LIONTRUST INVESTMENT FUNDS II

Annual Report & Financial Statements

For the period:
1 January 2023
to
31 December 2023

LIONTRUST FUND PARTNERS LLP

LIONTRUST

LIONTRUST INVESTMENT FUNDS II

Contents

* 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 II (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
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 000591 and authorised by the Financial Conduct Authority on 24 December 2007. At the year end the Company offered two Sub-funds, the Liontrust Emerging Markets Fund and the Liontrust Global Smaller Companies Fund (the "Sub-funds").

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 2023:

- 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]	102	15,629
of which		
Fixed remuneration	102	9,728
Variable remuneration	102	5,901
UCITS Remuneration Code Staff[1, 2]	10	77
of which		
Senior Management	2	2
Other control functions:		
Other code staff/risk takers	8	75

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 68 - 70 for disclosures at 31 December 2023.

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. Please note we have changed the reference and publication date of our annual Assessment of Value. Previously, the reference date was the end of August, with a publication date of December. Going forward, from 30 June 2023, the reference date will be 30 June, with a publication deadline of end of October. 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 Liontrust Global Equity team became part of the Liontrust Global Fundamental team on 8 February 2023. All Funds that followed the Global Equity process moved to the Global Fundamental Process at this time. The Management of the Liontrust Global Smaller Companies Fund has passed to Tom Hosking and Hong Yi Chen.

Holdings in Other Funds of the Company

As at 31 December 2023, there were no shares in any Sub-fund held by other Sub-funds of the Company.

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;

Management and Administration (continued)

Statement of the Authorised Corporate Director's Responsibilities (continued)

- 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 2023 to 31 December 2023.

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.

Liontrust Asset Management PLC

Liontrust Asset Management PLC (Company) is a specialist fund management company with £27.8 billion in assets under management as at 31 December 2023 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. 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.

Management and Administration (continued)

Liontrust Asset Management PLC (continued)

- 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.

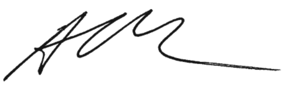
Liontrust Asset Management PLC is the parent company of Liontrust Investment Partners LLP, Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and Liontrust Portfolio Management Limited which are authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority. Liontrust Asset Management PLC is also the parent company of Liontrust 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.

The ongoing war in Ukraine and the resultant geopolitical tensions including sanctions imposed on Russia and retaliatory action taken by Russia against foreign investors, continue to impact global financial markets (including stock, currency and commodities markets). Economic sanctions and the fallout from the conflict are affecting companies operating in a wide variety of sectors worldwide, including energy, financial services and defence, amongst others. As a result, the performance of the Sub-funds may be negatively impacted even if they have no direct exposure to the regions involved in the conflict.

The Liontrust Emerging Markets Fund has a small exposure to Russia within its portfolio and these holdings are currently under restrictions due to the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

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 25 April 2024.



Antony Morrison

Member

25 April 2024

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

To the Shareholders of Liontrust Investment Funds II ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2023.

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

25 April 2024

Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of Liontrust Investment Funds II (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 2023 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 12 to 13.

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 2023 and of the net revenue and the net capital gains 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.

Going Concern

The ACD has prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the Company or its Sub-funds or to cease their operations, and as they have concluded that the Company and its Sub-funds' financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over their 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").

In our evaluation of the ACD's conclusions, we considered the inherent risks to the Company's and its Sub-funds' business model and analysed how those risks might affect the Company's and its Sub-funds' 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; and
- we have not identified, and concur with the 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's and its 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 or its Sub-funds will continue in operation.

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

Report on the audit of the financial statements (continued)

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 evaluated the design and implementation of the controls over journal entries and other adjustments and made inquiries of the Administrator about inappropriate or unusual activity relating to the processing of journal entries and other adjustments. 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

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.

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

Report on the audit of the financial statements (continued)

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

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 II (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.

Frances Gaffney

Frances Gaffney

for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

KPMG LLP
15 Canada Square
Canary Wharf
London
E14 5GL

25 April 2024

Notes applicable to the financial statements of all Sub-funds

for the year ended 31 December 2023

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").

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, fluctuations in global capital markets, known redemption levels, expense projections and key service provider's operational resilience.

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.

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 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.

d) Expenses

All expenses are recognised on an accruals basis and are charged against revenue except for costs associated with the purchase and sale of investments.

e) 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.

f) 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.

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

for the year ended 31 December 2023

1 Accounting Policies (continued)

g) 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.

Distribution Policies

h) 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 charge and expenses are charged against revenue in respect of all the Sub-funds.

i) 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.

j) 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.

k) Functional currency

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

Liontrust Emerging Markets Fund

Report for the year from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023

Investment Objective

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

Investment Policy

The Sub-fund invests at least 80% in shares of emerging market companies. These are companies in countries which, at the time of purchase, appear anywhere in the MSCI Emerging Markets Index.

The Sub-fund may also invest up to 20% in other companies outside of emerging markets, as well as in other eligible asset classes.

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

Derivative instruments and forward transactions may be used 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 Emerging Markets Fund (continued)

Investment review

The Liontrust Emerging Markets Fund (C Accumulation) returned 2.9% in the 12 months to 31 December 2023, versus the 4.3% and 3.6% respective returns from the IA Global Emerging Markets sector average and MSCI Emerging Markets Index, both of which are comparator benchmarks*.

Emerging markets recorded solid returns for the year 2023, ending the period up 3.6%, although this did lag the wider MSCI All-Country Index (+15.3). That said, a considerable amount of the aggregate underperformance was driven by China, which fell 16.2%, while several other markets performed strongly and well in excess of global averages. Global equities in general extended the up-trend established in the final quarter of 2022. In the first half of the year, a continued fall in global energy prices eased inflationary pressures, leading to expectations of an easing in monetary policy by the US Federal Reserve in 2024. Markets rallied further on the expectations that any US recession would be milder than feared, or might be avoided altogether. Ongoing reassuring economic data regarding the health of the world's largest economy tied together with optimism over the positive earnings impact of the coming wave of AI-led innovation to push markets higher. Bond yields climbed rapidly throughout the year into the final quarter, where the US 10-year Treasury bond yield peaked at 5%, before falling sharply to close the year below 4% and only a fraction above where it had begun the year.

