

LIONTRUST **views**

BUYING THE DIP

Is this a winning
approach to investment?





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WELCOME

This year is turning out to be full of change, whether it is geopolitical, economic or social. And yet you would not know this if you simply compared markets from the start of 2025 to the half-way point at the end of June. European markets were significantly up, the UK has generated good single digit returns and the US was back around where it started the year.

Within this, of course, there has been volatility, notably some extreme falls straight after President Trump announced his Liberation Day tariffs at the start of April. These drops led to “Buy the dip” going viral on social media among young retail investors. Those that did take advantage of the temporary fall in the value of stocks will have seen their prices subsequently rise.

On pages 10 to 11 of this issue of *Liontrust Views*, we examine the Buy the dip strategy and whether this is an investment process. What are the challenges of executing this approach?

In *Adapting to the Market* on pages 4 to 5, we discuss the impact of political events and announcements on markets and investments.

Do they have any effect beyond short-term sentiment? How should investors deal with instant and relentless news flow?

A forward look on pages 6 to 7 highlights where we are currently positive in terms of equity and bond markets. One asset class we are positive about are global high yield bonds. On pages 12 to 13, we explain why, including the elevated yields of more than 7% globally; a yield is the return that an investor can expect on a bond. This is significantly above the yield from investment grade and government bonds.

On pages 8 to 9, we look at the impact of inflation on investments. While the rate of inflation has fallen, it has not gone back to previous levels. We explain why it is important that investors take inflation into account.

Finally, our facts and figures on pages 14 to 25 provide the vital statistics you need to see how your Multi-Asset funds have performed.

We hope you enjoy reading this issue of *Liontrust Views* and we welcome any feedback. ■



PORTFOLIO POSITIONING:

ADAPTING TO THE MARKET

Hanging on the words of a world leader has been a global preoccupation since the invention of radio in the early years of the last century. Since then, all flavours of political recordings have been broadcast; the good, the bad and the downright ugly. The most noteworthy of these lodge themselves in the public consciousness like a bookmark in the annals of history.

Over the passing decades, the method of communication has gone through evolution and then revolution and we find ourselves today with 24-hour access to any one of countless news outlets. In an era in which we carry a portal to the world around in our pockets, it is difficult to switch off from the relentless noise that can prove a source of short-term gyrations in our sentiment. The challenge is that sentiment can often be an enemy of sensible long-term planning.

At times of uncertainty, it is reassuring to reflect on what we know and what is tangible for investors. For a start, entrepreneurial spirit and a desire for success has, on average, led to significant returns for long-term investors. Even in the past 40 years, markets have had to contend with the dying days of the Cold War, conflicts around the globe, seismic political shifts, and natural disasters, which all posed challenges in their own way. Yet through all this tumult, markets have progressed rather well. Of course, there have been very significant setbacks, such as Black Monday in 1987, the TMT bubble (Technology, Media, and Telecoms) in 2001, the Global Financial Crisis (GFC) in 2008 and Covid in 2020. But, despite these events, had you bought the FTSE All-Share index on 30 April 1985, your return would have been 3,180% over the following 40 years.*

If we allow ourselves to accept the power of sentiment on markets in the short term and that sentiment tends to overshoot both on the positive and the negative, the desire to act rather than wait can be reduced. We may have timed our exit from the markets perfectly ahead of the bear market in 2020 but few of us would

have chosen 24 March 2020 – the day after the UK government urged us to stay at home to prevent the spread of the pandemic – to be the day to jump back in

If we allow ourselves to accept the power of sentiment on markets in the short term and that sentiment tends to overshoot both on the positive and the negative, the desire to act rather than wait can be reduced.

with both feet. The news was unrelentingly bad at that time but 24 March 2020 is the second-best daily return of the FTSE All-Share over the past 40 years.*

2025 has been a microcosm of this emotional journey – we have gyrated from a big sell-off to a big rally in global equity markets and the only real variable has been political announcements. The impact of these political factors over the short term has been sufficient to overwhelm any fundamentals such as corporate earnings or even macro-economics. Even if these impacts do have an effect on economies, the role of company management is to generate profits for shareholders regardless of the political winds.

Genuine diversification – across regions, asset classes, investment styles, actives and passives, for example – should reduce a portfolio's sensitivity to any particular source of risk. Diversification is the closest we get to a free lunch in investment management – we should embrace the risks that look reasonably priced and reduce our sensitivity through diversification to those that do not.

*Source: Bloomberg, Liontrust 30 May 2025. Data between 30 April 1985 and 30 December 1985 is the All-Share Price Return. Data between 30 December 1985 and 30 May 2025 is the FTSE All-Share Total Return index.



A FORWARD LOOK

This has been an extraordinary year for geopolitics, economics and markets: from the launch of DeepSeek through President Trump’s Liberation Day tariffs, major conflict in Europe and the Middle East, stock and bond market volatility, through to UK and US interest rates staying higher for longer.

Despite this environment, halfway through the year at the end of June, European markets had posted significant gains, the FTSE 100 index had generated high single digit growth and the US was roughly back where it started 2025. This followed a rapid sell-off in the US stock market after Trump’s tariff announcement of 2 April that took it to a level more than 20% below its February high.* The soundtrack to market movements in the US among retail investors are “Nothing much happens” and “Buy the dip”.

Amid the political and market ups and downs of the past few months, however, it appears that investors are searching for returns beyond the US, including in Europe and the UK. This tallies with our view that parts of the US large caps market were priced close to perfection at the end of 2024. Six months later, we still have a neutral view on the US market, with a 3 out

of 5 on the Tactical Asset Allocation (TAA), where 5 is the most positive and 1 is the most negative.

We are positive in our overall view for stock markets. We have come through a challenging period of news flow relatively unscathed and it seems likely that interest rates will drift down over the course of this year. Equity markets outside of the US do not look challenging from a valuation perspective and the corporate landscape is positive, with revenues coming through and both businesses and consumers are spending. There is also still a lot of cash sitting on the sidelines of markets.

The risk to this benign environment is the unknown effect of tariffs, both threatened and imposed. So far, the indications are that they have not had a big impact, but there is a risk it does later in the year.

