LIONTRUST INVESTMENT FUNDS ICVC

Interim Report & Financial Statements (unaudited)

For the period:
1 January 2024
to
30 June 2024

LIONTRUST FUND PARTNERS LLP

LIONTRUST

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 ICVC (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 open-ended investment company ("OEIC") with variable capital under regulation 12 of the Open-Ended Investment Company Regulations 2001, incorporated in Scotland, under registered number IC000716, and authorised by the Financial Conduct Authority on 28 November 2008. At the period end the Company offered two sub-funds, the Liontrust Sustainable Future Monthly Income Bond Fund and the Liontrust Strategic Bond 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. 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.

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 32 - 34 for disclosures at 30 June 2024.

Assessment of Value

The regulator - the FCA - has asked every asset manager to assess the value of the funds they run. Assessing value goes beyond performance and costs and encompasses a minimum of seven criteria mandated by the FCA. The assessment of value of the Sub-funds and the other UK-domiciled funds managed by Liontrust will be conducted as at 30 June each year, 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.

Task Force on Climate-Related Disclosures (TCFD) Product Reports

Under the rules of the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), Liontrust is required to publish information annually on product level (fund) TCFD disclosures so that investors may have a better understanding of the climate-related risks and opportunities associated with the Sub-funds and their underlying holdings. This report is published in line with the requirements of the FCA and TCFD. The individual TCFD Product Reports can be viewed within the individual Fund pages on the Liontrust website (www.liontrust.co.uk/our-funds).

Holdings in Other Funds of the Company

As at 30 June 2024, there were no shares in any Sub-fund held by other Sub-funds of the Company.

Management and Administration (continued)

Liontrust Asset Management PLC

Liontrust Asset Management PLC (Company) is a specialist fund management company with £27.0 billion in assets under management (AUM) as at 30 June 2024 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 eight fund management teams investing in Global Equities, Global Fixed Income, Sustainable Investment and Multi-Asset portfolios and funds.
- Our fund managers are independent thinkers and have the courage of their convictions in making investment decisions.
- Our fund managers have the freedom to manage their portfolios according to their own investment processes and market views without being distracted by other day-to-day aspects of running a fund management company.
- Each fund management team applies distinct and rigorous investment processes to the management of funds and portfolios that ensure the way we manage money is predictable and repeatable.
- Staying true to their documented investment processes helps to create an in-built risk control for our fund managers, especially in more challenging environments, by preventing them from investing in companies and funds for the wrong reasons.
- We aim to treat investors, clients, members, employees, suppliers and other stakeholders fairly and with respect. We are committed to the Consumer Duty outcomes and rules as well as 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 Europe 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.

Conflict in Ukraine

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.

Member's Statement

In accordance with COLL 4.5.8BR, we hereby certify the Interim Report and the Financial Statements were approved by the management committee of members of the ACD and authorised for issue on 27 August 2024.

Antony Morrison

Member

27 August 2024

Notes applicable to the financial statements of all Sub-funds

for the period from 1 January 2024 to 30 June 2024

Accounting Policies

Basis of accounting

The financial statements of the Company comprise the financial statements of each of the Sub-funds and have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with UK Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) and the Statement of Recommended Practice "Financial Statements of UK Authorised Funds" issued by the IMA (now known as the Investment Association) in May 2014 (the "SORP"), updated in June 2017.

The accounting and distribution policies applied are consistent with those disclosed within the annual report & financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023.

Liontrust Sustainable Future Monthly Income Bond Fund

Report for the period from 1 January 2024 to 30 June 2024

Investment Objective

The Sub-Fund aims to produce monthly income payments together with capital growth through investment in sustainable securities.

Total Return Target Benchmark
The Sub-fund targets a net total return of at least the IBOXX GBP Corporates (5-15Y) index over the long term (rolling 5-year periods).

Investment Policy

The Sub-fund will invest a minimum of 80% in investment grade corporate bonds that are sterling denominated or hedged back to sterling.

The Sub-fund may also invest in government bonds, collective investment schemes (up to 10% of Sub-fund assets), sub-investment grade bonds, other fixed income securities, warrants, cash, deposits and money market instruments.

The investment objective of the Sub-fund will be achieved through investment in securities that provide or produce sustainable products and services as well as having a progressive approach to the management of environmental, social and governance ("ESG") issues. Further information on ESG considerations can be found in Appendix F of the Prospectus.

All securities will be expected to conform to our social and environmental criteria as set out on the Liontrust website (www.liontrust.co.uk).

The Sub-fund is permitted to use derivatives and forwards for the purposes of efficient portfolio management and for investment purposes. The Sub-fund will also use derivatives (specifically currency forwards, credit default swaps, interest rate swaps, bond futures and embedded derivatives), to manage the Sub-fund's credit, currency and duration exposures. Please refer to the 'Use of Derivatives' section of the Prospectus for further details.

Liontrust Sustainable Future Monthly Income Bond Fund (continued)

Investment review

The Sub-fund returned -0.8% (B Gross Income) over the period, compared with the 0.4% average return from the IA Sterling Corporate Bond sector (the comparator benchmark) and -0.3% return from the iBoxx Sterling Corporates 5-15 Years Index (the target benchmark)*.

Economic Review

The first half of 2024 can be characterised as a reversal of the moves seen at the end of 2023 – yields have moved higher, volatility remains elevated, and the incoming economic data has charted an unpredictable course. Latterly however, developments in that data have provided encouragement that supports our strategic view, though the path will no doubt be a bumpy one.

Earlier in the year, volatility was the driver behind higher yields, partly due to upside surprises in non-farm payrolls. This was largely revised down in the March data release. As the year progressed, this continued as the narrative of a US 'no-landing' scenario was one which gathered both pace and credence as the half progressed, particularly as the March inflation report, released in April, provided the third upside surprise in a row to both headline and core CPI. Core services ex-shelter, one of the Federal Reserve's (Fed) preferred measures, was particularly firm and showed signs that this strength might have been becoming entrenched. Alongside a fairly modest loosening in the labour market, the strength in both spot inflation and in some of the pricing components of the survey data, led yields to rise markedly in April, with the US 10-year spiking almost 50 basis points (bps) higher. While some of the survey data seemed to soften, and measures of consumer health such as delinquency rates picked up meaningfully, the market has moved to push out the timing of the first rate cut. Indeed, at the Fed meeting in June, the 'dot-plot' suggested that the median voter saw only one rate cut in 2024, down from three at the previous projection. The May inflation report was more encouraging, however, and we think there are other tentative signs that the "US exceptionalism" narrative might diminish somewhat. Marked by volatility, 10-year yields rose over the first half of the year, ending the half over 50bps higher.

The UK started the year deterred by poor GDP data and confirmation of being in a technical recession in late 2023. This proved to be short-lived and shallow, with improvements to GDP growth over the first half of the year. Since this subdued start, UK rates markets have largely, and somewhat frustratingly, behaved almost in lockstep with their US counterparts, despite economic data generally seeming more subdued and having started on a less sure footing. While growth has been firmer than expected, the inflation backdrop has been more mixed. Headline inflation reached the Bank of England's (BoE) 2% target in the May report, although services inflation has remained somewhat stickier than both we and the Bank would have hoped. Given the ongoing signals from the labour market that seem to suggest further loosening ahead, we would expect to see that persistence dissipate over time. While the strength in services inflation had put laid to any hopes of a June cut to Bank rate, the BoE did leave the door open to an August move. Given the communications embargo due to the impending general election, the only tool available to the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) was the published minutes of their meeting. Though the vote split remained at 7-2, they elected to use the minutes to guide the market on some key points: firstly, that a number of members had considered joining the two who had voted to reduce rates; secondly, broadening out their emphasis to a range of survey indicators which have shown weakness of late; and finally, highlighting the importance of the August Monetary Policy Report in outlining their views on the direction of travel. While the timing of the first cut and the minutiae of the MPC's messaging are less important than the overall path for interest rates, this was nevertheless seen as an indication of the BoE's willingness to begin to ease pressure on the monetary policy brake.

