

LIONTRUST INVESTMENT FUNDS I

Annual Report &
Financial Statements

For the period:

1 January 2020

to

31 December 2020

Managed in accordance with
The Liontrust Global Equity Process

LIONTRUST FUND PARTNERS LLP

LIONTRUST 

Contents

Management and Administration*	1
Statement of the Authorised Corporate Director's ("ACD") Responsibilities	5
Report of the ACD to the Shareholders*	5
Statement of the Depositary's Responsibilities and Report of the Depositary	8
Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders	9
Notes applicable to the financial statements of all Sub-funds	13
Liontrust China Fund*	16
Liontrust European Opportunities Fund*	43
Liontrust Global Alpha Fund*	81
Liontrust Global Dividend Fund*	110
Liontrust Global Equity Fund*	140
Liontrust Income Fund*	173
Liontrust India Fund*	203
Liontrust Japan Opportunities Fund*	227
Liontrust Latin America Fund*	257
Liontrust Russia Fund*	281
Liontrust UK Mid Cap Fund*	311
Liontrust UK Opportunities Fund*	333
Liontrust US Income Fund*	355
Liontrust US Opportunities Fund*	382
Securities Financing Transactions (unaudited)	415
Additional information (unaudited)	430

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

Management and Administration

Management and Administration

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

Liontrust Fund Partners LLP

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

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

Depository*

The Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited
1 Canada Square
London E14 5AL

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

Independent Auditor*

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

Administrator and Registrar*

The Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited
1 Canada Square
London
E14 5AL

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

* Please refer to page 4 for changes to the Company.

Management and Administration (continued)

Company Information

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

Liontrust UK Opportunities Fund and Liontrust UK Mid Cap Fund closed on 2 December 2020 following their merger with Liontrust UK Growth Fund and the Sub-funds will be terminated at a later date once the residual assets and liabilities are settled. As a result the financial statements for these Sub-funds have been prepared on a basis other than going concern as disclosed in note 1a.

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

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

Remuneration policy

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

The table below provides an overview of the following for the year ended 31 March 2020:

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

	Headcount	Total Remuneration (£'000)
ACD UK Staff ¹	59	8,076
of which		
Fixed remuneration	59	5,168
Variable remuneration	59	2,908
UCITS Aggregate Remuneration Code Staff ^{1,2}	8	3,307
of which		
Senior Management	2	312
Other control functions:		
Other code staff/risk takers	6	2,995

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

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

Management and Administration (continued)

Remuneration policy (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Scope of the policy

By entity

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

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

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

By individual

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

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

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

Management and Administration (continued)

Approach to the remuneration

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

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

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

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

Securities Financing Transactions Regulation

The Securities Financing Transactions Regulation, as published by the European Securities and Markets Authority, aims to improve the transparency of the securities financing markets. Disclosures regarding exposure to Securities Financing Transactions (SFTs) or total return swaps will be required on all reports & accounts published after 13 January 2017.

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 Funds and the other UK-domiciled funds managed by Liontrust will be conducted as at 31 August each year. The assessment of value report can be viewed on the Liontrust website www.liontrust.co.uk/assessment-of-value.

Changes to the Prospectus during the period

During the period to 31 December 2020, changes were made to the Company and therefore the following changes were reflected in the Prospectus of the Company.

Changes to the Company

The following changes took effect during the 12 months to 31 December 2020:

- Change of the depositary and fund accountant from State Street Trustees Limited and State Street Bank and Trust Company to the Bank of New York Mellon (International) Ltd.
- Change of Authorised Corporate Director (ACD) of the funds from Liontrust Investment Management Limited to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP.
- Change of the Sub-funds registrar from SS&C Technologies, Inc. to the Bank of New York Mellon (International) Ltd.
- The move from variable to fixed Administration Fees.
- Clarification of fund objectives and benchmarks.
- Closure of Euro and US dollar share classes and closure of sterling share classes that were deemed to be too small. The closing share classes were deregistered from sale in various countries outside the UK.
- Alignment of the ex-dividend and payment dates for the accumulation share classes in line with the income classes of the same funds. This change was applied to the Income, Global Equity, European Opportunities, UK Opportunities, UK Mid Cap, US Income and Global Dividend funds.

Management and Administration (continued)

Changes to the Company (continued)

- Align the expense deduction methodology of the European Opportunities, Global Equity and UK Mid Cap Sub-funds with the rest of the fund range. The three Sub-funds' income share classes previously paid fees from their capital accounts; now they have all expenses charged to their income accounts.
- The Liontrust UK Mid Cap Fund and the Liontrust UK Opportunities Fund merged with the Liontrust UK Growth Fund on 2 December 2020.
- Change of Independent Auditor from PriceWaterhouseCoopers LLP to KPMG LLP in December 2020.

Holdings in Other Funds of the Company

There were no shares in any sub-fund held by other sub-funds of the ICVC.

Statement of the Authorised Corporate Director's Responsibilities

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

In preparing the financial statements the ACD is responsible for:

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

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

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

Report of the ACD to the Shareholders

The ACD, as sole director, presents its report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the year from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020.

Management and Administration (continued)

Report of the ACD to the Shareholders (continued)

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

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

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

The ACD is of the opinion that it is appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis (with the exception of the Liontrust UK Mid Cap Fund and Liontrust UK Opportunities Fund, for the reason detailed in note 1a) in the preparation of the financial statements as the assets of the Sub-funds consist predominantly of securities that are readily realisable and, accordingly, the Sub-funds have adequate financial resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The outbreak of the Coronavirus (COVID-19) caused disruption to businesses and economic activity which has been reflected in fluctuations in global stock markets. The ACD monitors developments relating to COVID-19 and is co-ordinating its operational response based on existing business continuity plans and on guidance from global health organisations, UK government and general pandemic response best practice.

Liontrust Asset Management PLC

Liontrust Asset Management PLC (Company) is a specialist asset manager with £29.4 billion in assets under management (AUM) as at 31 December 2020 and which takes pride in having a distinct culture and approach to managing money. Our purpose is to have a positive impact on our investors, stakeholders and society. We aim to achieve this by providing the environment which enables our fund managers and employees to flourish, helping our investors achieve their financial goals, supporting companies in generating sustainable growth, and empowering and inspiring the wider community. 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 Luxembourg and Edinburgh.
- 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 six fund management teams: three that invest in UK, European, Asian and Global equities, a Global Fixed Income team, a Sustainable Investment team and one team that manages Multi-Asset portfolios.
- 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 buying stocks for the wrong reasons.
- We aim to treat investors, clients, members, employees, suppliers and other stakeholders fairly and with respect. We are committed to the Principles of Treating Customers Fairly (TCF) and they are central to how we conduct business across all our functions.

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

Management and Administration (continued)

Member's Statement

In accordance with COLL 4.5.8BR, we hereby certify the Annual report and the financial statements were approved by the management committee of members of the ACD and authorised for issue on 22 April 2021.



Antony Morrison

Member

22 April 2021

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

To the Shareholders of Liontrust Investment Funds I ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2020.

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

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

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

The Depositary must ensure that:

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

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

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

- (i) has carried out the issue, sale, redemption and cancellation, and calculation of the price of the Company's shares and the application of the Company's income in accordance with the Regulations and the Scheme documents of the Company, and
- (ii) has observed the investment and borrowing powers and restrictions applicable to the Company.

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

22 April 2021

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

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Statements of Total Return, Statements of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders, the Balance Sheets, the Related Notes and Distribution Tables for each of the Company's sub-funds listed on page 2 and the accounting policies set out on pages 13 to 15.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view, in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*, of the financial position of each of the sub-funds as at 31 December 2020 and of the net revenue/net expense and the net capital gains/net capital losses on the property of each of the sub-funds for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation, the Statement of Recommended Practice relating to Authorised Funds, and the COLL Rules.

Basis for opinion

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

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

Emphasis of matter – non going concern basis of preparation

In respect of Liontrust UK Mid Cap Fund and the Liontrust UK Opportunities Fund, we draw attention to the disclosure made in accounting policy 1a. "Basis of accounting" to the financial statements which explains that the financial statements of the Sub-funds have not been prepared on going concern basis for the reason set out in that note. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Going concern

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

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

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the ACD's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate;
- we have not identified, and concur with the ACD's assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's and its Sub-funds' ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the Company or its Sub-funds will continue in operation.

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

Report on the audit of the financial statements (continued)

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

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

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

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

We evaluated the design and implementation of the controls over journal entries and other adjustments and made inquiries of the Administrator about inappropriate or unusual activity relating to the processing of journal entries and other adjustments. We substantively tested all material post-closing entries and, based on the results of our risk assessment procedures and understanding of the process, including the segregation of duties between the ACD and the Administrator, no further high-risk journal entries or other adjustments were identified.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Report on the audit of the financial statements (continued)

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

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

Other information

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

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

Authorised Corporate Director's responsibilities

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

Auditor's responsibilities

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

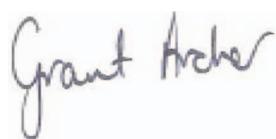
A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

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

Report on the audit of the financial statements (continued)

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

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



Grant Archer

for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

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

22 April 2021

Notes applicable to the financial statements of all Sub-funds

for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting Policies

a) Basis of accounting

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

The ACD has made an assessment of the Company and its Sub-funds' ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied it has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future and is not aware of any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt on this assessment with the exception of Sub-funds Liontrust UK Opportunities Fund and Liontrust UK Mid Cap Fund that closed on 2 December 2020. This assessment considers liquidity, declines in global capital markets, known redemption levels, expense projections, key service provider's operational resilience, and the impact of COVID-19.

Liontrust UK Opportunities Fund and Liontrust UK Mid Cap Fund closed on 2 December 2020 following their merger with Liontrust UK Growth Fund and the Sub-funds will be terminated at a later date once the residual assets and liabilities are settled. As a result the financial statements for these Sub-funds have been prepared on a basis other than going concern. No adjustments were required to the financial statements of these Sub-funds' to adjust assets or liabilities to their realisable values or to provide for liabilities arising from the decision to terminate the Sub-funds. Any additional costs in respect of the termination of the Sub-funds will be borne by the Liontrust UK Growth Fund.

b) Valuation of investments

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

c) Revenue

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

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

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

Accrued interest purchased and sold on debt securities is excluded from the capital cost of these securities and dealt with as part of the revenue of the Sub-funds.

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

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

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

for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting Policies (continued)

d) Expenses

Expenses are recognised on an accruals basis.

e) Allocation of income and expenses

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

f) Taxation

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

g) Exchange rates

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

h) Financial instruments

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

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

1.1 Distribution Policies

i) Basis of distribution

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

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

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

for the year ended 31 December 2020

1.1 Distribution Policies (continued)

i) Basis of distribution (continued)

The ACD's fees and expenses are charged against income in respect of all the Sub-funds except for the Liontrust European Opportunities Fund, Liontrust Global Dividend Fund, Liontrust Global Equity Fund, Liontrust Income Fund, Liontrust UK Mid Cap Fund and Liontrust US Income Fund where the ACD's fees and expenses are charged against capital.

j) Stock dividends

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

k) Special dividends

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

l) Functional currency

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

Liontrust China Fund

Report for the year from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020

Investment Objective

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

Investment Policy

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

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

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

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

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

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

Investment Strategy

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

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Investment review

Fund review

The Liontrust China Fund returned 26.5% (C accumulation) in 2020, compared to 33.6% from the IA China/Greater China sector and 25.5% from the MSCI China Index comparator benchmarks.

2020 has been a remarkable year with the effects of Covid-19 felt throughout global markets. There were steep declines at the end of the first quarter, however, as countries began to emerge from lockdown, markets witnessed a strong recovery. Stimulus from the Federal Reserve helped US markets to recover quickly and bolstered global market sentiment. In the fourth quarter, news of successful vaccine trials provided hope of a faster return to normality and supported markets further. Due to its earlier emergence from lockdown, China is further along its path to recovery than the rest of the world and the Chinese market has significantly surpassed pre-Covid levels. China returned 25.5% this year, with wider Emerging Markets returning 14.7% and Global Markets returning 12.3%.

The Liontrust China fund returned 26.5% this year, above benchmark return of 25.5%. Ecommerce names performed well as the pandemic encouraged more users to try or increase their levels of online shopping. Additionally, IT names saw significant rebounds from their March lows, strengthened by increased working from home and computing demand. The renewables space also did well this year, benefiting from President Xi's announcement of China's goal to be carbon neutral by 2060, as well as new targets announced for wind and solar power expansion. Finally, consumer names performed strongly, the Fund's position in a domestic sportswear company did particularly well due to rising health awareness and a resurgence in the popularity of domestic brands.

This year, we increased our holdings in the IT and ecommerce spaces. We believe these sectors stand to benefit from changes to people's way of living brought about by the virus and that these changes are likely to be sustained over the long term. Technology evolution has been accelerated by the outbreak, and we believe it will strengthen going forward with new ways of working and the onset of 5G. We also increased our renewable energy exposure, adding a wind energy supplier and a solar glass manufacturer which should benefit from China's green ambitions. This was funded by a reduction in energy and financials; we also reduced our holdings in the real estate space after increased regulation around lending and debt in the sector, which we believe will create headwinds going forward.

China's economic recovery continues to lead the rest of the world and we expect this to continue in the short term. Industrial activity has already largely recovered, and the consumer space continues to show good progress. Second wave risks remain; however the government has very effectively handled new outbreaks so far with renewed lockdowns and widespread testing. China's medium-term policy outlook will be outlined in March with the government's announcement of the next five-year plan; we believe some emphasis will be placed on self-sufficiency and the climate agenda. Vaccine rollout should provide additional economic impetus as lockdowns are gradually lifted across the globe. US-China tensions have recently increased as the Trump presidency draws to a close, this has increased volatility for targeted stocks, however we believe this may ease in the short term as President Biden takes office and implements a different approach to the relationship with China.

Ruth Chambers

Fund Manager

January 2021

Past performance is not a guide to future performance, investments can result in a total loss of capital.

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Material portfolio changes by value

Purchases

Alibaba
JD.com
NetEase
Wuxi Biologics Cayman
Meituan Dianping
Tencent
Yum China
New Oriental Education & Technology
China Feihe
Country Garden Services

Sales

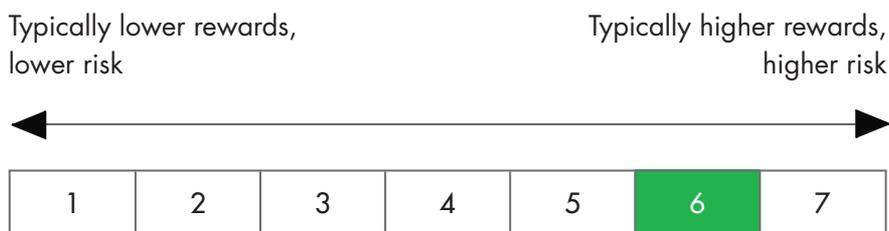
Alibaba ADR
JD.com
Tencent
NetEase
China Construction Bank 'H'
Yum China
New Oriental Education & Technology
Li Ning
Greentown Service
China Overseas Land & Investment

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile

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



- This Synthetic Risk Reward Indicator (SRRI) is based upon historical data and may not be relied upon to gauge the future risk profile of the Sub-fund.
- The SRRI shown is not guaranteed to remain the same and may shift over time.
- The lowest category (1) does not mean 'risk free'.
- The Sub-fund's risk and reward category has been calculated using the methodology set by the Financial Conduct Authority. It is based upon the rate by which the Sub-fund or a representative fund or Index's value has moved up and down in the past.
- The Sub-fund is categorised 6 primarily for its exposure to Chinese companies.
- The SRRI may not fully take into account the following risks:
 - that a company may fail thus reducing its value within the Sub-fund;
 - any company which has high overseas earnings may carry a higher currency risk;
 - any overseas investments may carry a higher currency risk. They are valued by reference to their local currency which may move up or down when compared to the currency of the Sub-fund.
- Counterparty Risk: any derivative contract, including FX hedging, may be at risk if the counterparty fails.
- The Sub-fund may, under certain circumstances, make use of derivative instruments but it is not intended that their use will materially affect volatility.
- The Sub-fund 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.

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

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement

as at 31 December 2020

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (98.50%)	24,839	99.80
	CHINA (81.57%)	22,014	88.45
	Alternative Energy Sources (1.07%)	332	1.33
174,000	Xinyi Solar	332	1.33
	Apparel (2.61%)	503	2.02
35,300	Shenzhou International	503	2.02
	Banks (16.53%)	1,893	7.61
751,000	China Construction Bank 'H'	417	1.68
155,000	China Merchants Bank 'H'	716	2.88
1,605,800	Industrial & Commercial Bank of China 'H'	760	3.05
	Building Materials (1.76%)		
	Commercial Services (4.00%)	1,102	4.42
3,930	New Oriental Education & Technology	516	2.07
11,200	TAL Education ADR	586	2.35
	Electrical Components & Equipment (0.00%)	396	1.59
270,000	Xinjiang Goldwind Science & Technology	396	1.59
	Electricity (0.00%)	454	1.82
620,000	China Longyuan Power	454	1.82
	Engineering & Construction (0.92%)		
	Gas (0.00%)	215	0.86
20,000	ENN Energy	215	0.86
	Healthcare Products (0.53%)		
	Healthcare Services (0.00%)	769	3.09
79,500	Wuxi Biologics Cayman	769	3.09
	Home Furnishings (0.00%)	365	1.47
137,600	Haier Smart Home	365	1.47

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)

as at 31 December 2020

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (continued)		
	CHINA (continued)		
	Insurance (5.70%)	1,187	4.77
132,500	Ping An Insurance of China 'H'	1,187	4.77
	Internet (26.60%)	8,665	34.82
97,100	Alibaba	2,129	8.55
3,400	Autohome ADR	248	1.00
3,525	Baidu ADR	557	2.24
13,800	iQIYI ADR	176	0.71
41,150	JD.com	1,328	5.34
56,800	Meituan Dianping	1,579	6.34
1,300	Pinduoduo	169	0.68
41,800	Tencent	2,224	8.94
10,343	Trip.com ADR	255	1.02
	Mining (0.00%)	251	1.01
219,000	Jiangxi Copper	251	1.01
	Oil & Gas Producers (2.58%)		
	Pharmaceuticals (3.08%)	500	2.01
1,258,200	China Animal Healthcare+	0	0.00
292,000	China Feihe	500	2.01
	Real Estate Investment & Services (6.08%)	981	3.94
107,000	Country Garden Services	529	2.13
282,000	Greentown Service	252	1.01
47,000	Longfor	200	0.80
	Retail (6.03%)	1,700	6.83
31,000	ANTA Sports Products	359	1.44
100,500	Li Ning	505	2.03
36,300	Ping An Healthcare and Technology	322	1.29
12,250	Yum China	514	2.07
	Software (4.08%)	2,148	8.63
2,400	Bilibili	150	0.60

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)

as at 31 December 2020

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (continued)		
	CHINA (continued)		
	Software (continued)		
137,000	Kingdee International Software	408	1.64
109,000	Kingsoft	514	2.07
150,000	Longtop Financial Technologies ADR+	0	0.00
77,400	NetEase	1,076	4.32
	Telecommunications (0.00%)	300	1.21
35,200	GDS	300	1.21
	Transportation (0.00%)	253	1.02
11,850	ZTO Express Cayman	253	1.02
	HONG KONG (16.93%)	2,005	8.05
	Alternative Energy Sources (1.62%)		
	Beverages (1.04%)	175	0.70
26,000	China Resources Beer	175	0.70
	Building Materials (0.84%)	281	1.13
344,000	China Resources Cement	281	1.13
	Electronics (0.64%)		
	Food Producers (2.46%)	543	2.18
97,000	China Mengniu Dairy	428	1.72
42,500	Health & Happiness International	115	0.46
	Gas (1.80%)		
	Oil & Gas Producers (0.48%)		
	Pharmaceuticals (0.00%)	391	1.57
552,000	Sino Biopharmaceutical	391	1.57
	Real Estate Investment & Services (3.04%)	294	1.18
98,000	China Resources Land	294	1.18

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)

as at 31 December 2020

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (continued)		
	HONG KONG (continued)		
	Telecommunications (4.24%)	321	1.29
77,000	China Mobile	321	1.29
	Water (0.77%)		
	TAIWAN (0.00%)	820	3.30
	Semiconductors (0.00%)	820	3.30
28,000	MediaTek	545	2.19
20,000	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	275	1.11
	Portfolio of investments	24,839	99.80
	Net other assets	51	0.20
	Total net assets	24,890	100.00

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

All equity investments are in ordinary shares unless otherwise stated.