While neutral overall on bonds (fixed income), we are positive about global high yield bonds. One of the attractions of high yield bonds today is their elevated yield – the return that an investor can expect to receive, expressed as a percentage rate – which is an average of more than 7.00%

globally. This compares to around 4.55% from investment grade corporate bonds globally (which are corporate bonds with a higher credit rating than high yield) and around 4.40% from UK gilts (government bonds).** For more information on global high yield bonds, read the article on pages 12 to 13.

We have also raised the outlook rating from neutral to positive for global short-duration corporate bonds, a sub-asset class that was introduced to the Liontrust Multi-Asset funds and portfolios earlier this year. These are bonds that have less than five years to their maturity, although typically this is less than two. Given they are relatively short term, they carry less risk than bonds with longer duration and are less sensitive to interest rate changes in the market.

Asset class outlook
When we are positive about an asset class, we categorise it as “overweight” and may look to increase our target allocation to it in our portfolios. Conversely, when we are negative about an asset class, we classify it as “underweight” and may reduce the target allocation. Finally, “neutral” means that we are neither positive nor negative.

UNITED STATES

STOCKS*	■
BONDS	■

US equities ended higher over the second quarter. They fell significantly in early April after President Trump’s Liberation Day tariffs announcement, but they recovered over the following weeks. US government bonds (Treasury) had a second positive quarter, alongside several other fixed income classes globally. We remain neutral, however. There are some concerns regarding the level of government indebtedness in the US, which has grown substantially over the last few years. There is no real suggestion of immediate peril from this, but as deficits continue to grow then this will remain a concern over the longer term.

*Small caps overweight.

EMERGING MARKETS

STOCKS	▲
BONDS	■

Emerging markets equities delivered strong performance, second only to Asia Pacific ex-Japan. Emerging markets were impacted by President Trump’s tariff threats, but they are benefiting from the weaker US dollar, which eases the extensive dollar-denominated debt burden. If we are entering a period of a weaker dollar because of lower US policy uncertainty and interest rates, this could continue to support emerging markets. Debt delivered solid single digit returns over the quarter, extending the positive run that started in 2024. As with equities, they have benefited from the weakening dollar, making it easier for sovereigns and companies to service debts.

UNITED KINGDOM

STOCKS	▲
BONDS	■

UK equities delivered modest gains in the second quarter. Events this year have given more credence to our belief that UK stocks are undervalued and that if sentiment changed, it could perform strongly versus the other major markets. Gilts were marginally positive, with the best returns lying at the longer duration end. The Bank of England continued to cut rates during the quarter and expectations of further cuts this year provide support. We believe gilts offer the prospect of delivering inflation-beating returns over the medium term but our sentiment towards them remains neutral.

KEY	▲ Overweight	▼ Underweight	■ Neutral
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EUROPE

STOCKS*	▼
BONDS	■

European equities performed strongly in the second quarter, bringing their year-to-date returns to double-digit figures in sterling terms. Germany has been the key driver of Europe’s performance since it loosened its fiscal rules earlier this year to spend more on defence and infrastructure, but more generally the region’s markets have benefited from resilient corporate earnings, easing global trade tensions and fiscal policy support. European bonds delivered modest gains, helped by easing global trade tensions and a more doveish outlook from central banks. The prospect of looser monetary policy will support the continent’s bond market.

*Small caps neutral.

ASIA PACIFIC

STOCKS	▲
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Asia Pacific ex-Japan was supported during the quarter by easing US-China trade tensions, resilient fundamentals and a weaker US dollar, which sank to a three-year low against the other major currencies. China’s AI sector and the government’s support for private enterprises have boosted investors’ confidence. Asia Pacific stocks are looking cheap compared with several other equity markets, and a continued period of a weaker US dollar could be supportive. They are also supported by strong demographics and economic growth, inward investments and market-friendly government policies.

JAPAN

STOCKS	▲
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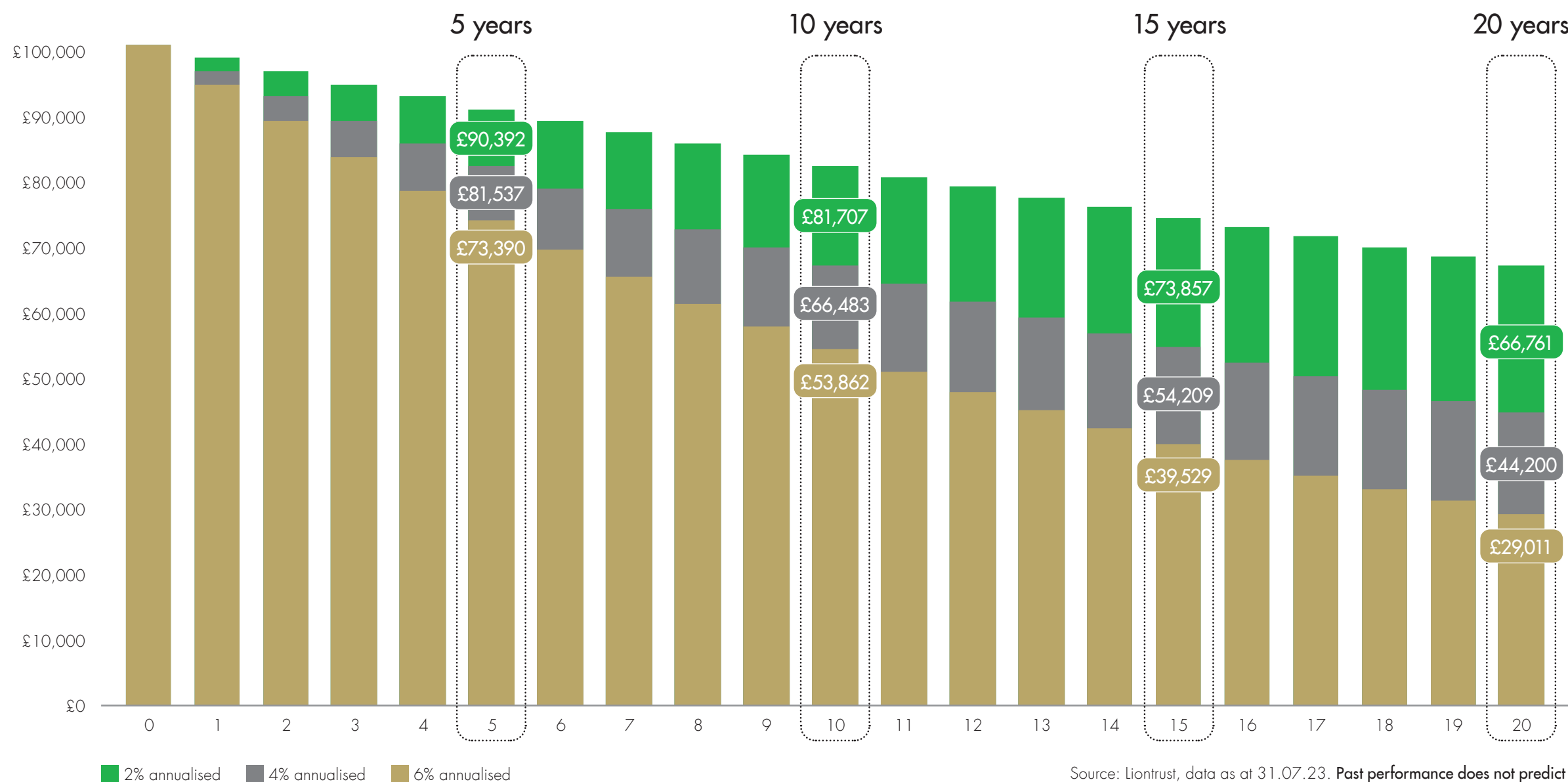
Japanese equities delivered positive returns, although the gain was diluted in sterling terms. After an initial dip triggered by the Liberation Day tariff announcement, the market recovered as corporates delivered strong earnings, especially in technology and export industries. The Bank of Japan supported investor confidence by keeping rates steady. We have retained our positive tactical outlook rating on Japanese equities, including small caps. While Japan is looking expensive now, the country is in an inflationary environment for the first time in a couple of decades, which should encourage more consumption, and has an improving corporate performance. ■

