net of fees, income reinvested. All returns as in sterling terms. Please note that total return has been calculated at midday whereas the financial statements are at close of business.*

Analysis of portfolio return

The Liontrust US Opportunities Fund underperformed both the S&P 500 Index and the wider peer group during 2022. The reason for the Sub-fund's underperformance was largely due to underweights in energy and defensive stocks and an overweight in the technology sector and stocks exposed to the housing market.

Energy stocks outperformed in 2022 as oil and gas prices rose substantially, not least because of the black swan event that was Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

Our overweight in technology includes information technology companies but also technology-sensitive stocks in other areas, such as communication services. This is in keeping with the long-term thesis on digitalisation being the over-riding driver of returns over the next decade. It does not mean we own just technology stocks but companies that are beneficiaries of that digitalisation theme.

We also own, for example, Silicon Valley Bank in the financials sector.

Technology underperformed in 2022 because the sector largely consists of 'growth' stocks that project earnings over the longer – rather than shorter – term. Being 'long duration', they were disproportionately impacted by the Federal Reserve raising interest rates sharply and the yields on bonds thereby becoming more attractive to investors. In the same vein, our secular growth stocks generally suffered last year.

Risk aversion among investors rose significantly in 2022 because of worries over interest rates, fears of recession and the war in Ukraine. Investors sought safe haven in defensives, so the Fund's underweight exposure to them also detracted from performance. Defensive stocks we own in various sectors, such as United Health, Mondelez, T-Mobile and Willis Towers Watson, performed well, however.

Sharply rising interest rates in the US caused mortgage rates to spike and mortgage applications to fall. This was detrimental for the housing sector, to which we have some exposure through various sub-sectors. We hold Lowes, the home improvement retailer, and Equifax, a business services company exposed to the mortgage market.

Finally, two of our holdings, Horizon Therapeutics and Natus Medical, were outperformers. They were takeover targets, which shows strategic buyers are seeing value in stocks we own.

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Portfolio activity

In terms of portfolio activity over the year, we have made relatively minor changes and have focused on companies and industries that we think will be structural beneficiaries of the post-Covid world. There were no significant purchases and sales to report, aside from our sale of Natus Medical after it was acquired.

Market outlook

We will continue with our investment strategy going forwards. We continue to believe that disruption, and particularly digital disruption, will remain the most important determinant of corporate success. We continue to search for companies that we believe will be drivers of this disruption (disruptors), help fuel it (enablers) or indeed benefit from it (embracers). This theme worked well prior to 2022, when it was marred by the rapid recalibration of monetary policy, but as things settle down and the economy strengthens, we expect that it will be a highly attractive theme for investors.

George Boyd-Bowman

Fund Manager

January 2023

Any opinions expressed are those of the Fund Manager. They should not be viewed as a guarantee of a return from an investment in the Sub-fund. The content of the commentary should not be viewed as a recommendation to invest nor buy or sell any securities. The investments of the Sub-fund are subject to normal market fluctuations. Investments can go down as well as up. Investors' capital is at risk and they may get back less than they originally invested.

Past performance is not a guide to future performance. The value of an investment and the income generated from it can fall as well as rise and is not guaranteed. You may get back less than you originally invested.

Material portfolio changes by value

Purchases	Sales
Advanced Drainage Systems	Natus Medical
	Microsoft
	Willis Towers Watson
	UnitedHealth
	Calix
	Mastercard 'A'
	Apple
	Verra Mobility
	Live Nation Entertainment
	Everbridge

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

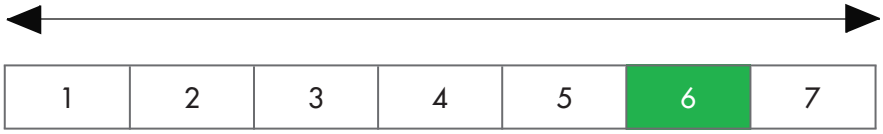
Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile

The Risk and Reward Indicator table demonstrates where the Sub-fund ranks in terms of its potential risk and reward. The higher the rank the greater the potential reward but the greater the risk of losing money. It is based on past data, may change over time and may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the Sub-fund. The shaded area in the table below shows the Sub-fund's ranking on the risk and reward indicator.

Typically lower rewards, lower risk

Typically higher rewards, higher risk



- This Synthetic Risk and Reward Indicator (SRRI) is based upon historical data and may not be relied upon to gauge the future risk profile of the Sub-fund.
- The SRRI shown is not guaranteed to remain the same and may shift over time.
- The lowest category (1) does not mean 'risk free'.
- The Sub-fund's risk and reward category has been calculated using the methodology adopted by the Financial Conduct Authority. It is based upon the rate by which the Sub-fund or a representative fund or Index's value has moved up and down in the past.
- The Sub-fund is categorised 6 primarily for its exposure to US equities.
- The SRRI may not fully take into account the following risks:
  - that a company may fail thus reducing its value within the Sub-fund;
  - overseas investments may carry a higher currency risk. They are valued by reference to their local currency which may move up or down when compared to the currency of the Sub-fund.
- The Sub-fund may have a concentrated portfolio, i.e. hold a limited number of investments. If one of these investments falls in value this can have a greater impact on the Sub-fund's value than if it held a larger number of investments.
- The Sub-fund may, under certain circumstances, invest in derivatives, but it is not intended that their use will materially affect volatility. Derivatives are used to protect against currencies, credit and interest rate moves. There is a risk that losses could be made on derivative positions or that the counterparties could fail to complete on transactions. The use of derivatives may create leverage or gearing resulting in potentially greater volatility or fluctuations in the net asset value of the Sub-fund. A relatively small movement in the value of a derivative's underlying investment may have a larger impact, positive or negative, on the value of a Sub-fund than if the underlying investment was held instead. The use of derivative contracts may help us to control Sub-fund volatility in both up and down markets by hedging against the general market.
- The Sub-fund may encounter liquidity constraints from time to time. The spread between the price you buy and sell shares will reflect the less liquid nature of the underlying holdings.
- The Sub-fund may have both Hedged and Unhedged share classes available. The Hedged share classes use forward foreign exchange contracts to protect returns in the base currency of the Sub-fund.
- Outside of normal conditions, the Sub-fund may hold higher levels of cash which may be deposited with several credit counterparties (e.g. international banks). A credit risk arises should one or more of these counterparties be unable to return the deposited cash.

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile (continued)

- Counterparty Risk: any derivative contract, including FX hedging, may be at risk if the counterparty fails.
- Environmental Social Governance (ESG) Risk: there may be limitations to the availability, completeness or accuracy of ESG information from third-party providers, or inconsistencies in the consideration of ESG factors across different third party data providers, given the evolving nature of ESG.

For full details of the Sub-fund's risks, please see the prospectus which may be obtained from Liontrust (address on page 1) or online at www.liontrust.co.uk.