Comparative figures shown in brackets relate to 31 December 2019.

Stocks shown as ADRs represent American Depositary Receipts.

+ Delisted securities.

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables

for the year ended 31 December 2020

A Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	447.23	385.96	456.34
Return before operating charges	121.59	70.03	(61.59)
Operating charges	(10.06)	(8.76)	(8.79)
Return after operating charges	111.53	61.27	(70.38)
Distributions	—	(1.25)	(0.05)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	1.25	0.05
Closing net asset value per share	558.76	447.23	385.96
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(1.14)	(0.49)	(0.48)
Performance			
Return after charges	24.94%	15.87%	(15.42%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	8,724	7,819	8,674
Closing number of shares	1,561,215	1,748,281	2,247,509
Operating charges**	2.05%	2.06%	1.97%
Direct transaction costs*	0.23%	0.11%	0.11%
Prices			
Highest share price	574.64	454.20	500.70
Lowest share price	405.69	380.40	374.20

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

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

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

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

C Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	188.64	161.18	188.66
Return before operating charges	51.58	29.35	(25.70)
Operating charges	(2.18)	(1.89)	(1.78)
Return after operating charges	49.40	27.46	(27.48)
Distributions	(1.05)	(2.31)	(1.89)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	1.05	2.31	1.89
Closing net asset value per share	238.04	188.64	161.18
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.48)	(0.21)	(0.20)
Performance			
Return after charges	26.19%	17.04%	(14.57%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	16,166	13,862	15,627
Closing number of shares	6,791,470	7,348,381	9,695,505
Operating charges**	1.05%	1.06%	0.96%
Direct transaction costs*	0.23%	0.11%	0.11%
Prices			
Highest share price	244.46	191.50	207.90
Lowest share price	171.48	158.90	155.90

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

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

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

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Statement of Total Return

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	(£'000)	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Income					
Net capital gains	2		5,007		3,401
Revenue	3	360		562	
Expenses	4	(306)		(313)	
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(1)		–	
Net revenue before taxation		53		249	
Taxation	5	(24)		(40)	
Net revenue after taxation			29		209
Total return before distributions			5,036		3,610
Distributions	7		(65)		(209)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			4,971		3,401

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	(£'000)	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		21,681		24,301
Amounts received on issue of shares	3,076		1,647	
Amounts paid on cancellation of shares	(4,909)		(7,860)	
			(1,833)	(6,213)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		4,971		3,401
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		71		192
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		24,890		21,681

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2020

	Notes	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Investments		24,839	21,356
Current assets:			
Debtors	8	638	78
Cash and bank balances	9	120	307
Total assets		25,597	21,741
Liabilities			
Creditors:			
Other creditors	10	(707)	(60)
Total liabilities		(707)	(60)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		24,890	21,681

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies

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

2 Net capital gains

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
The net capital gains comprise:		
Non-derivative securities	5,039	3,423
Forward currency contracts	2	–
Foreign currency losses	(30)	(8)
Transaction costs	(4)	(14)
Net capital gains	5,007	3,401

3 Revenue

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Overseas dividends	359	562
Stock lending income	1	–
Total revenue	360	562

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

4 Expenses

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Payable to the ACD or associates of the ACD:		
ACD's charge	244	258
General administration charges*	42	14
Registration fee	–	6
	286	278
Payable to the Depositary, associates of the Depositary, and agents of either of them:		
Depositary fee	3	7
Safe custody fee	3	5
	6	12
Other expenses:		
Audit fee	4	5
Professional service fees	3	3
Publication costs	–	3
Registration fee	3	–
Research fees	4	12
	14	23
Total expenses	306	313

* From 15 June 2020 the ACD moved from variable to fixed Administration Fees.

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

5 Taxation

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
a) Analysis of charge in year		
Overseas tax	24	40
Total tax charge [see note(b)]	24	40

b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The taxation assessed for the year is higher (2019: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an authorised investment company with variable capital. The differences are explained below:

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Net revenue before taxation	53	249
Corporation tax at 20% (2019 - 20%)	11	50
Effects of:		
Movement in unrecognised tax losses	61	63
Overseas tax	24	40
Revenue not subject to tax	(72)	(113)
Total tax charge [see note(a)]	24	40

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

c) Deferred tax

At the year end there is a potential deferred tax asset of £1,924,000 (2019: £1,863,000) due to tax losses of £9,622,000 (2019: £9,315,000). It is unlikely that the Sub-fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise these expenses and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised in the year or the prior year.

6 Interest payable and similar charges

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Overdraft interest	1	–
Total interest payable and similar charges	1	–

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

7 Distributions

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Final distribution	72	192
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	2	23
Amounts received on issue of shares	(9)	(6)
Distributions	65	209

The distributable amount has been calculated as follows:

Net revenue after taxation	29	209
Accumulated capital transfer from income	(2)	–
Shortfall of income taken to capital	38	–
Distributions	65	209

The distribution per share is set out in the table on page 42.

8 Debtors

	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Accrued revenue	4	4
Amounts receivable for issue of shares	99	74
Currency sales awaiting settlement	390	–
Prepaid expenses	1	–
Sales awaiting settlement	144	–
Total debtors	638	78

9 Cash and bank balances

	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Cash and bank balances	120	307
Total cash and bank balances	120	307

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

10 Creditors

	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Other Creditors		
Accrued expenses	20	37
Accrued ACD's charge	23	20
Amounts payable for cancellation of shares	108	3
Currency purchases awaiting settlement	389	–
Purchases awaiting settlement	167	–
Total other creditors	707	60

11 Contingent liabilities and outstanding commitments

There were no contingent liabilities or outstanding commitments at the balance sheet date (2019: £nil).

12 Related party transactions

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

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

The balance due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates at the year end was £26,516 (prior year: £20,856).

The total expense due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates for the year was £286,814 (prior year: £278,000).

13 Securities lending

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

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

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

13 Securities lending (continued)

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

Counterparty	Counterparty's country of establishment	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
		Securities on loan (£'000)	Collateral received (£'000)	Securities on loan (£'000)	Collateral received (£'000)
Citigroup Global Markets Limited	UK	1,125	1,222	—	—
Merrill Lynch International	UK	530	567	—	—
Total		1,655	1,789	—	—

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

Management of counterparty credit risk related to securities lending

To mitigate this risk, the Sub-fund receives either cash or securities as collateral equal to a certain percentage in excess of the fair value of the securities loaned. The Investment Manager monitors the fair value of the securities loaned and additional collateral is obtained, if necessary. As at 31 December 2020 all non-cash collateral received consists of securities admitted to or dealt on a recognised exchange.

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

14 Risk management policies

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

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

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

The main risks arising from the Sub-fund's financial instruments are market price (including "emerging markets price risk"), currency, interest rate, liquidity and counterparty credit risk. The ACD's policies for managing these risks are summarised below.

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)

The Sub-fund, alongside an independent risk function, has used a combination of risk measurements and limits to measure and monitor portfolio risk. This is in line with the Liontrust Group's Risk Management Process.

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

Market price risk

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

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

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 the overall market exposure for the Sub-fund was as shown in the Portfolio Statement, other than for derivatives where the exposure could be greater. The Sub-fund is exposed to market price risk as the assets and liabilities of the Sub-fund are listed on stock exchanges and their prices are subject to movements both up and down that would result in an appreciation or depreciation in the fair value of that asset. The sensitivity of the Sub-fund to market price risk is estimated below which shows the expected change in the market value of the Sub-fund when a representative market index changes by 10%. These percentage movements are based on the ACD's estimate of reasonably possible market movements over the course of a year and uses an industry standard measure (Beta) to estimate the amount a Sub-fund has previously changed when that corresponding market index has moved taking into account the Sub-fund's historic correlation to the representative index's movements over the last three years using monthly returns. This analysis assumes that the historic relationships between the portfolio's holdings and the representative index are a valid approximation of their future relationship and that the characteristics of the portfolio and the market have been broadly unchanged over the three years.

As at 31 December 2020, had the representative market index increased/decreased by 10.0% the resulting change in the value of the Net Asset Value is expected to have been an increase/a decrease of 9.0%.

As at 31 December 2019, had the representative market index increased/decreased by 10.0% the resulting change in the value of the Net Asset Value is expected to have been an increase/a decrease of 8.8%.

Some limitations of sensitivity analysis are;

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

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

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Market price risk (continued)

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

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

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

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

Currency risk

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

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

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

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

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

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

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)**Currency risk (continued)**

At 31 December 2020 the Sub-fund's currency exposure was as shown in the table below:

Currency Profile	Net Foreign Currency Assets		Total (£'000)
	Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Non-Monetary Exposures (£'000)	
China Yuan Renminbi	—	2	2
Hong Kong Dollar	120	21,846	21,966
Taiwanese Dollar	—	821	821
United States Dollar	—	2,142	2,142
	120	24,811	24,931

At 31 December 2019 the Sub-fund's currency exposure was as shown in the table below:

Currency Profile	Net Foreign Currency Assets		Total (£'000)
	Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Non-Monetary Exposures (£'000)	
Hong Kong Dollar	-	16,337	16,337
United States Dollar	-	5,283	5,283
	-	21,620	21,620

If the exchange rate at 31 December 2020 between the functional currency and all other currencies had increased or decreased by 1.00% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets attributable to holders of shares of the Sub-fund by approximately 1.00%/(1.00)% respectively.

If the exchange rate at 31 December 2019 between the functional currency and all other currencies had increased or decreased by 1.00% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets attributable to holders of shares of the Sub-fund by approximately 1.00%/(1.00)% respectively.

Interest rate risk

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

The majority of the Sub-fund's financial assets are equity shares and other investments which neither pay interest nor have a maturity date.

As a result, the Sub-fund is not subject to significant amounts of risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing level of market interest rates. Therefore, no interest rate sensitivity analysis has been prepared for these.

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

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Liquidity risk

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

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

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

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

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

Counterparty credit risk

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

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

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

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

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

The Depositary is responsible for the safe-keeping of assets and has appointed the Bank of New York Mellon, S.A./N.V., London Branch ("BNYMSA") as its global custodian. The long term credit rating of the parent company of the Depositary and Custodian, The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation, as at 31 December 2020 was A (Standard & Poor's rating).

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)**Counterparty credit risk (continued)**

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

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

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

Maturity profile of financial liabilities

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

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

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

Valuation of financial investments

	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
31.12.2020		
Level 1: Quoted prices	24,839	—
	24,839	—
31.12.2019		
Level 1: Quoted prices	21,356	—
	21,356	—

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted price in an active market for an identical instrument;

Level 2: Valuation techniques using observable inputs other than quoted prices within level 1;

Level 3: Valuation techniques using unobservable inputs.

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

15 Share movement

For the year ending 31 December 2020

	Opening shares	Shares issued	Shares redeemed	Shares converted	Closing shares
A Accumulation	1,748,281	114,774	(299,732)	(2,108)	1,561,215
C Accumulation	7,348,381	1,151,201	(1,713,076)	4,964	6,791,470

16 Portfolio transaction costs

for the year ending 31 December 2020

	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Purchases (excluding derivatives)					
Equity instruments (direct)	19,496	11	0.06	17	0.09
Total purchases	19,496	11		17	
Total purchases including transaction costs	19,524				
Sales (excluding derivatives)					
Equity instruments (direct)	21,100	10	0.05	14	0.07
Total sales	21,100	10		14	
Total sales net of transaction costs	21,076				
Total transaction costs		21		31	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		0.09%		0.14%	

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

16 Portfolio transaction costs (continued)

for the year ending 31 December 2019

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	8,014	3	0.04	5	0.06
Total purchases	8,014	3		5	
Total purchases including transaction costs	8,022				
Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments	13,668	7	0.05	11	0.08
Total sales	13,668	7		11	
Total sales net of transaction costs	13,650				
Derivative transaction costs		-		-	
Total transaction costs		10		16	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		0.04%		0.07%	

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

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

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

At the balance sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (difference between bid and offer prices of all investments expressed as a percentage of the offer price value) was 0.18% (2019: 0.13%).

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

17 Post balance sheet events

Since the year-end, markets have continued to be disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Since the year-end, the NAV per share of share class C Accumulation has increased by 4.51% to 19 April 2021. The other share classes in the Sub-fund have moved by a similar magnitude. Contingency plans at the ACD and key service providers have proven effective in mitigating the effects on management of the portfolio and on all supporting operations.

Liontrust China Fund (continued)

Distribution Table

for the year ended 31 December 2020

Final distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 January 2020

Group 2 - Shares purchased on or after 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 28.2.2021 Pence per share	Distribution paid 29.2.2020 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	—	—	—	1.2503
A Accumulation - Group 2	—	—	—	1.2503
C Accumulation - Group 1	1.0518	—	1.0518	2.3149
C Accumulation - Group 2	0.3506	0.7012	1.0518	2.3149

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

Liontrust European Opportunities Fund

Report for the year from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020

Investment Objective

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

Investment Policy

The Sub-fund invests at least 80% in shares of companies selected from Europe, excluding the UK. These are companies which, at the time of purchase, are incorporated, domiciled, listed or conduct significant business in Europe.

The Sub-fund may also invest up to 20% in companies outside of Europe excluding the UK, as well as in other eligible asset classes.

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

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

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

The portfolio will be managed to ensure that the Sub-fund is at all times eligible to qualify for, and to be included in, an Individual Savings Account and Le Plan d'Épargne en Action (PEA).

Investment Strategy

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

Liontrust European Opportunities Fund (continued)

Investment review

Fund review

The Liontrust European Opportunities Fund returned 2.2% (C Accumulation) over the year, versus the MSCI Europe ex UK Index and IA Europe ex UK sector, comparator benchmarks, respective gains of 7.5% and 10.3%.

2020 began with the collapse in equity markets in the first quarter followed by a sharp recovery which was sustained through to the end of the year, albeit with a few bumps along the way. The acute stage of the coronavirus panic and market selloff began on February 23rd, when Italy reported an outbreak in its northern regions. At this point it became clear that the virus was not a regional concern but a global pandemic. Fuelled in no small part by large-scale fiscal and monetary stimulus, during the second quarter markets recovered much of the decline suffered as the pandemic swept across the globe. The recovery was further supported by successful vaccine trials and subsequent regulatory approvals around the world during the fourth quarter. The US election was also supportive for global markets with Joe Biden winning the presidency and the Democrats subsequently taking control of both houses, increasing expectations of further fiscal stimulus.

The MSCI Europe ex-UK Index ended the year with a return of 8.3%, having fallen by as much as 25% in March. Despite the strong recovery in the more cyclical sectors during the fourth quarter, over the course of the year the top performers were beneficiaries of the pandemic and lockdowns or the acceleration in the adoption of renewable technologies. Utilities and technology were top performers, with energy and financials lagging. The Liontrust European Opportunities Fund returned 2.2%. With the dislocation in valuations between cyclical and defensive sectors that we had witnessed prior to the coronavirus crisis, and which were exacerbated during the first quarter selloff, we continue to find the most interesting ideas in some of the more cyclical parts of the market. Our focus has been on the liquidity and balance sheet strength of our holdings to ensure they are well positioned to manage the crisis and benefit from the subsequent recovery. Over the year, the strongest contributors to the relative performance of the Fund included Vestas Wind Systems, Alfen and Lonza Group. On the other side of the ledger, the notable detractors were Leonardo SpA, Airbus and Bayer.

The expectation is that 2021 will be a year of rapid recovery and that life will have more or less returned to normal by the end of the year. Although the prevailing view is that 2021 will bring us back to normality, some developments seen in 2020 will persist. Distinguishing between cyclical and structural changes is important in understanding the outlook for 2021 and beyond.

Thomas Smith

Fund Manager

January 2021

Past performance is not a guide to future performance, investments can result in a total loss of capital.

Material portfolio changes by value

Purchases

ams
Novartis
Befesa
BNP Paribas
Prismian
Nexans
Vestas Wind Systems
Enel
Indra Sistemas
Bayer

Sales

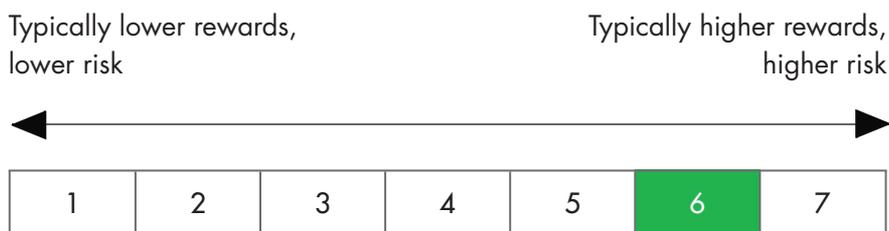
Masmovil Ibercom
Air Liquide
Unilever
Lonza
Pernod Ricard
Nokia
ams
Evonik Industries
Merck
Galp Energia

Liontrust European Opportunities Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile

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



- This Synthetic Risk Reward Indicator (SRRI) is based upon historical data and may not be relied upon to gauge the future risk profile of the Sub-fund.
- The SRRI shown is not guaranteed to remain the same and may shift over time.
- The lowest category (1) does not mean 'risk free'.
- The Sub-fund's risk and reward category has been calculated using the methodology set by the Financial Conduct Authority. It is based upon the rate by which the Sub-fund or a representative fund or Index's value has moved up and down in the past.
- The Sub-fund is categorised 6 primarily for its exposure to European companies.
- The SRRI may not fully take into account the following risks:
 - that a company may fail thus reducing its value within the Sub-fund;
 - any company which has high overseas earnings may carry a higher currency risk;
 - any overseas investments may carry a higher currency risk. They are valued by reference to their local currency which may move up or down when compared to the currency of the Sub-fund.
- The Sub-fund may have a concentrated portfolio, i.e. hold a limited number of investments. If one of these investments falls in value this can have a greater impact on the Sub-fund's value than if it held a larger number of investments.
- Counterparty Risk: any derivative contract, including FX hedging, may be at risk if the counterparty fails.
- The Sub-fund may, under certain circumstances, make use of derivative instruments but it is not intended that their use will materially affect volatility.

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 European Opportunities Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement

as at 31 December 2020

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (97.03%)	81,535	98.75
	AUSTRIA (5.13%)	3,551	4.30
86,000	ams	1,378	1.67
64,000	BAWAG	2,173	2.63
	BELGIUM (1.12%)	0	0.00
	DENMARK (2.05%)	2,774	3.36
16,000	Vestas Wind Systems	2,774	3.36
	FINLAND (2.02%)	0	0.00
	FRANCE (28.04%)	28,949	35.06
31,000	Airbus	2,491	3.02
18,500	Arkema	1,548	1.87
175,000	AXA	3,056	3.70
43,000	BNP Paribas	1,659	2.01
90,000	Bureau Veritas	1,753	2.12
49,000	Danone	2,358	2.86
24,000	Eiffage	1,698	2.06
4,200	Kering	2,234	2.71
4,400	LVMH Moet Hennessy Louis Vuitton	2,012	2.44
50,000	Nexans	2,652	3.21
113,000	Peugeot	2,263	2.74
26,000	Sanofi	1,832	2.22
14,000	Sopra Steria	1,655	2.00
55,000	TOTAL	1,738	2.10
	GERMANY (20.46%)	18,624	22.56
9,000	adidas	2,407	2.91
90,000	Bayer	3,904	4.73
24,000	Bayerische Motoren Werke	1,561	1.89
119,000	Deutsche Telekom	1,600	1.94
13,000	Merck	1,623	1.97
79,000	RWE	2,443	2.96
26,000	SAP	2,501	3.03
19,000	Volkswagen Preference Shares	2,585	3.13
	ITALY (7.35%)	6,813	8.26
390,000	Banca Farmafactoring	1,724	2.09

Liontrust European Opportunities Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)

as at 31 December 2020

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (continued)		
	ITALY (continued)		
325,000	Enel	2,408	2.92
103,000	Prysmian	2,681	3.25
	LUXEMBOURG (2.26%)	2,725	3.30
59,000	Befesa	2,725	3.30
	NETHERLANDS (11.40%)	8,775	10.62
37,000	Alfen Beheer	2,726	3.30
85,000	Basic-Fit	2,283	2.76
17,000	Euronext	1,372	1.66
350,000	ING Groep	2,394	2.90
	NORWAY (2.54%)	1,582	1.92
3,816,355	Agrinos+	0	0.00
52,000	Yara International	1,582	1.92
	PORTUGAL (4.63%)	0	0.00
	SPAIN (5.05%)	1,606	1.94
257,000	Indra Sistemas	1,606	1.94
	SWEDEN (2.49%)	2,254	2.73
258,000	Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson 'B'	2,254	2.73
	SWITZERLAND (2.49%)	3,882	4.70
3,100	Lonza	1,459	1.77
35,000	Novartis	2,423	2.93
	Portfolio of investments	81,535	98.75
	Net other assets	1,033	1.25
	Total net assets	82,568	100.00

Liontrust European Opportunities Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)

as at 31 December 2020

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

All investments are in ordinary shares unless otherwise stated.