* Source: S&P Dow Jones Indices, April 2025.
** Source: Intercontinental Exchange Bank of America, 30 June 2025.

INFLATION

AND PURCHASING POWER

The perils of inflation came back into stark relief in 2022. Between the Global Financial Crisis (GFC) and Covid, we had become accustomed to extremely low inflation.



Even low inflation, however, if left unchecked, will have a serious impact on your finances. If Einstein referred to compound interest as “the eighth wonder of the world”, then compounding inflation is not a challenge to be overlooked.

Ronald Regan famously referred to inflation “as violent as a mugger, as frightening as an armed robber and as deadly as a hit man”. Perhaps, but inflation is generally clandestine instead of overt: a pickpocket

rather than a mugger. This is why it can be tempting to ignore, especially once it slips from the headlines. The chart below demonstrates that even the government’s target level of inflation (2%) will reduce the real value of a pound (i.e. how far your pound will stretch) by 18% over 10 years. Increasing either the time horizon over which inflation compounds or the level of inflation has a greater impact; 6% inflation over 10 years would roughly halve the spending power of a pound, for example.

The good news is that, over the long run, investments in asset classes such as equity and even fixed income should generate returns in excess of inflation. Equity markets have proven to be particularly adept at beating inflation over many decades. Cash, on the other hand, has a chequered history when it comes to beating inflation. It is, on the face of it, low risk. But once the impact of inflation is taken into account, it is not as low risk as it may first appear.

REAL VALUE IN 10 YEARS 2% INFLATION



REAL VALUE IN 10 YEARS 6% INFLATION



Source: Liontrust, data as at 31.07.23. **Past performance does not predict future returns.** All use of company logos, images or trademarks in this document are for reference purposes only.

Buying the dip



The phrase “buying the dip” went viral on social media in April 2025. This was largely driven by younger retail investors in the US in response to the dramatic stock market falls following President Donald Trump’s announcement of tariffs on 2 April.

Across social media and investment forums such as Reddit, posts and comments were making the case that the drop in share prices offered a buying opportunity. US retail investors, for example, bought a record \$4.7 billion worth of stocks in a single day on 3 April.*

This phenomenon was not contained to the US. Investment platforms in the UK reported a flurry of buying by retail investors in April as well. The platform Interactive Investor recorded its highest-ever trading volumes on 7 April, with 61% of trades being buys.** Such investors should have been rewarded as markets began recovering in April and indices made up their losses by May.

While this phrase may have hit the zeitgeist now, it has been a popular refrain of generations of optimistic investors. The investment philosophy behind buying the dip is clear: invest when shares are “cheap or cheaper” so that you can realise gains when prices have recovered or have continued to rise. The trend of buying the dip may be so popular because we have seen a number of quick recoveries in markets after sharp declines in recent years.

This is not an easy investment strategy to execute, however. Trying to time markets successfully by buying when they have

fallen is challenging especially in a period of volatility. And indiscriminate buying does not necessarily mean you will find investments with long-term value.

These dangers are exacerbated when an investor has a short-term investment perspective. Anyone who has ridden a rollercoaster knows that when you think you are through the worst, sometimes things get even hairier before ending safely. Those with a short-term perspective could sell having suffered further losses, losing the ability to gain from the dip in the long run. Investors who fully commit to their first experience of a dip may find themselves experiencing “buyer’s remorse” soon afterwards.

A related, and crucial point, is what to buy on the dip. Single stocks can be risky which is why when the Liontrust Multi-Asset team considers buying on market weakness, they do so on a diversified basis, including across regions, investment styles and asset classes.

History shows it is more rewarding to stay invested in markets over the long run given the power of long-term compounding of investments. Had you bought the market through the FTSE All-Share Index on 30 April 1985, for example, your return would have been 3,180% over the following 40 years.