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables
for the year ended 31 December 2022

A Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	886.82	707.61	574.85
Return before operating charges	(138.42)	193.00	143.63
Operating charges	(13.54)	(13.79)	(10.87)
Return after operating charges	(151.96)	179.21	132.76
Distributions	—	—	—
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	**734.86**	**886.82**	**707.61**
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.06)
Performance			
Return after charges	(17.14%)	25.33%	23.09%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	34,199	64,724	58,713
Closing number of shares	4,653,909	7,298,435	8,297,357
Operating charges**	1.73%	1.73%	1.78%
Direct transaction costs*	0.00%	1.00%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	890.66	904.36	714.57
Lowest share price	692.99	693.35	446.23

* Direct transaction costs comprise commission and taxes, principally applicable to equity investment purchases and sales. Shareholders should note that additionally there are other transaction costs such as a dilution adjustment and underlying costs with regard to Collective Investment Scheme holdings which will also have reduced the Sub-fund and share class returns before operating charges.

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

B Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	969.35	768.97	621.64
Return before operating charges	(151.55)	210.11	155.87
Operating charges	(9.69)	(9.73)	(8.54)
Return after operating charges	(161.24)	200.38	147.33
Distributions	—	—	—
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	**808.11**	**969.35**	**768.97**
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.03)	(0.05)	(0.07)
Performance			
Return after charges	(16.63%)	26.06%	23.70%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	5,730	8,119	5,829
Closing number of shares	709,033	837,607	757,985
Operating charges**	1.13%	1.12%	1.29%
Direct transaction costs*	0.00%	1.00%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	973.61	988.48	776.52
Lowest share price	759.59	753.79	483.10

* Direct transaction costs comprise commission and taxes, principally applicable to equity investment purchases and sales. Shareholders should note that additionally there are other transaction costs such as a dilution adjustment and underlying costs with regard to Collective Investment Scheme holdings which will also have reduced the Sub-fund and share class returns before operating charges.

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

C Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	428.33	338.89	272.97
Return before operating charges	(67.01)	92.81	68.63
Operating charges	(3.34)	(3.37)	(2.71)
Return after operating charges	(70.35)	89.44	65.92
Distributions	—	—	—
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	**357.98**	**428.33**	**338.89**
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.03)
Performance			
Return after charges	(16.42%)	26.39%	24.15%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	179,013	209,182	145,764
Closing number of shares	50,006,324	48,836,689	43,012,778
Operating charges**	0.88%	0.88%	0.93%
Direct transaction costs*	0.00%	1.00%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	430.23	436.78	342.20
Lowest share price	336.03	332.30	212.31

* Direct transaction costs comprise commission and taxes, principally applicable to equity investment purchases and sales. Shareholders should note that additionally there are other transaction costs such as a dilution adjustment and underlying costs with regard to Collective Investment Scheme holdings which will also have reduced the Sub-fund and share class returns before operating charges.

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

D Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	332.57	262.86	211.52
Return before operating charges	(52.04)	72.03	53.21
Operating charges	(2.30)	(2.32)	(1.87)
Return after operating charges	(54.34)	69.71	51.34
Distributions	—	—	—
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	**278.23**	**332.57**	**262.86**
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Performance			
Return after charges	(16.34%)	26.52%	24.27%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	45,044	58,596	47,736
Closing number of shares	16,189,281	17,618,784	18,159,983
Operating charges**	0.78%	0.78%	0.83%
Direct transaction costs*	0.00%	1.00%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	334.05	339.13	265.44
Lowest share price	261.03	257.78	164.56

* Direct transaction costs comprise commission and taxes, principally applicable to equity investment purchases and sales. Shareholders should note that additionally there are other transaction costs such as a dilution adjustment and underlying costs with regard to Collective Investment Scheme holdings which will also have reduced the Sub-fund and share class returns before operating charges.

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement
as at 31 December 2022

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (97.85%)	**255,992**	**96.97**
	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (88.82%)	**238,167**	**90.22**
	Banks (4.06%)	**8,632**	**3.27**
172,862	Citizens Financial	5,656	2.14
15,564	SVB Financial	2,976	1.13
	Biotechnology (0.41%)	**1,975**	**0.75**
40,417	Corteva	1,975	0.75
	Chemicals (1.02%)	**3,137**	**1.19**
40,584	DuPont de Nemours	2,315	0.88
9,429	International Flavors & Fragrances	822	0.31
	Commercial Services (7.13%)	**18,182**	**6.89**
54,100	Bright Horizons Family Solutions	2,836	1.07
129,858	Brink's	5,797	2.20
30,382	Equifax	4,910	1.86
16,661	S&P Global	4,639	1.76
	Computers (5.75%)	**14,793**	**5.60**
136,976	Apple	14,793	5.60
	Diversified Financial Services (5.56%)	**17,529**	**6.64**
33,593	Cboe Global Markets	3,504	1.33
57,699	Intercontinental Exchange	4,922	1.86
31,489	Mastercard 'A'	9,103	3.45
	Electricity (2.00%)	**6,601**	**2.50**
95,000	NextEra Energy	6,601	2.50
	Electronics (2.81%)	**9,883**	**3.74**
69,895	Fortive	3,733	1.41
34,530	Honeywell International	6,150	2.33
	Entertainment (2.02%)	**3,582**	**1.36**
61,800	Live Nation Entertainment	3,582	1.36

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)
as at 31 December 2022

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (continued)		
	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (continued)		
	Food Producers (2.06%)	**7,743**	**2.93**
139,794	Mondelez International	7,743	2.93
	Healthcare Products (3.34%)	**7,154**	**2.71**
43,658	Baxter International	1,850	0.70
189,499	Envista	5,304	2.01
	Healthcare Services (9.20%)	**28,181**	**10.67**
190,100	Cano Health	215	0.08
32,260	HCA Healthcare	6,437	2.44
47,827	IQVIA	8,142	3.08
30,368	UnitedHealth	13,387	5.07
	Internet (11.93%)	**22,578**	**8.55**
182,040	Alphabet 'A'	13,351	5.06
102,840	Amazon.com	7,180	2.72
20,457	Meta Platforms	2,047	0.77
	Media (1.33%)	**3,537**	**1.34**
121,738	Comcast 'A'	3,537	1.34
	Metal & Hardware (1.88%)	**4,352**	**1.65**
63,900	Advanced Drainage Systems	4,352	1.65
	Oil & Gas Services (0.61%)	**3,456**	**1.31**
105,658	Halliburton	3,456	1.31
	Pharmaceuticals (3.94%)	**14,511**	**5.50**
164,800	AdaptHealth	2,630	1.00
125,642	Horizon Therapeutics	11,881	4.50
	Retail (3.40%)	**9,778**	**3.70**
8,100	Costco Wholesale	3,074	1.16
40,472	Lowe's Cos	6,704	2.54