The picture in Europe has been somewhat different, despite a similar narrative on the inflation side with services remaining stickier than many anticipated. Despite this, the European Central Bank became the first of the three central banks mentioned here to reduce rates, arguing that monetary policy remained restrictive. The cut itself was well-telegraphed from the start of the year, while the resulting message was one of absolute data-dependency, with no pre-commitment to any particular course of action from here. Given the range of views on the Governing Council, this pragmatic approach seemed designed to achieve such a compromise, and we wouldn't be surprised to see the BoE adopt a similar approach following their first move. The end of the half saw the Euro markets' attention shift to political risk, as the surprise calling of snap elections saw a blowout in French-German spreads as markets priced greater fiscal uncertainty amid the likelihood of a more extreme style of government.

Amidst this backdrop corporates have remained resilient. Continued disinflation and moderate growth have kept the economic environment stable. Despite tightening over most of the year so far on modest growth numbers, election concerns drove European yields up in late June, leading to only a 10bps tightening over the first half of the year. Sterling corporates saw a greater tightening,

Liontrust Sustainable Future Monthly Income Bond Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

with a more certain election outlook supporting spreads. Election uncertainty and expectations for rate cuts also caused issuers to postpone coming to market towards the end of the first half, with issuance numbers down compared to H1 2023. Q2 2024 sterling issuance was the lowest since Q4 2021. Default rates did tick up over the first half, as the effect of higher monetary policy continues to filter through the economy, but still remains below long run averages.

Duration

We started the year 0.75 year overweight UK relative to the benchmark, with yields standing at 3.54%. Stronger-than-expected economic data released at the beginning of the year pushed yields close to 4%, at which point we increased our duration positioning by 0.25 years. This brought the overall overweight position to 1 year, which we kept in place until the end of June. Although the overall duration position remained stable from there, we initiated a cross-market trade, taking a 0.25 year long position in 10-year UK Gilt futures versus a corresponding 0.25 year short position in 10-year German Bund futures. The rationale behind this position is our view that Gilt yields are relatively further away from our fair value target than Bund yields are, while UK markets have exhibited a higher beta to the US than their German counterparts, a relationship we think should reverse as UK economic data weakens. We also sought to challenge the difference in market pricing for cuts in both economies, where UK pricing was more akin to the US than the Eurozone. The UK 10-year finished June at 4.17%, which remains above our fair value target of 2.5-3%.

Although headline inflation dropped to the BoE's 2% target in the May report, services inflation, a metric closely followed by the Bank of England, has fallen less than expected in all three prints over the last three months. This led to a sharp rise in yields towards the end of May, which was only partially offset by a rally in June which largely mirrored moves in the US treasury market. As a result, gilt yields widened over the past six months, which detracted from performance given our overweight duration positioning.

Credit performance

The Sub-fund's credit performance was positive over the first half, as spreads tightened. The sterling corporate index tightened by 20bps over the first half.

In the US, strong earnings growth across the Magnificent Seven drove market strength, and economic data for the Euro area surprised to the upside. In the UK, data was stronger than expected in the first half of 2024, with GDP increasing by 0.6% in the first quarter.

Within our portfolio, both sector and security selection were positive, and partially offset by our allocation to gilts, which continued to trend higher over the last six months. UK 10-year gilt yields climbed by 64bps, to finish at 4.17% at the end of June.

In terms of sector allocation, the majority of outperformance came from our overweight to the insurance sector. This was however offset by underperformance in our overweight position in telecoms, which lagged the rally seen in other sectors.

Security selection was also positive, due to our overweight position to subordinated securities within banks and insurance, which fared well over the period. Within the banking sector, we have a neutral weighting to French banks, which were subject to spread widening due to the surprise political developments, and therefore did not suffer from relative underperformance. These however have subsequently recovered after the quarter end with the lack of a clear majority.

This was offset by negative stock selection from the utilities sector, as our UK water holdings lagged the wider utilities market. We believe the sector wide underperformance is unwarranted, and our higher quality holdings within water should outperform from here. We did also benefit from a disposal of Thames Water bonds in February, which faced idiosyncratic risk with a subsequent default at the holding company.

Regarding favoured sectors, we have not made any significant changes to positioning. We continue to see intrinsic value in financials and hence remain overweight in banks and insurance. However, we have been reducing marginally credit spread duration within financials and moving higher up in the capital structure, while still maintaining the overweight in subordinated securities. We have also retained our overweight in telecoms, as we like the sector from both a fundamental perspective and their ability to pass on costs to consumers. Our maintained underweight in utilities reflects our more cautious view on the sector's current valuation relative to the index. Similarly, we remain underweight consumers, as we believe they will face a more challenging outlook due to higher policy rates constricting disposable incomes.

Liontrust Sustainable Future Monthly Income Bond Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Trades

Trading activity was high over the half, tapering off in June, as political uncertainty grew due to a snap election in France and upcoming elections in the UK and US, causing fewer issuers to come to market. Relative value trades were also high, as we reacted to spreads compressing throughout the year so far.

Many financials issuers came to market early in the year. We participated in a new issue from Société Générale, which was funded by disposing of Coventry Building Society perpetual bonds. Later in the year, we regained exposure to Coventry through a new issuance of senior paper. On a relative value basis, we also performed switches within issuers like M&G and Barclays, and from BPCE into Santander.

T2 subordinated securities within the insurance and banking sector outperformed at the start of the year. As a result, we have been moving up the capital structure in financials by rotating from tier 2 into senior paper within favoured issuers, like HSBC and Lloyds.

Outside of financials, we diversified through adding a new utilities holding of Cadent Gas to the Sub-fund. Cadent provides exposure to resilient, regulated cashflows at a comfortable leverage and spread pickup to electricity network peers. We added a new longer dated holding from Scottish & Southern Energy, funded from our existing holding of their hybrid bonds, which looked fully valued as it approached its call date. We also lengthened our Anglian Water position into a new issue that came at an attractive level.

Elsewhere, we established a new position in Motability, which was funded by reducing our positions in Verizon and Orange. Motability operate the Motability Scheme, which allows people with disabilities to lease a car, scooter, or powered wheelchair in exchange for their mobility allowance. All profits are reinvested into the business. This supports continued investment in enhancing customer service, including subsidised adaptations, wheelchair accessible vehicles, and an increasing number of electric vehicles on offer. We also established a new position to British Telecom following positive news-flow regarding lower capital expenditure and stronger cash generation.

On disposals, we reduced idiosyncratic risk by completely exiting out of Mobico, having sold its hybrid bonds last year. We also made the decision to exit from Thames Water in February. Our analysis on Thames Water was part of a wider UK water sector engagement exercise and review. We met with each of our holdings and the higher leverage, poor operational performance and challenged outlook from Thames Water contributed to our decision to dispose of our holding. We reinvested the disposal proceeds into more defensive names at attractive valuations, such as Suez and Vonovia.

Outlook

European and UK corporates remain in a strong position with continued low leverage and ample liquidity. Interest coverage has fallen from its high, as the cost of funding has trended higher but remains well above its long-term average. We believe corporates are well positioned as we approach the period where monetary policy should be relaxed from its current restrictive levels. Considering how resilient corporates have been to rates above 4%, we would expect this to remain the case, even if rates were to be held at current levels for a prolonged period, which is not our base case scenario.

Although elevated services inflation has been a common theme across many developed market economies, we broadly expect those inflationary pressures to reduce in the coming months. Labour market loosening should aid this process, while the 'long and variable lags' of monetary policy transmission continue to work their way through the respective economies. Indeed, we are seeing ongoing signs of moderation in several economic indicators, particularly in the US and UK.

In the US, inflation has been moderating after a series of strong prints, while measures of consumer delinquencies have risen sharply. In the UK, survey indicators have suggested falling inflation and wage expectations, while mortgage arrears have continued to tick up to levels not seen since 2016. Nonetheless, this moderation is occurring against a backdrop of fairly healthy economic fundamentals, and, as such, we are not anticipating a dramatic economic slowdown, but rather a gradual cooling which should allow central banks to ease policy.

Liontrust Sustainable Future Monthly Income Bond Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Credit spreads have tightened over the first half of 2024, primarily due to supportive fundamentals and technical factors which have supported markets so far this year. Although further spread tightening potential is more limited at these levels, progress on inflation and a lowering of rates should provide ongoing support for corporate credit.

We therefore believe that current spreads offer sufficient compensation for fundamental risk, with all-in yields hovering around 5.5%, and investment-grade credit offering an attractive return profile given our outlook for both the asset class and the broader economy.