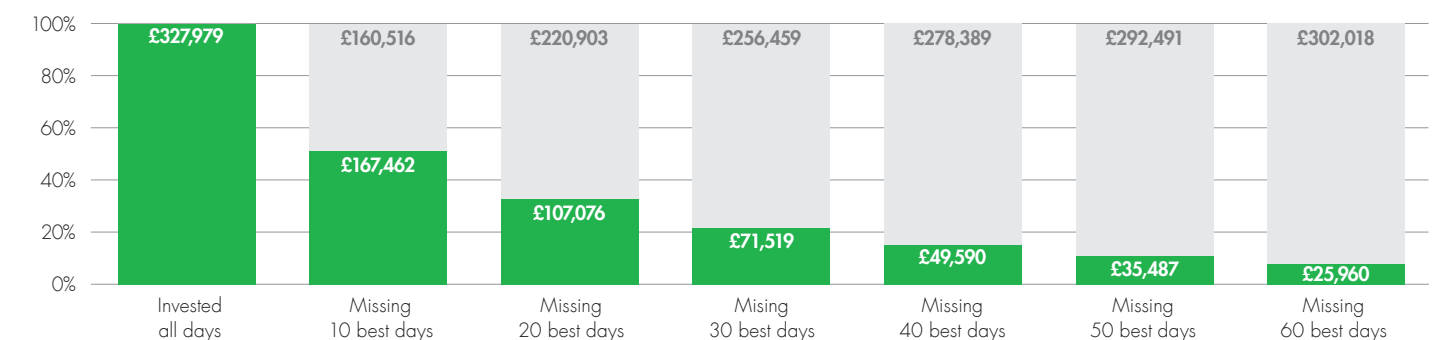
Had you invested £10,000 on 30 April 1985, kept it invested and reinvested your dividends, then the value of your investment would be £327,979.

Had you missed the 10 best days of the FTSE All-Share over this period, however, your ending value would “only” have been £167,462, meaning you would have roughly halved your gain. The challenge is that these 10 days came during periods of market volatility and often were experienced very soon after significant market falls.

Markets tend to turn before the news does and so hoping to be able to sell and buy back in at the right time is very difficult. There is also an expense to trading in and out of stocks and markets which should be part of the consideration.

Another tactic that can spread risks over time is to invest regularly. This is known as pound-cost averaging and involves investing the same amount every month, for example, no matter what is happening in markets. This enables you to purchase investments more cheaply when prices are down and, over time, this smooths out the ups and downs. Therefore, you will automatically be buying the dip and not missing out on the best days of the market.

Missing best days: value of £10,000 invested in the FTSE All-Share



Source: Bloomberg, Liontrust 30 May 2025. Data between 30 April 1985 and 30 December 1985 is the FTSE All-Share Price Return. Data between 30 December 1985 and 30 April 2025 is FTSE All-Share Total Return index.

* Source: JP Morgan/Morningstar, 4 April 2025.

** Source: City AM, 23 April 2025.



A time for high yield bonds?

The attraction of high yield bonds stems from their ability to offer higher levels of income than investment grade and government bonds along with equity-like long-term returns but with lower volatility than shares. The Multi-Asset investment team are particularly positive on global high yield bonds in the current environment.

Before explaining why, we will put high yield in context with the rest of the bond market. Bonds are IOUs issued by governments and companies that pay amounts of interest linked to their creditworthiness, normally over a fixed term, before returning the amount borrowed. The amount of interest paid on a bond depends on the level of risk associated with it. For example, government bonds usually pay less interest than corporate bonds, which are known as investment grade.

High yield has the nickname 'junk' because of a period in the early 1990s when capital allocation was not at its most diligent and the fact that it comprises corporate bonds with credit ratings below investment grade. The Multi-Asset team believes this enduring nickname, however, fails to reflect the positive developments of the asset class over the past 30 years.

The global high yield bond market, particularly in developed markets such as the US and Europe, has matured significantly over the past decade. While defaults are a part of the high yield market, as are occasional bouts of volatility, the market has grown to consist of a large pool of companies making interest payments

(coupons), and these provide the vast majority of returns. This pool of companies enables investors to diversify risk and seek to avoid those companies at greater risk of defaulting on their debts.

The global high yield bond market has also seen a gradual shift toward higher-quality credits. BB-rated bonds – those just below investment grade – now make up a substantial portion of the market, reflecting a broader trend towards improved issuer fundamentals.

One of the attractions of high yield bonds today is their elevated yield – the return that an investor can expect to receive, expressed as a percentage rate – which is an average of more than 7.00% globally. This compares to around 4.55% from investment grade corporate bonds globally and around 4.40% from UK gilts.*

The relatively high yields that investors can access provide a cushion against potential price volatility, helping to mitigate downside risk in the event of market turbulence.

There are risks associated with high yield bonds, of course. Inflation eats away at

the real capital value of bonds and the fixed income they generate (although some bonds' incomes are index-linked to inflation). Also, because high yield bonds are higher risk, they are more vulnerable to economic downturns, which could lead to more of the companies that issue them defaulting on their commitments.

To mitigate the risks in the high yield bond market, the Liontrust Multi-Asset team seeks to avoid companies that default on their debts. They have a quality bias towards the more creditworthy borrowers through a combination of fundamental research of individual bonds and avoidance of thematic, cyclical sector risks. The team also focuses on diversification and is happy to ignore what the index is telling them to own.