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)
as at 31 December 2022

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (continued)		
	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (continued)		
	Software (14.72%)	**35,038**	**13.28**
12,617	Adobe	3,530	1.34
75,900	Bentley Systems	2,330	0.88
83,263	Black Knight	4,271	1.62
35,020	Electronic Arts	3,556	1.35
74,608	Microsoft	14,874	5.63
19,288	Twilio 'A'	785	0.30
495,040	Verra Mobility	5,692	2.16
	Telecommunications (5.65%)	**17,525**	**6.64**
233,869	Calix	13,300	5.04
36,300	T-Mobile	4,225	1.60
	UNITED KINGDOM (6.82%)	**16,221**	**6.14**
	Hand & Machine Tools (0.96%)	**2,283**	**0.86**
200,300	Luxfer	2,283	0.86
	Healthcare Products (1.98%)	**4,832**	**1.83**
104,659	LivaNova	4,832	1.83
	Insurance (2.25%)	**6,893**	**2.61**
33,903	Willis Towers Watson	6,893	2.61
	Software (1.63%)	**2,213**	**0.84**
319,208	Clarivate	2,213	0.84

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)
as at 31 December 2022

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (continued)		
	CANADA (2.21%)	**1,604**	**0.61**
	Biotechnology (2.21%)	**1,604**	**0.61**
446,500	Aurinia Pharmaceuticals	1,604	0.61
	Portfolio of investments	**255,992**	**96.97**
	Net other assets	**7,994**	**3.03**
	Total net assets	**263,986**	**100.00**

All securities are approved securities traded on eligible securities markets, as defined by the Collective Investment Scheme Sourcebook, unless otherwise stated.

All equity investments are in ordinary shares unless otherwise stated.

Comparative figures shown in brackets relate to 31 December 2021.

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Statement of Total Return
for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	(£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Income					
Net capital (losses)/gains	2		(52,396)		69,695
Revenue	3	2,228		1,836	
Expenses	4	(2,954)		(3,011)	
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(8)		(14)	
Net expense before taxation		(734)		(1,189)	
Taxation	5	(308)		(248)	
Net expense after taxation			(1,042)		(1,437)
Total return before distributions			**(53,438)**		**68,258**
Distributions	7		–		–
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			**(53,438)**		**68,258**

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders
for the year ended 31 December 2022

	(£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		**340,621**		**258,042**
Amounts received on issue of shares	106,269		120,447	
Amounts paid on cancellation of shares	(129,495)		(106,126)	
		(23,226)		14,321
Dilution adjustment		29		–
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		(53,438)		68,258
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		**263,986**		**340,621**

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Balance Sheet
as at 31 December 2022

	Notes	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Investments		255,992	333,290
Current assets:			
Debtors	8	3,580	2,572
Cash and bank balances	9	11,101	7,618
Total assets		**270,673**	**343,480**
Liabilities			
Creditors:			
Other creditors	10	(6,687)	(2,859)
Total liabilities		**(6,687)**	**(2,859)**
Net assets attributable to shareholders		**263,986**	**340,621**

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Accounting policies
The accounting policies for the Sub-fund are set out on pages 13 to 15.

2 Net capital (losses)/gains

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
The net capital (losses)/gains comprise:		
Non-derivative securities	(52,494)	69,584
Forward currency contracts	2	6
Foreign currency gains	96	105
Net capital (losses)/gains	**(52,396)**	**69,695**

3 Revenue

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Bank interest	19	–
Non-taxable overseas dividends	2,108	1,744
Stock lending income	5	8
UK dividends	96	84
Total revenue	**2,228**	**1,836**

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

4 Expenses

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Payable to the ACD or associates of the ACD:		
ACD's charge	2,583	2,643
General administration charges*	371	417
	2,954	**3,060**
Payable to the Depositary, associates of the Depositary, and agents of either of them:		
Depositary fee	—	(1)
Safe custody fee	—	(10)
	—	**(11)**
Other expenses:		
Audit fee	–	(5)
Professional service fees	–	(9)
Publication costs	–	(12)
Registration fee	–	(6)
Other expenses	–	(6)
	—	**(38)**
Total expenses	**2,954**	**3,011**

* The audit fee for the year (borne out of the General administration charges), excluding VAT, was £9,200 (2021: £8,400). Where the fee exceeds the General administration charges, the shortfall will be met by the ACD.

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

5 Taxation

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
a) Analysis of charge in year		
Overseas tax	308	248
Total tax charge [see note(b)]	**308**	**248**

b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The taxation assessed for the year is higher (2021: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an authorised investment company with variable capital. The differences are explained below:

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Net expense before taxation	(734)	(1,189)
Corporation tax at 20% (2021 - 20%)	(147)	(238)
Effects of:		
Movement in unrecognised tax losses	588	603
Overseas tax	308	248
Revenue not subject to tax	(441)	(365)
Total tax charge [see note(a)]	**308**	**248**

Authorised investment companies with variable capital are exempt from UK tax on capital gains. Therefore, any capital return is not included in the above reconciliation.

c) Deferred tax

At the year end there is a potential deferred tax asset of £12,274,000 (2021: £11,686,000) due to tax losses of £61,368,000 (2021: £58,430,000). It is unlikely that the Sub-fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise these expenses and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised in the year or the prior year.

6 Interest payable and similar charges

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Overdraft interest	8	14
Total interest payable and similar charges	**8**	**14**

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

7 Distributions

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Final distribution	–	–
Distributions	**–**	**–**

The distributable amount has been calculated as follows:		
Net expense after taxation	(1,042)	(1,437)
Shortfall of income taken to capital	1,042	1,437
Distributions	**–**	**–**

The distribution per share is set out in the table on page 290.

8 Debtors

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Accrued revenue	75	70
Amounts receivable for issue of shares	60	644
Currency sales awaiting settlement	3,445	1,851
Overseas withholding tax	–	7
Total debtors	**3,580**	**2,572**

9 Cash and bank balances

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Cash and bank balances	11,101	7,618
Total cash and bank balances	**11,101**	**7,618**

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

10 Creditors

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Accrued expenses	27	37
Accrued ACD's charge	190	256
Amounts payable for cancellation of shares	3,009	712
Currency purchases awaiting settlement	3,461	1,854
Total other creditors	**6,687**	**2,859**

11 Contingent liabilities and outstanding commitments

There were no contingent liabilities or outstanding commitments at the balance sheet date (2021: £nil).

12 Related party transactions

Liontrust Asset Management Plc is regarded as a controlling party by virtue of being the ultimate parent company of the ACD, Liontrust Fund Partners LLP, giving the ability to act in concert in respect of the operations of the Company.

The charges paid to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates are shown in note 4. Details of shares issued and cancelled by Liontrust Fund Partners LLP are shown in the Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders and balances due to/from the ACD at the year end are included within Notes 8 and 10.