**Source: Financial Express, as at 30 June 2024, 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.*

July 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
Barclays 6.369% 31/1/2031	United Kingdom Gilt 6% 7/12/2028
Santander UK 7.482% 29/8/2029	BPCE 5.25% 16/4/2029
Anglian Water Services Financing 5.75% 7/6/2043	Thames Water Utilities Finance 6.75% 16/11/2028
Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission 5.5% 15/1/2044	Anglian Water Services Financing 6.625% 15/1/2029
United Kingdom Gilt 6% 7/12/2028	Barclays 8.407% 14/11/2032
HSBC 6.8% 14/9/2031	Cooperatieve Rabobank UA 4.625% 23/5/2029
Vonovia 5.5% 18/1/2036	HSBC 8.201% 16/11/2034
Cadent Finance 5.625% 11/1/2036	Lloyds Banking 6.625% 2/6/2033
Lloyds Banking 5.25% 4/10/2030	SSE 3.74% Perpetual
British Telecommunications 6.375% 23/6/2037	Verizon Communications 4.75% 17/2/2034

Liontrust Sustainable Future Monthly Income Bond Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile

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

Typically lower rewards, lower risk						Typically higher rewards, higher risk
1	2	3	4	**5**	6	7

- This Synthetic Risk and Reward Indicator (SRRI) is based on 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 higher of the actual historical annualised volatility and the translated annualised volatility of the Sub-fund based upon the internal Value at Risk limit.
- The Sub-fund invests in investment grade corporate bonds that are sterling denominated or hedged back to sterling. The Sub-fund may also invest in other eligible asset classes as detailed within the prospectus.
- All investments will be expected to conform to our social and environmental criteria.
- The Sub-fund is categorised 5 primarily for its exposure to a diversified portfolio of bonds along with a number of derivative positions.
- The SRRI may not fully take into account the following risks:
  - Bonds are affected by changes in interest rates and their value and the income they generate can rise or fall as a result;
  - The creditworthiness of a bond issuer may also affect that bond's value. Bonds that produce a higher level of income usually also carry greater risk as such bond issuers may have difficulty in paying their debts. The value of a bond would be significantly affected if the issuer either refused to pay or was unable to pay.
- 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 or for investment purposes. There is a risk that losses could be made on derivative positions or that the counterparties could fail to complete on transactions. The use of derivatives may create leverage or gearing resulting in potentially greater volatility or fluctuations in the net asset value of the Sub-fund. A relatively small movement in the value of a derivative's underlying investment may have a larger impact, positive or negative, on the value of a fund than if the underlying investment was held instead. The use of derivative contracts may help us to control Sub-fund volatility in both up and down markets by hedging against the general market.
- The Sub-fund uses derivative instruments that may result in higher cash levels. Cash may be deposited with several credit counterparties (e.g. international banks) or in short-dated bonds. A credit risk arises should one or more of these counterparties be unable to return the deposited cash.

Liontrust Sustainable Future Monthly Income Bond Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile (continued)

- The Sub-fund's volatility limits are calculated using the Value at Risk (VaR) methodology. In high interest rate environments the Sub-fund's implied volatility limits may rise resulting in a higher risk indicator score. The higher score does not necessarily mean the Fund is more risky and is potentially a result of overall market conditions.
- There is no guarantee that a total return will be generated over a three year time period or within another time period.
- The Sub-fund may encounter liquidity constraints from time to time. Participation rates on advertised volumes could fall reflecting the less liquid nature of the current market conditions.
- Counterparty Risk: any derivative contract, including FX hedging, may be at risk if the counterparty fails.
- The level of targeted income is not guaranteed.
- Investors in share classes with a performance fee will pay a variable performance fee amount that is based on the performance of the underlying share class, which is likely to result in different total fees being charged each year and, during periods of outperformance, higher total fees than that of a share class with no performance fee. A performance fee may be payable in case the share class has outperformed its benchmark but had a negative performance.
- Environmental Social Governance (ESG) Risk: there may be limitations to the availability, completeness or accuracy of ESG information from third-party providers, or inconsistencies in the consideration of ESG factors across different third party data providers, given the evolving nature of ESG.

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

Liontrust Sustainable Future Monthly Income Bond Fund (continued)

Performance record (unaudited)
as at 30 June 2024

Income record

Any distributions payable are paid on a monthly basis. The table shows distributions declared over the specified periods.

For the six months ending	30 June 2024 per share (p)	30 June 2023 per share (p)
Class B Gross Accumulation	4.2000	2.4000
Class B Gross Income	2.1000	2.4000
Class P Gross Accumulation	4.4400	2.4000
Class P Gross Income	2.1000	2.4000
Class Z Gross Income	2.1000	2.4000

Net asset value

Period end	Shares in Issue	Net Asset Value (£'000)	Net Asset Value per share (p)
30 June 2024			
Class B Gross Accumulation	44,872,036	74,462	165.94
Class B Gross Income	216,206,326	174,203	80.57
Class P Gross Accumulation	59,477,516	103,556	174.11
Class P Gross Income	263,759,973	215,296	81.63
Class Z Gross Income	9,641	8	87.29
31 December 2023			
Class B Gross Accumulation	56,548,558	94,597	167.29
Class B Gross Income	225,566,262	188,010	83.35
Class P Gross Accumulation	54,552,697	95,603	175.25
Class P Gross Income	273,077,523	230,169	84.29
Class Z Gross Income	9,641	9	89.90
31 December 2022			
Class B Gross Accumulation	61,766,666	91,392	147.96
Class B Gross Income	256,852,204	200,602	78.10
Class P Gross Accumulation	42,882,776	66,581	155.26
Class P Gross Income	232,643,549	183,692	78.96
Class Z Gross Income	9,641	8	83.80
31 December 2021			
Class B Gross Accumulation	20,971,324	36,673	174.87
Class B Gross Income	233,350,959	226,661	97.13
Class P Gross Accumulation	38,535,683	71,184	184.72
Class P Gross Income	223,016,773	220,586	98.91
Class Z Gross Income	9,641	10	103.70

Liontrust Sustainable Future Monthly Income Bond Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (unaudited)
as at 30 June 2024

Holding/ Nominal Value	Stock description	Market value (£000's)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	UNITED KINGDOM GOVERNMENT BONDS (7.17%)	**23,160**	**4.08**
£21,480,000	United Kingdom Gilt 6% 7/12/2028	23,160	4.08
	UK STERLING DENOMINATED DEBT SECURITIES (84.95%)	**488,226**	**86.02**
£10,997,000	3i 5.75% 3/12/2032	11,254	1.98
£9,100,000	Anglian Water Services Financing 5.75% 7/6/2043	8,737	1.54
£2,900,000	Annington Funding 3.935% 12/7/2047	2,111	0.37
£9,200,000	Annington Funding 4.75% 9/8/2033	8,414	1.48
£14,250,000	AT&T 7% 30/4/2040	15,994	2.82
£7,600,000	Aviva 5.125% 4/6/2050	7,194	1.27
£6,667,000	Aviva 6.875% Perpetual	6,300	1.11
£6,700,000	Barclays 8.407% 14/11/2032	7,056	1.24
£12,100,000	Barclays 6.369% 31/1/2031	12,460	2.20
£13,000,000	Blackstone Property Partners Europe 4.875% 29/4/2032	11,680	2.06
£6,500,000	BNP Paribas 6% 18/8/2029	6,703	1.18
£7,300,000	BPCE 6.125% 24/5/2029	7,435	1.31
£5,800,000	British Telecommunications 6.375% 23/6/2037	6,117	1.08
£6,200,000	Cadent Finance 5.625% 11/1/2036	6,078	1.07
£5,850,000	Circle Anglia Social Housing 7.25% 12/11/2038	6,845	1.21
£8,750,000	Compass 4.375% 8/9/2032	8,508	1.50
£6,000,000	Cooperatieve Rabobank UA 4.625% 23/5/2029	5,733	1.01
£6,000,000	Coventry Building Society 5.875% 12/3/2030	6,023	1.06
£7,500,000	Deutsche Telekom International Finance 7.625% 15/6/2030	8,560	1.51
£6,822,000	Deutsche Telekom International Finance 8.875% 27/11/2028	7,882	1.39
£8,127,000	DWR Cymru Financing UK 6.015% 31/3/2028	8,314	1.46
£14,000,000	HSBC 7% 7/4/2038	14,989	2.64
£7,200,000	HSBC 6.8% 14/9/2031	7,686	1.35
£11,000,000	ING Groep 6.25% 20/5/2033	11,055	1.95
£12,900,000	Legal & General 4.5% 1/11/2050	11,726	2.07
£12,141,000	Liberty Living Finance 3.375% 28/11/2029	10,935	1.93
£9,000,000	Lloyds Banking 2.707% 3/12/2035	7,329	1.29
£7,400,000	Lloyds Banking 6.625% 2/6/2033	7,465	1.32
£6,249,000	Lloyds Banking 5.25% 4/10/2030	6,242	1.10
£7,400,000	M&G 5.625% 20/10/2051	7,021	1.24
£8,000,000	Motability Operations 5.625% 29/11/2030	8,326	1.47
£17,400,000	Natwest 7.416% 6/6/2033	18,033	3.18
£1,400,000	NGG Finance 5.625% 18/6/2073	1,391	0.24
£6,950,000	Optivo Finance 2.857% 7/10/2035	5,403	0.95
£7,750,000	Orange 8.125% 20/11/2028	8,693	1.53
£11,000,000	Pension Insurance 8% 13/11/2033	11,739	2.07
£8,500,000	Phoenix 7.75% 6/12/2053	8,866	1.56