Within emerging markets the key issue was, once again, China, where the economy continued to rapidly open up following the abrupt relaxation of the zero-Covid policy that has so dramatically hampered its growth rate over the past two years. Having significantly underperformed emerging (and wider global) markets since late 2020, China enjoyed a significant rally from early November and this continued in the first weeks of the first quarter as investment flooded back into the country. Indeed, in first quarter of the year, the trend was very clearly in favour of North Asia, with Taiwan, South Korea and China among the best performing major markets as expectations of Asian growth picked up, supported by China's economic reacceleration. This shift in flows led to a natural rotation away from the previous year's more domestically driven winners such as India and Indonesia. However as we moved into the second quarter and beyond, familiar concerns regarding China returned, with bullish expectations of the extent of the recovery met with a somewhat anaemic consumer and ongoing concerns over the property sector – where prices continued to fall – resurfacing. This in turn has put pressure on local government finances, which traditionally have been bolstered by land sales, which are now increasingly difficult to do without cutting prices aggressively (and thereby affecting collateral values for the system). Having outperformed during the first quarter, China then significantly underperformed for the remainder of the year.

In contrast, India continued to prosper, notwithstanding a sharp correction in performance in January – a product of China's brief resurgence as well as the much publicised report from activist US research firm Hindenburg into the Adani empire. India has steadily continued its established trend of outperformance since February and this continued throughout the year. In contrast to the economic woes in China and concerns of slowdown and potential recession in developed markets, India's economy has gone from strength to strength, relatively insulated as it is from global trade and more dependent on domestic policy. Real economic growth is in excess of 6%, while inflation – which remained relatively grounded throughout the last two years, in contrast to much of the developed world – has steadily fallen back from near 8% to below 6%, within the central bank's target range. The domestic investment cycle continues to recover strongly, with private sector capital expenditure picking up to join already-strong public sector outlays. Moreover, the residential property market has moved from strength to strength, comfortably weathering a period of elevated interest rates, with inventories of available properties remaining at low levels and prices moving up sharply to incentivise new supply. The financial sector remains in excellent health, with system credit growth above 15%, supported by a well-capitalised banking sector willing and able to lend to support property purchases and corporate investment alike. Elsewhere Brazil was another key positive stand-out performer, recovering strongly through the year, having seen a sharp improvement in its inflationary dynamics, paving the way for interest rate cuts and in term a domestic economic recovery.

Despite a bout of volatility in the third quarter – due to higher bond yields and oil prices – the final quarter saw ongoing strength, led by markets such as Korea, Taiwan, India, Brazil and Mexico. As bond yields fell in the final month of the year, along with the US dollar, this offered considerable respite to the asset class as a whole. As the market has increasingly priced in a soft landing for the US economy, expectations for interest rate cuts were brought forward notably. Asian markets (outside of China) performed especially well due to their high weightings towards the technology sector, where continued enthusiasm for the AI thematic, expectations of firmer US demand and lower bond yields combined to support earnings expectations. Moreover, clear signs of improvement in the semi-conductor cycle saw key Korean players Samsung Electronics and Hynix stage a strong recovery. However, in China the news

Liontrust Emerging Markets Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

remained disappointing, with a combination of negative inflation data, ongoing concerns over property and local government financing vehicles continuing to weigh on the market. Although several government policy responses were enacted – for example a boost to the fiscal deficit and a 1 trillion renminbi special bond – the CEWC (Central Economic Work Conference) came and went without any major policy changes. In addition, company results and outlook statements continued to be disappointing, especially from the internet and consumer sectors. On a more positive note, India's strong bull market remained on track, supported by robust underlying economic growth, but with the added catalyst of an unexpectedly strong showing from the ruling BJP party in state elections in November. The BJP won three of the states in contention and gained significant vote share in Madhya Pradesh, setting the stage for a potential strong showing in the critical general election this spring – the BJP is looking for an historic third consecutive term, which would offer policy continuity and be welcomed by markets. In Latin America, markets responded the most emphatically to the pivot in macro backdrop with Brazil and Mexico among the best performing markets in the year. In Brazil, inflation continued to soften allowing a further cut in interest rates, supporting the domestic growth outlook.

The strongest areas for the Sub-fund came from South Korea, Indonesia, Latin America and India. In South Korea, automaker Kia enjoyed a strong year, especially in the final months and continued good sales numbers eased concerns about a demand downturn, while margins held at high levels. In the technology sector, Samsung Electronics and Hynix both rallied on sharply improved industry fundamentals in the semiconductor market, where inventories had reduced and pricing power returned. The shares have begun to recover strongly in anticipation of the next price cycle, as well as benefiting from expectations of higher future chip demand thanks to the nascent AI boom.

In Indonesia, robust economic growth alongside strong fundamentals for loan growth saw Banks Rakyat and Mandiri post excellent returns. In India, the Sub-fund's holdings in the healthcare sector did especially well, driven by JB Chemical & Pharma which has consistently delivered growth well in excess of the domestic pharmaceuticals industry thanks to its strong branding and focus on highly profitable therapies in the chronic illness segment. Positions in hospital operators KIMS and Max also prospered thanks to ongoing limited capacity in the private healthcare industry and high utilisation rates.

In the second quarter, the Sub-fund saw a further reduction in exposure to China following the sales of positions in the consumer discretionary sector, such as sportswear and lifestyle retailer Li Ning, as well as online retailer JD.com. End demand has remained muted given the concerns in the property market and competition in the e-commerce sector continues to grow, lowering our conviction in these companies. In the third quarter, portfolio changes centred around trimming existing positions in India that have performed extremely well, and adding a new position in Bharti Airtel, a telecoms operator enjoying an increasingly strong market position as the industry consolidated further around two key players, with number 3 player, Idea, suffering financial difficulties and unable to invest in new 5G networks.

In China, a position was added in Lenovo – the world's largest PC brand, where a bottoming out in the hitherto troubled PC market is in evidence. Lenovo has been expanding its footprint in the enterprise server and cloud spaces as well as continuously taking market share from major competitors such as HP and Acer. In Brazil, a position was added in Rumo, the largest independent logistics in Latin America, operating rail concessions in Brazil as well as terminal and port services for sugar and grain exporters. Grain production in Brazil is structurally increasing and freight and storage capacity have not kept pace with production, providing a compelling opportunity for Rumo, which is behind one of the few significant expansions in capacity, and is benefitting from higher freight prices due to the bottlenecks.

The position in Korea's Samsung SDI was sold in the third quarter due to ongoing weak EV demand for batteries. In the final quarter, the position in Indonesian auto manufacturer Astra was switched into Jasa Marga, a toll-road operator set to benefit from a faster-than-expected traffic recovery in Indonesia as well as beneficial tariff adjustments across its portfolio. In the Philippines, profits were taken in bank BDO and recycled into port operator ICT, which also stands to see tariff repricing at its Manila ports. ICT has beneficial exposure to both the global energy transition and also US-China decoupling thanks to assets in resource-rich Africa and a strong presence in Latin America.