The balance due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates in respect of expenses at the year end was £217,000 (2021: £293,000).

The total expense due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates for the year was £2,954,000 (2021: £3,060,000).

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Securities lending

The Sub-fund engages in security lending activities which expose the Sub-fund to counterparty credit risk. The maximum exposure to the Sub-fund is equal to the value of the securities loaned.

Securities lending transactions entered into by the Sub-fund are subject to a written legal agreement between the Sub-fund and the Stock Lending Agent, The Bank of New York Mellon (London Branch), and separately between the Stock Lending Agent and the approved borrowing counterparty. Collateral received in exchange for securities lent is transferred under a title transfer arrangement and is delivered to and held in an account with a tri-party collateral manager in the name of the Depositary on behalf of the Sub-fund. Collateral received is segregated from the assets belonging to the Sub-fund's Depositary or the Stock Lending Agent. All operational costs are borne out of the Stock Lending Agent's share of income earned.

The total income earned from securities lending transactions is split between the relevant Sub-fund and the Stock Lending Agent. The Sub-fund receives 70% while the Stock Lending Agent receives 30% of such income, with all operational costs borne out of the Stock Lending Agent's share.

Return and cost

The table below shows the net income earned by the Sub-fund from securities lending activity during the year to 31 December 2022.

	Collective Investment Undertaking (£'000)	ACD of Collective Investment Undertaking (£'000)	Third Parties (e.g. lending agent) (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Liontrust US Opportunities Fund Securities lending				
Gross return	5	–	2	7
% of total	70%	0%	30%	100%
Cost	–	–	–	–

The table below shows the net income earned by the Sub-fund from securities lending activity during the year to 31 December 2021.

	Collective Investment Undertaking (£'000)	ACD of Collective Investment Undertaking (£'000)	Third Parties (e.g. lending agent) (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Securities lending				
Gross return	8	–	3	11
% of total	70%	0%	30%	100%
Cost	–	–	–	–

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Securities lending (continued)

Securities on loan and collateral received

The following table details the value of securities on loan and associated collateral received, analysed by borrowing counterparty as at the Balance Sheet date.

		31 December 2022		31 December 2021	
Counterparty	Counterparty's country of establishment	Securities on loan (£'000)	Collateral received (£'000)	Securities on loan (£'000)	Collateral received (£'000)
Jeffries LLC	USA	—	—	265	271
Merrill Lynch International	UK	358	386	—	—
UBS AG	Switzerland	4,079	4,538	9,803	11,025
Total		**4,437**	**4,924**	**10,068**	**11,296**

Collateral accepted is non-cash in the form of sovereign debt rated AA or better from approved governments only, supranational debt obligations rated AAA or better listed on a recognised exchange.

Management of counterparty credit risk related to securities lending

To mitigate this risk, the Sub-fund receives either cash or securities as collateral equal to a certain percentage in excess of the fair value of the securities loaned. The Investment Manager monitors the fair value of the securities loaned and additional collateral is obtained, if necessary. At the year end all non-cash collateral received consists of securities admitted to or dealt on a recognised exchange.

The Sub-fund also benefits from a borrower default indemnity provided by The Bank of New York Mellon (London Branch). The indemnity allows for full replacement of securities lent. The Bank of New York Mellon (London Branch) bears the cost of indemnification against borrower default.

14 Risk management policies

In accordance with the investment objectives and policies the Sub-fund can hold certain financial instruments as detailed in the Sub-fund's prospectus. These can comprise of:

- equity, equity related and non-equity shares;
- cash, liquid resources and short-term debtors and creditors that arise directly from its operations;
- short-term borrowings used to finance operational cash flows;
- units and shares in collective investment schemes;
- shareholders' funds, which represent investors' monies which are invested on their behalf from overseas investments held;
- derivative transactions for efficient portfolio management in accordance with the Sub-fund's investment policies.

In accordance with the requirements of the rules in the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook, the Sub-fund is not permitted to trade in other financial instruments. The Sub-fund's use of financial instruments during the year satisfies these regulatory requirements.

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Risk management policies (continued)

The main risks arising from the Sub-fund's financial instruments are market price (including "emerging markets price risk"), currency, interest rate, liquidity and counterparty credit risk. The ACD's policies for managing these risks are summarised below. The Sub-fund, alongside an independent risk function, has used a combination of risk measurements and limits to measure and monitor portfolio risk. This is in line with the Liontrust Group's Risk Management Process.

These policies have remained unchanged since the beginning of the year to which these financial statements relate and during the prior year.

Market price risk

Market price risk is the risk that the Sub-fund might suffer potential loss through holding market positions in the face of price movements. It arises mainly due to uncertainty about future prices of financial instruments held. The ACD reviews the portfolio in order to consider the asset allocation implications and to minimise the risk associated with particular countries or industry sectors whilst continuing to follow the Sub-fund's investment objective. An individual Sub-fund ACD has responsibility for monitoring the existing portfolio, in accordance with the overall asset allocation parameters described above and seeks to ensure that individual stocks also meet an acceptable risk reward profile. Futures contracts may be used to hedge against market price risk where deemed appropriate for efficient portfolio management purposes.

The Sub-fund's investment portfolio is monitored by the ACD in pursuance of its investment objective and policy as set out in the prospectus.

As at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 the overall market exposure for the Sub-fund was as shown in the Portfolio Statement, other than for derivatives where the exposure could be greater. The Sub-fund is exposed to market price risk as the assets and liabilities of the Sub-fund are listed on stock exchanges and their prices are subject to movements both up and down that would result in an appreciation or depreciation in the fair value of that asset. The sensitivity of the Sub-fund to market price risk is estimated below which shows the expected change in the market value of the Sub-fund when a representative market index changes by 10%. These percentage movements are based on the ACD's estimate of reasonably possible market movements over the course of a year and uses an industry standard measure (Beta) to estimate the amount a Sub-fund has previously changed when that corresponding market index has moved taking into account the Sub-fund's historic correlation to the representative index's movements over the last three years using monthly returns. This analysis assumes that the historic relationships between the portfolio's holdings and the representative index are a valid approximation of their future relationship and that the characteristics of the portfolio and the market have been broadly unchanged over the three years.

As at 31 December 2022, had the representative market index increased/decreased by 10.0% the resulting change in the value of the Net Asset Value is expected to have been an increase/a decrease of 9.3%.

As at 31 December 2021, had the representative market index increased/decreased by 10.0% the resulting change in the value of the Net Asset Value is expected to have been an increase/a decrease of 10.1%.

Some limitations of sensitivity analysis are;

- markets and levels of market liquidity in conditions of market stress may bear no relation to historical patterns;
- the market price risk information is a relative estimate of risk rather than a precise and accurate number;
- the market price information represents a hypothetical outcome and is not intended to be predictive; and
- future market conditions could vary significantly from those experienced in the past.