Liontrust Sustainable Future Monthly Income Bond Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (unaudited) (continued)
as at 30 June 2024

Holding/ Nominal Value	Stock description	Market value (£000's)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	UK STERLING DENOMINATED DEBT SECURITIES (continued)		
£6,370,000	Places for People Homes 5.875% 23/5/2031	6,486	1.14
£2,375,000	Places For People Treasury 6.25% 6/12/2041	2,478	0.44
£8,500,000	Rentokil Initial 5% 27/6/2032	8,288	1.46
£6,000,000	RL Finance Bonds NO 6 10.125% Perpetual	6,518	1.15
£7,000,000	RL Finance Bonds No. 4 4.875% 7/10/2049	5,616	0.99
£10,500,000	Rothesay Life 7.734% 16/5/2033	11,043	1.95
£9,100,000	Santander UK 7.482% 29/8/2029	9,669	1.70
£8,545,000	Scottish Hydro Electric Transmission 5.5% 15/1/2044	8,243	1.45
£10,990,000	Severn Trent Utilities Finance 6.25% 7/6/2029	11,407	2.01
£6,200,000	Societe Generale 5.75% 22/1/2032	6,144	1.08
£9,900,000	South Eastern Power Networks 6.375% 12/11/2031	10,694	1.88
£4,923,000	SSE 8.375% 20/11/2028	5,547	0.98
£8,200,000	Suez SACA 6.625% 5/10/2043	8,773	1.55
£12,250,000	Verizon Communications 4.75% 17/2/2034	11,760	2.07
£10,750,000	Vodafone 5.9% 26/11/2032	11,323	1.99
£6,000,000	Vonovia 5.5% 18/1/2036	5,741	1.01
£9,201,000	Whitbread 3% 31/5/2031	7,893	1.39
£5,500,000	Yorkshire Building Society 6.375% 15/11/2028	5,648	0.99
£5,833,000	Yorkshire Building Society 7.375% 12/9/2027	6,035	1.06
£7,350,000	Yorkshire Water Finance 6.454% 28/5/2027	7,308	1.29
£16,100,000	Zurich Finance Ireland Designated Activity 5.125% 23/11/2052	15,315	2.70
	UK STERLING DENOMINATED FORWARD EXCHANGE CONTRACTS ((0.01%))	**(108)**	**(0.02)**
£17,033,834	UK Sterling 17,033,834 Vs US Dollar 21,600,000 - 18/9/2024	(44)	(0.01)
£30,301,999	UK Sterling 30,301,999 Vs Euro 35,700,000 - 18/9/2024	(64)	(0.01)
	UK STERLING DENOMINATED OPEN FUTURES CONTRACTS (1.40%)	**2,695**	**0.48**
1,655	Long Gilt Future September 2024	2,695	0.48
	UK STERLING DENOMINATED INTEREST RATE SWAPS (0.36%)	**1,032**	**0.18**
51,000,000	Pay floating SONIA GBP Overnight Index Average Receive fixed 5.6009% 29/6/2026 Interest Rate Swap (Counterparty: UBS)	1,032	0.18
	EURO DENOMINATED DEBT SECURITIES (3.60%)	**29,983**	**5.29**
€11,000,000	Cellnex Finance 2% 15/2/2033	7,882	1.39
€7,000,000	Motability Operations 4.25% 17/6/2035	5,994	1.06

Liontrust Sustainable Future Monthly Income Bond Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (unaudited) (continued)
as at 30 June 2024

Holding/ Nominal Value	Stock description	Market value (£000's)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EURO DENOMINATED DEBT SECURITIES (continued)		
€9,650,000	Prologis International Funding II 4.625% 21/2/2035	8,388	1.48
€9,000,000	Veralto 4.15% 19/9/2031	7,719	1.36
	EURO DENOMINATED OPEN FUTURES CONTRACTS ((0.07%))	**(546)**	**(0.10)**
(392)	Euro-Bund Future September 2024	(546)	(0.10)
	US DOLLAR DENOMINATED DEBT SECURITIES (2.60%)	**15,499**	**2.73**
$12,000,000	BNP Paribas 4.5% Perpetual	7,533	1.33
$10,000,000	Standard Chartered 7.014% Perpetual	7,966	1.40
	US DOLLAR DENOMINATED OPEN FUTURES CONTRACTS ((0.02%))	**(141)**	**(0.02)**
(90)	US 10 Year Ultra Future September 2024	(141)	(0.02)
	Portfolio of investments	**559,800**	**98.64**
	Net other assets	**7,725**	**1.36**
	Total net assets	**567,525**	**100.00**

All investments are approved securities being either officially listed in a member state or under the rules of an eligible market, unless otherwise stated.

Comparative figures show percentages for each category of holding at 31 December 2023.

Liontrust Sustainable Future Monthly Income Bond Fund (continued)

Statement of Total Return (unaudited)
for the period ended 30 June 2024

	(£'000)	1.1.2024 to 30.6.2024 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2023 to 30.6.2023 (£'000)
Income				
Net capital losses		(18,659)		(23,092)
Revenue	14,976		14,447	
Expenses	(1,165)		(1,286)	
Interest payable and similar charges	(65)		(61)	
Net revenue before taxation	13,746		13,100	
Taxation	–		–	
Net revenue after taxation		13,746		13,100
Total return before distributions		**(4,913)**		**(9,992)**
Distributions		(15,087)		(15,708)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		**(20,000)**		**(25,700)**

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders (unaudited)
for the period ended 30 June 2024

	(£'000)	1.1.2024 to 30.6.2024 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2023 to 30.6.2023 (£'000)
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		**608,388**		**542,275**
Amounts received on issue of shares	61,619		134,910	
Amounts paid on cancellation of shares	(87,190)		(113,551)	
		(25,571)		21,359
Dilution adjustment		111		–
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		(20,000)		(25,700)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		4,597		2,857
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		**567,525**		**540,791**

The opening net assets attributable to shareholders for the current period do not equal the closing net assets attributable to shareholders for the comparative period as they are not consecutive periods.

Liontrust Sustainable Future Monthly Income Bond Fund (continued)

Balance Sheet (unaudited)
as at 30 June 2024

	30.6.2024 (£'000)	31.12.2023 (£'000)
Assets		
Fixed assets		
Investments	560,595	608,905
Current assets:		
Debtors	13,109	13,139
Cash and bank balances	6,262	1,985
Total assets	**579,966**	**624,029**
Liabilities		
Investment liabilities	(795)	(666)
Creditors:		
Amounts due to future clearing houses and brokers	(4,601)	(11,806)
Distribution payable	(1,680)	(763)
Other creditors	(5,365)	(2,406)
Total liabilities	**(12,441)**	**(15,641)**
Net assets attributable to shareholders	**567,525**	**608,388**

Liontrust Strategic Bond Fund

Report for the period from 1 January 2024 to 30 June 2024

Investment Objective

The Sub-fund aims to maximise total return over the long term (5 years or more) through a combination of income and capital growth.