We remain optimistic as to the prospects of a revival in the fortunes of emerging markets, especially outside of China. India continues to lead the way in terms of economic strength, but in general terms the weaker US dollar has provided a clear tailwind for the asset class, while emerging markets has tended to lead market recoveries following a US recession. Moreover, monetary policy in general

Liontrust Emerging Markets Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

has been managed in exemplary fashion over the current economic cycle in emerging markets, with early and prudent rate hikes in countries such as India and Brazil leaving policy makers ahead of the curve and now in a position to cut rates to stimulate domestic demand. Emerging markets enjoy superior earnings and economic growth outlooks; lead indicators are more robust in emerging markets than developed and of course valuations are extremely appealing. Indeed, the relative emerging market lead indicators are at their strongest for 14 years and earnings growth is superior by as much as 9 percentage points. Therefore we believe the cyclical outlook for emerging markets looks extremely attractive. Key news flow to be watched will be the results of numerous elections in 2024, namely Taiwan, Indonesia, India, Mexico and South Africa.

Source: Financial Express, as at 31.12.23, 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, Thomas Smith & Ruth Chambers

Fund Managers

January 2024

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
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing ADR	Itau Unibanco
Bharti Airtel	Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences
Trip.com ADR	Hon Hai Precision Industry
Banco do Brasil	Larsen & Toubro
Bank of China	Reliance Industries (Partially Restricted)
Rumo	Ping An Insurance of China 'H'
MediaTek	Godrej Consumer Products
ANTA Sports Products	Nedbank
Jasa Marga Persero	BDO Unibank
Lenovo	State Bank of India

Liontrust Emerging Markets 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

- The 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 Emerging Market 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 Sub-fund over the short term.
- 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 Emerging Markets 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 (at the address on page 1) or online at www.liontrust.co.uk.

Liontrust Emerging Markets Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables
for the year ended 31 December 2023

C Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2023 per share (p)	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	155.29	184.21	200.35
Return before operating charges	6.03	(27.46)	(14.60)
Operating charges	(1.38)	(1.46)	(1.54)
Return after operating charges	4.65	(28.92)	(16.14)
Distributions	(2.26)	(3.94)	(2.30)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	2.26	3.94	2.30
Closing net asset value per share	**159.94**	**155.29**	**184.21**
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.31)	(0.38)	(0.46)
Performance			
Return after charges	2.99%	(15.70%)	(8.06%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	8,631	12,127	17,239
Closing number of shares	5,396,300	7,808,949	9,358,564
Operating charges**	0.89%	0.90%	0.79%
Direct transaction costs*	0.20%	0.23%	0.24%
Prices			
Highest share price	166.36	185.63	217.85
Lowest share price	147.91	145.48	182.07

* 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 charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

Liontrust Emerging Markets Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement
as at 31 December 2023

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (99.66%)	**8,603**	**99.68**
	BRAZIL (9.76%)	**1,118**	**12.95**
40,375	Armac Locacao Logistica E Servicos	110	1.27
25,000	Banco do Brasil	223	2.58
7,562	Cia de Saneamento Basico do Estado de Sao Paulo	92	1.07
33,141	GPS Participacoes e Empreendimentos	101	1.17
36,179	Itau Unibanco ADR	197	2.28
12,108	Petro Rio	90	1.04
50,428	Rumo	187	2.17
9,479	Vale ADR	118	1.37
	CHINA (24.93%)	**1,523**	**17.65**
26,443	Alibaba ADR	201	2.33
19,000	ANTA Sports Products	145	1.68
650,000	Bank of China	194	2.25
225,393	Lenovo	247	2.86
1,700	NetEase ADR	124	1.44
2,000	New Oriental Education & Technology	115	1.33
10,735	Tencent	316	3.66
6,395	Trip.com ADR	181	2.10
	HONG KONG (3.73%)	**157**	**1.82**
191,214	Cathay Pacific Airways	157	1.82
	INDIA (23.96%)	**1,792**	**20.76**
20,884	Axis Bank	217	2.51
25,744	Bharti Airtel	250	2.90
21,446	DLF	146	1.69
3,474	Eicher Motors	135	1.56
107,123	Finolex Industries	212	2.46
11,352	ICICI Bank	212	2.46
16,653	JB Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals	253	2.93
30,000	Max Healthcare Institute	194	2.25
89,339	Oil & Natural Gas	173	2.00
	INDONESIA (7.08%)	**527**	**6.11**
564,582	Bank Mandiri Persero	173	2.00

Liontrust Emerging Markets Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)
as at 31 December 2023

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (continued)		
	INDONESIA (continued)		
600,186	Bank Rakyat Indonesia Persero	174	2.02
724,724	Jasa Marga Persero	180	2.09
	MEXICO (3.61%)	**506**	**5.86**
138,910	Gentera	152	1.76
47,484	Grupo Mexico	206	2.39
44,742	Wal-Mart de Mexico	148	1.71
	PHILIPPINES (1.86%)	**171**	**1.98**
50,000	International Container Terminal Services	171	1.98
	RUSSIA (0.01%)	**1**	**0.01**
1,697	Novatek GDR+	1	0.01
	SOUTH AFRICA (2.52%)	**0**	**0.00**
	SOUTH KOREA (10.86%)	**1,405**	**16.28**
1,366	Hyundai Mobis	197	2.28
4,133	Kia	251	2.91
12,251	Samsung Electronics	585	6.78
2,129	Samsung Electronics Preference Shares	81	0.94
3,379	SK Hynix	291	3.37
	TAIWAN (6.10%)	**1,177**	**13.64**
29,371	Hiwin Technologies	176	2.04
1,900	Largan Precision	139	1.61
8,000	MediaTek	206	2.39
8,044	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing ADR	656	7.60
	THAILAND (2.36%)	**0**	**0.00**

Liontrust Emerging Markets Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)
as at 31 December 2023

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (continued)		
	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (2.88%)	**226**	**2.62**
87,387	Samsonite International	226	2.62
	Portfolio of investments	**8,603**	**99.68**
	Net other assets	**28**	**0.32**
	Total net assets	**8,631**	**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 2022.

Stocks shown as ADRs represent American Depositary Receipts.

Stocks shown as GDRs represent Global Depositary Receipts.

\+ 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.