Comparative figures shown in brackets relate to 31 December 2019.

+ Delisted securities.

Liontrust European Opportunities Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables

for the year ended 31 December 2020

A Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	534.76	480.12	644.86
Return before operating charges	14.01	65.60	(152.84)
Operating charges	(9.77)	(10.96)	(11.90)
Return after operating charges	4.24	54.64	(164.74)
Distributions	—	(2.46)	(5.85)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	2.46	5.85
Closing net asset value per share	539.00	534.76	480.12
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.69)	(1.02)	(0.38)
Performance			
Return after charges	0.79%	11.38%	(25.55%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	20,096	23,315	27,792
Closing number of shares	3,728,528	4,359,834	5,788,488
Operating charges**	2.06%	2.10%	1.97%
Direct transaction costs*	0.15%	0.20%	0.06%
Prices			
Highest share price	548.61	555.30	686.90
Lowest share price	345.36	474.40	477.40

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

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

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

Liontrust European Opportunities Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

A Income Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	434.04	398.84	552.70
Return before operating charges	11.17	54.65	(128.83)
Operating charges	(7.90)	(9.00)	(9.95)
Return after operating charges	3.27	45.65	(138.78)
Distributions	(2.34)	(10.45)	(15.08)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	434.97	434.04	398.84
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.56)	(0.84)	(0.32)
Performance			
Return after charges	0.75%	11.45%	(25.11%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	1,189	1,371	1,707
Closing number of shares	273,312	315,846	428,038
Operating charges**	2.06%	2.11%	1.96%
Direct transaction costs*	0.15%	0.20%	0.06%
Prices			
Highest share price	443.40	450.70	588.70
Lowest share price	280.47	394.10	398.00

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Liontrust European Opportunities Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

B Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	577.45	515.87	689.39
Return before operating charges	15.55	70.57	(164.12)
Operating charges	(8.01)	(8.99)	(9.40)
Return after operating charges	7.54	61.58	(173.52)
Distributions	(0.75)	(5.31)	(9.50)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	0.75	5.31	9.50
Closing net asset value per share	584.99	577.45	515.87
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.74)	(1.09)	(0.41)
Performance			
Return after charges	1.31%	11.94%	(25.17%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	702	1,088	1,703
Closing number of shares	120,029	188,364	330,039
Operating charges**	1.56%	1.61%	1.46%
Direct transaction costs*	0.15%	0.20%	0.06%
Prices			
Highest share price	595.41	598.20	734.50
Lowest share price	373.33	509.70	512.90

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Liontrust European Opportunities Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

B Income Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	446.35	408.11	562.69
Return before operating charges	11.70	55.97	(131.56)
Operating charges	(6.17)	(7.05)	(7.64)
Return after operating charges	5.53	48.92	(139.20)
Distributions	(2.85)	(10.68)	(15.38)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	449.03	446.35	408.11
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.57)	(0.86)	(0.33)
Performance			
Return after charges	1.24%	11.99%	(24.74%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	380	601	1,604
Closing number of shares	84,688	134,620	392,975
Operating charges**	1.56%	1.61%	1.46%
Direct transaction costs*	0.15%	0.20%	0.06%
Prices			
Highest share price	457.02	462.50	599.50
Lowest share price	288.72	403.20	407.20

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Liontrust European Opportunities Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

C Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	172.30	153.17	203.66
Return before operating charges	4.73	20.97	(48.66)
Operating charges	(1.61)	(1.84)	(1.83)
Return after operating charges	3.12	19.13	(50.49)
Distributions	(0.59)	(2.42)	(3.77)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	0.59	2.42	3.77
Closing net asset value per share	175.42	172.30	153.17
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.22)	(0.33)	(0.12)
Performance			
Return after charges	1.81%	12.49%	(24.79%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	48,382	62,179	99,597
Closing number of shares	27,581,146	36,088,141	65,022,675
Operating charges**	1.05%	1.10%	0.96%
Direct transaction costs*	0.15%	0.20%	0.06%
Prices			
Highest share price	178.53	178.10	217.10
Lowest share price	111.51	151.40	152.30

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Liontrust European Opportunities Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

C Income Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	130.17	118.35	162.36
Return before operating charges	3.49	16.27	(38.14)
Operating charges	(1.19)	(1.41)	(1.43)
Return after operating charges	2.30	14.86	(39.57)
Distributions	(0.92)	(3.04)	(4.44)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	131.55	130.17	118.35
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.17)	(0.25)	(0.09)
Performance			
Return after charges	1.77%	12.56%	(24.37%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	7,762	10,826	22,008
Closing number of shares	5,900,210	8,316,795	18,595,256
Operating charges**	1.03%	1.11%	0.96%
Direct transaction costs*	0.15%	0.20%	0.06%
Prices			
Highest share price	133.89	134.50	173.00
Lowest share price	84.32	116.90	118.10

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Liontrust European Opportunities Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

D Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	138.14	122.79	163.10
Return before operating charges	3.83	16.69	(38.98)
Operating charges	(1.18)	(1.34)	(1.33)
Return after operating charges	2.65	15.35	(40.31)
Distributions	(0.53)	(2.03)	(3.17)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	0.53	2.03	3.17
Closing net asset value per share	140.79	138.14	122.79
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.18)	(0.26)	(0.10)
Performance			
Return after charges	1.92%	12.50%	(24.71%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	3,533	4,734	10,025
Closing number of shares	2,509,339	3,426,948	8,164,242
Operating charges**	0.96%	1.01%	0.86%
Direct transaction costs*	0.15%	0.20%	0.06%
Prices			
Highest share price	143.29	142.70	173.80
Lowest share price	89.43	121.30	122.10

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Liontrust European Opportunities Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

E Income Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	83.05	75.42	102.43
Return before operating charges	4.29	10.38	(24.16)
Operating charges	(0.68)	(0.74)	(0.71)
Return after operating charges	3.61	9.64	(24.87)
Distributions	(0.36)	(2.01)	(2.14)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	86.30	83.05	75.42
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.11)	(0.16)	(0.06)
Performance			
Return after charges	4.35%	12.78%	(24.28%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	524	39,470	34,135
Closing number of shares	607,114	47,524,825	45,259,705
Operating charges**	0.92%	0.90%	0.76%
Direct transaction costs*	0.15%	0.20%	0.06%
Prices			
Highest share price	87.85	86.13	109.20
Lowest share price	47.19	74.53	74.98

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Liontrust European Opportunities Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

A Accumulation EUR† Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	165.42	148.53	199.50
Return before operating charges	(18.67)	20.28	(47.28)
Operating charges	(0.19)	(3.39)	(3.69)
Return after operating charges	(18.86)	16.89	(50.97)
Distributions	—	(0.70)	(1.81)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	0.70	1.81
Closing net asset value per share	146.56	165.42	148.53
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.08)	(0.31)	(0.12)
Performance			
Return after charges	(11.40%)	11.37%	(25.55%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	—	1,495	2,694
Closing number of shares	—	903,816	1,814,145
Operating charges**	0.36%	2.11%	1.96%
Direct transaction costs*	0.15%	0.20%	0.06%
Prices			
Highest share price	201.00¢	197.00¢	241.20¢
Lowest share price	118.00¢	162.50¢	163.80¢

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† Closed 4 May 2020

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Liontrust European Opportunities Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

B Accumulation EUR† Accounting year ended	31 December 2020† per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	174.39	155.83	208.26
Return before operating charges	(19.42)	21.28	(49.53)
Operating charges	(0.20)	(2.72)	(2.90)
Return after operating charges	(19.62)	18.56	(52.43)
Distributions	—	(1.63)	(2.86)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	1.63	2.86
Closing net asset value per share	154.77	174.39	155.83
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.08)	(0.33)	(0.12)
Performance			
Return after charges	(11.25%)	11.91%	(25.18%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	—	4,552	6,369
Closing number of shares	—	2,610,572	4,087,016
Operating charges**	0.36%	1.60%	1.46%
Direct transaction costs*	0.15%	0.20%	0.06%
Prices			
Highest share price	212.00¢	207.70¢	251.90¢
Lowest share price	124.00¢	170.50¢	171.80¢

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Liontrust European Opportunities Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

C Accumulation EUR† Accounting year ended	31 December 2020† per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	102.09	90.64	120.52
Return before operating charges	(11.20)	12.52	(28.78)
Operating charges	(0.17)	(1.07)	(1.10)
Return after operating charges	(11.37)	11.45	(29.88)
Distributions	—	(0.63)	(2.23)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	0.63	2.23
Closing net asset value per share	90.72	102.09	90.64
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.05)	(0.19)	(0.07)
Performance			
Return after charges	(11.14%)	12.63%	(24.79%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	—	177	12,143
Closing number of shares	—	173,140	13,396,968
Operating charges**	0.52%	1.09%	0.96%
Direct transaction costs*	0.15%	0.20%	0.06%
Prices			
Highest share price	124.00¢	121.60¢	145.80¢
Lowest share price	73.00¢	99.15¢	99.92¢

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Liontrust European Opportunities Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

C Accumulation Hedged† Accounting year ended	31 December 2020† per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	89.84	74.39	100.00
Return before operating charges	(22.45)	16.38	(24.76)
Operating charges	(0.09)	(0.93)	(0.85)
Return after operating charges	(22.54)	15.45	(25.61)
Distributions	—	(0.52)	(1.82)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	0.52	1.82
Closing net asset value per share	67.30	89.84	74.39
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.03)	(0.17)	(0.05)
Performance			
Return after charges	(25.09%)	20.77%	(25.61%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	—	50	528
Closing number of shares	—	55,374	710,175
Operating charges**	0.41%	1.09%	0.98%
Direct transaction costs*	0.15%	0.20%	0.06%
Prices			
Highest share price	92.95	90.94	105.90
Lowest share price	54.18	73.02	73.59

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Liontrust European Opportunities Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

D Accumulation Hedged† Accounting year ended	31 December 2020† per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	89.85	74.21	100.00
Return before operating charges	(22.45)	16.45	(24.99)
Operating charges	(0.07)	(0.81)	(0.80)
Return after operating charges	(22.52)	15.64	(25.79)
Distributions	—	—	(1.91)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	1.91
Closing net asset value per share	67.33	89.85	74.21
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.01)	(0.16)	(0.06)
Performance			
Return after charges	(25.06%)	21.08%	(25.79%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	—	99	9,196
Closing number of shares	—	109,875	12,391,965
Operating charges**	1.11%	0.97%	0.90%
Direct transaction costs*	0.15%	0.20%	0.06%
Prices			
Highest share price	92.91	90.95	105.90
Lowest share price	54.20	72.84	73.41

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Liontrust European Opportunities Fund (continued)

Statement of Total Return

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	(£'000)	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Income					
Net capital (losses)/gains	2		(1,753)		19,278
Revenue	3	1,213		5,396	
Expenses	4	(1,111)		(2,137)	
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(2)		(2)	
Net revenue before taxation		100		3,257	
Taxation	5	(119)		(816)	
Net (expense)/revenue after taxation			(19)		2,441
Total return before distributions			(1,772)		21,719
Distributions	7		(236)		(2,918)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			(2,008)		18,801

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	(£'000)	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		149,957		229,501
Amounts received on issue of shares	1,502		11,352	
Amounts paid on cancellation of shares	(67,104)		(110,806)	
		(65,602)		(99,454)
Dilution adjustment		24		–
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		(2,008)		18,801
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		197		1,109
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		82,568		149,957

Liontrust European Opportunities Fund (continued)

Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2020

	Notes	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Investments		81,535	145,507
Current assets:			
Debtors	8	1,207	6,539
Cash and bank balances	9	259	1,996
Total assets		83,001	154,042
Liabilities			
Investment liabilities		–	(1)
Creditors:			
Bank overdrafts		–	(10)
Distribution payable		–	(148)
Other creditors	10	(433)	(3,926)
Total liabilities		(433)	(4,085)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		82,568	149,957

Liontrust European Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies

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

2 Net capital (losses)/gains

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
The net capital (losses)/gains comprise:		
Non-derivative securities	(1,697)	19,601
Derivative contracts	2	–
Forward currency contracts	(8)	786
Foreign currency losses	(52)	(1,079)
Transaction costs	2	(30)
Net capital (losses)/gains	(1,753)	19,278

3 Revenue

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Bank interest	3	2
Overseas dividends	1,209	5,394
Stock lending income	1	–
Total revenue	1,213	5,396

Liontrust European Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

4 Expenses

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Payable to the ACD or associates of the ACD:		
ACD's charge	854	1,553
ACD's charge and other expenses rebates	(37)	(1)
General administration charges*	168	146
Registration fee	–	15
	985	1,713
Payable to the Depositary, associates of the Depositary, and agents of either of them:		
Depositary fee	3	48
Safe custody fee	31	44
	34	92
Other expenses:		
Audit fee	4	7
Professional service fees	15	84
Publication costs	4	28
Registration fee	9	–
Research fees	59	213
Other expenses	1	–
	92	332
Total expenses	1,111	2,137

* From 15 June 2020 the ACD moved from variable to fixed Administration Fees.

Liontrust European Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

5 Taxation

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
a) Analysis of charge in year		
Overseas tax	119	816
Total tax charge [see note(b)]	119	816

b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The taxation assessed for the year is higher (2019: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an authorised investment company with variable capital. The differences are explained below:

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Net revenue before taxation	100	3,257
Corporation tax at 20% (2019 - 20%)	20	651
Effects of:		
Movement in unrecognised tax losses	222	389
Overseas tax	119	816
Overseas tax expensed	-	(7)
Revenue not subject to tax	(242)	(1,033)
Total tax charge [see note(a)]	119	816

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

c) Deferred tax

At the year end there is a potential deferred tax asset of £17,432,848 (2019: £17,211,000) due to tax losses of £87,164,239 (2019: £86,055,000). It is unlikely that the Sub-fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise these expenses and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised in the year or the prior year.

6 Interest payable and similar charges

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Overdraft interest	2	2
Total interest payable and similar charges	2	2

Liontrust European Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

7 Distributions

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Interim distribution	275	1,071
Final distribution	-	1,258
	275	2,329
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	69	606
Amounts received on issue of shares	(108)	(17)
Distributions	236	2,918

The distributable amount has been calculated as follows:

Net (expense)/revenue after taxation	(19)	2,441
Accumulated capital transfer from income	43	-
Shortfall of income taken to capital	189	-
Add: ACD expenses reimbursed by capital	23	2
Add: Other expenses reimbursed by capital	-	475
Distributions	236	2,918

The distribution per share is set out in the tables on pages 79 to 80.

8 Debtors

	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Amounts receivable for issue of shares	8	2
Expense rebate due from the ACD	34	-
Overseas withholding tax	1,165	1,182
Sales awaiting settlement	-	5,355
Total debtors	1,207	6,539

9 Cash and bank balances

	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Cash and bank balances	259	1,996
Total cash and bank balances	259	1,996

Liontrust European Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

10 Creditors

	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Other Creditors		
Accrued expenses	105	244
Accrued ACD's charge	71	114
ACD's charge rebates	–	2
Amounts payable for cancellation of shares	257	229
Purchases awaiting settlement	–	3,337
Total other creditors	433	3,926

11 Contingent liabilities and outstanding commitments

There were no contingent liabilities or outstanding commitments at the balance sheet date (2019: £nil).

12 Related party transactions

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

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

The balance due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates at the year end was £71,505 (prior year: £Nil).

The rebate due to/from Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates at the year end was £34,000 (prior year: (£2,000)).

The total expense due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates for the year was £1,022,637 (prior year: £Nil).

The total rebate of expenses paid by Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates for the year was £37,000 (prior year: £1,000).

13 Securities lending

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

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

Liontrust European Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

13 Securities lending (continued)

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

Counterparty	Counterparty's country of establishment	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
		Securities on loan (£/€ 000's)	Collateral received (£/€ 000's)	Securities on loan (£/€ 000's)	Collateral received (£/€ 000's)
Citigroup Global Markets Limited	UK	1,511	1,663	—	—
Credit Suisse International	Switzerland	74	82	—	—
Merrill Lynch International	UK	2,187	2,345	—	—
UBS AG	Switzerland	647	721	—	—
Total		4,419	4,811	—	—

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

Management of counterparty credit risk related to securities lending

To mitigate this risk, the Sub-fund receives either cash or securities as collateral equal to a certain percentage in excess of the fair value of the securities loaned. The Investment Manager monitors the fair value of the securities loaned and additional collateral is obtained, if necessary. As at 31 December 2020 all non-cash collateral received consists of securities admitted to or dealt on a recognised exchange.

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

14 Risk management policies

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

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

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

Liontrust European Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)

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

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

Market price risk

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

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

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 the overall market exposure for the Sub-fund was as shown in the Portfolio Statement, other than for derivatives where the exposure could be greater. The Sub-fund is exposed to market price risk as the assets and liabilities of the Sub-fund are listed on stock exchanges and their prices are subject to movements both up and down that would result in an appreciation or depreciation in the fair value of that asset. The sensitivity of the Sub-fund to market price risk is estimated below which shows the expected change in the market value of the Sub-fund when a representative market index changes by 10%. These percentage movements are based on the ACD's estimate of reasonably possible market movements over the course of a year and uses an industry standard measure (Beta) to estimate the amount a Sub-fund has previously changed when that corresponding market index has moved taking into account the Sub-fund's historic correlation to the representative index's movements over the last three years using monthly returns. This analysis assumes that the historic relationships between the portfolio's holdings and the representative index are a valid approximation of their future relationship and that the characteristics of the portfolio and the market have been broadly unchanged over the three years.

As at 31 December 2020, had the representative market index increased/decreased by 10.0% the resulting change in the value of the Net Asset Value is expected to have been an increase/a decrease of 14.6%.

As at 31 December 2019, had the representative market index increased/decreased by 10.0% the resulting change in the value of the Net Asset Value is expected to have been an increase/a decrease of 12.7%.

Some limitations of sensitivity analysis are;

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

Liontrust European Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Market price risk (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

Currency risk

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

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

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

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

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

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

Liontrust European Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)**Currency risk (continued)**

At 31 December 2020 the Sub-fund's currency exposure was as shown in the table below:

Currency Profile	Net Foreign Currency Assets		Total (£'000)
	Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Non-Monetary Exposures (£'000)	
Danish Krone	—	2,806	2,806
Euro	—	70,612	70,612
Norwegian Krone	—	1,683	1,683
Swedish Krona	—	2,254	2,254
Swiss Franc	—	5,345	5,345
	—	82,700	82,700

At 31 December 2019 the Sub-fund's currency exposure was as shown in the table below:

Currency Profile	Net Foreign Currency Assets		Total (£'000)
	Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Non-Monetary Exposures (£'000)	
Danish Krone	-	3,103	3,103
Euro	-	131,052	131,052
Norwegian Krone	-	3,933	3,933
Swedish Krona	-	3,724	3,724
Swiss Franc	-	6,737	6,737
	-	148,549	148,549

If the exchange rate at 31 December 2020 between the functional currency and all other currencies had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets attributable to holders of shares of the Sub-fund by approximately 1.00%/(1.00)% respectively.

If the exchange rate at 31 December 2019 between the functional currency and all other currencies had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets attributable to holders of shares of the Sub-fund by approximately 0.99%/(0.99)% respectively.

Interest rate risk

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

The majority of the Sub-fund's financial assets are equity shares and other investments which neither pay interest nor have a maturity date.

Liontrust European Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

As a result, the Sub-fund is not subject to significant amounts of risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing level of market interest rates. Therefore, no interest rate sensitivity analysis has been prepared for these.

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

Liquidity risk

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

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

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

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

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

Counterparty credit risk

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

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

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

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

Liontrust European Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)**Counterparty credit risk (continued)**

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

The Depositary is responsible for the safe-keeping of assets and has appointed the Bank of New York Mellon, S.A./N.V., London Branch ("BNYMSA") as its global custodian. The long term credit rating of the parent company of the Depositary and Custodian, The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation, as at 31 December 2020 was A (Standard & Poor's rating).