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Market price risk (continued)

The Sub-fund is required to calculate its exposure to derivatives on a daily basis using one of two alternate methods, the Commitment Approach or Value at Risk (VaR).

The calculation of conversion methods for the commitment approach for standard derivatives is taken from the conversion methodologies listed in the ESMA Guidelines on calculation of Global Exposure and Counterparty Risk. The commitment conversion methodology for standard derivatives is either the notional value or the market value of the equivalent position in the underlying asset. Please refer to the portfolio statement for the notional values of any forwards and futures contracts.

VaR is a method of estimating potential loss due to market risk, rather than a statement of leverage, using a given confidence level, or probability, over a specific time period and assuming normal market conditions. VaR is calculated using a Historical Simulation model carried out in accordance with regulatory guidelines.

The Sub-fund uses a combination of other risk measurements and limits. This is in line with the Liontrust Group's Risk Management Process.

The Sub-fund did not materially use derivatives in the current or prior year and the level of leverage employed by the Sub-fund during the current or prior year is not considered to be significant.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the revenue and net asset value of the Sub-fund may be adversely affected by movements in foreign exchange rates. The revenue and capital value of the Sub-fund's investments may be significantly affected by currency risk movements as some of the assets and income are denominated in currencies other than Sterling, which is the Company's functional and reporting currency.

The ACD has identified three principal areas where foreign currency risk could impact the Sub-fund:

- Movements in exchange rates affecting the value of investments;
- Movements in exchange rates affecting short-term timing differences; and
- Movements in exchange rates affecting the income received.

Currency exposure is monitored closely and is considered to be part of the overall investment process. Currency hedges via forward exchange contracts will only be used in the event of a specific unwanted currency risk being identified.

The Sub-fund may be subject to short-term exposure to exchange rate movements, for instance, where there is a difference between the date an investment purchase or sale is entered into and the date when settlement of the proceeds occurs. The ACD believes that the impact of such movements is not significant enough to warrant the cost incurred of eliminating them via hedging.

The Sub-fund may receive income in currencies other than Sterling, and the Sterling values of this income can be affected by movements in exchange rates. The Sub-fund converts all receipts of income into Sterling on or near the date of receipt; it does not, however, hedge or otherwise seek to avoid exchange rate risk on income accrued but not received.

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Currency risk (continued)
At 31 December 2022 the Sub-fund's currency exposure was as shown in the table below:

Currency Profile	Net Foreign Currency Assets		
Currency	Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Non-Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Total (£'000)
United States Dollar	8,211	255,992	264,203
	8,211	**255,992**	**264,203**

At 31 December 2021 the Sub-fund's currency exposure was as shown in the table below:

Currency Profile	Net Foreign Currency Assets		
Currency	Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Non-Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Total (£'000)
United States Dollar	7,695	333,218	340,913
	7,695	**333,218**	**340,913**

If the exchange rate at 31 December 2022 between the functional currency and all other currencies had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets attributable to holders of shares of the Sub-fund by approximately 1.00%/(1.00)% respectively.

If the exchange rate at 31 December 2021 between the functional currency and all other currencies had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets attributable to holders of shares of the Sub-fund by approximately 1.00%/(1.00)% respectively.

Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the revenue cash flow or the fair value of investments may be adversely affected by movements in market interest rates.

The majority of the Sub-fund's financial assets are equity shares and other investments which neither pay interest nor have a maturity date. As a result, the Sub-fund is not subject to significant amounts of risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing level of market interest rates. Therefore, no interest rate sensitivity analysis has been prepared for these.

Interest receivable on bank deposits and short-term deposits or payable on bank overdraft positions will be affected by fluctuations in interest rates. The interest rates earned on sterling deposits are earned at a rate in line with overnight bank rates.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Sub-fund will not be able to meet its obligations as they fall due. The Sub-fund's assets comprise mainly of readily realisable securities which can be sold to meet liquidity requirements.

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

If a Sub-fund is primarily exposed to smaller companies there may be liquidity constraints from time to time, i.e. in certain circumstances, the Sub-fund may not be able to sell a position for full value or at all in the short-term. This may affect performance and could cause the Sub-fund to defer or suspend redemptions of its shares. In addition, the spread between the price you buy and sell units will reflect the less liquid nature of the underlying holdings. Any unquoted investments held by a Sub-fund are by their nature much less liquid than those listed on an exchange. A Sub-fund may not be able to sell a position for full value or at all in the short term.

The equity markets of emerging countries tend to be more volatile than the more developed markets of the world. Standards of disclosure and accounting regimes may not always fully comply with international criteria and can make it difficult to establish accurate estimates of fundamental value. The lack of accurate and meaningful information, and inefficiencies in its distribution, can leave emerging markets prone to sudden and unpredictable changes in sentiment. The resultant investment flows can trigger significant volatility in these relatively small and illiquid markets. At the same time, this lack of liquidity, together with low dealing volumes, can restrict the ACD's ability to execute substantial deals.

The main liquidity risk of the Sub-fund is the redemption of any shares that investors wish to sell, which are redeemable on demand under the Prospectus. Where investments cannot be realised in time to meet any potential liability, the Sub-fund may borrow up to 10% of its value to ensure settlement.

In accordance with the ACD's policy, the ACD monitors the Sub-fund's liquidity on a daily basis.

Counterparty credit risk

Counterparty credit risk is the risk of suffering loss due to another party not meeting its financial obligation. Investments may be adversely affected if any of the institutions with which money is deposited or invested suffers insolvency or other financial difficulties or the credit rating of the bearers of the bonds held by the Sub-fund are downgraded.

The Sub-fund may enter into transactions in financial instruments (including derivatives) which exposes it to the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

The Sub-fund only buys and sells investments through brokers which have been approved by the ACD as an acceptable counterparty. This list is reviewed at least annually.

The Sub-fund may enter into stock lending activities which exposes it to the risk that the counterparty will not deliver the stock or cash after the Sub-fund has fulfilled its obligations. The Sub-fund will only enter into stock lending activities with parties that have been approved as acceptable by the ACD and obtaining collateral from counterparties which has a fair value in excess of the related stock on loan.

At the balance sheet date, there were no counterparties to open derivative contracts. At the year-end collateral of £Nil (prior year: £Nil) was received; collateral pledged was £Nil (prior year: £Nil) and none (prior year: none) of the Sub-fund's financial assets were past due or impaired.

The Depositary is responsible for the safe-keeping of assets and has appointed the Bank of New York Mellon, S.A./N.V., London Branch ("BNYMSA") as its global custodian. The long term credit rating of the parent company of the Depositary and Custodian, The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation, as at 31 December 2022 was A (Standard & Poor's rating).