Liontrust Emerging Markets Fund (continued)

Statement of Total Return
for the year ended 31 December 2023

	Notes	(£'000)	1.1.2023 to 31.12.2023 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)
Income					
Net capital gains/(losses)	2		116		(2,957)
Revenue	3	274		525	
Expenses	4	(90)		(129)	
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(2)		–	
Net revenue before taxation		182		396	
Taxation	5	(40)		(52)	
Net revenue after taxation			142		344
Total return before distributions			**258**		**(2,613)**
Distributions	7		(142)		(344)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			**116**		**(2,957)**

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders
for the year ended 31 December 2023

	(£'000)	1.1.2023 to 31.12.2023 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		**12,127**		**17,239**
Amounts received on issue of shares	73		368	
Amounts paid on cancellation of shares	(3,807)		(2,831)	
		(3,734)		(2,463)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		116		(2,957)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		122		308
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		**8,631**		**12,127**

Liontrust Emerging Markets Fund (continued)

Balance Sheet
as at 31 December 2023

	Notes	31.12.2023 (£'000)	31.12.2022 (£'000)
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Investments		8,603	12,086
Current assets:			
Debtors	8	179	67
Cash and bank balances	9	27	66
Total assets		**8,809**	**12,219**
Liabilities			
Creditors:			
Other creditors	10	(178)	(92)
Total liabilities		**(178)**	**(92)**
Net assets attributable to shareholders		**8,631**	**12,127**

Liontrust Emerging Markets Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2023

1 Accounting policies
The accounting policies for the Sub-fund are set out on pages 12 to 13.

2 Net capital gains/(losses)

	1.1.2023 to 31.12.2023 (£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)
The net capital gains/(losses) comprise:		
Non-derivative securities	124	(3,016)
Foreign currency (losses)/gains	(8)	59
Net capital gains/(losses)	**116**	**(2,957)**

3 Revenue

	1.1.2023 to 31.12.2023 (£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)
Bank interest	1	2
Non-taxable overseas dividends	235	439
Stock Dividends	–	38
Taxable overseas dividends	38	23
UK dividends	–	23
Total revenue	**274**	**525**

4 Expenses

	1.1.2023 to 31.12.2023 (£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)
Payable to the ACD or associates of the ACD:		
ACD's charge	76	108
General administration charges*	14	21
Total expenses	**90**	**129**

* The audit fee for the year (borne out of the General administration charges), excluding VAT, was £9,200 (2022: £9,200). Where the fee exceeds the General administration charges, the shortfall will be met by the ACD.

Liontrust Emerging Markets Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2023

5 Taxation

	1.1.2023 to 31.12.2023 (£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)
a) Analysis of the tax charge for the year		
Overseas tax	40	52
Total tax charge [see note(b)]	**40**	**52**

b) Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The taxation assessed for the year is higher (2022: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an authorised investment company with variable capital. The differences are explained below:

	1.1.2023 to 31.12.2023 (£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)
Net revenue before taxation	182	396
Corporation tax at 20% (2022 - 20%)	36	79
Effects of:		
Movement in unrecognised tax losses	12	19
Overseas tax	40	52
Prior year adjustment to unrecognised tax losses	–	2
Relief on overseas tax expensed	(1)	–
Revenue not subject to tax	(47)	(100)
Total tax charge [see note(a)]	**40**	**52**

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 £573,000 (2022: £561,000) due to tax losses of £2,865,000 (2022: £2,807,000). 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

	1.1.2023 to 31.12.2023 (£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)
Overdraft interest	2	–
Total interest payable and similar charges	**2**	**–**

Liontrust Emerging Markets Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2023

7 Distributions

	1.1.2023 to 31.12.2023 (£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)
Final distribution	122	308
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	21	38
Amounts received on issue of shares	(1)	(2)
Distributions	**142**	**344**
The distributable amount has been calculated as follows:		
Net revenue after taxation	142	344
Distributions	**142**	**344**

The distribution per share is set out in the table on page 39.

8 Debtors

	31.12.2023 (£'000)	31.12.2022 (£'000)
Accrued revenue	12	27
Currency sales awaiting settlement	84	40
Overseas withholding tax	1	–
Sales awaiting settlement	82	–
Total debtors	**179**	**67**

9 Cash and bank balances

	31.12.2023 (£'000)	31.12.2022 (£'000)
Cash and bank balances	27	66
Total cash and bank balances	**27**	**66**

Liontrust Emerging Markets Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2023

10 Creditors

	31.12.2023 (£'000)	31.12.2022 (£'000)
Accrued expenses	7	8
Accrued ACD's charge	5	8
Amounts payable for cancellation of shares	82	36
Currency purchases awaiting settlement	84	40
Total other creditors	**178**	**92**

11 Contingent liabilities and outstanding commitments

There were no contingent liabilities or outstanding commitments at the balance sheet date (2022: £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 £6,000 (2022: £9,000).

The total expenses due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates for the year was £90,000 (2022: £129,000).

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.

Liontrust Emerging Markets Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2023

13 Risk management policies (continued)

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 2023 and 31 December 2022 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 2023, 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 7.7%.

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 9.7%.

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.

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).

Liontrust Emerging Markets Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2023

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Market price risk (continued)

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 Emerging Markets Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2023

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Currency risk (continued)
At 31 December 2023 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	1	803	804
Hong Kong Dollar	3	1,485	1,488
Indian Rupee	–	1,580	1,580
Indonesian Rupiah	–	527	527
Mexican Peso	33	506	539
Philippines Peso	–	171	171
South African Rand	1	–	1
South Korean Won	2	1,405	1,407
Taiwanese Dollar	–	522	522
United States Dollar	1	1,604	1,605
	41	**8,603**	**8,644**

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	1	483	484
Hong Kong Dollar	–	3,826	3,826
Indian Rupee	–	2,548	2,548
Indonesian Rupiah	–	859	859
Mexican Peso	–	439	439
Philippines Peso	–	225	225
South African Rand	–	305	305
South Korean Won	12	1,316	1,328
Taiwanese Dollar	–	330	330
Thailand Baht	–	286	286
United States Dollar	42	1,469	1,511
	55	**12,086**	**12,141**

If the exchange rate at 31 December 2023 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 Emerging Markets Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2023

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Currency risk (continued)
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.

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 Emerging Markets Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2023

13 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 (2022: none). At the year end collateral of £Nil (2022: £Nil) was received; collateral pledged was £Nil (2022: £Nil) and none (2022: 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 2023 and 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 Emerging Markets Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2023

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Valuation of financial investments

31.12.2023	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
Level 1: Quoted prices	8,602	–
Level 3: Unobservable data	1	–
	8,603	**–**

31.12.2022	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
Level 1: Quoted prices	12,086	–
	12,086	**–**

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.*

*The Sub-fund has applied an adjusted Finnerton Model to the security held by the Sub-fund that is included as a level 3 asset.