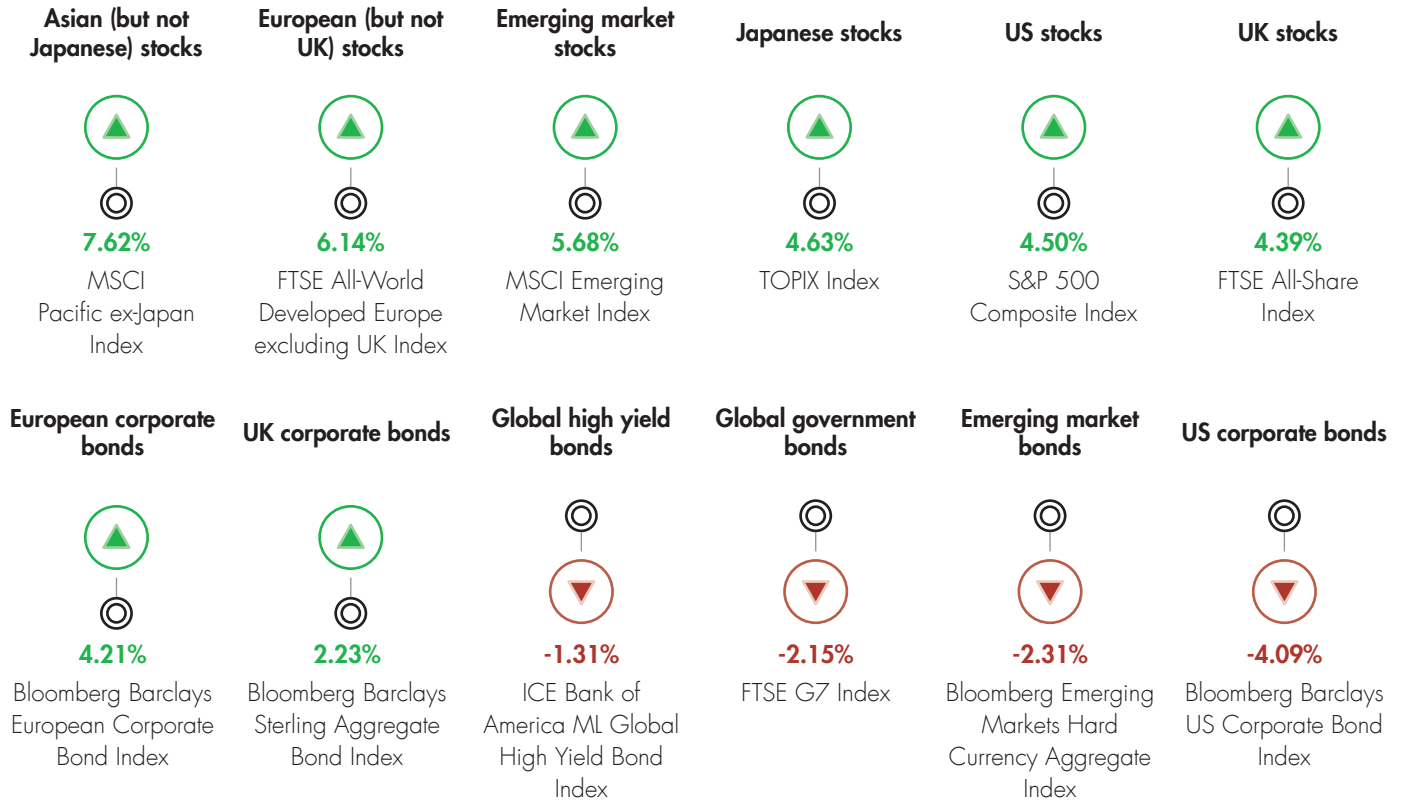
The Liontrust Multi-Asset team believes the current environment remains benign for defaults, with positive company fundamentals and supportive monetary policy. They expect corporate earnings to come under pressure as tariffs impact businesses, but these will not be large enough to provide a significant threat to bond issuers.

* Source: Intercontinental Exchange Bank of America, 30 June 2025.



FACTS & FIGURES

QUARTERLY DATA



Past performance does not predict future returns. Cumulative returns, rebased in sterling where appropriate, i.e. all index returns are recalculated based on exchange rates to give returns for a sterling investor. Source: Morningstar Direct, 31 March 2025 to 30 June 2025.

To highlight the unpredictability of markets, the table below details the performance of global equity and fixed income indices over the past five years (in sterling terms).

This table demonstrates how volatile markets can be, and shows the benefits of diversifying your investment, or in other words, not putting all your eggs in one basket.

Index percentage growth (%)	1 Jul 2024 to 30 Jun 2025	1 Jul 2023 to 30 Jun 2024	1 Jul 2022 to 30 Jun 2023	1 Jul 2021 to 30 Jun 2022	1 Jul 2020 to 30 Jun 2021
US stocks	6.23	25.27	14.24	1.68	25.93
European (but not UK) stocks	10.01	13.08	19.42	-10.17	22.99
UK stocks	11.16	12.98	7.89	1.64	21.45
Japanese stocks	4.31	10.94	9.84	-10.55	8.40
Asian (but not Japanese) stocks	9.90	7.55	1.20	-3.05	20.14
Emerging market stocks	6.98	13.62	-2.36	-14.68	26.43
Global government bonds	-0.42	-0.93	-7.24	-4.44	-10.66
Global high yield bonds	3.16	11.28	4.78	-6.30	3.39
US corporate bonds	-1.38	5.23	-3.00	-2.39	-7.60
European corporate bonds	7.14	5.17	-0.17	-12.15	-2.15
Emerging market bonds	1.91	8.47	1.22	-8.79	-4.32
UK corporate bonds	2.38	6.04	-13.24	-13.98	-4.24

Past performance does not predict future returns. Cumulative returns, rebased in sterling where appropriate, i.e. all index returns are recalculated based on exchange rates to give returns for a sterling investor. Source: Morningstar Direct, 30 June 2025.

EXPLORER FUND RANGE

THE LIONTRUST MULTI-ASSET INVESTMENT TEAM



JOHN HUSSELBEE



JAMES KLEMPSTER



ANTHONY CHEMLA



DAVID SALISBURY

PORTFOLIO CHANGES

BOUGHT ◀

Liontrust GF High Yield Bond

Liontrust GF Global Short Dated Corporate Bond

HSBC Global Government Bond

SOLD ▶

Barings Global High Yield Bond

Aegon High Yield Bond

Barings Emerging Markets Sovereign Debt

CUMULATIVE RETURN

Fund and share class	3 MONTHS 31 Mar 25 to 30 Jun 25	1 YEAR 30 Jun 24 to 30 Jun 25	3 YEARS 30 Jun 22 to 30 Jun 25	5 YEARS 30 Jun 20 to 30 Jun 25
Total returns for the periods shown (%)				
Liontrust MA Explorer 35 Fund S Acc	2.09	5.28	6.47	-3.24
Liontrust MA Explorer Income 45 Fund S Acc	2.19	5.05	13.44	4.58
Liontrust MA Explorer Income 60 Fund S Acc	2.25	4.74	19.47	22.50
Liontrust MA Explorer 70 Fund S Acc	2.29	4.63	22.94	31.58
Liontrust MA Explorer 85 Fund S Acc	2.23	4.05	27.35	43.80
Liontrust MA Explorer 100 Fund S Acc	2.03	3.23	28.70	45.32