Investment Policy

The Sub-fund will invest in government bond and credit securities globally.

The Sub-fund may also invest in collective investment schemes (up to 10% of Sub-fund assets), other fixed income securities, warrants, cash, deposits and money market instruments.

The Sub-fund may invest up to 40% of its net assets in emerging markets. Emerging market countries can be defined as all the countries in the world other than those classified as “advanced” by the International Monetary Fund (“IMF”).

Investments will be made in debt securities of differing creditworthiness (including sovereign debt, investment grade instruments, high yield or speculative grade instruments, or unrated instruments) issued by governments, corporate issuers and borrowers in developed and emerging market countries and those of, or guaranteed by, supranational, national and local governments and government related entities in such countries.

The environmental, social and governance ("ESG") characteristics of securities will be considered when selecting investments for the Sub-fund. Further information on ESG considerations can be found in Appendix F of the Prospectus.

The Sub-fund’s investments will generally be broadly diversified, however at times (i.e. where market factors dictate) the fund manager may choose to hold a portfolio with concentrated exposure to certain instrument types, issuer types, creditworthiness, duration or geography.

In normal market conditions, the majority of the Sub-fund’s investments will be in government bond and credit securities, although it is possible that at certain times, (i.e. where market factors dictate or at times of significant subscription and redemptions in the Sub-fund), a substantial portion, or the entire Sub-fund could be invested in cash or cash equivalents (such as money market instruments, treasury bills, certificates of deposit, commercial paper).

Investment will be made in government bond and credit securities denominated in hard currencies (including the US Dollar, Euro and the currencies of the developed countries) and may invest up to 25% of the Sub-fund in soft currencies (for example, emerging markets). The majority of currency exposure will be hedged back to the base currency of the Sub-fund using currency forwards, with a 10% aggregate unhedged limit.

The Sub-fund is permitted to use derivatives and forwards for the purposes of efficient portfolio management and for investment purposes. Investment in bonds will primarily be direct but may also be indirect via derivatives (specifically total return swaps and embedded derivatives). The Sub-fund will also use derivatives (specifically currency forwards, credit default swaps, interest rate swaps, futures, options and embedded derivatives), to manage the Sub-Fund’s credit, currency and duration exposures. Please refer to the 'Use of Derivatives section of the Prospectus for further details.

Liontrust Strategic Bond Fund (continued)

Investment review

The Liontrust Strategic Bond Fund returned 1.2% (B Accumulation class) in the six months to 30 June 2024. The average return from the IA Sterling Strategic Bond sector, the Sub-fund's comparator benchmark, was 1.5%*.

While the first quarter of 2024 saw various economic data coming in above expectations, with the US economy retaining strong momentum, economic data in the second quarter was more mixed.

Inflation readings at the start of the year showed inflation continuing to fall, albeit more slowly than markets and central bankers would have hoped for. This led the bond market to push out the timing and reduce the quantity of rate cuts expected. 5-year US Treasury yields peaked towards the end of April, with yields being volatile but lower since then. This followed signs of a loss of the aforementioned economic momentum but not a complete rollover in activity. This has given central bankers and markets more confidence that inflation will continue its bumpy trajectory towards official targets and monetary policy can be eased accordingly.

A common theme across most developed economies is sticky services inflation. We note that in the US, shelter inflation is a large constituent part of the consumer price inflation basket. Services inflation that excludes housing, a measure referred to as "supercore" services, has been running at higher levels than anticipated.

Although the March dot plot of Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) participants' estimates for interest rates forecast three rate cuts in 2024, this had fallen to a prediction of just one cut at its June meeting. The median for 2024 might be for one cut, but the mode is still for two cuts; it would only take two FOMC participants to switch to shift the median. With the US Federal Reserve (Fed) down to only one cut forecast for this year it sets up the bond market nicely for positive surprises, e.g. lower inflationary data that could nudge the Fed into two cuts.

In May, the European Central Bank (ECB) cut rates by 25 basis points (bps) to 3.75% as was expected by everyone and fully priced into markets. The bank maintained its emphasis is on data dependence which keeps September's ECB meeting in play but makes a July cut incredibly unlikely. Overall, we would view this ECB rate cut as moderating the level of restriction as opposed to the start of a rapid cutting cycle. We continue to believe that once the economic conditions are in place for more cuts, then they will be larger than the market is pricing for, but one needs patience as services inflation has not yet fallen enough.

The Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) held interest rates steady at 5.25% as was unanimously anticipated. The latest minutes suggest the committee is keen to cut rates in August, but needs that pesky real-life inflation data to not deviate quite so much from its projected view of the inflationary outlook.

As a reminder for all of these central banks, while it is interesting to work out when rates are going to be cut, it matters far more to bond investors that the conditions are in place for policy loosening and how much rates will eventually be cut by than the exact start date of the easing cycle. As restrictive monetary policy continues to work through the economies, the Fed and Bank of England can head back towards neutral base rates: somewhere in the 2-3% region. We remain strategically long duration and believe it is a good time to be locking in attractive bond yields.

The Sub-fund is constructed as a portfolio of interacting risk positions with alpha anticipated to arise from sources in: Rates, Allocation and Selection:

Rates

The Sub-fund started the year with a strategic long duration position of 7.0 years.

With the market no longer fully pricing in a rate cut in the US in the first half of the year, this gave us the valuation backdrop in February to increase duration to 7.5 years.

Toward the end of May with bonds look tactically oversold, we then increased duration to 7.75 years.

Early in June, we then fortuitously took profits on the tactical addition to duration made at the end of May before stronger-than-expected employment data saw yields rise.

Liontrust Strategic Bond Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

At the end of June, the Sub-fund remained strategically long duration at 7.5 years; split between 2.9 years in the US, -0.6 years in Canada, 1.0 years in New Zealand, 2.2 years in the Eurozone, and 2.0 years in the UK. We continue to prefer short-dated and medium-dated bonds; the net duration exposure in the 15+ year maturity bucket is zero.

The direction of travel is for rate cuts even if the exact timing is hard to pin down, and we are getting well rewarded with attractive yields while waiting.

Allocation

After starting the period at over 50%, we reduced investment grade exposure to a little above 40% in March, a level at which it remained through to June finishing the period at 43%.

While the total yield on corporate bonds is still attractive, this is due to attractive benchmark government bond yields – the credit spread component is expensive.

We do not want to be hugely underweight compared to our neutral position of 50% as the fundamental outlook for credit is still benign and the asset class has decent yield carry. But this aggregate underweight position in credit gives the Fund a lot of risk budget to buy once credit spreads widen.

We remain of the view that, although credit has shrugged off higher rates so far this year, persistently higher rates can't be sustainably good for credit fundamentals and spreads are priced pretty much for perfection.

We are targeting adding to credit during a period of volatility as opposed to anticipating a lurch higher in defaults and the permanent destruction of capital.

The one area where we are concerned about capital loss remains CCC-rated credit. The Sub-fund has zero exposure to this rating category. Within the rest of high yield, the Sub-fund finished the period with an underweight exposure of 14% - having dropped as low as 10% - which compares to a neutral level of 20%. There was some credit spread widening in the aftermath of the calling of the French election. Credit Default Swap (CDS) indices reacted more than the credit spreads on physical bonds; we therefore reduced the size of the CDS index overlay hedging high yield risk in the Sub-fund.

Selection

The strongest performing bonds during the period were from issuers in the real estate sector. This is due to a combination of factors including a rebound from oversold levels, self-help by the companies deleveraging their balance sheets, and the impending turn in the interest rate cycle. A significant rally was seen in Heimstaden Bostad and CPI Property's bonds; given the volatility in the bonds we have carefully managed the overall sector exposure and these two issuers' bonds have now been sold. The Fund retains exposure to Castellum as well as Aroundtown; the latter announced an exchange and tender for some of its bonds, including the one we purchased, a few weeks after our purchase so timing was very fortuitous.

The reduction in the investment grade weighting described in the Allocation section led to some outright sales of various issuers' bonds including Medtronic, Morgan Stanley, Rabobank, Zurich Insurance, Oracle, AbbVie, Becton Dickinson and Amgen. All of these companies are very high quality and we have no credit concerns, the rationale was purely based on expensive valuations. We also exited the position in Bayer's bonds, a dividend cut by the company caused the bonds to rally so we sold them; we want to see further progress on dealing with litigation issues before we would reinvest. We do not want to sacrifice too much yield by being underweight in our credit exposure so have reinvested sales proceeds in short dated high quality investment grade bonds such as AbbVie 11/2024 maturity US dollar debt. We also continue to like the yield on very short-dated US Treasuries and use bond futures to manage the Sub-fund's overall duration.