14 Share movement

For the year ending 31 December 2023

	Opening shares	Shares issued	Shares redeemed	Shares converted	Closing shares
C Accumulation	7,808,949	46,788	(2,459,437)	–	5,396,300

Liontrust Emerging Markets Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2023

15 Portfolio transaction costs
for the year ending 31 December 2023

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	4,390	3	0.07	2	0.05
Total purchases	**4,390**	**3**		**2**	
Total purchases including transaction costs	**4,395**				

Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	8,016	5	0.06	10	0.12
Total sales	**8,016**	**5**		**10**	
Total sales net of transaction costs	**8,001**				
Total transaction costs		**8**		**12**	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		**0.08%**		**0.12%**	

Liontrust Emerging Markets Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2023

15 Portfolio transaction costs (continued)
for the year ending 31 December 2022

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	7,626	5	0.07	7	0.09
Total purchases	**7,626**	**5**		**7**	
Total purchases including transaction costs	**7,638**				

Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	9,387	7	0.07	15	0.16
Total sales	**9,387**	**7**		**15**	
Total sales net of transaction costs	**9,365**				
Total transaction costs		**12**		**22**	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		**0.08%**		**0.15%**	

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 instrument 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% (2022: 0.18%).

Liontrust Emerging Markets Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2023

16 Post balance sheet events

The Sub-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 6.03% to 17 April 2024. The other share classes in the Sub-fund have moved by a similar magnitude.

Liontrust Emerging Markets Fund (continued)

Distribution Table
for the year ended 31 December 2023

Final distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 January 2023

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 29.2.2024 Pence per share	Distribution paid 28.2.2023 Pence per share
C Accumulation - Group 1	2.2648	–	2.2648	3.9421
C Accumulation - Group 2	1.4760	0.7888	2.2648	3.9421

* 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 Smaller Companies Fund

Report for the year from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023

Investment Objective

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

Investment Policy

The Sub-fund invests at least 80% in shares of small sized companies across the world. These are companies which, at the time of purchase, have a market capitalisation of under £10 billion.

The Sub-fund may also invest up to 20% in companies that are not small sized companies, 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 securities using a combination of economic, industry and stock specific analysis.

Liontrust Global Smaller Companies Fund (continued)

Investment review

Over the 12 months to end-December 2023, the Liontrust Global Smaller Companies Fund (C Accumulation) returned 20.8% versus 10.3% for the MSCI ACWI Small Cap Index ('C' accumulation class, in sterling, net of fees)*.

Global equities mostly rose in H1 2023, led by the US, despite the fallout from its regional banking crisis. The rally was dominated by the US' technology giants, thanks to sharply rising interest in the Artificial Intelligence (AI) theme. There were market jitters in May over the periodic political standoff regarding the US debt ceiling, but these subsided by the end of the month when the House of Representatives passed the required bill.

Global equities ended three successive quarters of gains in Q3, peaking in July before declining overall during the quarter. Investors were worried by central bank warnings that interest rates would have to stay 'higher for longer' to tackle stubborn inflation, which prompted investors to recalibrate their expectations for the trajectory of future interest rates. Global government bonds saw a sell off and turmoil in the bond market had a negative impact on equity markets. These concerns continued into early Q4, with the S&P 500 officially correcting in October and yields on US treasuries reaching a 16-year high. Conflict in the Middle East added to the uncertainty.

But by November, the overall picture had changed to one of ebbing inflation and the tone of markets switched to risk-on into the end of the year. Investors became more confident that leading central banks would cut interest rates significantly in 2024. US treasury yields fell and this drove inflows to equities, providing stronger support for rate-sensitive stocks such as consumer discretionary, small and mid-cap and higher beta stocks.

In Asia, there had been hopes earlier in 2023 that a resurgent China re-opening post-lockdown would stimulate the world economy. However, the recovery faltered, and concerns about the strength of China's post-Covid recovery weighed on markets in Asia. Concerns over the country's real estate sector, which accounts for 25% of its economy, were particularly acute. Our exposure to China is limited to the discretionary growth sector, which we believe will do well even if one half of the Chinese economy flags.

Japan's balancing act between continuing to lift its economy out of decades-long deflation with ultra-loose monetary policy while preventing rising inflation from becoming a major problem took a turn in Q4 when it ended its seven-year policy of capping long-term interest rates at 1%. Japanese equities rallied significantly in 2023, having benefited from relatively cheap valuations, a weakening currency, robust economic growth and loose monetary policy.

The Liontrust Global Equity team, which managed the Sub-fund at the beginning of 2023, became part of the Liontrust Global Fundamental team on 8 February 2023, when it was announced that Robin Geffen, Head of the Global Equity team, would be leaving Liontrust in due course. Tom Record replaced him as lead manager of the Sub-fund with Tom Morris and Hong Chen as co-managers. From 30 March 2023, the Sub-fund was managed using the team's 'Global Change' investment process. Tom Morris left Liontrust in July 2023 and was replaced on the Sub-fund by Tom Hosking. Tom Record stepped down on 31 October 2023 ahead of leaving Liontrust, he was succeeded as head of the team by Tom Hosking who now manages the Sub-fund with Hong Yi Chen.

Analysis of portfolio return

The Sub-fund's investment process was switched to 'Global Change' on 30 March 2023 after its management was taken over by the Liontrust Global Fundamental team. This will have impacted the attribution of returns.

However, in terms of performance drivers over the whole year, the Sub-fund's exposure to the industrials and energy sectors contributed the most to returns, while our holdings in health care and consumer staples detracted the most.

From a stock perspective, the Sub-fund's holdings in **Vertiv**, the provider of energy management systems for datacentres, and **Installed Building products** (IBP), the one of the two dominant suppliers and installers of insulation in the US, particularly in new build homes, contributed the most to returns. Vertiv is a beneficiary of the changes wrought by artificial intelligence (AI). After a tough year of post-Covid supply shortages, Vertiv is changing internally in enterprise resource planning and management, which is allowing it to benefit from the strong external changes to which it is exposed, as AI and datacentres grow.

Liontrust Global Smaller Companies Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

IBP is sensitive to expectations for mortgage rates, so it reacted positively to markets becoming increasingly confident about base rate cuts towards the end of the year. Moody's, the credit ratings agency, also upgraded its rating for IBP in December, adding that it expected the company to continue to perform well.