BNYMSA, in the discharge of its delegated Depositary duties, holds in custody (i) all financial instruments that may be registered in a financial instruments account opened on the books of BNYMSA and (ii) all financial instruments that can be

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Counterparty credit risk (continued)
physically delivered to BNYMSA. BNYMSA ensures all financial instruments (held in a financial instruments account on the books of BNYMSA) are held in segregated accounts in the name of the Sub-fund, clearly identifiable as belonging to the Sub-fund, and distinct and separately from the proprietary assets of BNYMSA and BNYM.

In addition BNYMSA, as banker, holds cash of the Sub-fund on deposit. Such cash is held on the balance sheet of BNYMSA. In the event of insolvency of BNYMSA, in accordance with standard banking practice, the Sub-fund will rank as an unsecured creditor of BNYMSA in respect of any cash deposits.

Insolvency of BNYM and or one of its agents or affiliates may cause the Sub-fund's rights with respect to its assets to be delayed or may result in the Sub-fund not receiving the full value of its assets.

Maturity profile of financial liabilities
All financial liabilities of the Sub-fund at the current and prior year-end are due to settle in one year or less, or on demand.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities
There is no material difference between the value of the financial assets and liabilities, as shown in the balance sheet, and their fair value.

Valuation of financial investments

31.12.2022	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
Level 1: Quoted prices	255,992	—
	255,992	**—**

31.12.2021	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
Level 1: Quoted prices	333,290	—
	333,290	**—**

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted price in an active market for an identical instrument;
Level 2: Valuation techniques using observable inputs other than quoted prices within level 1;
Level 3: Valuation techniques using unobservable inputs.

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

15 Share movement

For the year ending 31 December 2022

	Opening shares	Shares issued	Shares redeemed	Shares converted	Closing shares
A Accumulation	7,298,435	6,232,095	(6,226,774)	(2,649,847)	4,653,909
B Accumulation	837,607	1,281,008	(1,384,883)	(24,699)	709,033
C Accumulation	48,836,689	11,903,340	(16,230,532)	5,496,827	50,006,324
D Accumulation	17,618,784	855,241	(2,288,230)	3,486	16,189,281

16 Portfolio transaction costs

for the year ending 31 December 2022

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	371	–	–	–	–
Total purchases	**371**	**–**		**–**	
Total purchases including transaction costs	**371**				

Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	25,179	10	0.04	–	–
Total sales	**25,179**	**10**		**–**	
Total sales net of transaction costs	**25,169**				
Total transaction costs		**10**		**–**	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		**-**		**–**	

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

16 Portfolio transaction costs (continued)
for the year ending 31 December 2021

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	24,624	10	0.04	–	–
Total purchases	**24,624**	**10**		**–**	
Total purchases including transaction costs	**24,634**				

Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	18,350	7	0.04	–	–
Total sales	**18,350**	**7**		**–**	
Total sales net of transaction costs	**18,343**				
Total transaction costs		**17**		**–**	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		**0.01%**		**–**	

The above analysis covers any direct transaction costs suffered by the Sub-fund during the year. However it is important to understand the nature of other transaction costs associated with different investment asset classes and instruments types.

Separately identifiable direct transaction costs (commissions & taxes etc.) are attributable to the Sub-fund's purchase and sale of equity shares. Additionally, for equity shares there is a dealing spread cost (the difference between the buying and selling prices) which will be suffered on purchase and sale transactions.

Dealing spread costs suffered by the Sub-fund vary considerably for the different asset/instrument types depending on a number of factors including transaction value and market sentiment.

At the balance sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (difference between bid and offer prices of all investments expressed as a percentage of the offer price value) was 0.03% (2021: 0.05%).

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2022

17 Post balance sheet events

The Fund invests in a portfolio of assets, whose values have changed since the year-end, primarily due to market volatility. Since the year-end, the NAV per share of the C Accumulation share class has increased by 0.85% to 19 April 2023. The other share classes in the Sub-fund have moved by a similar magnitude.

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Distribution Table
for the year ended 31 December 2022

Final distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 January 2022

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 28.2.2023 Pence per share	Distribution paid 28.2.2022 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	—	—	—	—
A Accumulation - Group 2	—	—	—	—
B Accumulation - Group 1	—	—	—	—
B Accumulation - Group 2	—	—	—	—
C Accumulation - Group 1	—	—	—	—
C Accumulation - Group 2	—	—	—	—
D Accumulation - Group 1	—	—	—	—
D Accumulation - Group 2	—	—	—	—

* Equalisation only applies to shares purchased during the distribution period (Group 2 shares). It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of all Group 2 shares and is refunded to holders of these shares as a return of capital. Being capital, it is not liable to income tax but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.

Securities Financing Transactions (unaudited)

as at 31 December 2022

Securities Lending

Securities lending transactions entered into by the Sub-funds are subject to a written legal agreement between the Sub-funds and the Stock Lending Agent, The Bank of New York Mellon (London Branch), a related party to the Sub-funds, and separately between the Stock Lending Agent and the approved borrowing counterparty. Collateral received in exchange for securities lent is transferred under a title transfer arrangement and is delivered to and held in an account with a tri-party collateral manager in the name of The Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited ("the Depositary") on behalf of the Sub-funds. Collateral received is segregated from the assets belonging to the Sub-funds' Depositary or the Stock Lending Agent.

The total income earned from securities lending transactions is split between the relevant Sub-fund and the Stock Lending Agent. The Sub-fund receives 70% while the Stock Lending Agent receives 30% of such income, with all operational costs borne out of the Stock Lending Agent's share.

The following table details the value of securities on loan as a proportion of the Sub-funds' total lendable assets and Net Asset Value (NAV) as at 31 December 2022. The income earned from securities lending are also shown for the period ended 31 December 2022. Total lendable assets represents the aggregate value of assets forming part of the Sub-funds' securities lending programme. This excludes any assets held by the Sub-funds that are not considered lendable due to any market, regulatory, investment or other restriction.

Securities on loan

Fund	% of lendable assets	% of NAV	Income earned (£'000)
Liontrust China Fund	1.14	1.00	-
Liontrust Global Alpha Fund	1.13	0.94	6
Liontrust Global Dividend Fund	3.55	3.11	11
Liontrust Global Innovation Fund	4.23	4.06	93
Liontrust Income Fund	1.20	1.09	11
Liontrust Latin America Fund	0.93	0.48	-
Liontrust US Opportunities Fund	1.75	1.68	5

The following table details the value of securities on loan and associated collateral received, analysed by counterparty as at 31 December 2022.