DISCRETE YEARLY PERFORMANCE

Fund and share class	30 Jun 24 to 30 Jun 25	30 Jun 23 to 30 Jun 24	30 Jun 22 to 30 Jun 23	30 Jun 21 to 30 Jun 22	30 Jun 20 to 30 Jun 21
Total returns for the periods shown (%)					
Liontrust MA Explorer 35 Fund S Acc	5.28	9.81	-7.91	-9.73	0.68
Liontrust MA Explorer Income 45 Fund S Acc	5.05	10.39	-2.18	-13.36	6.40
Liontrust MA Explorer Income 60 Fund S Acc	4.74	11.45	2.34	-9.98	13.91
Liontrust MA Explorer 70 Fund S Acc	4.63	12.23	4.69	-9.96	18.87
Liontrust MA Explorer 85 Fund S Acc	4.05	13.27	8.05	-9.49	24.75
Liontrust MA Explorer 100 Fund S Acc	3.23	13.77	9.58	-10.71	26.46

Source: Financial Express, as at 30 June 2025. Total return figures are calculated on a single pricing basis. Performance figures are shown in sterling unless otherwise specified. The fund performance figures are net of all fees.

ASSET ALLOCATION

PERFORMED WELL ▲

UK equities
Europe ex-UK equities
Global high yield bonds
US equities
Emerging market equities
Japan equities
Asia Pacific ex-Japan equities
Corporate bonds
Global ex-UK fixed income
Alternatives

DIDN'T PERFORM AS WELL ▬

Emerging market debt
Short-duration gilts

FUND SELECTION

PERFORMED WELL ▲

Liontrust GF High Yield Bond
Loomis Sayles US Growth Equity
JOHCM UK Dynamic
Liontrust UK Equity
WS Gresham House UK Multi Cap Income
Invesco UK Opportunities
Artemis SmartGARP Global Emerging Markets Equity
BlackRock European Dynamic
HSBC American Index
Liontrust European Dynamic

DIDN'T PERFORM AS WELL ▬

BA Beutel Goodman US Value
GQG Partners US Equity
Barings Global High Yield Bond
Aegon High Yield Bond
I&G Global Infrastructure Index
WisdomTree Enhanced Commodity

Past performance does not predict future returns. You may get back less than you originally invested. Please refer to page 26 for more information on the Key Risks.

BLENDED FUND RANGE

THE LIONTRUST MULTI-ASSET INVESTMENT TEAM



JOHN HUSSELBEE



JAMES KLEMPSTER



ANTHONY CHEMLA



DAVID SALISBURY

PORTFOLIO CHANGES

BOUGHT ◀

No new funds were added during the quarter

SOLD ▶

There were no fund exits during the quarter

CUMULATIVE RETURN

Fund and share class	3 MONTHS 31 Mar 25 to 30 Jun 25	1 YEAR 30 Jun 24 to 30 Jun 25	3 YEARS 30 Jun 22 to 30 Jun 25	5 YEARS 30 Jun 20 to 30 Jun 25
Total returns for the periods shown (%)				
Liontrust MA Blended Reserve Fund S Acc	2.31	6.08	12.25	3.74
Liontrust MA Blended Moderate Fund S Acc	2.48	5.53	15.09	13.35
Liontrust MA Blended Intermediate Fund S Acc	2.60	5.39	19.18	23.93
Liontrust MA Blended Progressive Fund S Acc	2.68	5.34	23.29	33.85
Liontrust MA Blended Growth Fund S Acc	2.72	5.02	28.68	47.96

DISCRETE YEARLY PERFORMANCE

Fund and share class	30 Jun 24 to 30 Jun 25	30 Jun 23 to 30 Jun 24	30 Jun 22 to 30 Jun 23	30 Jun 21 to 30 Jun 22	30 Jun 20 to 30 Jun 21
Total returns for the periods shown (%)					
Liontrust MA Blended Reserve Fund S Acc	6.08	9.85	-3.67	-11.54	4.48
Liontrust MA Blended Moderate Fund S Acc	5.53	11.07	-1.81	-9.53	8.87
Liontrust MA Blended Intermediate Fund S Acc	5.39	12.37	0.63	-8.23	13.32
Liontrust MA Blended Progressive Fund S Acc	5.34	13.16	3.43	-7.58	17.47
Liontrust MA Blended Growth Fund S Acc	5.02	14.53	6.99	-6.84	23.43

Source: Financial Express, as at 30 June 2025. Total return figures are calculated on a single pricing basis. Performance figures are shown in sterling unless otherwise specified. The fund performance figures are net of all fees.

ASSET ALLOCATION

PERFORMED WELL ▲

Emerging market equities
US equities
UK equities
Europe ex-UK equities
Asia Pacific ex-Japan equities
Corporate bonds
Japan equities
Global high yield bonds

DIDN'T PERFORM AS WELL ▬

Alternatives
Global ex-UK fixed income

FUND SELECTION

PERFORMED WELL ▲

L&G US Index
L&G Emerging Markets Equity Index
iShares Corporate Bond Index
Loomis Sayles US Growth Equity
abrdn Asia Pacific ex-Japan Equity Tracker
Artemis SmartGARP Global Emerging Markets Equity
BlackRock European Dynamic
Liontrust GF High Yield Bond
iShares Japan Equity Index
iShares UK Equity Index

DIDN'T PERFORM AS WELL ▬

BA Beutel Goodman US Value
GQG Partners US Equity
L&G Global Infrastructure Index
WisdomTree Enhanced Commodity
iShares Environment & Low Carbon
Tilt Real Estate Index

Past performance does not predict future returns. You may get back less than you originally invested. Please refer to page 26 for more information on the Key Risks.