The holdings that detracted the most from returns included **Envista**, the US dental business, and **Box**, the cloud-based technology developer. Sentiment for dental companies soured in the summer following increasing concern around a weakening consumer. Companies like Envista began to report some weakness among higher end restorative procedures such as full-arch restorations and adult clear aligners. This led to it reducing full year guidance towards the end of the year. Long term, the company is exposed to attractive end markets of implants and orthodontics and has the potential opportunity to increase margins to competitor levels. Box is a company that was sold in full when the current investment process was implemented.

Transactions

When the Global Fundamental team took over the management of the Sub-fund, the investment process was moved to the Global Change philosophy which involves buying companies that are exploiting long term changes. The most significant purchases included Installed Building Products (IBP), the US suppliers and installers of home insulation, Ionis Pharmaceuticals, the biotechnology company focused on discovery and development of RNA-targeted therapeutics, and Performance Food Group, the US food distributor.

In terms of sales after the investment process was changed, the most significant was Credicorp, the Peruvian bank. We sold the position down by over a third in order to take some risk off the table in advance of the high likelihood of an El Nino weather event in Peru impacting economic growth.

Market outlook

We are cautious about the global economy. The US has held up well post Covid, helped by the unwinding of the excessive savings that were built up. The pent-up demand resulting from the pandemic supply chain problems has also been supportive, with companies such as aircraft and car manufacturers ramping up production to meet the backlog of demand. This has now been largely converted, so the positive impact is dissipating. We continue to monitor the macro indicators and if the balance tips in one direction or the other we could change the direction of our portfolio. The fact that the European and UK economies are materially weaker than that of the US adds to our caution.

Monetary policies remain a key focus for investors. We anticipate that inflation will continue falling provided the oil price does not spike up, giving leading central banks the scope to cut rates in 2024. The beneficiaries of this will be rate-sensitive stocks, including consumer discretionary and higher growth companies.

We are seeing opportunities in a broad range of stocks. We expect our idiosyncratic stock-specific opportunities (and risks) to be a bigger determinant of returns than any big positioning in the portfolio to growth or cyclicals, for example. We continue to move the portfolio away from late cyclicals and have been gently increasing our exposure to consumer and early cyclical stocks.

There are still uncertainties, but investors with a long-term view can capitalise on these, selecting those stocks for which the risk-rewards are favourable. We own companies that should provide scarce growth in an economic headwind, that will benefit from lower rates or that are exploiting changes untied to the economic cycle and therefore should be relatively agnostic regarding economic growth.

**Source: Financial Express, as at 31.12.23, 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.*

Tom Hosking & Hong Yi Chen

Fund Managers

January 2024

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 Global Smaller Companies Fund (continued)

Investment 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
Copa	Evoqua Water Technologies
Performance Food	Silicon Laboratories
Calix	SPS Commerce
Installed Building Products	Workiva
Molson Coors Beverage	Acadia Healthcare
Credicorp	New Relic
Ionis Pharmaceuticals	CyberArk Software
Oxford Nanopore Technologies (Private Equity)	Box
Envista	Power Integrations
Advanced Drainage Systems	Jafco

Liontrust Global Smaller Companies 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

- The 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 small cap 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/sector falls 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 Fund volatility in both up and down markets by hedging against the general market.
- As the 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.
- 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 Global Smaller Companies 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 (at the address on page 1) or online at www.liontrust.co.uk.

Liontrust Global Smaller Companies Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables
for the year ended 31 December 2023

C Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2023 per share (p)	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	205.94	280.18	261.17
Return before operating charges	43.89	(72.30)	21.46
Operating charges	(1.97)	(1.94)	(2.45)
Return after operating charges	41.92	(74.24)	19.01
Distributions	(0.10)	–	–
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	0.10	–	–
Closing net asset value per share	**247.86**	**205.94**	**280.18**
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.30)	(0.03)	(0.28)
Performance			
Return after charges	20.36%	(26.50%)	7.28%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	23,744	48,345	72,266
Closing number of shares	9,579,788	23,474,668	25,792,499
Operating charges**	0.87%	0.88%	0.90%
Direct transaction costs*	0.13%	0.01%	0.10%
Prices			
Highest share price	249.40	279.93	314.17
Lowest share price	205.32	189.87	224.67

* 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 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 Smaller Companies Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement
as at 31 December 2023

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (98.56%)	**23,319**	**98.21**
	CANADA (1.53%)	**0**	**0.00**
	DENMARK (0.00%)	**519**	**2.19**
42,477	Ambu	519	2.19
	HONG KONG (0.70%)	**0**	**0.00**
	INDIA (0.00%)	**485**	**2.04**
13,175	MakeMyTrip	485	2.04
	ISRAEL (3.79%)	**0**	**0.00**
	ITALY (0.00%)	**688**	**2.90**
53,161	Leonardo	688	2.90
	JAPAN (6.65%)	**2,017**	**8.50**
33,900	Amada	277	1.17
41,700	JTEKT	276	1.16
7,300	OKUMA	246	1.04
19,700	Subaru	282	1.19
21,200	SUMCO	249	1.05
11,400	TechnoPro	235	0.99
111,000	Toray Industries	452	1.90
	NETHERLANDS (2.16%)	**0**	**0.00**
	NORWAY (0.00%)	**435**	**1.83**
281,617	AutoStore	435	1.83
	PANAMA (0.00%)	**824**	**3.47**
9,878	Copa	824	3.47
	PERU (0.00%)	**527**	**2.22**
4,487	Credicorp	527	2.22
	SOUTH KOREA (0.00%)	**172**	**0.72**
12,154	Doosan Fuel Cell	172	0.72

Liontrust Global Smaller Companies Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)
as at 31 December 2023

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (continued)		
	SWITZERLAND (0.00%)	**431**	**1.82**
13,996	Dufry	431	1.82
	UNITED KINGDOM (5.77%)	**2,480**	**10.45**
5,142	4imprint	235	0.99
67,526	Clarivate	490	2.06
100,467	easyJet	512	2.16
40,028	Fevertree Drinks	419	1.77
7,556	LivaNova	307	1.29
248,183	Oxford Nanopore Technologies	517	2.18
	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (77.96%)	**14,741**	**62.07**
23,638	AdaptHealth	135	0.57
7,653	Advanced Drainage Systems	845	3.56
17,922	Aramark	395	1.66
6,878	Booz Allen Hamilton	690	2.91
8,331	Bright Horizons Family Solutions	616	2.59
9,688	Brink's	668	2.81
18,213	Calix	624	2.63
15,985	Envista	302	1.27
23,542	Frontdoor	650	2.74
3,003	Huntington Ingalls Industries	612	2.58
8,039	Installed Building Products	1,151	4.85
26,642	Ionis Pharmaceuticals	1,056	4.45
5,619	LGI Homes	587	2.47
22,863	Maravai LifeSciences	117	0.49
16,520	Molson Coors Beverage	793	3.34
15,985	Performance Food	867	3.65
78,959	Sabre	272	1.15
204,035	Samsonite International	528	2.22
6,781	Trex	440	1.85
10,075	Twilio 'A'	599	2.52
17,341	US Foods	618	2.60
37,396	Verra Mobility	676	2.85
22,766	Vertiv	858	3.61