On the purchasing side, the Sub-fund participated in a new issue in LKQ, an alternative car parts provider focusing on replacement parts post collisions. This former high yield darling now has an investment grade balance sheet and we are big fans of the defensive nature of its business. Within the Sub-fund's high yield allocation, we purchased Ardonagh's bonds. The company is an insurance broker, involved in both property and casualty insurance distribution and specialty insurance broking. We like the structural growth in the end markets, low cyclicality of the industry, capital-light business model, and high customer retention rates. As Ardonagh expands,

Liontrust Strategic Bond Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

the company is moving up the value chain to start to look more like a European version of Marsh or Aon. Net leverage is high at 5.5x, but the company has the ability to deleverage using cash flow by about 0.5x per annum. The secured euro-denominated bonds purchased are rated B-/B with a coupon of 6.875%, giving a credit spread of about 475bps.

**Source: Financial Express, as at 30 June 2024, 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.*

July 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.

Liontrust Strategic Bond Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Material portfolio changes by value

Purchases	Sales
United States Treasury Bond 2.5% 15/5/24	United States Treasury Bond 2.5% 15/5/24
United States Treasury Bond 3% 30/6/24	United States Treasury Bond 3% 30/6/24
United States Treasury Bond 2.5% 31/5/24	New Zealand Government Bond 2% 15/5/2032
United States Treasury Bond 4.25% 30/9/24	United States Treasury Bond 2.5% 31/5/2024
Lloyds Banking 5.25% 4/10/2030	Lloyds Banking 4.65% 24/3/2026
LKQ Dutch Bond 4.125% 13/3/2031	United States Treasury Bond 3% 31/7/2024
United States Treasury Bond 3% 31/7/2024	AbbVie 4.5% 14/5/2035
AbbVie 2.6% 21/11/2024	Amgen 4.663% 15/6/2051
Grifols 3.875% 15/10/28	United States Treasury Bond 0.5% 30/4/2027
Ardonagh Finco 6.875% 15/2/2031	Medtronic Global 1.5% 2/7/2039

Liontrust Strategic Bond Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile

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

Typically lower rewards, lower risk — Typically higher rewards, higher risk

1	2	3	4	**5**	6	7

- This Synthetic Risk and Reward Indicator (SRRI) is based on 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 higher of the actual historical annualised volatility and the translated annualised volatility of the Sub-fund based upon the internal Value at Risk limit.
- The Sub-fund invests in global bonds issued by corporates and governments, from investment grade through to high yield. Investments may be made in "hard" currencies, such as US Dollar, Euro and Sterling, but also in soft currencies, such as those of emerging markets. The Sub-fund may also invest in other eligible asset classes as detailed within the prospectus.
- The fund manager considers environmental, social and governance ("ESG") characteristics of issuers when selecting investments for the Sub-fund.
- The Sub-fund is categorised 5 primarily for its exposure to a diversified portfolio of bonds along with a number of derivative positions.
- The SRRI may not fully take into account the following risks:
  - Overseas investments may carry a higher currency risk. They are valued by reference to their local currency which may move up or down when compared to the currency of the Sub-fund.
  - Bonds are affected by changes in interest rates and their value and the income they generate can rise or fall as a result.
  - The creditworthiness of a bond issuer may also affect that bond's value. Bonds that produce a higher level of income usually also carry greater risk as such bond issuers may have difficulty in paying their debts. The value of a bond would be significantly affected if the issuer either refused to pay or was unable to pay.
- 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 or for investment purposes. 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

Liontrust Strategic Bond Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile (continued)

negative, on the value of a fund than if the underlying investment was held instead. The use of derivative contracts may help us to control Sub-fund volatility in both up and down markets by hedging against the general market.

- The Sub-fund uses derivative instruments that may result in higher cash levels. Outside of normal conditions,cash may be deposited with several credit counterparties (e.g. international banks) or in short-dated bonds. A credit risk arises should one or more of these counterparties be unable to return the deposited cash.
- The Sub-fund's volatility limits are calculated using the Value at Risk (VaR) methodology. In high interest rate environments the Sub-fund's implied volatility limits may rise resulting in a higher risk indicator score. The higher score does not necessarily mean the Sub-fund is more risky and is potentially a result of overall market conditions.
- The Sub-fund may encounter liquidity constraints from time to time. Participation rates on advertised volumes could fall reflecting the less liquid nature of the current market conditions.
- The Sub-fund invests in emerging markets which carries a higher risk than investment in more developed countries. This may result in higher volatility and larger drops in the value of the fund over the short term.
- There is no guarantee that a total return will be generated over a three year time period or within another time period.
- 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 Strategic Bond Fund (continued)

Performance record (unaudited)
as at 30 June 2024

Income record

Any distributions payable are paid on a quarterly basis (28 February, 31 May, 31 August and 30 November). The table shows distributions declared over the specified periods.

For the six months ending	30 June 2024 per share (p)	30 June 2023 per share (p)
Class B Accumulation	2.3197	1.7818
Class B Income	2.0095	1.6068
Class M Income	2.1049	1.6992

Net asset value

Period end	Shares in Issue	Net Asset Value (£'000)	Net Asset Value per share (p)
30 June 2024			
Class B Accumulation	17,330,495	19,133	110.41
Class B Income	2,692,710	2,536	94.17
Class M Income	7,495,356	7,060	94.19
31 December 2023			
Class B Accumulation	20,546,608	22,406	109.05
Class B Income	5,964,833	5,667	95.01
Class M Income	17,112,468	16,261	95.02
31 December 2022			
Class B Accumulation	30,876,116	31,041	100.53
Class B Income	17,889,033	16,287	91.05
Class M Income	120,308,283	109,546	91.05
31 December 2021			
Class B Accumulation	21,007,750	23,874	113.64
Class B Income	28,674,075	30,290	105.64
Class M Income	281,508,989	297,413	105.65

Liontrust Strategic Bond Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (unaudited)
as at 30 June 2024

Holding/ Nominal Value	Stock description	Market value (£000's)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	UK STERLING DENOMINATED DEBT SECURITIES (6.52%)	**2,722**	**9.48**
£500,000	Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria 8.25% 30/11/2033	533	1.86
£600,000	HSBC 1.75% 24/7/2027	557	1.94
£200,000	Intesa Sanpaolo 8.505% 20/9/2032	216	0.75
£225,000	Kier 9% 15/2/2029	230	0.80
£500,000	Lloyds Banking 5.25% 4/10/2030	499	1.74
£125,000	Pinewood Finco 6% 27/3/2030	123	0.43
£400,000	Santander UK 2.92% 8/5/2026	392	1.36
£200,000	Vmed O2 UK Financing I 4% 31/1/2029	172	0.60
	UK STERLING DENOMINATED FORWARD EXCHANGE CONTRACTS (2.60%)	**111**	**0.39**
£10,978,473	UK Sterling 10,978,473 Vs Euro 12,800,000 - 2/8/2024	112	0.39
£11,869,755	UK Sterling 11,869,755 Vs US Dollar 14,900,000 - 2/8/2024	85	0.30
£4,974,723	UK Sterling 4,974,723 Vs New Zealand Dollar 10,500,000 - 2/8/2024	(86)	(0.30)
	UK STERLING DENOMINATED OPEN FUTURES CONTRACTS (0.75%)	**7**	**0.02**
55	Long Gilt Future September 2024	7	0.02
	CANADIAN DOLLAR DENOMINATED OPEN FUTURES CONTRACTS ((0.34%))	**(17)**	**(0.06)**
(30)	Canada 10 Year Bond Future September 2024	(17)	(0.06)
	EURO DENOMINATED DEBT SECURITIES (33.93%)	**9,294**	**32.36**
€400,000	3i 4.875% 14/6/2029	348	1.21
€500,000	AIA 0.88% 9/9/2033	366	1.27
€500,000	Allianz 5.824% 25/7/2053	464	1.62
€400,000	Andina de Fomento 0.25% 4/2/2026	320	1.11
€400,000	Ardonagh Finco 6.875% 15/2/2031	330	1.15
€417,000	Aroundtown Finance Sarl 7.125% Perpetual	263	0.92
€500,000	AusNet Services Pty 0.625% 25/8/2030	351	1.22
€700,000	AXA 1.875% 10/7/2042	490	1.71
€400,000	Brambles Finance 4.25% 22/3/2031	347	1.21
€350,000	Castellum 3.125% Perpetual	262	0.91
€200,000	Cheplapharm Arzneimittel 7.5% 15/5/2030	177	0.62
€500,000	Chorus 3.625% 7/9/2029	420	1.46
€250,000	Coty 5.75% 15/9/2028	220	0.77
€150,000	CPI Property 4.875% Perpetual	78	0.27