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

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

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

Maturity profile of financial liabilities

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

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

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

Valuation of financial investments

	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
31.12.2020		
Level 1: Quoted prices	81,535	—
	81,535	—
31.12.2019		
Level 1: Quoted prices	144,849	—
Level 2: Observable market data	—	(1)
Level 3: Unobservable data	658	—
	145,507	(1)

Liontrust European Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)**Valuation of financial investments (continued)**

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted price in an active market for an identical instrument;

Level 2: Valuation techniques using observable inputs other than quoted prices within level 1;

Level 3: Valuation techniques using unobservable inputs.

15 Share movement

For the year ending 31 December 2020

	Opening shares	Shares issued	Shares redeemed	Shares converted	Closing shares
A Accumulation	4,359,834	49,825	(672,924)	(8,207)	3,728,528
A Income	315,846	15,988	(49,673)	(8,849)	273,312
B Accumulation	188,364	9,267	(68,119)	(9,483)	120,029
B Income	134,620	158	(44,497)	(5,593)	84,688
C Accumulation	36,088,141	433,001	(8,996,929)	56,933	27,581,146
C Income	8,316,795	175,959	(2,640,979)	48,435	5,900,210
D Accumulation	3,426,948	56,881	(974,490)	—	2,509,339
E Income	47,524,825	—	(46,917,711)	—	607,114
A Accumulation EUR	903,816	—	(903,816)	—	—
B Accumulation EUR	2,610,572	8,093	(2,618,665)	—	—
C Accumulation EUR	173,140	—	(173,140)	—	—
C Accumulation Hedged	55,374	—	(55,374)	—	—
D Accumulation Hedged	109,875	66	(109,941)	—	—

16 Portfolio transaction costs

for the year ending 31 December 2020

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	60,468	18	0.03	70	0.12
Total purchases	60,468	18		70	
Total purchases including transaction costs	60,556				

Liontrust European Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

16 Portfolio transaction costs (continued)

Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	122,434	41	0.03	–	–
Total sales	122,434	41		–	
Total sales net of transaction costs	122,393				
Total transaction costs		59		70	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		0.07%		0.08%	

Liontrust European Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

16 Portfolio transaction costs (continued)
for the year ending 31 December 2019

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	147,305	68	0.05	153	0.10
Total purchases	147,305	68		153	
Total purchases including transaction costs	147,526				
Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	246,237	118	0.05	–	–
Total sales	246,237	118		–	
Total sales net of transaction costs	246,119				
Total transaction costs		186		153	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		0.11%		0.09%	

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

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

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

At the balance sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (difference between bid and offer prices of all investments expressed as a percentage of the offer price value) was 0.19% (2019: 0.06%).

Liontrust European Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

17 Post balance sheet events

Since the year-end, markets have continued to be disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Since the year-end, the NAV per share of share class C Accumulation has increased by 8.17% to 19 April 2021. The other share classes in the Sub-fund have moved by a similar magnitude. Contingency plans at the ACD and key service providers have proven effective in mitigating the effects on management of the portfolio and on all supporting operations.

Liontrust European Opportunities Fund (continued)

Distribution Tables

for the year ended 31 December 2020

Final distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 July 2020

Group 2 - Shares purchased on or after 1 July 2020 to 31 December 2020

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 28.2.2021 Pence per share	Distribution paid 29.2.2020 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	—	—	—	2.4626
A Accumulation - Group 2	—	—	—	2.4626
A Income - Group 1	—	—	—	0.0214
A Income - Group 2	—	—	—	0.0214
B Accumulation - Group 1	—	—	—	5.3144
B Accumulation - Group 2	—	—	—	5.3144
B Income - Group 1	—	—	—	0.0197
B Income - Group 2	—	—	—	0.0197
C Accumulation - Group 1	—	—	—	2.4171
C Accumulation - Group 2	—	—	—	2.4171
C Income - Group 1	—	—	—	0.0054
C Income - Group 2	—	—	—	0.0054
D Accumulation - Group 1	—	—	—	2.0264
D Accumulation - Group 2	—	—	—	2.0264
E Income - Group 1	0.0106	—	0.0106	0.3107
E Income - Group 2	0.0106	—	0.0106	0.3107
A Accumulation EUR - Group 1	—	—	—	0.8234
A Accumulation EUR - Group 2	—	—	—	0.8234
B Accumulation EUR - Group 1	—	—	—	1.9180
B Accumulation EUR - Group 2	—	—	—	1.9180
C Accumulation EUR - Group 1	—	—	—	0.7438
C Accumulation EUR - Group 2	—	—	—	0.7438
C Accumulation Hedged - Group 1	—	—	—	0.5175
C Accumulation Hedged - Group 2	—	—	—	0.5175
D Accumulation Hedged - Group 1	—	—	—	—
D Accumulation Hedged - Group 2	—	—	—	—

Liontrust European Opportunities Fund (continued)

Distribution Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

Interim distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 January 2020

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 January 2020 to 30 June 2020

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.8.2020 Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.8.2019 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	—	—	—	—
A Accumulation - Group 2	—	—	—	—
A Income - Group 1	2.3351	—	2.3351	10.4297
A Income - Group 2	2.1071	0.2280	2.3351	10.4297
B Accumulation - Group 1	0.7495	—	0.7495	—
B Accumulation - Group 2	0.7495	—	0.7495	—
B Income - Group 1	2.8472	—	2.8472	10.6621
B Income - Group 2	2.3797	0.4675	2.8472	10.6621
C Accumulation - Group 1	0.5895	—	0.5895	—
C Accumulation - Group 2	0.5895	—	0.5895	—
C Income - Group 1	0.9180	—	0.9180	3.0312
C Income - Group 2	0.7532	0.1648	0.9180	3.0312
D Accumulation - Group 1	0.5293	—	0.5293	—
D Accumulation - Group 2	0.5293	—	0.5293	—
E Income - Group 1	0.3453	—	0.3453	1.6998
E Income - Group 2	0.3453	—	0.3453	1.6998
A Accumulation EUR - Group 1	—	—	—	—
A Accumulation EUR - Group 2	—	—	—	—
B Accumulation EUR - Group 1	—	—	—	—
B Accumulation EUR - Group 2	—	—	—	—
C Accumulation EUR - Group 1	—	—	—	—
C Accumulation EUR - Group 2	—	—	—	—
C Accumulation Hedged - Group 1	—	—	—	—
C Accumulation Hedged - Group 2	—	—	—	—
D Accumulation Hedged - Group 1	—	—	—	—
D Accumulation Hedged - Group 2	—	—	—	—

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

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund

Report for the year from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020

Investment Objective

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

Investment Policy

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

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

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

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

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

Investment Strategy

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

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Investment review

Fund review

The Liontrust Global Alpha Fund returned 43.6% (C Accumulation) over the year, versus the MSCI AC World Index, comparator benchmark, which returned 12.7% and its average peer in the IA Flexible Investment sector, also a comparator benchmark, which returned 6.7%. This performance places the Fund at the top of the sector for the period under review.

2020 has been an eventful year to say the least. Markets were in an optimistic mood entering the year with a “Phase 1” US-China trade deal having recently been announced. However, by the end of the first quarter it became clear that Covid-19 was turning into a global pandemic which led to essentially all major economies shutting down for a period of time to try and prevent the spread of the virus. This led to an extremely sharp sell-off in global equities with the S&P 500 falling a little more than a third in a month. Markets in the US found a bottom in March/April when it became clear that the speed and the scale of the US policy response was impressive and would help to contain credit market damage. In just a three-week period, the Fed moved from an emergency out-of-meeting rate cut to quantitative easing (QE) “unlimited.” Congress also quickly agreed a \$2tn US fiscal package amounting to almost 10% of US gross domestic product (GDP). The US authorities made it clear they were in “whatever it takes” mode.

Markets recovered further through the summer spurred on by slowing growth in the Covid-19 case count as well as incremental news about more effective treatments for Covid-19, including Remdesivir and Dexamethasone, which have helped to reduce fatality rates and finally prospects for a vaccine. In the second half of 2020 the recovery continued, driven by the evidence that the US economy was bouncing back, helped by a very strong housing market, much quicker than expected. Further gains were driven by the announcements at the end of October that leading vaccines, including Pfizer’s vaccine, jointly developed with BioNTech, and Moderna’s are highly effective in preventing infections giving hope that the US economy can return to “normality” at some point in 2021.

Aside from Covid-19, which will dominate the discourse for some time to come, we also saw the end of four-and-a-half years of Brexit negotiations and a promise of more traditional politics under US President-elect Joe Biden, potentially alleviating the trade wars that have hit sentiment. What recent events – particularly three doses of vaccine news – have allowed investors to do is recalibrate expectations for many companies, creating more certainty around valuations given the fact a return to normality is in sight.

2021 promises the end of the aforementioned market-influencing factors, which could mean more clarity than has been the case for some time, all may help restore the disconnect between market hope and economic reality, which, for us, has continued to underpin – and undermine – surging equities. The last two months of 2020 saw broader performance and if that continues, there should be stronger support for markets than the narrow leadership, from a handful of tech giants, that persisted throughout much of 2020.

The Liontrust Global Alpha Fund continues to focus on technology-related stocks or those companies utilising technology to gain a competitive advantage versus their industry peers. Technology companies that enable businesses to maintain effective remote workforces, improve digital efficacy and drive operational improvements are showing to be consummate winners, providing growth in a low growth world that rewards long duration assets due to depressed interest rates. Other technology companies that contribute to this rising digital economy by providing ecommerce solutions (either directly or enabling others) providing hardware, software tools for new digital projects all stand to benefit as well. We have seen that Covid-19 has not only accelerated the uptake of these long-standing trends, but likely also increased their long-term scale.

At the stock level, Twilio, Zoom Video Communications and RingCentral, were the most significant contributors to performance in 2020. RingCentral provides business with an easy to use cloud communications platform for employees. It is as simple as downloading an app on their own devices (or work devices) from which users can access a suite of own brand or 3rd party communications tools. RingCentral has been thriving off a trend to shift processes to the cloud and avoid unnecessary equipment capex by allowing employees to use their own, more familiar, devices for work purposes.

Zoom Video Communications was one of the main beneficiaries of the increased numbers of people working remotely due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Thanks to its easy-to-use solutions, the company captured a large share of that fresh demand for online video communications, generating phenomenal results and pushing its stock price upward by almost 400% over the year.

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Fund review (continued)

Twilio, which provides a communications API platform for software developers, again performed strongly over the quarter. If you've received a text, call or email from a company through an app or webpage, it is likely that it used a Twilio plug-in solution. With the rising need for an online/virtual presence for all businesses, Twilio stands to benefit by providing the necessary tools that developers need to be able to provide this service.

Clearly, many western nations remain in strict lockdown conditions. Furthermore, the true long-term economic cost of the pandemic remains difficult to fathom at this stage. As such, we believe it is vital investors remain vigilant and we expect volatility to be a key feature of the months ahead.

Robin Geffen

Fund Manager

January 2021

Past performance is not a guide to future performance, investments can result in a total loss of capital.

Material portfolio changes by value

Purchases

Liontrust Investment Funds II - Global Smaller Companies Fund
salesforce.com
Microsoft
Datadog
HubSpot
Avalara
Okta
Crowdstrike
Cloudflare
Splunk

Sales

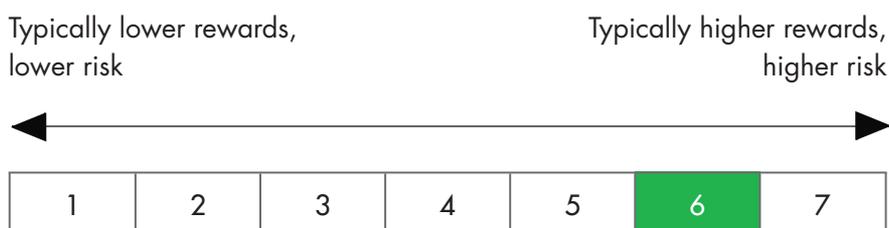
Rapid7
Splunk
Pegasystems
Mandarin Oriental
CyberArk Software
Jafco
Jack Henry & Associates
M3
Twilio
Zoom Video Communications

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile

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



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

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile (continued)

- The Sub-fund will invest in smaller companies and may invest a small proportion (less than 10%) of the Sub-fund in unlisted securities. There may be liquidity constraints in these securities from time to time, i.e. in certain circumstances, the fund may not be able to sell a position for full value or at all in the short term. This may affect performance and could cause the Sub-fund to defer or suspend redemptions of its shares.

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

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement

as at 31 December 2020

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (92.25%)	156,904	91.42
	CANADA (1.42%)	1,903	1.11
2,000	Constellation Software	1,893	1.10
3,719	Topicus.com	10	0.01
	CHINA (7.20%)	8,688	5.06
16,000	Alibaba ADR	2,723	1.59
250,000	Ping An Insurance of China 'H'	2,240	1.30
70,000	Tencent	3,725	2.17
	HONG KONG (2.46%)	0	0.00
	ISRAEL (1.36%)	0	0.00
	ITALY (1.15%)	0	0.00
	JAPAN (7.72%)	1,676	0.98
23,000	Sony	1,676	0.98
	UNITED KINGDOM (6.34%)	2,915	1.69
911,967	Cambridge Innovation Capital (Private Equity)	605	0.35
217,977	Cambridge Innovation Capital 'A' (Private Equity)	0	0.00
3,041	Navenio (Private Equity)	134	0.08
1,331	Oxford Nanoimaging (Private Equity)	173	0.10
8,869	Oxford Nanopore Technologies (Private Equity)	353	0.20
833,334	Oxford Sciences Innovation (Private Equity)	937	0.55
3,085	Oxford VR (Private Equity)	75	0.04
471	Oxstem (Private Equity)	0	0.00
406	Proxisense (Private Equity)	0	0.00
7,455	Ultromics (Private Equity)	375	0.22
322	Vaccitech 'A' (Private Equity)	263	0.15
	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (64.60%)	141,722	82.58
6,800	Adobe	2,485	1.45
4,800	Alphabet 'A'	6,148	3.58
3,500	Amazon.com	8,338	4.86
16,000	ANSYS	4,254	2.48
39,000	Arthur J Gallagher	3,529	2.06
33,000	Avalara	3,981	2.32
50,000	Brown-Forman 'B'	2,905	1.69

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)

as at 31 December 2020

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
EQUITIES (continued)			
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (continued)			
75,000	Cloudflare	4,169	2.43
22,000	CME	2,928	1.71
29,300	CrowdStrike	4,540	2.64
46,000	Datadog	3,312	1.93
13,000	DocuSign	2,114	1.23
8,000	Electronic Arts	840	0.49
8,500	Etsy	1,105	0.64
31,000	Fortinet	3,365	1.96
103,000	Horizon Therapeutics	5,513	3.21
19,000	HubSpot	5,510	3.21
7,000	Intuitive Surgical	4,184	2.44
15,000	IQVIA	1,965	1.14
26,000	Microsoft	4,226	2.46
60,000	Nuance Communications	1,935	1.13
15,000	NVIDIA	5,729	3.34
27,000	Okta	5,022	2.93
10,500	Palo Alto Networks	2,729	1.59
16,000	PayPal	2,739	1.60
29,500	RingCentral 'A'	8,179	4.76
19,000	salesforce.com	3,089	1.80
6,300	ServiceNow	2,537	1.48
31,000	Square 'A'	4,936	2.88
15,000	SVB Financial	4,251	2.48
6,800	Teladoc Health	995	0.58
31,900	Twilio 'A'	7,899	4.60
20,000	Visa 'A'	3,197	1.86
46,000	Zendesk	4,826	2.81
21,000	Zoom Video Communications	5,180	3.02
21,000	Zscaler	3,068	1.79
COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES (6.69%)		13,149	7.66
UNITED KINGDOM (6.69%)		13,149	7.66
2,465,500	Liontrust Investment Funds II - Global Smaller Companies Fund+	6,466	3.77
1,980,000	Liontrust Investment Funds IV - Global Technology Fund+	6,683	3.89

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)

as at 31 December 2020

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	DERIVATIVES (0.17%)	651	0.38
	Options (0.17%)	651	0.38
250	NASDAQ Put Option 19/3/2021 11000	577	0.34
110	S&P 500 Put Option 19/3/2021 3000	74	0.04
	Portfolio of investments	170,704	99.46
	Net other assets	922	0.54
	Total net assets	171,626	100.00

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

All investments are in ordinary shares unless otherwise stated.

Comparative figures shown in brackets relate to 31 December 2019.

Stocks shown as ADRs represent American Depositary Receipts.

+ Managed by Liontrust Fund Partners LLP.

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables

for the year ended 31 December 2020

A Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	549.47	480.97	492.22
Return before operating charges	239.13	79.62	(0.71)
Operating charges	(13.70)	(11.12)	(10.54)
Return after operating charges	225.43	68.50	(11.25)
Distributions	—	—	—
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	774.90	549.47	480.97
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.92)	(0.18)	(0.22)
Performance			
Return after charges	41.03%	14.24%	(2.29%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	42,677	27,927	27,163
Closing number of shares	5,507,397	5,082,653	5,647,708
Operating charges**	2.10%	2.08%	2.05%
Direct transaction costs*	0.14%	0.03%	0.04%
Prices			
Highest share price	814.58	581.20	552.00
Lowest share price	470.46	478.40	477.60

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

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

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

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

C Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	631.04	546.05	552.34
Return before operating charges	276.40	90.67	(1.15)
Operating charges	(6.86)	(5.68)	(5.14)
Return after operating charges	269.54	84.99	(6.29)
Distributions	—	—	—
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	900.58	631.04	546.05
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(1.06)	(0.21)	(0.25)
Performance			
Return after charges	42.71%	15.56%	(1.14%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	128,949	75,768	69,043
Closing number of shares	14,318,349	12,006,854	12,643,997
Operating charges**	0.91%	0.93%	0.89%
Direct transaction costs*	0.14%	0.03%	0.04%
Prices			
Highest share price	946.47	664.20	624.30
Lowest share price	541.68	543.20	541.70

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

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

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

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Statement of Total Return

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	(£'000)	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Income					
Net capital gains	2		46,675		14,864
Revenue	3	523		818	
Expenses	4	(1,561)		(1,211)	
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(2)		–	
Net expense before taxation		(1,040)		(393)	
Taxation	5	(58)		(61)	
Net expense after taxation			(1,098)		(454)
Total return before distributions			45,577		14,410
Distributions	7		(4)		21
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			45,573		14,431

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	(£'000)	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		103,695		96,206
Amounts received on issue of shares	36,906		12,152	
Amounts paid on cancellation of shares	(14,548)		(19,095)	
		22,358		(6,943)
Dilution adjustment		–		1
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		45,573		14,431
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		171,626		103,695

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2020

	Notes	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Investments		170,704	102,773
Current assets:			
Debtors	8	7,351	97
Cash and bank balances	9	1,148	1,802
Total assets		179,203	104,672
Liabilities			
Creditors:			
Bank overdrafts		–	(652)
Distribution payable		–	(1)
Other creditors	10	(7,577)	(324)
Total liabilities		(7,577)	(977)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		171,626	103,695

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies

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

2 Net capital gains

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
The net capital gains comprise:		
Non-derivative securities	50,165	20,526
Derivative contracts	(3,255)	(5,600)
Forward currency contracts	(25)	(15)
Foreign currency losses	(207)	(43)
Transaction costs	(3)	(4)
Net capital gains	46,675	14,864

3 Revenue

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Bank interest	1	8
Equity distributions on CIS holdings	18	49
Management fee rebates on CIS	58	–
Overseas dividends	445	608
Stock lending income	1	–
UK dividends	–	153
Total revenue	523	818

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

4 Expenses

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Payable to the ACD or associates of the ACD:		
ACD's charge	1,379	1,051
General administration charges*	139	33
Registration fee	–	7
	1,518	1,091
Payable to the Depositary, associates of the Depositary, and agents of either of them:		
Depositary fee	4	31
Safe custody fee	7	11
	11	42
Other expenses:		
Audit fee	3	8
Professional service fees	4	16
Publication costs	1	3
Registration fee	7	–
Research fees	15	50
Other expenses	2	1
	32	78
Total expenses	1,561	1,211

* From 15 June 2020 the ACD moved from variable to fixed Administration Fees.