DYNAMIC PASSIVE FUND RANGE

THE LIONTRUST MULTI-ASSET INVESTMENT TEAM



JOHN HUSSELBEE



JAMES KLEMPSTER



ANTHONY CHEMLA



DAVID SALISBURY

PORTFOLIO CHANGES

BOUGHT ◀

There were no fund exits during the quarter

SOLD ▶

There were no fund exits during the quarter

CUMULATIVE RETURN

Fund and share class	3 MONTHS 31 Mar 25 to 30 Jun 25	1 YEAR 30 Jun 24 to 30 Jun 25	3 YEARS 30 Jun 22 to 30 Jun 25	5 YEARS 30 Jun 20 to 30 Jun 25
Total returns for the periods shown (%)				
Liontrust MA Dynamic Passive Prudent S Acc	1.91	5.63	12.03	11.75
Liontrust MA Dynamic Passive Reserve Fund S Acc	2.22	5.85	10.79	5.33
Liontrust MA Dynamic Passive Moderate Fund S Acc	2.53	6.10	15.01	13.89
Liontrust MA Dynamic Passive Intermediate Fund S Acc	2.67	6.21	20.37	25.62
Liontrust MA Dynamic Passive Progressive Fund S Acc	2.75	6.56	24.97	37.77
Liontrust MA Dynamic Passive Growth Fund S Acc	2.78	6.65	31.55	53.72
Liontrust MA Dynamic Passive Adventurous Fund S Acc	2.92	6.84	33.44	58.06

DISCRETE YEARLY PERFORMANCE

Fund and share class	30 Jun 24 to 30 Jun 25	30 Jun 23 to 30 Jun 24	30 Jun 22 to 30 Jun 23	30 Jun 21 to 30 Jun 22	30 Jun 20 to 30 Jun 21
Total returns for the periods shown (%)					
Liontrust MA Dynamic Passive Prudent S Acc	5.63	8.51	-2.26	-5.24	5.27
Liontrust MA Dynamic Passive Reserve Fund S Acc	5.85	9.55	-4.45	-8.66	4.09
Liontrust MA Dynamic Passive Moderate Fund S Acc	6.10	11.21	-2.52	-7.58	7.15
Liontrust MA Dynamic Passive Intermediate Fund S Acc	6.21	12.94	0.35	-5.85	10.84
Liontrust MA Dynamic Passive Progressive Fund S Acc	6.56	13.95	2.93	-4.32	15.21
Liontrust MA Dynamic Passive Growth Fund S Acc	6.65	15.94	6.39	-3.39	20.96
Liontrust MA Dynamic Passive Adventurous Fund S Acc	6.84	17.08	6.68	-4.24	23.70

Source: Financial Express, as at 30 June 2025. Total return figures are calculated on a single pricing basis. Performance figures are shown in sterling unless otherwise specified. The fund performance figures are net of all fees.

ASSET ALLOCATION

PERFORMED WELL ▲

US equities
Emerging market equities
UK equities
Asia Pacific ex-Japan equities
Corporate bonds
Europe ex-UK equities
Japan equities
Global high yield bonds
Short-duration gilts

DIDN'T PERFORM AS WELL ▬

Alternatives
Global ex-UK fixed income

FUND SELECTION

PERFORMED WELL ▲

Fidelity Index Emerging Markets
L&G US Index
abrdn Asia Pacific ex-Japan Equity Tracker
HSBC American Index
Vanguard UK Investment Grade Index
iShares Corporate Bond Index
iShares Japan Equity Index
L&G UK Index
iShares UK Equity Index
iShares Continental European Equity Index

DIDN'T PERFORM AS WELL ▬

L&G Global Infrastructure Index
WisdomTree Enhanced Commodity
iShares Environment & Low Carbon Tilt Real Estate Index

Past performance does not predict future returns. You may get back less than you originally invested. Please refer to page 26 for more information on the Key Risks.

INCOME GENERATING FUND RANGE

THE LIONTRUST MULTI-ASSET INVESTMENT TEAM



JOHN HUSSELBEE



JAMES KLEMPSTER



ANTHONY CHEMLA



DAVID SALISBURY

PORTFOLIO CHANGES

BOUGHT ◀

Liontrust GF High Yield Bond

Liontrust GF Global Short Dated
Corporate Bond

HSBC Global Government Bond

iShares Environment & Low Carbon Tilt
Real Estate Index

iShares UK Property

WisdomTree Enhanced Commodity

SOLD ▶

L&G Global Real Estate Dividend Index

Barings Global High Yield Bond

Aegon High Yield Bond

Barings Emerging Markets Sovereign Debt

HSBC Global Aggregate Bond

CUMULATIVE RETURN

Fund and share class Total returns for the periods shown (%)	3 MONTHS 31 Mar 25 to 30 Jun 25	1 YEAR 30 Jun 24 to 30 Jun 25	3 YEARS 30 Jun 22 to 30 Jun 25	5 YEARS 30 Jun 20 to 30 Jun 25
Liontrust MA Explorer 35 Fund S Inc	2.09	5.27	6.46	-3.18
Liontrust MA Explorer Income 45 Fund S Inc	2.19	5.05	13.44	4.58
Liontrust MA Explorer Income 60 Fund S Inc	2.25	4.74	19.47	22.50
Liontrust MA Monthly High Income Fund S Inc	2.26	6.69	15.63	12.05
IA Mixed Investment 0-35% Shares	2.20	4.94	11.95	9.39
IA Mixed Investment 20-60% Shares	3.12	5.74	17.03	22.58

DISCRETE YEARLY PERFORMANCE

Fund and share class Total returns for the periods shown (%)	30 Jun 24 to 30 Jun 25	30 Jun 23 to 30 Jun 24	30 Jun 22 to 30 Jun 23	30 Jun 21 to 30 Jun 22	30 Jun 20 to 30 Jun 21
Liontrust MA Explorer 35 Fund S Inc	5.27	9.81	-7.90	-9.72	0.73
Liontrust MA Explorer Income 45 Fund S Inc	5.05	10.39	-2.18	-13.36	6.40
Liontrust MA Explorer Income 60 Fund S Inc	4.74	11.45	2.34	-9.98	13.91
Liontrust MA Monthly High Income Fund S Inc	6.69	9.82	-1.31	-10.20	7.91
IA Mixed Investment 0-35% Shares	4.94	7.59	-0.85	-8.57	6.86
IA Mixed Investment 20-60% Shares	5.74	9.38	1.18	-7.09	12.74

Source: Financial Express, as at 30 June 2025. Total return figures are calculated on a single pricing basis. Performance figures are shown in sterling unless otherwise specified. The fund performance figures are net of all fees. IA Mixed Investment 0-35% Shares is the comparator benchmark for the Liontrust MA Explorer 35 Fund and the Liontrust MA Monthly High Income Fund. IA Mixed Investment 20-60% Shares is the comparator benchmark for the Liontrust MA Explorer Income 45 Fund and the Liontrust MA Explorer Income 60 Fund.