Liontrust Strategic Bond Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (unaudited) (continued)
as at 30 June 2024

Holding/ Nominal Value	Stock description	Market value (£000's)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EURO DENOMINATED DEBT SECURITIES (continued)		
€150,000	CPI Property 7% 7/5/2029	125	0.44
€800,000	Global Switch Finance 1.375% 7/10/2030	614	2.14
€225,000	Iliad 6.875% 15/4/2031	193	0.67
€200,000	IQVIA 2.875% 15/6/2028	160	0.56
€200,000	Julius Baer 6.625% Perpetual	164	0.57
€540,000	LKQ Dutch Bond 4.125% 13/3/2031	456	1.59
€227,000	Loxam SAS 6.375% 15/5/2028	197	0.69
€500,000	LSEG Netherlands 0.75% 6/4/2033	332	1.16
€400,000	Muenchener Rueckversicherungs-Gesellschaft in Muenchen 1.25% 26/5/2041	283	0.98
€600,000	NatWest 4.771% 16/2/2029	524	1.82
€500,000	Netflix 3.625% 15/6/2030	423	1.47
€400,000	Optus Finance Pty 1% 20/6/2029	293	1.02
€200,000	SoftBank 4% 19/9/2029	159	0.55
€550,000	Volkswagen Leasing 0.5% 12/1/2029	403	1.40
€500,000	Vonovia 0.625% 14/12/2029	354	1.23
€250,000	Ziggo Bond 3.375% 28/2/2030	178	0.62
	EURO DENOMINATED FORWARD EXCHANGE CONTRACTS ((0.04%))	**(16)**	**(0.06)**
€1,950,000	Euro 1,950,000 Vs UK Sterling 1,670,910 - 2/8/2024	(16)	(0.06)
	EURO DENOMINATED OPEN FUTURES CONTRACTS (0.08%)	**29**	**0.10**
22	Euro-Bund Future September 2024	29	0.10
	EURO DENOMINATED CREDIT DEFAULT SWAPS ((0.58%))	**(111)**	**(0.39)**
1,350,000	Buying protection on Markit iTRAXX Europe Crossover S41 5 Year Index EUR 5% 20/6/2029 Credit Default Swap (Counterparty: UBS)	(85)	(0.30)
1,700,000	Buying protection on Markit iTRAXX Europe S41 5 Year Index EUR 1% 20/6/2029 Credit Default Swap (Counterparty: UBS)	(26)	(0.09)
	NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT BONDS (12.13%)	**4,369**	**15.21**
NZD6,000,000	New Zealand Government Bond 1.5% 15/5/2031	2,373	8.26
NZD5,000,000	New Zealand Government Bond 2% 15/5/2032	1,996	6.95
	NEW ZEALAND DOLLAR DENOMINATED FORWARD EXCHANGE CONTRACTS (0.03%)	**(3)**	**(0.01)**
NZD1,750,000	New Zealand Dollar 1,750,000 Vs UK Sterling 846,645 - 2/8/2024	(3)	(0.01)

Liontrust Strategic Bond Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (unaudited) (continued)
as at 30 June 2024

Holding/ Nominal Value	Stock description	Market value (£000's)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA GOVERNMENT BONDS (9.54%)	**3,301**	**11.49**
$1,000,000	United States Treasury Bond 0.5% 30/4/2027	707	2.46
$1,000,000	United States Treasury Bond 4.125% 15/11/2032	779	2.71
$1,500,000	United States Treasury Bond 3% 31/7/2024	1,184	4.12
$800,000	United States Treasury Bond 4.25% 30/9/2024	631	2.20
	US DOLLAR DENOMINATED DEBT SECURITIES (33.13%)	**6,914**	**24.05**
$500,000	AbbVie 2.6% 21/11/2024	391	1.36
$400,000	Albion Financing 1 SARL / Aggreko 6.125% 15/10/2026	312	1.09
$600,000	Ashtead Capital 5.5% 11/8/2032	464	1.61
$500,000	Bank of New York Mellon 3.75% Perpetual	365	1.27
$600,000	Barclays 7.119% 27/6/2034	505	1.76
$200,000	Brightline East 11% 31/1/2030	144	0.50
$600,000	Credit Agricole 4.375% 17/3/2025	469	1.63
$300,000	DaVita 4.625% 1/6/2030	214	0.74
$350,000	Dell International 8.1% 15/7/2036	331	1.15
$300,000	FMG Resources August 2006 Pty 6.125% 15/4/2032	235	0.82
$750,000	Fresenius Medical Care US Finance III 2.375% 16/2/2031	469	1.63
$300,000	Goodyear Tire & Rubber 5.25% 15/7/2031	216	0.75
$650,000	MetLife 5.875% Perpetual	511	1.78
$500,000	NBN 2.625% 5/5/2031	340	1.18
$400,000	Phoenix 5.375% 6/7/2027	308	1.07
$200,000	Rothesay Life 7% 11/9/2034	159	0.55
$300,000	Sealed Air US 6.125% 1/2/2028	237	0.82
$400,000	Sensata Technologies 5.875% 1/9/2030	310	1.08
$600,000	Standard Chartered Bank 8% 30/5/2031	517	1.80
$300,000	TransDigm 6.625% 1/3/2032	240	0.84
$200,000	UBS 9.25% Perpetual	177	0.62
	US DOLLAR DENOMINATED FORWARD EXCHANGE CONTRACTS ((0.32%))	**3**	**0.01**
$600,000	US Dollar 600,000 Vs UK Sterling 471,805 - 2/8/2024	3	0.01

Liontrust Strategic Bond Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (unaudited) (continued)
as at 30 June 2024

Holding/ Nominal Value	Stock description	Market value (£000's)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	US DOLLAR DENOMINATED OPEN FUTURES CONTRACTS (0.70%)	**75**	**0.27**
22	US 10 Year Ultra Future September 2024	22	0.08
90	US 5 Year Note (CBT) Future September 2024	53	0.19
	Portfolio of investments	**26,678**	**92.86**
	Net other assets	**2,051**	**7.14**
	Total net assets	**28,729**	**100.00**

All investments are approved securities being either officially listed in a member state or under the rules of an eligible market, unless otherwise stated.

Comparative figures show percentages for each category of holding at 31 December 2023.

Liontrust Strategic Bond Fund (continued)

Statement of Total Return (unaudited)
for the period ended 30 June 2024

	(£'000)	1.1.2024 to 30.6.2024 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2023 to 30.6.2023 (£'000)
Income				
Net capital (losses)/gains		(396)		49
Revenue	873		2,732	
Expenses	(99)		(323)	
Interest payable and similar charges	(8)		(53)	
Net revenue before taxation	766		2,356	
Taxation	(3)		(20)	
Net revenue after taxation		763		2,336
Total return before distributions		**367**		**2,385**
Distributions		(763)		(2,336)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		**(396)**		**49**

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders (unaudited)
for the period ended 30 June 2024

	(£'000)	1.1.2024 to 30.6.2024 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2023 to 30.6.2023 (£'000)
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		**44,334**		**156,874**
Amounts received on issue of shares	899		2,479	
Amounts paid on cancellation of shares	(16,531)		(73,804)	
		(15,632)		(71,325)
Dilution adjustment		–		11
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		(396)		49
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		423		473
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		**28,729**		**86,082**

The opening net assets attributable to shareholders for the current period do not equal the closing net assets attributable to shareholders for the comparative period as they are not consecutive periods.