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

5 Taxation

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
a) Analysis of charge in year		
Overseas tax	58	61
Total tax charge [see note(b)]	58	61

b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The taxation assessed for the year is higher (2019: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an authorised investment company with variable capital. The differences are explained below:

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Net expense before taxation	(1,040)	(393)
Corporation tax at 20% (2019 - 20%)	(208)	(79)
Effects of:		
Movement in unrecognised tax losses	300	241
Overseas tax	58	61
Revenue not subject to tax	(92)	(162)
Total tax charge [see note(a)]	58	61

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

c) Deferred tax

At the year end there is a potential deferred tax asset of £3,257,000 (2019: £2,957,000) due to tax losses of £16,287,000 (2019: £14,785,000). It is unlikely that the Sub-fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise these expenses and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised in the year or the prior year.

6 Interest payable and similar charges

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Overdraft interest	2	-
Total interest payable and similar charges	2	-

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

7 Distributions

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Final distribution	–	–
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	(8)	(41)
Amounts received on issue of shares	12	20
Distributions	4	(21)

The distributable amount has been calculated as follows:

Net expense after taxation	(1,098)	(454)
Shortfall of income taken to capital	1,102	433
Distributions	4	(21)

The distribution per share is set out in the table on page 109.

8 Debtors

	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Accrued Management fee rebates on CIS	7	–
Accrued revenue	41	90
Amounts receivable for issue of shares	2,190	7
Currency sales awaiting settlement	5,113	–
Total debtors	7,351	97

9 Cash and bank balances

	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Cash and bank balances	1,148	1,802
Total cash and bank balances	1,148	1,802

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

10 Creditors

	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Other Creditors		
Accrued expenses	37	59
Accrued ACD's charge	153	90
Amounts payable for cancellation of shares	–	175
Currency purchases awaiting settlement	5,124	–
Purchases awaiting settlement	2,263	–
Total other creditors	7,577	324

11 Contingent liabilities and outstanding commitments

There were no contingent liabilities or outstanding commitments at the balance sheet date (2019: £nil).

12 Related party transactions

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

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

The balance due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates at the year end was £152,229 (prior year: £90,000).

The rebate due from Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates at the year end was £7,000 (prior year: £Nil).

The total expense due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates for the year was £1,518,000 (prior year: £1,091,000).

The total rebate of expenses paid by Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates for the year was £57,455 (prior year: £Nil).

13 Securities lending

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

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

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

13 Securities lending (continued)

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

Counterparty	Counterparty's country of establishment	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
		Securities on loan (£'000)	Collateral received (£'000)	Securities on loan (£'000)	Collateral received (£'000)
Merrill Lynch International	UK	78	83	—	—
Total		78	83	—	—

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

Management of counterparty credit risk related to securities lending

To mitigate this risk, the Sub-fund receives either cash or securities as collateral equal to a certain percentage in excess of the fair value of the securities loaned. The Investment Manager monitors the fair value of the securities loaned and additional collateral is obtained, if necessary. As at 31 December 2020 all non-cash collateral received consists of securities admitted to or dealt on a recognised exchange.

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

14 Risk management policies

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

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

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

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

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)

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

Market price risk

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

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

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 the overall market exposure for the Sub-fund was as shown in the Portfolio Statement, other than for derivatives where the exposure could be greater. The Sub-fund is exposed to market price risk as the assets and liabilities of the Sub-fund are listed on stock exchanges and their prices are subject to movements both up and down that would result in an appreciation or depreciation in the fair value of that asset. The sensitivity of the Sub-fund to market price risk is estimated below which shows the expected change in the market value of the Sub-fund when a representative market index changes by 10%. These percentage movements are based on the ACD's estimate of reasonably possible market movements over the course of a year and uses an industry standard measure (Beta) to estimate the amount a Sub-fund has previously changed when that corresponding market index has moved taking into account the Sub-fund's historic correlation to the representative index's movements over the last three years using monthly returns. This analysis assumes that the historic relationships between the portfolio's holdings and the representative index are a valid approximation of their future relationship and that the characteristics of the portfolio and the market have been broadly unchanged over the three years.

As at 31 December 2020, had the representative market index increased/decreased by 10.0% the resulting change in the value of the Net Asset Value is expected to have been an increase/a decrease of 8.5%.

As at 31 December 2019, had the representative market index increased/decreased by 10.0% the resulting change in the value of the Net Asset Value is expected to have been an increase/a decrease of 11.0%.

Some limitations of sensitivity analysis are;

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

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

The calculation of conversion methods for the commitment approach for standard derivatives is taken from the conversion methodologies listed in the ESMA Guidelines on calculation of Global Exposure and Counterparty Risk. The commitment

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Market price risk (continued)

conversion methodology for standard derivatives is either the notional value or the market value of the equivalent position in the underlying asset. Please refer to the portfolio statement for the notional values of any forwards and futures contracts.

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

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

The Sub-fund used derivatives in the year, namely foreign exchange forwards for hedging purposes and call options. The level of Market Exposure in the Sub-fund as at year end as measured by the Commitment Approach described above was 0.38% (2019: 0.15%).

Currency risk

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

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

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

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

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

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

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)**Currency risk (continued)**

At 31 December 2020 the Sub-fund's currency exposure was as shown in the table below:

Currency Profile	Net Foreign Currency Assets		Total (£'000)
	Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Non-Monetary Exposures (£'000)	
Currency			
Canadian Dollar	—	1,903	1,903
Hong Kong Dollar	—	5,964	5,964
Japanese Yen	—	1,676	1,676
United States Dollar	822	145,052	145,874
	822	154,595	155,417

At 31 December 2019 the Sub-fund's currency exposure was as shown in the table below:

Currency Profile	Net Foreign Currency Assets		Total (£'000)
	Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Non-Monetary Exposures (£'000)	
Currency			
Canadian Dollar	-	1,474	1,474
Euro	-	1,192	1,192
Hong Kong Dollar	-	4,885	4,885
Japanese Yen	-	8,019	8,019
United States Dollar	-	75,529	75,529
	-	91,099	91,099

If the exchange rate at 31 December 2020 between the functional currency and all other currencies had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets attributable to holders of shares of the Sub-fund by approximately 0.91%/(0.91)% respectively.

If the exchange rate at 31 December 2019 between the functional currency and all other currencies had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets attributable to holders of shares of the Sub-fund by approximately 0.88%/(0.88)% respectively.

Interest rate risk

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

The majority of the Sub-fund's financial assets are equity shares and other investments which neither pay interest nor have a maturity date.

As a result, the Sub-fund is not subject to significant amounts of risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing level of market interest rates. Therefore, no interest rate sensitivity analysis has been prepared for these.

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

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

Liquidity risk

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

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

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

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

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

Counterparty credit risk

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

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

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

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

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Counterparty credit risk (continued)

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

The Depositary is responsible for the safe-keeping of assets and has appointed the Bank of New York Mellon, S.A./N.V., London Branch ("BNYMSA") as its global custodian. The long term credit rating of the parent company of the Depositary and Custodian, The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation, as at 31 December 2020 was A (Standard & Poor's rating).

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

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

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

Maturity profile of financial liabilities

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

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

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

Valuation of financial investments

31.12.2020	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
Level 1: Quoted prices	154,640	—
Level 2: Observable market data	13,149	—
Level 3: Unobservable data	2,915	—
	170,704	—

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)**Valuation of financial investments (continued)**

31.12.2019	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
Level 1: Quoted prices	92,873	—
Level 2: Observable market data	6,929	—
Level 3: Unobservable data	2,971	—
	102,773	—

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted price in an active market for an identical instrument;

Level 2: Valuation techniques using observable inputs other than quoted prices within level 1;

Level 3: Valuation techniques using unobservable inputs.*

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

15 Share movement

For the year ending 31 December 2020

	Opening shares	Shares issued	Shares redeemed	Shares converted	Closing shares
A Accumulation	5,082,653	950,767	(523,069)	(2,954)	5,507,397
C Accumulation	12,006,854	3,452,263	(1,143,319)	2,551	14,318,349

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

16 Portfolio transaction costs
for the year ending 31 December 2020

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	68,061	21	0.03	1	-
Collective investment schemes	4,565	-	-	-	-
Total purchases	72,626	21		1	
Total purchases including transaction costs	72,648				
Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	54,250	21	0.04	135	0.25
Collective investment schemes	1,401	-	-	-	-
Total sales	55,651	21		135	
Total sales net of transaction costs	55,495				
Derivative transaction costs		4		-	
Total transaction costs		46		136	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		0.04%		0.10%	

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

16 Portfolio transaction costs (continued)
for the year ending 31 December 2019

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	34,719	11	0.03	6	0.02
Total purchases	34,719	11		6	
Total purchases including transaction costs	34,736				
Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	38,802	12	0.03	1	-
Total sales	38,802	12		1	
Total sales net of transaction costs	38,789				
Derivative transaction costs		5		-	
Total transaction costs		28		7	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		0.02%		0.01%	

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

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

For the Sub-fund's investment transactions in debt and money market instruments any applicable transaction charges form part of the dealing spread for these instruments. Transactions in money market instruments to manage the Sub-fund's daily liquidity position are excluded from the analysis.

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

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

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

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

16 Portfolio transaction costs (continued)

At the balance sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (difference between bid and offer prices of all investments expressed as a percentage of the offer price value) was 0.06% (2019: 0.10%).

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

17 Post balance sheet events

Since the year-end, markets have continued to be disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Since the year-end, the NAV per share of share class C Accumulation has increased by 6.18% to 19 April 2021. The other share classes in the Sub-fund have moved by a similar magnitude. Contingency plans at the ACD and key service providers have proven effective in mitigating the effects on management of the portfolio and on all supporting operations.

Liontrust Global Alpha Fund (continued)

Distribution Table

for the year ended 31 December 2020

Final distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 January 2020

Group 2 - Shares purchased on or after 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation Pence per share	Distribution paid 28.2.2021 Pence per share	Distribution paid 29.2.2020 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	—	—	—	—
A Accumulation - Group 2	—	—	—	—
C Accumulation - Group 1	—	—	—	—
C Accumulation - Group 2	—	—	—	—

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

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund

Report for the year from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020

Investment Objective

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

Income Target Benchmark

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

Investment Policy

The Sub-fund invests at least 80% in shares of companies across the world. The Sub-fund may also invest up to 20% in other eligible asset classes.

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

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

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

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

Investment Strategy

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

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Investment review

Fund review

The Liontrust Global Dividend Fund returned 16.7% (C Accumulation) in 2020, compared with 12.3% from the MSCI World Index and 3.3% from the IA Global Equity Income sector comparator benchmarks. This performance places the Sub-fund in the top quartile of the sector for the period under review.

2020 was a difficult year for income investors as the pandemic reshaped industries almost overnight. With income investors, in general, investing in more mature companies – which have been slow to innovate and embrace key new technologies such as digital transformation. The impact of this pandemic has hit this cohort of companies harder than any other.

For us, innovation is critical for companies we invest in that will enable companies to drive income growth in the next decade as this companies at the top table need to stay ahead of new more nimble competitors are coming after any company generating economic rents who are not providing customers with a benefit versus competitors.

Key industries we remain incredibly cautious about include retail, transportation, and energy – where we believe the events of 2020 combined with a pivot in policy direction in the US will propel important structural trends that we are all experiencing today. So today we are re-evaluating key industries through the lens of innovation, lower price or higher quality, and the ability of companies to capture that opportunity.

In 2021, we expect to return to income growth with some companies we invested in during the height of the pandemic expected to return to paying a dividend in 2021. For example, Walt Disney which acted quickly to cut its dividend in Q2 2020 is well-positioned to return to returning capital to shareholders as its success pivot to its DTC business starts to become a meaningful driver of revenues and longer-term profitability.

At its annual investor day in early December, Walt Disney updated investors on its plans to accelerate growth through its television streaming business, guiding for strong subscriber growth and aggressive investment in new content over the next few years, which would put it in the big league with Netflix. This was greeted very warmly by the market and we agree. Walt Disney's clear inherent strengths in content production, its back catalogue and cross-monetisation through merchandise and its parks make it a strong competitor in the new world of TV streaming and it makes good sense to drive the business wholeheartedly in that direction.

During the year, the Sub-fund's outperformance was driven by **Apple** (+101.2%), **Taiwan Semiconductor** (+90.0%), **Microsoft** (+37.7%) and **Lam Research** (+47.0%). However, not all stocks contributed positively to the Sub-fund's returns this year with **Boeing** (-57.8%), **Sabre** (-61.3%) and **Chevron** (-28.1%) detracting from overall performance.

In addition to income growth driven by the re-initiation of some dividends in the Sub-fund, we expect the majority of the income growth to be driven by the majority of companies in the Sub-fund sustainably growing dividends above 10% p.a. This cohort of companies provide the ballast to the portfolio and over the long-term drive the income growth within the portfolio

As we have entered a critical stage in the fight against Covid – particularly the new variant. Crucial to this outcome is evidence that the Astra, Moderna and Pfizer vaccines are effective against new Covid variants. Thus far we can be confident but any evidence to the contrary would see an immediate escalation in market volatility.

On a positive note, the Biden presidency and new structure of the Senate will provide investors with increased policy certainty over the next four years, so we see this as a positive development for markets.

Storm Uru

Fund Manager

January 2021

Past performance is not a guide to future performance, investments can result in a total loss of capital.

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Material portfolio changes by value

Purchases

Microsoft
Merck
Visa 'A'
Alphabet 'A'
American Tower
Admiral
Costco Wholesale
Estée Lauder
Compass
MMC Norilsk Nickel ADR

Sales

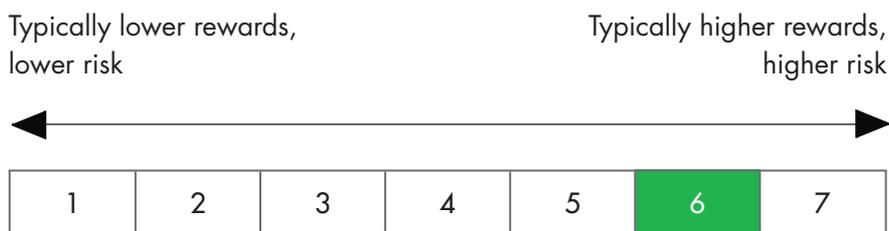
LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton
Apple
Diageo
Softbank
Microsoft
Aviva
Alphabet 'A'
Booking
AXA
Unilever

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile

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



- This Synthetic Risk Reward Indicator (SRRI) is based upon historical data and may not be relied upon to gauge the future risk profile of the Sub-fund.
- The SRRI shown is not guaranteed to remain the same and may shift over time.
- The lowest category (1) does not mean 'risk free'.
- The Sub-fund's risk and reward category has been calculated using the methodology set by the Financial Conduct Authority. It is based upon the rate by which the Sub-fund or a representative fund or Index's value has moved up and down in the past.
- The Sub-fund is categorised 6 primarily for its exposure to global companies.
- The SRRI may not fully take into account the following risks:
 - that a company may fail thus reducing its value within the Sub-fund;
 - any company which has high overseas earnings may carry a higher currency risk;
 - any overseas investments may carry a higher currency risk. They are valued by reference to their local currency which may move up or down when compared to the currency of the Sub-fund.
- The Sub-fund may have a concentrated portfolio, i.e. hold a limited number of investments. If one of these investments falls in value this can have a greater impact on the Sub-fund's value than if it held a larger number of investments.
- Counterparty Risk: any derivative contract, including FX hedging, may be at risk if the counterparty fails.
- The Sub-fund may, under certain circumstances, make use of derivative instruments but it is not intended that their use will materially affect volatility.
- The level of income is not guaranteed.

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

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement

as at 31 December 2020

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (95.06%)	60,650	98.59
	AUSTRALIA (2.16%)	1,251	2.03
27,000	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	1,251	2.03
	CANADA (5.99%)	5,168	8.40
10,000	Brookfield Asset Management	301	0.49
50,000	Brookfield Asset Management	1,509	2.45
23,000	Brookfield Infrastructure	1,216	1.98
2,250	Constellation Software	2,130	3.46
4,184	Topicus.com	12	0.02
	CHINA (2.40%)	2,428	3.95
90,000	ANTA Sports Products	1,044	1.70
26,000	Tencent	1,384	2.25
	DENMARK (2.64%)	0	0.00
	FRANCE (2.56%)	1,453	2.36
14,000	Safran	1,453	2.36
	INDIA (2.46%)	1,208	1.96
640,000	Power Grid of India	1,208	1.96
	JAPAN (8.17%)	0	0.00
	NETHERLANDS (3.82%)	0	0.00
	NEW ZEALAND (5.43%)	1,402	2.28
300,000	Contact Energy	1,402	2.28
	RUSSIA (1.69%)	2,912	4.74
70,000	MMC Norilsk Nickel ADR	1,598	2.60
11,000	Novatek	1,314	2.14
	SPAIN (0.00%)	1,493	2.43
28,000	Amadeus IT	1,493	2.43
	SWEDEN (0.00%)	1,349	2.19
70,000	Vitrolife	1,349	2.19

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)

as at 31 December 2020

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (continued)		
	SWITZERLAND (3.04%)	0	0.00
	TAIWAN (0.00%)	1,236	2.01
15,500	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	1,236	2.01
	UNITED KINGDOM (12.33%)	8,111	13.18
43,000	Admiral	1,250	2.03
33,000	Berkeley	1,565	2.54
90,000	Compass	1,227	1.99
100,000	GlaxoSmithKline	1,342	2.18
100,000	Hargreaves Lansdown	1,524	2.48
22,000	Rio Tinto	1,203	1.96
	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (42.37%)	32,639	53.06
14,000	3M	1,789	2.91
1,200	Alphabet 'A'	1,537	2.50
11,000	American Tower	1,805	2.93
13,000	Automatic Data Processing	1,676	2.72
10,000	Becton Dickinson	1,830	2.98
5,500	Costco Wholesale	1,515	2.46
10,500	Estée Lauder	2,044	3.32
6,000	Intuit	1,667	2.71
12,000	Johnson & Johnson	1,380	2.24
17,000	JPMorgan Chase	1,579	2.57
23,000	Merck	1,376	2.24
10,000	Microsoft	1,625	2.64
8,400	Moody's	1,781	2.90
6,900	Roper Technologies	2,175	3.54
9,000	Stryker	1,612	2.62
10,500	Texas Instruments	1,260	2.05
30,000	Tradeweb Markets	1,371	2.23
8,000	Verisk Analytics	1,214	1.97

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)

as at 31 December 2020

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (continued)		
	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (continued)		
13,000	Visa 'A'	2,078	3.38
10,000	Walt Disney	1,325	2.15
	Portfolio of investments	60,650	98.59
	Net other assets	869	1.41
	Total net assets	61,519	100.00

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

All investments are in ordinary shares unless otherwise stated.

Comparative figures shown in brackets relate to 31 December 2019.

Stocks shown as ADRs represent American Depositary Receipts.