Liontrust Global Smaller Companies Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)
as at 31 December 2023

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (continued)		
	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (continued)		
8,961	Vestis	148	0.62
14,144	WillScot Mobile Mini	494	2.08
	Portfolio of investments	**23,319**	**98.21**
	Net other assets	**425**	**1.79**
	Total net assets	**23,744**	**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 2022.

Liontrust Global Smaller Companies Fund (continued)

Statement of Total Return

for the year ended 31 December 2023

	Notes	(£'000)	1.1.2023 to 31.12.2023 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)
Income					
Net capital gains/(losses)	2		5,684		(18,603)
Revenue	3	283		208	
Expenses	4	(249)		(478)	
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(1)		–	
Net revenue/(expense) before taxation		33		(270)	
Taxation	5	(22)		(16)	
Net revenue/(expense) after taxation			11		(286)
Total return before distributions			**5,695**		**(18,889)**
Distributions	7		(11)		–
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			**5,684**		**(18,889)**

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders

for the year ended 31 December 2023

	(£'000)	1.1.2023 to 31.12.2023 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		**48,345**		**72,266**
Amounts received on issue of shares	3,377		3,250	
Amounts paid on cancellation of shares	(33,707)		(8,282)	
		(30,330)		(5,032)
Dilution adjustment		36		–
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		5,684		(18,889)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		9		–
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		**23,744**		**48,345**

Liontrust Global Smaller Companies Fund (continued)

Balance Sheet
as at 31 December 2023

	Notes	31.12.2023 (£'000)	31.12.2022 (£'000)
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Investments		23,319	47,651
Current assets:			
Debtors	8	407	299
Cash and bank balances	9	492	606
Total assets		**24,218**	**48,556**
Liabilities			
Creditors:			
Other creditors	10	(474)	(211)
Total liabilities		**(474)**	**(211)**
Net assets attributable to shareholders		**23,744**	**48,345**

Liontrust Global Smaller Companies Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2023

1 Accounting policies

The accounting policies for the Sub-fund are set out on pages 12 to 13.

2 Net capital gains/(losses)

	1.1.2023 to 31.12.2023 (£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)
The net capital gains/(losses) comprise:		
Non-derivative securities	5,637	(18,788)
Forward currency contracts	1	2
Foreign currency gains	46	183
Net capital gains/(losses)	**5,684**	**(18,603)**

3 Revenue

	1.1.2023 to 31.12.2023 (£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)
Bank interest	10	6
Non-taxable overseas dividends	236	131
Stock lending income	3	3
UK dividends	34	68
Total revenue	**283**	**208**

4 Expenses

	1.1.2023 to 31.12.2023 (£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)
Payable to the ACD or associates of the ACD:		
ACD's charge	215	408
General administration charges*	34	70
Total expenses	**249**	**478**

* The audit fee for the year (borne out of the General administration charges), excluding VAT, was £9,200 (2022: £9,200). Where the fee exceeds the General administration charges, the shortfall will be met by the ACD.

Liontrust Global Smaller Companies Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2023

5 Taxation

	1.1.2023 to 31.12.2023 (£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)
a) Analysis of the tax charge for the year		
Overseas tax	22	16
Total tax charge [see note(b)]	**22**	**16**

b) Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The taxation assessed for the year is higher (2022: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an authorised investment company with variable capital. The differences are explained below:

	1.1.2023 to 31.12.2023 (£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)
Net revenue/(expense) before taxation	33	(270)
Corporation tax at 20% (2022 - 20%)	7	(54)
Effects of:		
Movement in unrecognised tax losses	47	94
Overseas tax	22	16
Revenue not subject to tax	(54)	(40)
Total tax charge [see note(a)]	**22**	**16**

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 £327,000 (2022: £280,000) due to tax losses of £1,635,000 (2022: £1,398,000). 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

	1.1.2023 to 31.12.2023 (£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)
Overdraft interest	1	–
Total interest payable and similar charges	**1**	**–**

Liontrust Global Smaller Companies Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2023

7 Distributions

	1.1.2023 to 31.12.2023 (£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)
Final distribution	9	–
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	3	–
Amounts received on issue of shares	(1)	–
Distributions	**11**	**–**

The distributable amount has been calculated as follows:		
Net revenue/(expense) after taxation	11	(286)
Shortfall of income taken to capital	–	286
Distributions	**11**	**–**

The distribution per share is set out in the table on page 67.

8 Debtors

	31.12.2023 (£'000)	31.12.2022 (£'000)
Accrued revenue	4	5
Amounts receivable for issue of shares	62	121
Currency sales awaiting settlement	341	172
Overseas withholding tax	–	1
Total debtors	**407**	**299**

9 Cash and bank balances

	31.12.2023 (£'000)	31.12.2022 (£'000)
Cash and bank balances	492	606
Total cash and bank balances	**492**	**606**

Liontrust Global Smaller Companies Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2023

10 Creditors

	31.12.2023 (£'000)	31.12.2022 (£'000)
Accrued expenses	2	5
Accrued ACD's charge	15	31
Amounts payable for cancellation of shares	117	4
Currency purchases awaiting settlement	340	171
Total other creditors	**474**	**211**

11 Contingent liabilities and outstanding commitments

There were no contingent liabilities or outstanding commitments at the balance sheet date (2022: £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 £17,000 (2022: £36,000).

The total expenses due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates for the year was £249,000 (2022: £478,000).

Liontrust Global Smaller Companies Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2023

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 2023.

	Collective Investment Undertaking (£'000)	ACD of Collective Investment Undertaking (£'000)	Third Parties (e.g. lending agent) (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Liontrust Global Smaller Companies Fund				
Securities lending				
Gross return	3	–	1	4
% 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 2022.

	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 Global Smaller Companies Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2023

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.