ASSET ALLOCATION

PERFORMED WELL ▲

UK equities
Global high yield bonds
US equities
Europe ex-UK
Emerging market equities
Corporate bonds
Global ex-UK fixed income
Japan equities
Asia Pacific ex-Japan equities

DIDN'T PERFORM AS WELL ▬

Emerging market debt
Cash

FUND SELECTION

PERFORMED WELL ▲

Liontrust GF High Yield Bond
Loomis Sayles US Growth Equity
JOHCM UK Dynamic
Liontrust UK Equity
VWS Gresham UK Multi Cap
Income
Invesco UK Opportunities
L&G US Index
Schroder US Equity Income
Maximiser
Pimco Income
MI TwentyFour Monument Bond
Man Sterling Corporate Bond
L&G UK Index

DIDN'T PERFORM AS WELL ▬

Barings Global High Yield Bond
BA Beutel Goodman US Value
Aegon High Yield Bond
Barings Emerging Markets Sovereign
Debt
GQG Partners US Equity
L&G Global Infrastructure Index
L&G Global Real Estate Dividend
Index
WisdomTree Enhanced Commodity

Past performance does not predict future returns. You may get back less than you originally invested. Please refer to page 26 for more information on the Key Risks.

SPECIALIST FUND RANGE

THE LIONTRUST MULTI-ASSET INVESTMENT TEAM



JOHN HUSSELBEE



JAMES KLEMPSTER



ANTHONY CHEMLA



DAVID SALISBURY

PORTFOLIO CHANGES

BOUGHT ◀

No new funds were added during the quarter

SOLD ▶

There were no fund exits during the quarter

CUMULATIVE RETURN

Fund and share class	3 MONTHS 31 Mar 25 to 30 Jun 25	1 YEAR 30 Jun 24 to 30 Jun 25	3 YEARS 30 Jun 22 to 30 Jun 25	5 YEARS 30 Jun 20 to 30 Jun 25
Total returns for the periods shown (%)				
Liontrust MA UK Equity S Acc	4.83	8.71	29.53	50.06
IA UK All Companies	7.41	8.70	29.99	51.86

DISCRETE YEARLY PERFORMANCE

Fund and share class	30 Jun 24 to 30 Jun 25	30 Jun 23 to 30 Jun 24	30 Jun 22 to 30 Jun 23	30 Jun 21 to 30 Jun 22	30 Jun 20 to 30 Jun 21
Total returns for the periods shown (%)					
Liontrust MA UK Equity S Acc	8.71	12.07	6.32	-4.93	21.86
IA UK All Companies	8.70	12.60	6.20	-8.49	27.66

Source: Financial Express, as at 30 June 2025. Total return figures are calculated on a single pricing basis. Performance figures are shown in sterling unless otherwise specified. The fund performance figures are net of all fees. IA UK All Companies is the comparator benchmark for the Liontrust MA UK Equity S Acc Fund.

ASSET ALLOCATION

PERFORMED WELL ▲	DIDN'T PERFORM AS WELL ▬
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UK equities

N/A

FUND SELECTION

PERFORMED WELL ▲	DIDN'T PERFORM AS WELL ▬
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iShares Mid Cap UK Equity Index
JOHCM UK Dynamic
Artemis Income
LF Gresham House UK Multi Cap Income
Liontrust UK Equity
Invesco UK Opportunities
iShares UK Equity Index
iShares 100 UK Equity Index
IFSL Evenlode Income

N/A

Past performance does not predict future returns. You may get back less than you originally invested. Please refer to page 26 for more information on the Key Risks.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

KEY RISKS

Past performance does not predict future returns. You may get back less than you originally invested.

The Funds and Model Portfolios managed by the Multi-Asset Team may be exposed to the following risks:

Credit Risk: There is a risk that an investment will fail to make required payments and this may reduce the income paid to the fund, or its capital value.

Counterparty Risk: The insolvency of any institutions providing services such as safekeeping of assets or acting as counterparty to derivatives or other instruments, may expose the Fund to financial loss.

Liquidity Risk: If underlying funds suspend or defer the payment of redemption proceeds, the Fund's ability to meet redemption requests may also be affected.

Interest Rate Risk: Fluctuations in interest rates may affect the value of the Fund and your investment. Bonds are affected by changes in interest rates and their value and the income they generate can rise or fall as a result.

Derivatives Risk: Some of the underlying funds may invest in derivatives, which can, in some circumstances, create wider fluctuations in their prices over time.

Emerging Markets: The Fund may invest in less economically developed markets (emerging markets) which can involve greater risks than well developed economies.

Currency Risk: The Fund invests in overseas markets and the value of the Fund may fall or rise as a result of changes in exchange rates.

Index Tracking Risk: The performance of any passive funds used may not exactly track that of their Indices.

ESG Risk: there may be limitations to the availability, completeness or accuracy of ESG information from third-party providers, or inconsistencies in the consideration of ESG factors across different third party data providers, given the evolving nature of ESG.

The risks detailed above are reflective of the full range of Funds managed by the Multi-Asset Team and not all of the risks listed are applicable to each individual Fund. For the risks associated with an individual Fund, please refer to its Key Investor Information Document (KIID)/PRIIP KID. Any performance shown represents model portfolios which are periodically restructured and/or rebalanced. Actual returns may vary from the model returns. There is no certainty the investment objectives of the portfolio will actually be achieved and no warranty or representation is given to this effect, whether express or implied. The portfolios therefore should be considered as long-term investments.

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