Counterparty	Counterparty's country of establishment	Securities Lending Amount on loan (£'000)	Collateral received (£'000)
Liontrust China Fund			
Citigroup Global Markets Limited	UK	77	86
UBS	Switzerland	75	84
Total		**152**	**170**

Securities Financing Transactions (unaudited)(continued)

as at 31 December 2022

Securities Lending (continued)

Counterparty	Counterparty's country of establishment	Securities Lending Amount on loan (£'000)	Collateral received (£'000)
Liontrust Global Alpha Fund			
BNP Paribas	France	1,261	1,433
Citigroup Global Markets Limited	UK	47	48
Total		**1,308**	**1,481**

Counterparty	Counterparty's country of establishment	Securities Lending Amount on loan (£'000)	Collateral received (£'000)
Liontrust Global Dividend Fund			
BNP Paribas	France	1,662	1,888
Citigroup Global Markets Limited	UK	3,277	3,537
Merrill Lynch International	UK	3,819	4,115
The Bank of Nova Scotia	Canada	1,638	1,803
Total		**10,396**	**11,343**

Counterparty	Counterparty's country of establishment	Securities Lending Amount on loan (£'000)	Collateral received (£'000)
Liontrust Global Innovation Fund			
BNP Paribas	France	2,941	3,329
Citigroup Global Markets Limited	UK	968	997
Merrill Lynch International	UK	3,391	3,654
UBS	Switzerland	286	303
Total		**7,586**	**8,283**

Counterparty	Counterparty's country of establishment	Securities Lending Amount on loan (£'000)	Collateral received (£'000)
Liontrust Income Fund			
Citigroup Global Markets Limited	UK	692	773
ING Bank	Netherlands	86	95
J.P. Morgan Securities Plc	UK	2,669	2,938
Merrill Lynch International	UK	430	463
Total		**3,877**	**4,269**

Securities Financing Transactions (unaudited)(continued)

as at 31 December 2022

Securities Lending (continued)

Counterparty	Counterparty's country of establishment	Securities Lending Amount on loan (£'000)	Collateral received (£'000)
Liontrust Latin America Fund			
UBS	Switzerland	179	199
Total		**179**	**199**

Counterparty	Counterparty's country of establishment	Securities Lending Amount on loan (£'000)	Collateral received (£'000)
Liontrust US Opportunities Fund			
Merrill Lynch International	UK	358	386
UBS	Switzerland	4,079	4,538
Total		**4,437**	**4,924**

All securities on loan have an open maturity tenor as they are recallable or terminable on a daily basis.

Collateral

The Sub-funds engage in activities which may require collateral to be provided to a counterparty ("collateral posted") or may hold collateral received ("collateral received") from a counterparty.

The following table provides an analysis by currency of the underlying cash and non-cash collateral received / posted by way of title transfer collateral arrangement by the Sub-funds, in respect of securities lending transactions, as at 31 December 2022.

Currency	Cash collateral received (£'000)	Cash collateral posted (£'000)	Non-cash collateral received (£'000)	Non-cash collateral posted (£'000)
Liontrust China Fund				
Securities lending transactions				
EUR	-	-	68	-
GBP	-	-	8	-
JPY	-	-	4	-
USD	-	-	90	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**170**	**-**

Securities Financing Transactions (unaudited)(continued)

as at 31 December 2022

Collateral (continued)

Currency	Cash collateral received (£'000)	Cash collateral posted (£'000)	Non-cash collateral received (£'000)	Non-cash collateral posted (£'000)
Liontrust Global Alpha Fund				
Securities lending transactions				
CHF	-	-	100	-
EUR	-	-	128	-
GBP	-	-	28	-
JPY	-	-	478	-
USD	-	-	747	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**1,481**	**-**

Currency	Cash collateral received (£'000)	Cash collateral posted (£'000)	Non-cash collateral received (£'000)	Non-cash collateral posted (£'000)
Liontrust Global Dividend Fund				
Securities lending transactions				
AUD	-	-	1,061	-
CHF	-	-	226	-
EUR	-	-	711	-
GBP	-	-	1,149	-
HKD	-	-	2,559	-
JPY	-	-	631	-
NOK	-	-	54	-
NZD	-	-	4	-
SEK	-	-	12	-
USD	-	-	4,936	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**11,343**	**-**

Securities Financing Transactions (unaudited)(continued)

as at 31 December 2022

Collateral (continued)

Currency	Cash collateral received (£'000)	Cash collateral posted (£'000)	Non-cash collateral received (£'000)	Non-cash collateral posted (£'000)
Liontrust Global Innovation Fund				
Securities lending transactions				
AUD	-	-	942	-
CAD	-	-	9	-
CHF	-	-	305	-
EUR	-	-	744	-
GBP	-	-	190	-
HKD	-	-	2,272	-
JPY	-	-	1,057	-
NOK	-	-	48	-
NZD	-	-	3	-
SEK	-	-	11	-
USD	-	-	2,702	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**8,283**	**-**

Currency	Cash collateral received (£'000)	Cash collateral posted (£'000)	Non-cash collateral received (£'000)	Non-cash collateral posted (£'000)
Liontrust Income Fund				
Securities lending transactions				
AUD	-	-	120	-
CHF	-	-	110	-
EUR	-	-	1,086	-
GBP	-	-	72	-
HKD	-	-	288	-
JPY	-	-	1,873	-
NOK	-	-	6	-
NZD	-	-	1	-
SEK	-	-	1	-
USD	-	-	712	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**4,269**	**-**

Securities Financing Transactions (unaudited)(continued)

as at 31 December 2022

Collateral (continued)

Currency	Cash collateral received (£'000)	Cash collateral posted (£'000)	Non-cash collateral received (£'000)	Non-cash collateral posted (£'000)
Liontrust Latin America Fund				
Securities lending transactions				
EUR	-	-	8	-
GBP	-	-	5	-
JPY	-	-	9	-
USD	-	-	177	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**199**	**-**

Currency	Cash collateral received (£'000)	Cash collateral posted (£'000)	Non-cash collateral received (£'000)	Non-cash collateral posted (£'000)
Liontrust US Opportunities Fund				
Securities lending transactions				
AUD	-	-	100	-
CHF	-	-	9	-
EUR	-	-	225	-
GBP	-	-	139	-
HKD	-	-	240	-
JPY	-	-	196	-
NOK	-	-	5	-
SEK	-	-	1	-
USD	-	-	4,009	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**4,924**	**-**

Non-cash collateral received by way of title transfer collateral arrangement in relation to securities lending transactions cannot be sold, re-invested or pledged.

Securities Financing Transactions (unaudited)(continued)

as at 31 December 2022

Collateral (continued)

The following table provides an analysis of the type, quality and maturity tenor of non-cash collateral received / posted by the Sub-funds by way of title transfer collateral arrangement in respect of securities lending transactions, as at 31 December 2022.