Liontrust Strategic Bond Fund (continued)

Balance Sheet (unaudited)
as at 30 June 2024

	30.6.2024 (£'000)	31.12.2023 (£'000)
Assets		
Fixed assets		
Investments	26,911	44,390
Current assets:		
Debtors	588	494
Cash and bank balances	1,718	1,572
Total assets	**29,217**	**46,456**
Liabilities		
Investment liabilities	(233)	(885)
Creditors:		
Amounts due to future clearing houses and brokers	–	(430)
Distribution payable	(109)	(230)
Other creditors	(146)	(577)
Total liabilities	**(488)**	**(2,122)**
Net assets attributable to shareholders	**28,729**	**44,334**

Securities Financing Transactions (unaudited)

as at 30 June 2024

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.

Return and cost

The tables below show the net income earned by the Sub-funds from securities lending activity during the period to 30 June 2024.

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

	Collective Investment Undertaking (£'000)	ACD of Collective Investment Undertaking (£'000)	Third Parties (e.g. lending agent) (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Liontrust Strategic Bond Fund				
Securities lending				
Gross return	1	–	–	1
% of total	70%	0%	30%	100%
Cost	–	–	–	–

Securities lending

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 30 June 2024. The income earned from securities lending are also shown for the period ended 30 June 2024. 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 Strategic Bond Fund	2.94	2.87	1

Securities Financing Transactions (unaudited)(continued)

as at 30 June 2024

Securities lending (continued)

The following table details the value of securities on loan and associated collateral received, analysed by counterparty as at 30 June 2024.

Counterparty	Counterparty's country of establishment	Securities Lending Amount on loan (£'000)	Collateral received (£'000)
Liontrust Strategic Bond Fund			
BNP Paribas	France	384	392
J.P. Morgan Securities Plc	UK	359	375
Morgan Stanley International	UK	81	85
Total		**824**	**852**

All securities on loan have an open maturity tenor as they are recallable or terminable on a daily basis.

Collateral

The Sub-funds engage in activities which may require collateral to be provided to a counterparty ("collateral posted") or may hold collateral received ("collateral received") from a counterparty.

The following table provides an analysis by currency of the underlying cash and non-cash collateral received/posted by way of title transfer collateral arrangement by the Sub-funds, in respect of securities lending transactions, as at 30 June 2024.

Currency	Cash collateral received (£'000)	Cash collateral posted (£'000)	Non-cash collateral received (£'000)	Non-cash collateral posted (£'000)
Liontrust Strategic Bond Fund **Securities lending transactions**				
EUR	-	-	710	-
GBP	-	-	28	-
USD	-	-	114	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**852**	**-**

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

Securities Financing Transactions (unaudited)(continued)

as at 30 June 2024

Collateral (continued)

The following table provides an analysis of the type, quality and maturity tenor of non-cash collateral received/posted by the Sub-funds by way of title transfer collateral arrangement in respect of securities lending transactions, as at 30 June 2024.

	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 Strategic Bond Fund Collateral received - securities lending							
Fixed income							
Investment grade	–	–	–	15	837	–	**852**
Total	**–**	**–**	**–**	**15**	**837**	**–**	**852**

Investment grade securities are those issued by an entity with a minimum investment grade credit rating from at least one globally recognised credit rating agency; Standard & Poor's, Moody's or Fitch.

A recognised equity index contains at least 20 equities where no single equity represents more than 20% of the total index and no five equities combined represent more than 60% of the total index.

The maturity tenor analysis for fixed income securities received as collateral is based on the respective contractual maturity date, while for equity securities and exchange traded funds (ETFs) received as collateral are presented as open transactions as they are not subject to a contractual maturity date.

As at 30 June 2024, 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).

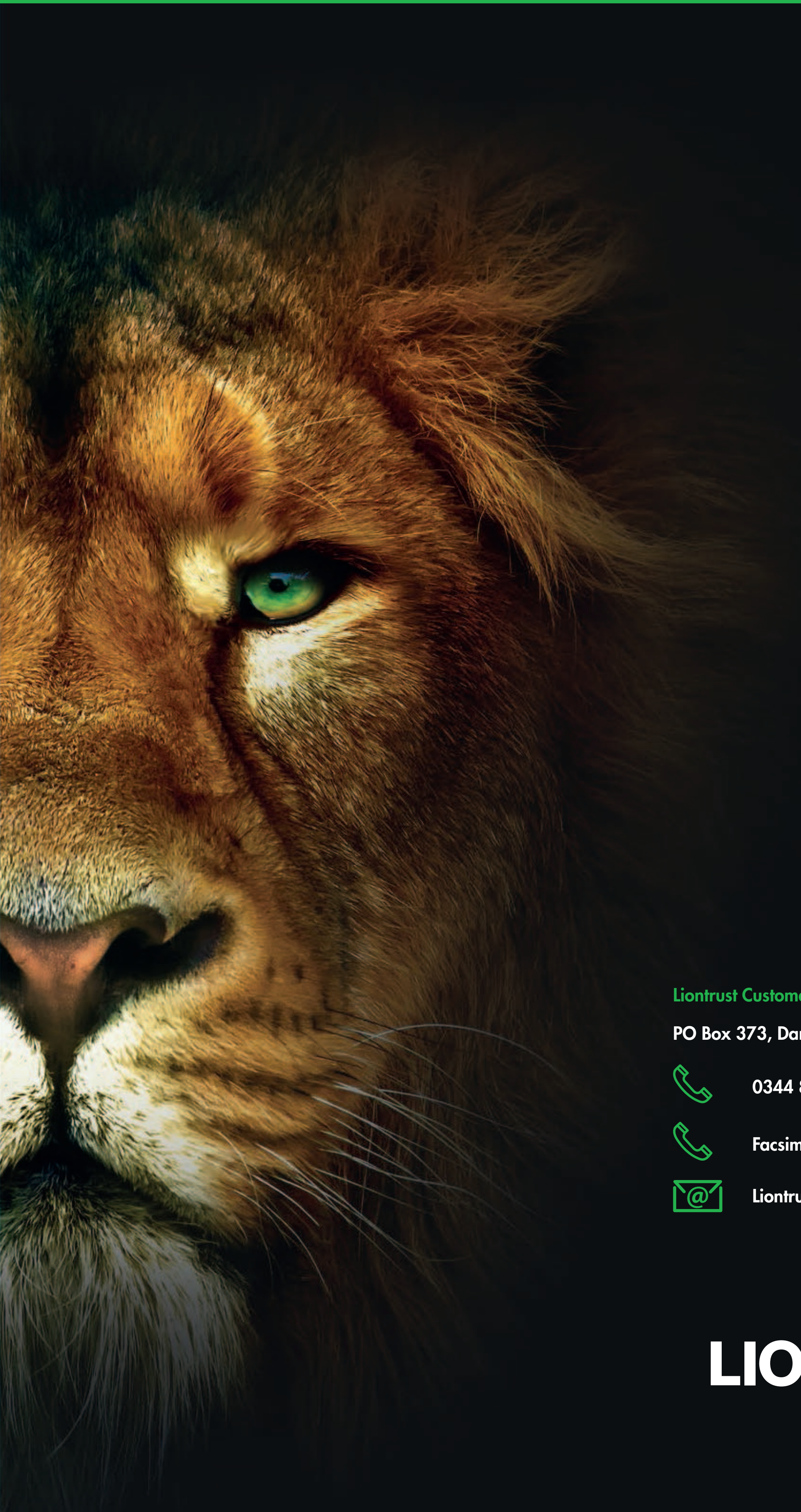
The following table lists the top ten issuers (or all the issuers if less than ten) by value of non-cash collateral received by the Sub-fund by way of the title transfer collateral arrangement across securities lending transactions as at 30 June 2024.

Issuer	Value (£'000)	% of the Sub-fund's NAV
Liontrust Strategic Bond Fund		
J.P.Morgan Securities Plc	375	1.31
BNP Paribas Arbitrage SNC	279	0.97
BNP Paribas Securities Corp.	113	0.39
Morgan Stanley International	85	0.30
Total	**852**	**2.97**

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. You should always regard investment in Funds as long term. The annual management fee of the Liontrust Sustainable Future Monthly Income Bond Fund is deducted from capital. Whilst this results in the dividend paid to investors being higher than would be the case were the annual management fee charged to income, the potential for capital growth may be reduced.



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