Counterparty	Counterparty's country of establishment	31 December 2023 Securities on loan (£'000)	31 December 2023 Collateral received (£'000)	31 December 2022 Securities on loan (£'000)	31 December 2022 Collateral received (£'000)
BNP Paribas	France	110	121	136	155
Citigroup Global Markets Limited	UK	196	216	–	–
HSBC Bank	UK	579	637	–	–
J.P. Morgan Securities Plc	UK	60	66	–	–
Jeffries LLC	USA	–	–	455	464
Merrill Lynch International	UK	–	–	383	404
The Bank of Nova Scotia	Canada	–	–	100	110
UBS	Switzerland	317	344	1,876	2,070
Total		**1,262**	**1,384**	**2,950**	**3,203**

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.

Liontrust Global Smaller Companies Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2023

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.

Furthermore, because a significant proportion of the companies in which the Sub-fund invests in are smaller companies, their liquidity cannot be guaranteed. The nature of these investments is such that prices can be volatile and realisations may not achieve current book value, especially when such sales represent a significant proportion of the company's market capital. Nevertheless, on the ground that the investments are not intended for immediate realisation, mid market price is regarded as the most objective and appropriate method of valuation.

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 2023 and 31 December 2022 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

Liontrust Global Smaller Companies Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2023

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Market price risk (continued)

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 2023, 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 10.6%.

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 7.8%.

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 Global Smaller Companies Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2023

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 2023 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)
Danish Krone	–	519	519
Euro	–	688	688
Hong Kong Dollar	–	528	528
Japanese Yen	2	2,018	2,020
Norwegian Krone	–	435	435
South Korean Won	–	172	172
Swiss Franc	–	431	431
United States Dollar	440	16,846	17,286
	442	**21,637**	**22,079**

Liontrust Global Smaller Companies Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2023

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	1	1,046	1,047
Japanese Yen	5	3,214	3,219
United States Dollar	723	41,984	42,707
	729	**46,244**	**46,973**

If the exchange rate at 31 December 2023 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.

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 0.97%/(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

Liontrust Global Smaller Companies Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2023

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)
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 (2022: none). At the year end collateral of £Nil (2022: £Nil) was received; collateral pledged was £Nil (2022: £Nil) and none (2022: 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 2023 and 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.

Liontrust Global Smaller Companies Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2023

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Counterparty credit risk (continued)
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

31.12.2023	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
Level 1: Quoted prices	23,319	–
	23,319	**–**

31.12.2022	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
Level 1: Quoted prices	47,651	–
	47,651	**–**

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 2023

	Opening shares	Shares issued	Shares redeemed	Shares converted	Closing shares
C Accumulation	23,474,668	1,479,804	(15,374,684)	–	9,579,788

Liontrust Global Smaller Companies Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2023

16 Portfolio transaction costs

for the year ending 31 December 2023

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	20,574	8	0.04	9	0.04
Total purchases	**20,574**	**8**		**9**	
Total purchases including transaction costs	**20,591**				

Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	50,581	21	0.04	1	–
Total sales	**50,581**	**21**		**1**	
Total sales net of transaction costs	**50,559**				
Total transaction costs		**29**		**10**	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		**0.10%**		**0.03%**	

Liontrust Global Smaller Companies Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2023

16 Portfolio transaction costs (continued)
for the year ending 31 December 2022

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	8,614	3	0.03	–	–
Total purchases	**8,614**	**3**		**–**	
Total purchases including transaction costs	**8,617**				

Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	14,028	3	0.02	–	–
Total sales	**14,028**	**3**		**–**	
Total sales net of transaction costs	**14,025**				
Total transaction costs		**6**		**–**	
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 instrument 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 0.11% (2022: 0.23%).

Liontrust Global Smaller Companies Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
for the year ended 31 December 2023

17 Post balance sheet events

The Sub-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 4.12% to 17 April 2024.

Liontrust Global Smaller Companies Fund (continued)

Distribution Table
for the year ended 31 December 2023

Final distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 January 2023

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 29.2.2024 Pence per share	Distribution paid 28.2.2023 Pence per share
C Accumulation - Group 1	0.0985	–	0.0985	–
C Accumulation - Group 2	–	0.0985	0.0985	–

* 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 2023

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 2023. The income earned from securities lending are also shown for the period ended 31 December 2023. 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 Global Smaller Companies Fund	5.56	5.31	3

The following table details the value of securities on loan and associated collateral received, analysed by counterparty as at 31 December 2023.

Counterparty	Counterparty's country of establishment	Securities Lending Amount on loan (£'000)	Collateral received (£'000)
Liontrust Global Smaller Companies Fund			
BNP Paribas	France	110	121
Citigroup Global Markets Limited	UK	196	216
HSBC Bank	UK	579	637
J.P. Morgan Securities Plc	UK	60	66
UBS	Switzerland	317	344
Total		**1,262**	**1,384**

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.

Securities Financing Transactions (unaudited)(continued)

as at 31 December 2023

Collateral (continued)

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 2023.

Currency	Cash collateral received (£'000)	Cash collateral posted (£'000)	Non-cash collateral received (£'000)	Non-cash collateral posted (£'000)
Liontrust Global Smaller Companies Fund				
Securities lending transactions				
CAD	-	-	47	-
CHF	-	-	47	-
DKK	-	-	4	-
EUR	-	-	168	-
GBP	-	-	320	-
JPY	-	-	102	-
SEK	-	-	5	-
USD	-	-	691	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**1,384**	**-**

Non-cash collateral received by way of title transfer collateral arrangement in relation to securities lending transactions cannot be sold, re-invested or pledged.

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 2023.

	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 Smaller Companies Fund							
Collateral received - securities lending							
Fixed income							
Investment grade	–	–	2	46	310	–	**358**
Equities							
Recognised equity index	–	–	–	–	–	1,026	**1,026**
Total	**–**	**–**	**2**	**46**	**310**	**1,026**	**1,384**

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.

Securities Financing Transactions (unaudited)(continued)

as at 31 December 2023

Collateral (continued)

As at 31 December 2023, 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 2023.

Issuer	Value (£'000)	% of the Fund's NAV
Liontrust Global Smaller Companies Fund		
HSBC Bank	637	2.68
UBS	344	1.45
Citigroup Global Markets Limited	216	0.91
BNP Paribas Arbitrage (Euroclear)	121	0.51
J.P.Morgan Securities Plc	66	0.28
Total	**1,384**	**5.83**

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.

Liontrust Customer Services Team

PO Box 373, Darlington, DL1 9RQ

0344 892 0349

Facsimile 0207 964 2562

Liontrustadmin@bnymellon.com

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