	Maturity Tenor						
Collateral type and quality	1 - 7 days (£'000)	8 - 30 days (£'000)	31 - 90 days (£'000)	91 - 365 days (£'000)	More than 365 days (£'000)	Open transactions (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Liontrust China Fund Collateral received - securities lending							
Fixed income							
Investment grade	–	–	–	6	51	–	**57**
Equities							
Recognised equity index	–	–	–	–	–	113	**113**
Total	**–**	**–**	**–**	**6**	**51**	**113**	**170**

	Maturity Tenor						
Collateral type and quality	1 - 7 days (£'000)	8 - 30 days (£'000)	31 - 90 days (£'000)	91 - 365 days (£'000)	More than 365 days (£'000)	Open transactions (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Liontrust Global Alpha Fund Collateral received - securities lending							
Fixed income							
Investment grade	–	–	2	3	43	–	**48**
Equities							
Recognised equity index	–	–	–	–	–	1,433	**1,433**
Total	**–**	**–**	**2**	**3**	**43**	**1,433**	**1,481**

	Maturity Tenor						
Collateral type and quality	1 - 7 days (£'000)	8 - 30 days (£'000)	31 - 90 days (£'000)	91 - 365 days (£'000)	More than 365 days (£'000)	Open transactions (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Liontrust Global Dividend Fund Collateral received - securities lending							
Fixed income							
Investment grade	–	–	–	314	3,184	–	**3,498**
Equities							
Recognised equity index	–	–	–	–	–	7,845	**7,845**
Total	**–**	**–**	**–**	**314**	**3,184**	**7,845**	**11,343**

Securities Financing Transactions (unaudited)(continued)

as at 31 December 2022

Collateral (continued)

Collateral type and quality	Maturity Tenor 1 - 7 days (£'000)	8 - 30 days (£'000)	31 - 90 days (£'000)	91 - 365 days (£'000)	More than 365 days (£'000)	Open transactions (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Liontrust Global Innovation Fund Collateral received - securities lending							
Fixed income							
Investment grade	–	–	22	71	1,314	–	**1,407**
Equities							
Recognised equity index	–	–	–	–	–	6,876	**6,876**
Total	**–**	**–**	**22**	**71**	**1,314**	**6,876**	**8,283**

Collateral type and quality	Maturity Tenor 1 - 7 days (£'000)	8 - 30 days (£'000)	31 - 90 days (£'000)	91 - 365 days (£'000)	More than 365 days (£'000)	Open transactions (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Liontrust Income Fund Collateral received - securities lending							
Fixed income							
Investment grade	–	–	–	53	564	–	**617**
Equities							
Recognised equity index	–	–	–	–	–	3,652	**3,652**
Total	**–**	**–**	**–**	**53**	**564**	**3,652**	**4,269**

Collateral type and quality	Maturity Tenor 1 - 7 days (£'000)	8 - 30 days (£'000)	31 - 90 days (£'000)	91 - 365 days (£'000)	More than 365 days (£'000)	Open transactions (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Liontrust Latin America Fund Collateral received - securities lending							
Equities							
Recognised equity index	–	–	–	–	–	199	**199**
Total	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**199**	**199**

Securities Financing Transactions (unaudited)(continued)

as at 31 December 2022

Collateral (continued)

Collateral type and quality	Maturity Tenor 1 - 7 days (£'000)	8 - 30 days (£'000)	31 - 90 days (£'000)	91 - 365 days (£'000)	More than 365 days (£'000)	Open transactions (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Liontrust US Opportunities Fund Collateral received - securities lending							
Fixed income							
Investment grade	10	4	9	–	79	–	**102**
Equities							
Recognised equity index	–	–	–	–	–	4,822	**4,822**
Total	**10**	**4**	**9**	**–**	**79**	**4,822**	**4,924**

Investment grade securities are those issued by an entity with a minimum investment grade credit rating from at least one globally recognised credit rating agency; Standard & Poor's, Moody's or Fitch.

A recognised equity index contains at least 20 equities where no single equity represents more than 20% of the total index and no five equities combined represent more than 60% of the total index.

The maturity tenor analysis for fixed income securities received as collateral is based on the respective contractual maturity date, while for equity securities and exchange traded funds (ETFs) received as collateral are presented as open transactions as they are not subject to a contractual maturity date.

As at 31 December 2022, all non-cash collateral received by the Sub-funds in respect of securities lending transactions is held by the Sub-funds' Depositary (or through its delegates).

The following table lists the top ten issuers (or all the issuers if less than ten) by value of non-cash collateral received by the Sub-fund by way of the title transfer collateral arrangement across securities lending transactions as at 31 December 2022.

Issuer	Value (£'000)	% of the Sub-fund's NAV
Liontrust China Fund		
Citigroup Global Markets Limited	86	0.57
UBS AG	84	0.55
Total	**170**	**1.12**

Issuer	Value (£'000)	% of the Sub-fund's NAV
Liontrust Global Alpha Fund		
BNP Paribas Arbitrage	1,433	1.03
Citigroup Global Markets Limited	48	0.03
Total	**1,481**	**1.06**

Securities Financing Transactions (unaudited)(continued)

as at 31 December 2022

Collateral (continued)

Issuer	Value (£'000)	% of the Sub-fund's NAV
Liontrust Global Dividend Fund		
Merrill Lynch International	4,115	1.23
Citigroup Global Markets Limited	3,537	1.06
BNP Paribas Arbitrage	1,888	0.56
The Bank of Nova Scotia	1,803	0.54
Total	**11,343**	**3.39**

Issuer	Value (£'000)	% of the Sub-fund's NAV
Liontrust Global Innovation Fund		
Merrill Lynch International	3,654	1.95
BNP Paribas Arbitrage	3,329	1.78
Citigroup Global Markets Limited	997	0.54
UBS AG	303	0.16
Total	**8,283**	**4.43**

Issuer	Value (£'000)	% of the Sub-fund's NAV
Liontrust Income Fund		
JP Morgan Securities Plc.	2,938	0.83
Citigroup Global Markets Limited	773	0.22
Merrill Lynch International	463	0.13
ING Bank NV	95	0.02
Total	**4,269**	**1.20**

Issuer	Value (£'000)	% of the Sub-fund's NAV
Liontrust Latin America Fund		
UBS AG	199	0.54
Total	**199**	**0.54**

Issuer	Value (£'000)	% of the Sub-fund's NAV
Liontrust US Opportunities Fund		
UBS AG	4,538	1.72
Merrill Lynch International	386	0.15
Total	**4,924**	**1.87**

Additional Information (unaudited)

Important information

Past performance is not a guide to future performance. The value of an investment and the income generated from it can fall as well as rise and is not guaranteed. You may get back less than you originally invested. The issue of shares may be subject to an initial charge and this is likely to have an impact on the realisable value of your investment, particularly in the short term. The annual management fee of the Liontrust Income Fund and Liontrust Global Dividend Fund is deducted from capital. Whilst this results in the dividend paid to investors being higher than would be the case were the annual management fee charged to income, the potential for capital growth may be reduced.

Liontrust Customer Services Team

PO Box 373, Darlington, DL1 9RQ

0344 892 0349

Facsimile 0207 964 2562

Liontrustadmin@bnymellon.com

LIONTRUST

Liontrust Fund Partners LLP is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.