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables

for the year ended 31 December 2020

C Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	200.61	149.99	158.07
Return before operating charges	36.25	52.87	(6.17)
Operating charges	(2.04)	(2.25)	(1.91)
Return after operating charges	34.21	50.62	(8.08)
Distributions	(4.98)	(5.30)	(3.81)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	4.98	5.30	3.81
Closing net asset value per share	234.82	200.61	149.99
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.89)	(0.63)	(0.40)
Performance			
Return after charges	17.05%	33.75%	(5.11%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	23,961	10,844	1,154
Closing number of shares	10,204,183	5,405,517	769,328
Operating charges**	0.99%	1.20%	1.20%
Direct transaction costs*	0.43%	0.34%	0.25%
Prices			
Highest share price	237.39	204.40	171.90
Lowest share price	158.63	148.10	144.40

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

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

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

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

C Income Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	160.96	123.79	133.70
Return before operating charges	28.42	43.29	(5.13)
Operating charges	(1.61)	(1.79)	(1.60)
Return after operating charges	26.81	41.50	(6.73)
Distributions	(3.96)	(4.33)	(3.18)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	183.81	160.96	123.79
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.71)	(0.50)	(0.33)
Performance			
Return after charges	16.66%	33.52%	(5.03%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	14,177	2,891	923
Closing number of shares	7,713,013	1,795,859	745,644
Operating charges**	0.98%	1.20%	1.20%
Direct transaction costs*	0.43%	0.34%	0.25%
Prices			
Highest share price	186.67	164.90	143.60
Lowest share price	127.27	122.20	121.40

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

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

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

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

M Accumulation†	31 December
Accounting year ended	2020†
	per share (p)
Change in net assets per share	
Opening net asset value per share	100.00
Return before operating charges	39.80
Operating charges	(0.62)
Return after operating charges	39.18
Distributions	(2.12)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	2.12
Closing net asset value per share	139.18
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.40)
Performance	
Return after charges	39.18%
Other information	
Closing net asset value (£000's)	93
Closing number of shares	66,908
Operating charges**	0.67%
Direct transaction costs*	0.43%
Prices	
Highest share price	140.70
Lowest share price	100.00

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

† Launched on 7 April 2020

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

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

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

M Income†	31 December
Accounting year ended	2020†
	per share (p)
Change in net assets per share	
Opening net asset value per share	100.00
Return before operating charges	39.63
Operating charges	(0.63)
Return after operating charges	39.00
Distributions	(2.11)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—
Closing net asset value per share	136.89
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.39)
Performance	
Return after charges	39.00%
Other information	
Closing net asset value (£000's)	23,288
Closing number of shares	17,011,663
Operating charges**	0.69%
Direct transaction costs*	0.43%
Prices	
Highest share price	139.03
Lowest share price	100.00

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

† Launched on 7 April 2020

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

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

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Statement of Total Return

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	(£'000)	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Income					
Net capital gains	2		6,687		1,916
Revenue	3	912		290	
Expenses	4	(291)		(117)	
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(5)		(1)	
Net revenue before taxation		616		172	
Taxation	5	(97)		(34)	
Net revenue after taxation			519		138
Total return before distributions			7,206		2,054
Distributions	7		(799)		(250)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			6,407		1,804

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	(£'000)	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		13,735		4,787
Amounts received on issue of shares	58,027		7,861	
Amounts paid on cancellation of shares	(17,141)		(1,014)	
		40,886		6,847
Dilution adjustment		54		10
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		6,407		1,804
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		437		287
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		61,519		13,735

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2020

	Notes	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Investments		60,650	13,057
Current assets:			
Debtors	8	2,150	403
Cash and bank balances	9	–	508
Total assets		62,800	13,968
Liabilities			
Creditors:			
Bank overdrafts		(17)	(6)
Distribution payable		(173)	(16)
Other creditors	10	(1,091)	(211)
Total liabilities		(1,281)	(233)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		61,519	13,735

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies

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

2 Net capital gains

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
The net capital gains comprise:		
Non-derivative securities	6,875	1,961
Derivative contracts	–	(4)
Forward currency contracts	(7)	31
Foreign currency losses	(172)	(80)
ACD's charge rebates*	–	13
Transaction costs	(9)	(6)
Custodian transaction costs rebate	–	1
Net capital gains	6,687	1,916

* The ACD capped the ongoing charges figure (OCF) of each share class as a percentage of the average net asset value and these percentage caps are disclosed in the Performance Record of each share class. The OCF capping is entirely at the discretion of the ACD and may cease at any time.

3 Revenue

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Overseas dividends	576	260
Stock lending income	1	–
Taxable overseas dividends	70	–
UK dividends	232	30
UK REIT dividends	6	–
US REIT dividends	27	–
Total revenue	912	290

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

4 Expenses

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Payable to the ACD or associates of the ACD:		
ACD's charge	223	68
General administration charges*	45	31
Registration fee	–	2
	268	101
Payable to the Depositary, associates of the Depositary, and agents of either of them:		
Depositary fee	4	2
Safe custody fee	1	1
	5	3
Other expenses:		
Audit fee	5	5
Professional service fees	2	1
Publication costs	–	4
Registration fee	2	–
Research fees	–	3
Other expenses	9	–
	18	13
Total expenses	291	117

* From 15 June 2020 the ACD moved from variable to fixed Administration Fees.

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

5 Taxation

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
a) Analysis of charge in year		
Overseas tax	97	34
Total tax charge [see note(b)]	97	34

b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The taxation assessed for the year is lower (2019: equal to) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an authorised investment company with variable capital. The differences are explained below:

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Net revenue before taxation	616	172
Corporation tax at 20% (2019 - 20%)	123	34
Effects of:		
Irrecoverable overseas tax	–	1
Movement in unrecognised tax losses	42	11
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	–	3
Overseas tax	97	33
Overseas tax expensed	–	(1)
Prior year adjustment to unrecognised tax losses	(2)	–
Relief on overseas tax expensed	(2)	–
Revenue not subject to tax	(161)	(47)
Total tax charge [see note(a)]	97	34

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

c) Deferred tax

At the year end there is a potential deferred tax asset of £89,197 (2019: £47,000) due to tax losses of £445,984 (2019: £235,000). It is unlikely that the Sub-fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise these expenses and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised in the year or the prior year.

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

6 Interest payable and similar charges

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Overdraft interest	5	1
Total interest payable and similar charges	5	1

7 Distributions

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
First Interim	18	12
Second Interim	305	27
Third Interim	308	18
Final	283	303
	914	360
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	76	9
Amounts received on issue of shares	(191)	(119)
Distributions	799	250

The distributable amount has been calculated as follows:

Net revenue after taxation	519	138
Less: Tax relief on capitalised expenses	(10)	(5)
Shortfall of income taken to capital	(1)	–
Add: ACD expenses reimbursed by capital	223	68
Add: Other expenses reimbursed by capital	68	49
Distributions	799	250

The distribution per share is set out in the tables on pages 138 to 139.

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

8 Debtors

	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Accrued revenue	153	21
Amounts receivable for issue of shares	951	165
Currency sales awaiting settlement	1,033	–
Overseas withholding tax	13	5
Sales awaiting settlement	–	212
Total debtors	2,150	403

9 Cash and bank balances

	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Cash and bank balances	–	508
Total cash and bank balances	–	508

10 Creditors

	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Other Creditors		
Accrued expenses	17	34
Accrued ACD's charge	35	1
Currency purchases awaiting settlement	1,039	–
Purchases awaiting settlement	–	176
Total other creditors	1,091	211

11 Contingent liabilities and outstanding commitments

There were no contingent liabilities or outstanding commitments at the balance sheet date (2019: £nil).

12 Related party transactions

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

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

The balance due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates at the year end was £42,795 (prior year: £8,961).

The total expense due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates for the year was £268,520 (prior year: £101,000).

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

12 Related party transactions (continued)

The total rebate of expenses paid by Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates for the year was £Nil (prior year: £14,000).

13 Securities lending

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

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

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

Counterparty	Counterparty's country of establishment	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
		Securities on loan (£'000)	Collateral received (£'000)	Securities on loan (£'000)	Collateral received (£'000)
The Bank of Nova Scotia	Canada	1,260	1,387	—	—
UBS AG	Switzerland	532	598	—	—
Total		1,792	1,985	—	—

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

Management of counterparty credit risk related to securities lending

To mitigate this risk, the Sub-fund receives either cash or securities as collateral equal to a certain percentage in excess of the fair value of the securities loaned. The Investment Manager monitors the fair value of the securities loaned and additional collateral is obtained, if necessary. As at 31 December 2020 all non-cash collateral received consists of securities admitted to or dealt on a recognised exchange.

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

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies

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

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

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

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

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

Market price risk

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

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

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 the overall market exposure for the Sub-fund was as shown in the Portfolio Statement, other than for derivatives (and short positions) where the exposure could be greater. The Sub-fund is exposed to market price risk as the assets and liabilities of the fund are listed on stock exchanges and their prices are subject to movements both up and down that would result in an appreciation or depreciation in the fair value of that asset. The sensitivity of the Sub-fund to market price risk is estimated below which shows the expected change in the market value of the Sub-fund when a representative market index changes by 10%. These percentage movements are based on the ACD's estimate of reasonably possible market movements over the course of a year and uses an industry standard measure (Beta) to estimate the amount a Sub-fund has previously changed when that corresponding market index has moved taking into account the Sub-fund's historic correlation to the representative index's movements over the last three years using monthly returns. This analysis assumes that the

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Market price risk (continued)

historic relationships between the portfolio's holdings and the representative index are a valid approximation of their future relationship and that the characteristics of the portfolio and the market have been broadly unchanged over the three years.

As at 31 December 2020, had the representative market index increased/decreased by 10.0% the resulting change in the value of the Net Asset Value is expected to have been an increase/a decrease of 10.1%.

As at 31 December 2019, had the representative market index increased/decreased by 10.0% the resulting change in the value of the Net Asset Value is expected to have been an increase/a decrease of 11.2%.

Some limitations of sensitivity analysis are;

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

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

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

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

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

Currency risk

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

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

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

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)**Currency risk (continued)**

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

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

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

At 31 December 2020 the Sub-fund's currency exposure was as shown in the table below:

Currency	Net Foreign Currency Assets		Total (£'000)
	Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Non-Monetary Exposures (£'000)	
Australian Dollar	—	1,252	1,252
Canadian Dollar	—	2,442	2,442
Danish Krone	—	1	1
Euro	—	2,954	2,954
Hong Kong Dollar	—	2,427	2,427
Indian Rupee	—	1,233	1,233
New Zealand Dollar	—	1,402	1,402
Swedish Krona	—	1,349	1,349
Swiss Franc	—	4	4
United States Dollar	(17)	40,536	40,519
	(17)	53,600	53,583

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)**Currency risk (continued)**

At 31 December 2019 the Sub-fund's currency exposure was as shown in the table below:

Currency Profile	Net Foreign Currency Assets		Total (£'000)
	Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Non-Monetary Exposures (£'000)	
Australian Dollar	-	297	297
Canadian Dollar	-	472	472
Danish Krone	-	363	363
Euro	-	816	816
Hong Kong Dollar	-	329	329
Indian Rupee	-	338	338
Japanese Yen	-	1,124	1,124
New Zealand Dollar	-	746	746
Swiss Franc	-	421	421
United States Dollar	-	6,858	6,858
	-	11,764	11,764

If the exchange rate at 31 December 2020 between the functional currency and all other currencies had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets attributable to holders of shares of the Sub-fund by approximately 0.87%/(0.87)% respectively.

If the exchange rate at 31 December 2019 between the functional currency and all other currencies had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets attributable to holders of shares of the Sub-fund by approximately 0.86%/(0.86)% respectively.

Interest rate risk

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

The majority of the Sub-fund's financial assets are equity shares and other investments which neither pay interest nor have a maturity date.

As a result, the Sub-fund is not subject to significant amounts of risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing level of market interest rates. Therefore, no interest rate sensitivity analysis has been prepared for these.

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

Liquidity risk

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

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

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

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

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

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

Counterparty credit risk

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

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

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

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

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

The Depositary is responsible for the safe-keeping of assets and has appointed the Bank of New York Mellon, S.A./N.V., London Branch ("BNYMSA") as its global custodian. The long term credit rating of the parent company of the Depositary and Custodian, The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation, as at 31 December 2020 was A (Standard & Poor's rating).

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

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)**Counterparty credit risk (continued)**

physically delivered to BNYMSA. BNYMSA ensures all financial instruments (held in a financial instruments account on the books of BNYMSA) are held in segregated accounts in the name of the Sub-fund, clearly identifiable as belonging to the Sub-fund, and distinct and separately from the proprietary assets of BNYMSA and BNYM.

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

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

Maturity profile of financial liabilities

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

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

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

Valuation of financial investments

	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
31.12.2020		
Level 1: Quoted prices	60,650	—
	60,650	—
31.12.2019		
Level 1: Quoted prices	13,057	—
	13,057	—

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted price in an active market for an identical instrument;

Level 2: Valuation techniques using observable inputs other than quoted prices within level 1;

Level 3: Valuation techniques using unobservable inputs.

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

15 Share movement

For the year ending 31 December 2020

	Opening shares	Shares issued	Shares redeemed	Shares converted	Closing shares
C Accumulation	5,405,517	7,861,442	(3,062,776)	—	10,204,183
C Income	1,795,859	6,310,004	(392,850)	—	7,713,013
M Accumulation	—	7,130,881	(7,063,973)	—	66,908
M Income	—	18,082,224	(1,070,561)	—	17,011,663

16 Portfolio transaction costs

for the year ending 31 December 2020

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	99,383	36	0.04	107	0.11
Collective investment schemes	167	—	—	—	—
Total purchases	99,550	36		107	
Total purchases including transaction costs	99,693				
Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	59,083	20	0.03	3	0.01
Total sales	59,083	20		3	
Total sales net of transaction costs	59,060				
Total transaction costs		56		110	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		0.15%		0.28%	

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

16 Portfolio transaction costs (continued)

for the year ending 31 December 2019

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	28,165	12	0.04	24	0.09
Total purchases	28,165	12		24	
Total purchases including transaction costs	28,201				
Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	22,174	9	0.04	1	-
Total sales	22,174	9		1	
Total sales net of transaction costs	22,164				
Total transaction costs		21		25	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		0.15%		0.19%	

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

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

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

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

At the balance sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (difference between bid and offer prices of all investments expressed as a percentage of the offer price value) was 0.19% (2019: 0.16%).

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

17 Post balance sheet events

Since the year-end, markets have continued to be disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Since the year-end, the NAV per share of share class C Accumulation has increased by 7.59% to 19 April 2021. The other share classes in the Sub-fund have moved by a similar magnitude. Contingency plans at the ACD and key service providers have proven effective in mitigating the effects on management of the portfolio and on all supporting operations.

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Distribution Tables

for the year ended 31 December 2020

Final distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 October 2020

Group 2 - Shares purchased on or after 1 October 2020 to 31 December 2020

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 28.2.2021 Pence per share	Distribution paid 29.2.2020 Pence per share
C Accumulation - Group 1	1.0755	—	1.0755	5.3041
C Accumulation - Group 2	0.7364	0.3391	1.0755	5.3041
C Income - Group 1	0.8478	—	0.8478	0.9183
C Income - Group 2	0.5409	0.3069	0.8478	0.9183
M Accumulation - Group 1*	0.6485	—	0.6485	—
M Accumulation - Group 2*	0.4888	0.1597	0.6485	—
M Income - Group 1*	0.6302	—	0.6302	—
M Income - Group 2*	0.5472	0.0830	0.6302	—

* Launched on 7 April 2020

Third interim distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 July 2020

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 July 2020 to 30 September 2020

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 30.11.2020 Pence per share	Distribution paid 30.11.2019 Pence per share
C Accumulation - Group 1	1.5067	—	1.5067	—
C Accumulation - Group 2	0.7428	0.7639	1.5067	—
C Income - Group 1	1.2005	—	1.2005	1.0648
C Income - Group 2	0.4738	0.7267	1.2005	1.0648
M Accumulation - Group 1*	0.8841	—	0.8841	—
M Accumulation - Group 2*	0.8841	—	0.8841	—
M Income - Group 1*	0.8939	—	0.8939	—
M Income - Group 2*	0.5772	0.3167	0.8939	—

* Launched on 7 April 2020

Liontrust Global Dividend Fund (continued)

Distribution Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

Second interim distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 April 2020

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 April 2020 to 30 June 2020

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.8.2020 Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.8.2019 Pence per share
C Accumulation - Group 1	2.3995	—	2.3995	—
C Accumulation - Group 2	1.0843	1.3152	2.3995	—
C Income - Group 1	1.0334	—	1.0334	1.6663
C Income - Group 2	0.2098	0.8236	1.0334	1.6663
M Accumulation - Group 1*	0.5900	—	0.5900	—
M Accumulation - Group 2*	0.0205	0.5695	0.5900	—
M Income - Group 1*	0.5894	—	0.5894	—
M Income - Group 2*	0.1065	0.4829	0.5894	—

* Launched on 7 April 2020

First interim distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 January 2020

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 January 2020 to 31 March 2020

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.5.2020 Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.5.2019 Pence per share
C Accumulation - Group 1	—	—	—	—
C Accumulation - Group 2	—	—	—	—
C Income - Group 1	0.8812	—	0.8812	0.6838
C Income - Group 2	0.7639	0.1173	0.8812	0.6838
M Accumulation - Group 1*	—	—	—	—
M Accumulation - Group 2*	—	—	—	—
M Income - Group 1*	—	—	—	—
M Income - Group 2*	—	—	—	—

* Launched on 7 April 2020

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

Liontrust Global Equity Fund

Report for the year from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020

Investment Objective

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

Investment Policy

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

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

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

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

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

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

Investment Strategy

The Sub-fund invests in securities using a combination of economic, industry and stock specific analysis.

Liontrust Global Equity Fund (continued)

Investment review

Fund review

The Liontrust Global Equity Fund returned 32.1% in 2020 (C Accumulation), versus the MSCI AC World Index, comparator benchmark, which returned 12.7% and IA Global Equity sector, also a comparator benchmark, average of 15.3%. This performance places the Fund in the top quartile of the sector for the period under review.

Our strategy in investing is based on our belief that the most important determinant of the success and failure of businesses over the long run is their ability to innovate as the world around them changes. Over time, this success or failure also determines their stock returns and if we are skilled in selecting truly innovative businesses, over the long run we will deliver a return on your capital significantly higher than that of the broader stock market.

How do we define an innovative business? To us, an innovative business is simply one that brings a new product or business model to market, and in doing so, creates genuine value for its customers. The key here is genuine value, which means no gimmicks or fads. Relatedly, perhaps the biggest misconception about innovation is that it is constrained to the technology sector of the economy and stock market. To be sure, technology is important to innovation and tech businesses often play an enabling role in innovation for the rest of the economy, as Amazon, Google and Microsoft do as providers of cloud computing infrastructure. But real innovation is often not about the latest and greatest thing in tech. It is much broader than that and it is everywhere, in every sector.

In fact, there are just two simple markers of innovation that we look for in any business. These are the delivery of either a lower price or higher quality to customers than the existing offering in the marketplace. An example of lower price might be something as simple as Costco, which sells wholesale in bulk directly to consumers at very low prices that normal retailers cannot match. Clearly, this is an innovation that is as simple as it is powerful, and definitely not high tech. An example of higher quality might be Apple's iPhone. Think of all the additional things you can do with it compared to the phones that came before.

That said, not every great innovation is a great investment opportunity, and innovation is not a golden ticket. For an innovative business to prove a good investment it must also capture for itself, and by extension us as its shareholders, an adequate proportion of the value it creates. This means possessing or demonstrating the likelihood of establishing over time a barrier to competition within its business model, so that the profits of innovation do not simply get competed away by imitators. For example, Walt Disney's intellectual property in the form of its first-rate entertainment content and associated merchandise is a unique asset that will give it long term pricing power in the disruptive new world of television streaming.

We view innovators that do not have a barrier to competition or are not likely to be able to establish one over time as mere speculative stocks, because they are unlikely to be able to generate adequate levels of cash for shareholders in years to come. Innovation and barriers are equally important to us and we only ever invest in businesses with both.

The top five contributors to the Fund's performance during 2020 were **Nvidia** (+115.3%), **Amazon** (70.8%), **Apple** (76.2%), **Microsoft** (37.7%) and **PayPal** (109.8%). It is no coincidence that not only have each of these businesses proved resilient in the face of the extreme economic difficulty presented by Covid-19, but each has played major roles in enabling the economy to function during the many months of lockdown, working from home and social distancing. Moreover, we believe these businesses have significant structural growth opportunities in front of them over the next decade and exceptional track records of executing, and we expect them to remain stalwarts of the Fund.

The top five detractors to the Fund's performance during the year were **Chicago Mercantile Exchange** (-16.3%), **Royal Dutch Shell** (-39.1%), **Mandarin Oriental Hotel Group** (-12.6%), **JP Morgan** (-9.4%) and **Reliance Industries** (-5.8%). Of these bottom performers, we have sold the first three and actually added to our investments in the latter two. While CME, Shell and Mandarin Oriental have made significant strides to innovate in the face of disruption, we have sought better positioned businesses in and around their domains. As such we bought Tradeweb, a disruptive online trading platform, RWE, a European energy utility company transitioning to renewables, and Amadeus a leading global travel technology company. JP Morgan suffered from the severe economic conditions and decline in interest rates, as did all banks, but it remains the most innovative major bank in the world in our opinion, and Reliance Industries continues to execute on its innovative expansion into new industries.

Liontrust Global Equity Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Fund review (continued)

From a sector perspective, it is of some satisfaction to us that we have generated outperformance against our benchmark quite broadly across the different sectors. In a year when the technology sector performed very strongly indeed relative to the broader market, only about 3 percentage points (ppts) of our 19.4% of returns relative to the benchmark were attributable to technology sector asset allocation, and only a further 3.5ppts to stock selection within that sector. Every other sector except materials also made a positive contribution to our relative return for the year.

The stock market has been strong in recent months and, given the obvious challenges we still face with respect to Covid-19, perhaps worryingly so. We are far from confident that this strength is robust in the short term. Nevertheless, while we must be almightily careful not to seek too much to justify stock prices simply as we find them, there do appear to be two factors that can go some way towards an explanation of the general path of the recovery in stocks since the market bottomed in March last year.

First, the stock market is not a balanced representation of the economy. Around a third of the US and global stock market these days is technology, broadly conceived, which has been relatively lightly affected by the crisis and in some ways has been presented substantial opportunities by it.

Second, the material decrease in long term real interest rates – delivered by central banks as part of the enormous policy support programme that has underwritten the economy since March of last year – has acted directly upon the stock market by lowering the rate at which investors discount business's future cash flows.

Putting these two factors together tells us that the global stock market may well have recently reached new highs, but this does not mean that investors are necessarily complacent about the potentially long-lasting economic effects of Covid-19. Indeed, we roughly estimate that investors are still essentially pricing in around a 20% reduction in the permanent cash flows of non-tech businesses. Perhaps this is a fair expectation after all, if one takes a long-term perspective.

We cannot yet comprehend the challenges still ahead of us with regards to Covid-19, both in terms of further tragic loss of lives and damage to livelihoods through the financial stresses on businesses. The prospects for the returns to investing in businesses in 2021 and almost certainly the next few years beyond will be primarily determined by the aggregate magnitude of these challenges, the effectiveness of the ongoing government policy response across the world on both the health and economic fronts and the individual capacity of businesses to adapt, survive and succeed. So much is uncertain, but we expect more innovative businesses to be better able to navigate the road ahead than less innovative businesses.

There may also be three substantive positive factors on the horizon. First, President Trump's departure from the White House will likely enable greater global co-operation than has been achieved in recent years and possibly, as a result, better global growth as and when the world beats Covid. President Biden appears determined to fight hard to turn the tide on both the health and economic fronts at home and rebuild bridges with other countries. Second, central banks around the world are likely to continue to provide a high degree of support to the global economy even in recovery, particularly as they will be keen to keep interest rates low and under control given the huge quantities of lending to the government and directly to businesses alike in which they have engaged. Third, households across the developed economies have built up significant savings during lockdown, a meaningful portion of which they may ultimately spend quite quickly. US economist Larry Summers points out that household disposable income is currently around 8% above where any reasonable pre-Covid forecast would have put it. Such cash in hand may prove stimulative for business conditions if and when we are fortunate enough to decisively gain the upper hand in the pandemic.

James Dowey

Fund Manager

January 2021

Past performance is not a guide to future performance, investments can result in a total loss of capital.

Liontrust Global Equity Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Material portfolio changes by value

Purchases

Costco Wholesale
Planet Fitness
Tradeweb Markets
Amadeus IT
Volkswagen
Walt Disney
Intuitive Surgical
Netflix
NIKE
FANUC

Sales

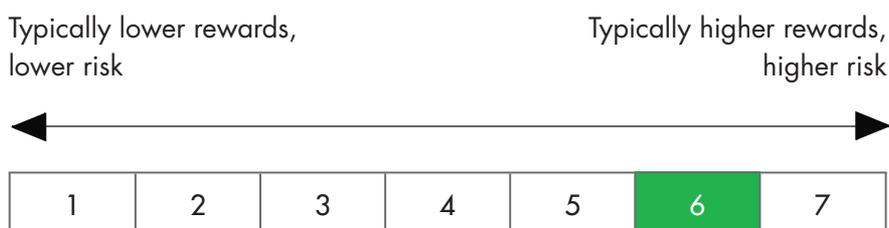
Liontrust Investment Funds II - Global Technology Fund
Apple
Brown-Forman
Microsoft
Mandarin Oriental
CME
Electronic Arts
Adobe
Reckitt Benckiser
Liontrust Investment Funds - Global Dividend Fund

Liontrust Global Equity 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.



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

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

Liontrust Global Equity Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement

as at 31 December 2020

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (90.26%)	234,959	97.02
	CHINA (9.41%)	12,703	5.24
22,500	Alibaba ADR	3,829	1.58
500,000	Ping An Insurance of China 'H'	4,479	1.85
82,600	Tencent	4,395	1.81
	DENMARK (1.50%)	5,129	2.12
68,000	Chr Hansen	5,129	2.12
	GERMANY (0.00%)	13,325	5.50
193,545	RWE	5,985	2.47
47,814	Volkswagen	7,340	3.03
	HONG KONG (3.40%)	0	0.00
	INDIA (0.00%)	3,969	1.64
200,000	Reliance Industries (Partially Restricted)	3,969	1.64
	IRELAND (0.00%)	5,630	2.32
29,500	Accenture	5,630	2.32
	ITALY (0.00%)	5,949	2.46
803,136	Enel	5,949	2.46
	JAPAN (2.34%)	12,430	5.14
37,200	FANUC	6,677	2.76
14,000	Keyence	5,753	2.38
	NETHERLANDS (1.54%)	0	0.00
	SINGAPORE (0.00%)	6,289	2.60
43,200	Sea	6,289	2.60
	SPAIN (0.00%)	6,835	2.82
128,200	Amadeus IT	6,835	2.82

Liontrust Global Equity Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)

as at 31 December 2020

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (continued)		
	UNITED KINGDOM (2.28%)	3,410	1.41
150,000	Ocado	3,410	1.41
	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (69.79%)	159,290	65.77
7,100	Alphabet 'A'	9,094	3.76
4,300	Amazon.com	10,244	4.23
67,500	Apple	6,547	2.70
45,600	Arthur J Gallagher	4,127	1.70
65,000	Badger Meter	4,473	1.85
28,500	Costco Wholesale	7,850	3.24
30,300	Danaher	4,922	2.03
28,000	Facebook 'A'	5,592	2.31
38,800	Honeywell International	6,035	2.49
11,500	Intuitive Surgical	6,874	2.84
63,700	JPMorgan Chase	5,916	2.44
40,900	Microsoft	6,648	2.75
15,900	Netflix	6,289	2.60
67,500	NIKE	6,985	2.88
23,400	NVIDIA	8,938	3.69
21,000	Palo Alto Networks	5,457	2.25
34,500	PayPal	5,906	2.44
130,600	Planet Fitness	7,417	3.06
26,300	SVB Financial	7,454	3.08
11,000	Thermo Fisher Scientific	3,746	1.55
160,500	Tradeweb Markets	7,334	3.03
22,300	UnitedHealth	5,717	2.36
46,400	Visa 'A'	7,418	3.06
62,700	Walt Disney	8,307	3.43
	COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES (9.82%)	0	0.00
	UNITED KINGDOM (9.82%)	0	0.00
	Portfolio of investments	234,959	97.02
	Net other assets	7,216	2.98
	Total net assets	242,175	100.00

Liontrust Global Equity Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)

as at 31 December 2020

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

All investments are in ordinary shares unless otherwise stated.

Comparative figures shown in brackets relate to 31 December 2019.

Stocks shown as ADRs represent American Depositary Receipts.

Liontrust Global Equity Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables

for the year ended 31 December 2020

A Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	509.13	433.90	450.55
Return before operating charges	168.52	84.23	(8.25)
Operating charges	(11.04)	(9.00)	(8.40)
Return after operating charges	157.48	75.23	(16.65)
Distributions	—	—	—
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	666.61	509.13	433.90
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.30)	(0.17)	(0.16)
Performance			
Return after charges	30.93%	17.34%	(3.70%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	54,956	44,179	56,731
Closing number of shares	8,244,048	8,677,296	13,074,648
Operating charges**	1.90%	1.89%	1.80%
Direct transaction costs*	0.05%	0.04%	0.03%
Prices			
Highest share price	679.31	517.70	498.70
Lowest share price	441.04	431.40	433.50

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

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

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

Liontrust Global Equity Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

A Income Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	154.46	132.98	139.71
Return before operating charges	51.07	25.80	(2.49)
Operating charges	(3.35)	(2.75)	(2.59)
Return after operating charges	47.72	23.05	(5.08)
Distributions	(0.35)	(1.57)	(1.65)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	201.83	154.46	132.98
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.09)	(0.05)	(0.05)
Performance			
Return after charges	30.90%	17.33%	(3.64%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	2,891	2,176	2,285
Closing number of shares	1,432,656	1,408,485	1,718,500
Operating charges**	1.90%	1.89%	1.80%
Direct transaction costs*	0.05%	0.04%	0.03%
Prices			
Highest share price	205.69	157.80	153.60
Lowest share price	133.81	132.20	133.50

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

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

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

Liontrust Global Equity Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

B Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	555.85	471.59	487.50
Return before operating charges	184.52	91.68	(9.11)
Operating charges	(9.10)	(7.42)	(6.80)
Return after operating charges	175.42	84.26	(15.91)
Distributions	—	—	—
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	731.27	555.85	471.59
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.33)	(0.19)	(0.17)
Performance			
Return after charges	31.56%	17.87%	(3.26%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	8,490	4,876	7,621
Closing number of shares	1,160,934	877,304	1,616,057
Operating charges**	1.43%	1.44%	1.34%
Direct transaction costs*	0.05%	0.04%	0.03%
Prices			
Highest share price	744.66	565.10	541.30
Lowest share price	482.05	468.90	471.10

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

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

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

Liontrust Global Equity Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

C Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	206.01	173.98	179.03
Return before operating charges	68.56	33.93	(3.39)
Operating charges	(2.20)	(1.90)	(1.66)
Return after operating charges	66.36	32.03	(5.05)
Distributions	(0.20)	(0.47)	(0.67)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	0.20	0.47	0.67
Closing net asset value per share	272.37	206.01	173.98
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.12)	(0.07)	(0.06)
Performance			
Return after charges	32.21%	18.41%	(2.82%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	166,799	100,603	90,136
Closing number of shares	61,239,214	48,833,374	51,806,661
Operating charges**	0.93%	0.99%	0.89%
Direct transaction costs*	0.05%	0.04%	0.03%
Prices			
Highest share price	277.16	209.40	199.40
Lowest share price	178.86	173.00	173.80

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

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

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

Liontrust Global Equity Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

C Income Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	162.37	138.54	144.24
Return before operating charges	53.94	26.98	(2.65)
Operating charges	(1.73)	(1.51)	(1.34)
Return after operating charges	52.21	25.47	(3.99)
Distributions	(0.63)	(1.64)	(1.71)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	213.95	162.37	138.54
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.10)	(0.06)	(0.05)
Performance			
Return after charges	32.15%	18.38%	(2.77%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	9,039	6,260	5,798
Closing number of shares	4,224,891	3,855,372	4,185,007
Operating charges**	0.93%	0.99%	0.89%
Direct transaction costs*	0.05%	0.04%	0.03%
Prices			
Highest share price	217.72	165.80	159.60
Lowest share price	140.97	137.80	139.10

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

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

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

Liontrust Global Equity Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

C Accumulation EUR† Accounting year ended	31 December 2020† per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	233.38	197.02	202.73
Return before operating charges	43.27	38.50	(3.84)
Operating charges	(0.71)	(2.14)	(1.87)
Return after operating charges	42.56	36.36	(5.71)
Distributions	—	(0.53)	(0.77)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	0.53	0.77
Closing net asset value per share	275.94	233.38	197.02
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.05)	(0.08)	(0.07)
Performance			
Return after charges	18.24%	18.45%	(2.82%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	—	109	43
Closing number of shares	—	46,590	21,978
Operating charges**	0.91%	0.99%	0.89%
Direct transaction costs*	0.05%	0.04%	0.03%
Prices			
Highest share price	310.00¢	278.30¢	253.80¢
Lowest share price	219.00¢	217.60¢	218.40¢

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

† Closed 4 May 2020

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

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

Liontrust Global Equity Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

A Accumulation USD† Accounting year ended	31 December 2020† per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	161.69	137.78	143.06
Return before operating charges	48.57	26.79	(2.61)
Operating charges	(1.04)	(2.88)	(2.67)
Return after operating charges	47.53	23.91	(5.28)
Distributions	—	—	—
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	209.22	161.69	137.78
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.05)
Performance			
Return after charges	29.40%	17.35%	(3.69%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	—	2,195	2,218
Closing number of shares	—	1,357,770	1,609,942
Operating charges**	1.91%	1.89%	1.80%
Direct transaction costs*	0.05%	0.04%	0.03%
Prices			
Highest share price	231.00¢	214.90¢	209.70¢
Lowest share price	164.00¢	173.50¢	174.10¢

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

† Closed 4 May 2020

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

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

Liontrust Global Equity Fund (continued)

Statement of Total Return

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	(£'000)	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Income					
Net capital gains	2		52,795		28,050
Revenue	3	1,947		2,108	
Expenses	4	(2,274)		(2,003)	
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(3)		(1)	
Net (expense)/revenue before taxation		(330)		104	
Taxation	5	(199)		(208)	
Net expense after taxation			(529)		(104)
Total return before distributions			52,266		27,946
Distributions	7		(116)		(289)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			52,150		27,657

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	(£'000)	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		160,398		164,902
Amounts received on issue of shares	55,207		25,727	
Amounts paid on cancellation of shares	(25,680)		(58,120)	
		29,527		(32,393)
Dilution adjustment		-		3
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		52,150		27,657
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		100		229
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		242,175		160,398

Liontrust Global Equity Fund (continued)

Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2020

	Notes	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Investments		234,959	160,520
Current assets:			
Debtors	8	4,588	684
Cash and bank balances	9	5,558	1
Total assets		245,105	161,205
Liabilities			
Creditors:			
Bank overdrafts		–	(229)
Distribution payable		–	(37)
Other creditors	10	(2,930)	(541)
Total liabilities		(2,930)	(807)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		242,175	160,398

Liontrust Global Equity Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies

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

2 Net capital gains

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
The net capital gains comprise:		
Non-derivative securities	53,340	33,340
Derivative contracts	8	(5,356)
Forward currency contracts	(11)	–
Currency (losses)/gains	(538)	69
Transaction costs	(4)	(3)
Net capital gains	52,795	28,050

3 Revenue

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Bank interest	–	8
Equity distributions on CIS holdings	365	–
Management fee rebates on CIS	76	–
Overseas dividends	1,400	1,824
Stock lending income	1	–
UK dividends	105	276
Total revenue	1,947	2,108

Liontrust Global Equity Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

4 Expenses

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Payable to the ACD or associates of the ACD:		
ACD's charge	1,958	1,663
General administration charges*	228	99
Registration fee	–	17
	2,186	1,779
Payable to the Depositary, associates of the Depositary, and agents of either of them:		
Depositary fee	7	46
Safe custody fee	17	18
	24	64
Other expenses:		
Audit fee	3	10
Professional service fees	21	49
Publication costs	2	13
Registration fee	13	–
Research fees	16	88
Other expenses	9	–
	64	160
Total expenses	2,274	2,003

* From 15 June 2020 the ACD moved from variable to fixed Administration Fees.

Liontrust Global Equity Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

5 Taxation

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
a) Analysis of charge in year		
Overseas tax	199	208
Total tax charge [see note(b)]	199	208

b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The taxation assessed for the year is higher (2019: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an authorised investment company with variable capital. The differences are explained below:

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Net (expense)/revenue before taxation	(330)	104
Corporation tax at 20% (2019 - 20%)	(66)	21
Effects of:		
Movement in unrecognised tax losses	440	399
Overseas tax	199	208
Revenue not subject to tax	(374)	(420)
Total tax charge [see note(a)]	199	208

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

c) Deferred tax

At the year end there is a potential deferred tax asset of £18,157,000 (2019: £17,717,000) due to tax losses of £90,787,000 (2019: £88,585,000). It is unlikely that the Sub-fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise these expenses and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised in the year or the prior year.

6 Interest payable and similar charges

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Overdraft interest	3	1
Total interest payable and similar charges	3	1

Liontrust Global Equity Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

7 Distributions

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Interim distribution	130	50
Final distribution	–	267
	130	317
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	(6)	(17)
Amounts received on issue of shares	(8)	(11)
Distributions	116	289

The distributable amount has been calculated as follows:

Net expense after taxation	(529)	(104)
Accumulated capital transfer from income	2	–
Shortfall of income taken to capital	613	297
Add: ACD expenses reimbursed by capital	22	–
Add: Other expenses reimbursed by capital	8	96
Distributions	116	289

The distribution per share is set out in the tables on pages 171 to 172.

8 Debtors

	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Accrued Management fee rebates on CIS	3	–
Accrued revenue	9	73
Amounts receivable for issue of shares	1,835	57
Currency sales awaiting settlement	2,628	–
Overseas withholding tax	113	59
Sales awaiting settlement	–	495
Total debtors	4,588	684

Liontrust Global Equity Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

9 Cash and bank balances

	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Cash and bank balances	5,558	1
Total cash and bank balances	5,558	1

10 Creditors

	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Other Creditors		
Accrued expenses	74	112
Accrued ACD's charge	206	131
Amounts payable for cancellation of shares	1	298
Currency purchases awaiting settlement	2,649	–
Total other creditors	2,930	541

11 Contingent liabilities and outstanding commitments

There were no contingent liabilities or outstanding commitments at the balance sheet date (2019: £nil).

12 Related party transactions

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

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

The balance due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates at the year end was £234,453 (prior year: £134,000).

The balance due from Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates at the year end was £3,000 (prior year: £Nil).

The total expense due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates for the year was £2,110,000 (prior year: £1,779,000).

The total rebate of expenses paid by Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates for the year was £75,678 (prior year: £Nil).

13 Securities lending

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

Securities lending transactions entered into by the Sub-fund are subject to a written legal agreement between the Sub-fund and the Stock Lending Agent, The Bank of New York Mellon (London Branch), and separately between the Stock Lending Agent and the approved borrowing counterparty. Collateral received in exchange for securities lent is transferred under a title transfer arrangement and is delivered to and held in an account with a tri-party collateral manager in the name of the Depositary on

Liontrust Global Equity Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

13 Securities lending (continued)

behalf of the Sub-fund. Collateral received is segregated from the assets belonging to the Sub-fund's Depository or the Stock Lending Agent. All operational costs are borne out of the Stock Lending Agent's share of income earned.

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

Counterparty	Counterparty's country of establishment	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
		Securities on loan (£/€//\$ 000's)	Collateral received (£/€//\$ 000's)	Securities on loan (£/€//\$ 000's)	Collateral received (£/€//\$ 000's)
ING Bank	UK	7,445	8,204	—	—
UBS AG	Switzerland	574	646	—	—
Total		8,019	8,850	—	—

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

Management of counterparty credit risk related to securities lending

To mitigate this risk, the Sub-fund receives either cash or securities as collateral equal to a certain percentage in excess of the fair value of the securities loaned. The Investment Manager monitors the fair value of the securities loaned and additional collateral is obtained, if necessary. As at 31 December 2020 all non-cash collateral received consists of securities admitted to or dealt on a recognised exchange.

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

14 Risk management policies

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

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

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

Liontrust Global Equity Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)

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

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

Market price risk

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

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

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 the overall market exposure for the Sub-fund was as shown in the Portfolio Statement, other than for derivatives where the exposure could be greater. The Sub-fund is exposed to market price risk as the assets and liabilities of the Sub-fund are listed on stock exchanges and their prices are subject to movements both up and down that would result in an appreciation or depreciation in the fair value of that asset. The sensitivity of the Sub-fund to market price risk is estimated below which shows the expected change in the market value of the Sub-fund when a representative market index changes by 10%. These percentage movements are based on the ACD's estimate of reasonably possible market movements over the course of a year and uses an industry standard measure (Beta) to estimate the amount a Sub-fund has previously changed when that corresponding market index has moved taking into account the Sub-fund's historic correlation to the representative index's movements over the last three years using monthly returns. This analysis assumes that the historic relationships between the portfolio's holdings and the representative index are a valid approximation of their future relationship and that the characteristics of the portfolio and the market have been broadly unchanged over the three years.

As at 31 December 2020, had the representative market index increased/decreased by 10.0% the resulting change in the value of the Net Asset Value is expected to have been an increase/a decrease of 8.5%.

As at 31 December 2019, had the representative market index increased/decreased by 10.0% the resulting change in the value of the Net Asset Value is expected to have been an increase/a decrease of 10.2%.

Some limitations of sensitivity analysis are;

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

Liontrust Global Equity Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Market price risk (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

Currency risk

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

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

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

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

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

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

Liontrust Global Equity Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)**Currency risk (continued)**

At 31 December 2020 the Sub-fund's currency exposure was as shown in the table below:

Currency Profile	Net Foreign Currency Assets		Total (£'000)
	Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Non-Monetary Exposures (£'000)	
Danish Krone	—	5,136	5,136
Euro	—	26,206	26,206
Hong Kong Dollar	—	8,874	8,874
Indian Rupee	—	3,969	3,969
Japanese Yen	—	12,429	12,429
United States Dollar	5,558	176,869	182,427
	5,558	233,483	239,041

At 31 December 2019 the Sub-fund's currency exposure was as shown in the table below:

Currency Profile	Net Foreign Currency Assets		Total (£'000)
	Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Non-Monetary Exposures (£'000)	
Danish Krone	-	2,418	2,418
Euro	-	2,523	2,523
Hong Kong Dollar	-	9,773	9,773
Japanese Yen	-	3,757	3,757
United States Dollar	-	123,166	123,166
	-	141,637	141,637

If the exchange rate at 31 December 2020 between the functional currency and all other currencies had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets attributable to holders of shares of the Sub-fund by approximately 0.99%/(0.99)% respectively.

If the exchange rate at 31 December 2019 between the functional currency and all other currencies had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets attributable to holders of shares of the Sub-fund by approximately 0.88%/(0.88)% respectively.

Interest rate risk

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

The majority of the Sub-fund's financial assets are equity shares and other investments which neither pay interest nor have a maturity date.

Liontrust Global Equity Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

As a result, the Sub-fund is not subject to significant amounts of risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing level of market interest rates. Therefore, no interest rate sensitivity analysis has been prepared for these.

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

Liquidity risk

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

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

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

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

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

Counterparty credit risk

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

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

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

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

Liontrust Global Equity Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Counterparty credit risk (continued)

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

The Depositary is responsible for the safe-keeping of assets and has appointed the Bank of New York Mellon, S.A./N.V., London Branch ("BNYMSA") as its global custodian. The long term credit rating of the parent company of the Depositary and Custodian, The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation, as at 31 December 2020 was A (Standard & Poor's rating).

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

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

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

Maturity profile of financial liabilities

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

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

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

Valuation of financial investments

	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
31.12.2020		
Level 1: Quoted prices	234,959	—
	234,959	—
31.12.2019		
Level 1: Quoted prices	144,774	—
Level 2: Observable market data	15,746	—
	160,520	—

Liontrust Global Equity Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Valuation of financial investments (continued)

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted price in an active market for an identical instrument;

Level 2: Valuation techniques using observable inputs other than quoted prices within level 1;

Level 3: Valuation techniques using unobservable inputs.

15 Share movement

For the year ending 31 December 2020

	Opening shares	Shares issued	Shares redeemed	Shares converted	Closing shares
A Accumulation	8,677,296	1,055,737	(1,467,592)	(21,393)	8,244,048
A Income	1,408,485	273,059	(248,888)	—	1,432,656
B Accumulation	877,304	1,059,795	(776,826)	661	1,160,934
C Accumulation	48,833,374	15,935,306	(3,580,265)	50,799	61,239,214
C Income	3,855,372	979,109	(609,590)	—	4,224,891
C Accumulation EUR	46,590	—	(46,590)	—	—
A Accumulation USD	1,357,770	—	(1,357,770)	—	—

16 Portfolio transaction costs

for the year ending 31 December 2020

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	117,409	41	0.03	26	0.02
Total purchases	117,409	41		26	
Total purchases including transaction costs	117,476				
Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	77,692	26	0.03	7	0.01
Collective investment schemes	18,914	—	—	—	—
Total sales	96,606	26		7	
Total sales net of transaction costs	96,573				
Total transaction costs		67		33	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		0.03%		0.02%	

Liontrust Global Equity Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

16 Portfolio transaction costs (continued)
for the year ending 31 December 2019

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	35,257	12	0.03	19	0.05
Total purchases	35,257	12		19	
Total purchases including transaction costs	35,288				
Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	64,886	22	0.03	2	-
Total sales	64,886	22		2	
Total sales net of transaction costs	64,862				
Derivative transaction costs		6		-	
Total transaction costs		40		21	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		0.03%		0.01%	

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

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

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

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

At the balance sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (difference between bid and offer prices of all investments expressed as a percentage of the offer price value) was 0.09% (2019: 0.07%).

Liontrust Global Equity Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

17 Post balance sheet events

Since the year-end, markets have continued to be disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Since the year-end, the NAV per share of share class C Accumulation has increased by 5.49% to 19 April 2021. The other share classes in the Sub-fund have moved by a similar magnitude. Contingency plans at the ACD and key service providers have proven effective in mitigating the effects on management of the portfolio and on all supporting operations.

Liontrust Global Equity Fund (continued)

Distribution Tables

for the year ended 31 December 2020

Final distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 July 2020

Group 2 - Shares purchased on or after 1 July 2020 to 31 December 2020

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation Pence per share	Distribution paid 28.2.2021 Pence per share	Distribution paid 29.2.2020 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	—	—	—	—
A Accumulation - Group 2	—	—	—	—
A Income - Group 1	—	—	—	0.6875
A Income - Group 2	—	—	—	0.6875
B Accumulation - Group 1	—	—	—	—
B Accumulation - Group 2	—	—	—	—
C Accumulation - Group 1	—	—	—	0.4693
C Accumulation - Group 2	—	—	—	0.4693
C Income - Group 1	—	—	—	0.7210
C Income - Group 2	—	—	—	0.7210
C Accumulation EUR - Group 1	—	—	—	0.6271
C Accumulation EUR - Group 2	—	—	—	0.6271
A Accumulation USD - Group 1	—	—	—	—
A Accumulation USD - Group 2	—	—	—	—

Liontrust Global Equity Fund (continued)

Distribution Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

Interim distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 January 2020

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 January 2020 to 30 June 2020

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.8.2020 Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.8.2019 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	—	—	—	—
A Accumulation - Group 2	—	—	—	—
A Income - Group 1	0.3525	—	0.3525	0.8777
A Income - Group 2	0.0431	0.3094	0.3525	0.8777
B Accumulation - Group 1	—	—	—	—
B Accumulation - Group 2	—	—	—	—
C Accumulation - Group 1	0.1996	—	0.1996	—
C Accumulation - Group 2	0.0894	0.1102	0.1996	—
C Income - Group 1	0.6270	—	0.6270	0.9164
C Income - Group 2	0.2048	0.4222	0.6270	0.9164
C Accumulation EUR - Group 1	—	—	—	—
C Accumulation EUR - Group 2	—	—	—	—
A Accumulation USD - Group 1	—	—	—	—
A Accumulation USD - Group 2	—	—	—	—

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

Liontrust Income Fund

Report for the year from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020

Investment Objective

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

Income Target Benchmark

The Sub-fund aims to deliver a net target yield of at least the net yield of the FTSE All Share Index each year.

Investment Policy

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

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

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

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

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

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

Investment Strategy

The Sub-fund invests in a concentrated portfolio of 20-40 companies selected using a combination of economic, industry and stock specific analysis.

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Investment review

Fund review

The Liontrust Income Fund returned -8.5% (C Accumulation) in 2020, versus the FTSE All Share Index and IA UK Equity Income sector's, both comparator benchmarks, respective gains of -9.8% and -10.7%. This performance places the Sub-fund in the top quartile of the sector for the period under review.

It was an unprecedented year for financial markets, with the Covid-19 crisis creating huge amounts of volatility. No regions were able to escape the fallout of the pandemic, but UK equity income investors, in particular, faced enormous challenges. The impact of the crisis, combined with the Government's lockdown measures, ensured that more than 250 stocks within the UK cut their dividends, equating to c.£40bn in income, leading to huge falls in capital values as well. These cuts spanned all sectors and included companies up and down the market cap spectrum. The first quarter of the year saw the peak of the crisis, with the UK market falling more than 30% in a matter of weeks, with investors struggling to quantify both the human and economic cost of the virus itself and the subsequent social distancing measures. However, though uncertainty and volatility were a key feature throughout the year, markets did recover from their March lows and the FTSE All Share posted double digit gains in Q2 and Q4. During Q4, markets were buoyed by news of various Covid-19 vaccines, and this in turn led to a change in market leadership during the final months of the year, with quality defensives (which had driven markets throughout the year) underperforming and cyclical/value stocks, as well as smaller companies, leading the charge.

The Sub-fund's outperformance over the year was driven by a variety of factors. Arguably the most important was the Sub-fund's unique approach to portfolio construction. In order to negate style bias and ensure stock selection is the primary driver of the Sub-fund's active risk, the portfolio is split into three evenly weighted silos of Steady Eddies, Hidden Fruits and Economic Recovery stocks. It was this diversification that ensured the portfolio protected capital more effectively than peers during falls in the market, but also participated in upside. For example, the Sub-fund's outperformance during the first quarter was primarily due to Steady Eddies (quality compounders, including stocks within the consumer staples and technology sector). However, while the Steady Eddie component performed well in both the second and third quarter, some of the strongest contributors to returns sat within the Hidden Fruits silo (value with a catalyst silo) such as M&G, Anglo American and BHP Group as sentiment improved. The Sub-fund did underperform during the fourth quarter, and this was primarily driven by the Sub-fund's 0% exposure to FTSE 250 and FTSE Small Cap stocks, with larger companies generally underperforming relative to their smaller counterparts as markets rebounded. Another factor was the Sub-fund's lower relative weightings to domestic cyclicals more generally. Nevertheless, following a review of the portfolio in late November, we made a number of changes to our Economic Recovery silo to introduce a greater level of cyclicality to the portfolio, adding the likes of Antofagasta and Persimmon. Over the course of the year, the strongest contributors to the Sub-fund's returns were Apple (Steady Eddies), Microsoft (Steady Eddies), BHP Group (Hidden Fruits), Rio Tinto (Hidden Fruits) and Segro (Economic Recovery).

Another key driver of the Sub-fund's outperformance over the year was thanks to investment process of focusing on companies with high dividend cover and low leverage. Combined with our focus on large and mega-caps (which meant we had no liquidity concerns and ensured we could move in and out of stocks quickly as investment cases changed during the first quarter) it meant we shielded our investors against the worst of the dividend cuts seen across the market (the majority of which were driven by weak balance sheets and insufficient amounts of short-term liquidity). This is reflected in the fact the Sub-fund's dividend only fell by 2.6% compared to 2019, whereas the average fall in dividends among funds in the IA UK Equity Income sector was c.30%.

Clearly, the UK and many western nations remain in strict lockdown conditions. Furthermore, the true long-term economic cost of the pandemic remains difficult to fathom at this stage. As such, we believe it is vital investors remain vigilant and we expect volatility to be a key feature of the months ahead. Nevertheless, we do believe this is a time to be cautiously optimistic. Firstly, we expect economic output within the UK to improve markedly in the second half of the year as more of the population is vaccinated and we return to some degree of normality. On top of this, we believe it is highly unlikely we see a repeat of the widespread dividend cuts witnessed last year. With dividend cuts being so poorly received by investors, any company that had a potential risk to their distribution to shareholders last year used the fact that so many companies were being forced to cut their dividends as an opportunity to be among the crowd and reset their dividend policy by either cutting, cancelling or suspending their payouts. This safety in numbers approach means dividend cover levels among UK companies is now far healthier and we expect strong dividend growth not only for the Liontrust Income Fund this year, but also the wider market.

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Fund review (continued)

Robin Geffen

Fund Manager

January 2021

Past performance is not a guide to future performance, investments can result in a total loss of capital.

Material portfolio changes by value

Purchases

Standard Life Aberdeen
BP
BAE Systems
Tesco
SSE
Royal Dutch Shell
Royal Dutch Shell 'A'
Admiral
Deutsche Telekom
Johnson Matthey

Sales

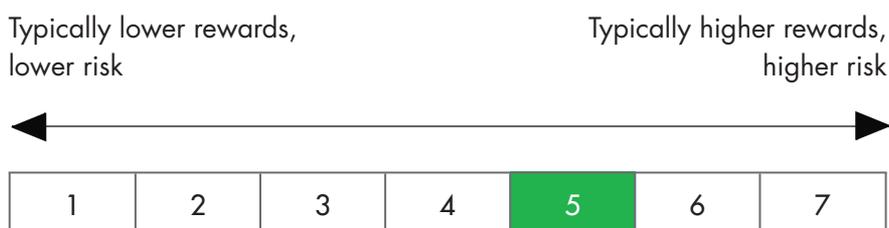
Royal Dutch Shell 'A'
TUI
Tesco
SSE
Prudential
Vodafone
Segro
United Utilities
Schroders
BP

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile

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



- This Synthetic Risk Reward Indicator (SRRI) is based upon historical data and may not be relied upon to gauge the future risk profile of the Sub-fund.
- The SRRI shown is not guaranteed to remain the same and may shift over time.
- The lowest category (1) does not mean 'risk free'.
- The Sub-fund's risk and reward category has been calculated using the methodology set by the Financial Conduct Authority. It is based upon the rate by which the Sub-fund or a representative fund or Index's value has moved up and down in the past.
- The Sub-fund is categorised 5 primarily for its exposure to UK companies.
- The SRRI may not fully take into account the following risks:
 - that a company may fail thus reducing its value within the Sub-fund;
 - any company which has high overseas earnings may carry a higher currency risk;
 - any overseas investments may carry a higher currency risk. They are valued by reference to their local currency which may move up or down when compared to the currency of the Sub-fund.
- The Sub-fund may have a concentrated portfolio, i.e. hold a limited number of investments. If one of these investments falls in value this can have a greater impact on the Sub-fund's value than if it held a larger number of investments.
- Counterparty Risk: any derivative contract, including FX hedging, may be at risk if the counterparty fails.
- The Sub-fund may, under certain circumstances, make use of derivative instruments but it is not intended that their use will materially affect volatility.
- Fluctuations in interest rates are likely to affect the value of the bonds and other fixed-interest securities held by the Sub-fund. If long-term interest rates rise, the value of your shares is likely to fall. Bonds are affected by any decline in creditworthiness of the borrower (i.e. the bond issuer). Bonds that produce a higher level of income usually also carry greater risk as such bond issuers may have difficulty in repaying their financial obligations.
- The Sub-fund may invest in derivatives, which may create leverage or gearing resulting in potentially greater volatility or fluctuations in the net asset value of the Sub-fund. A relatively small movement in the value of a derivative's underlying investment may have a larger impact, positive or negative, on the value of a fund than if the underlying investment was held instead. The use of derivative contracts may help us to control Sub-fund volatility in both up and down markets by hedging against general market movements. As part of the investment policy, the Sub-fund may buy put options on a market index to mitigate against the effect of a significant fall

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile (continued)

in the level of that market. These put options will be 'covered', as the Sub-fund will not buy a put option unless it has a long exposure to that market (either directly or indirectly).

- The level of income is not guaranteed.

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

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement

as at 31 December 2020

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (99.58%)	335,339	99.77
	AUSTRALIA (0.00%)	10,318	3.07
536,000	BHP	10,318	3.07
	CANADA (1.96%)	0	0.00
	CHILE (2.94%)	10,660	3.17
740,000	Antofagasta	10,660	3.17
	CZECH REPUBLIC (0.00%)	9,612	2.86
1,790,000	Avast	9,612	2.86
	NETHERLANDS (2.98%)	10,995	3.27
873,000	Royal Dutch Shell	10,995	3.27
	UNITED KINGDOM (76.02%)	231,719	68.95
950,000	3i	10,996	3.27
334,000	Admiral	9,706	2.89
425,000	Anglo American	10,304	3.07
135,000	AstraZeneca	9,887	2.94
3,125,000	Aviva	10,163	3.02
1,850,000	BAE Systems	9,043	2.69
4,340,000	BP	11,058	3.29
357,000	Diageo	10,274	3.06
2,650,000	DS Smith	9,927	2.95
770,000	GlaxoSmithKline	10,333	3.07
390,000	Halma	9,551	2.84
420,000	Johnson Matthey	10,181	3.03
4,065,000	Legal & General	10,817	3.22
110,500	London Stock Exchange	9,954	2.96
5,325,000	M&G	10,541	3.14
372,000	Persimmon	10,293	3.06
1,375,000	Phoenix	9,633	2.87
140,000	Reckitt Benckiser	9,159	2.72
570,000	RELX	10,217	3.04
189,000	Rio Tinto	10,338	3.08
1,500,000	Sage	8,730	2.60
3,665,000	Standard Life Aberdeen	10,310	3.07
234,600	Unilever	10,304	3.07

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)

as at 31 December 2020

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (continued)		
	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (15.68%)	62,035	18.45
115,000	Apple	11,154	3.32
85,000	CME	11,312	3.36
38,500	Mastercard 'A'	10,035	2.99
65,000	Microsoft	10,565	3.14
70,000	Motorola Solutions	8,706	2.59
64,200	Visa 'A'	10,263	3.05
	DERIVATIVES (0.38%)	0	0.00
	Options (0.38%)	0	0.00
	Portfolio of investments	335,339	99.77
	Net other assets	767	0.23
	Total net assets	336,106	100.00

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

All investments are in ordinary shares unless otherwise stated.

Comparative figures shown in brackets relate to 31 December 2019.

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables

for the year ended 31 December 2020

A Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	413.42	361.35	377.96
Return before operating charges	(33.25)	58.89	(10.32)
Operating charges	(6.19)	(6.82)	(6.29)
Return after operating charges	(39.44)	52.07	(16.61)
Distributions	(16.42)	(16.67)	(13.90)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	16.42	16.67	13.90
Closing net asset value per share	373.98	413.42	361.35
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(2.46)	(2.09)	(0.90)
Performance			
Return after charges	(9.54%)	14.41%	(4.39%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	25,848	31,757	26,712
Closing number of shares	6,911,395	7,681,549	7,392,375
Operating charges**	1.73%	1.73%	1.67%
Direct transaction costs*	0.68%	0.53%	0.24%
Prices			
Highest share price	425.23	418.80	399.00
Lowest share price	277.89	359.70	352.00

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

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

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

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

A Income Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	184.57	168.16	182.64
Return before operating charges	(15.69)	27.17	(4.81)
Operating charges	(2.70)	(3.12)	(3.01)
Return after operating charges	(18.39)	24.05	(7.82)
Distributions	(7.20)	(7.64)	(6.66)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	158.98	184.57	168.16
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(1.07)	(0.95)	(0.43)
Performance			
Return after charges	(9.96%)	14.30%	(4.28%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	14,922	18,833	19,352
Closing number of shares	9,386,394	10,203,786	11,507,641
Operating charges**	1.73%	1.73%	1.67%
Direct transaction costs*	0.68%	0.53%	0.24%
Prices			
Highest share price	189.84	189.70	192.80
Lowest share price	124.07	167.40	170.00

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

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

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

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

B Income Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	197.58	179.11	193.54
Return before operating charges	(16.73)	29.00	(5.12)
Operating charges	(2.06)	(2.37)	(2.23)
Return after operating charges	(18.79)	26.63	(7.35)
Distributions	(7.72)	(8.16)	(7.08)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	171.07	197.58	179.11
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(1.15)	(1.02)	(0.46)
Performance			
Return after charges	(9.51%)	14.87%	(3.80%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	15,252	17,726	17,399
Closing number of shares	8,915,621	8,971,382	9,713,611
Operating charges**	1.23%	1.23%	1.17%
Direct transaction costs*	0.68%	0.53%	0.24%
Prices			
Highest share price	203.38	202.60	204.80
Lowest share price	132.97	178.30	180.60

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

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

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

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

C Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	181.58	157.37	163.19
Return before operating charges	(14.52)	25.73	(4.49)
Operating charges	(1.39)	(1.52)	(1.33)
Return after operating charges	(15.91)	24.21	(5.82)
Distributions	(7.23)	(7.29)	(6.04)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	7.23	7.29	6.04
Closing net asset value per share	165.67	181.58	157.37
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(1.08)	(0.92)	(0.39)
Performance			
Return after charges	(8.76%)	15.38%	(3.57%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	187,986	191,306	71,130
Closing number of shares	113,467,498	105,355,111	45,200,832
Operating charges**	0.88%	0.88%	0.81%
Direct transaction costs*	0.68%	0.53%	0.24%
Prices			
Highest share price	186.99	183.90	173.00
Lowest share price	122.29	156.70	152.30

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

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

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

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

C Income Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	133.20	120.33	129.56
Return before operating charges	(11.26)	19.50	(3.44)
Operating charges	(1.00)	(1.14)	(1.04)
Return after operating charges	(12.26)	18.36	(4.48)
Distributions	(5.21)	(5.49)	(4.75)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	115.73	133.20	120.33
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.78)	(0.69)	(0.31)
Performance			
Return after charges	(9.20%)	15.26%	(3.46%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	92,098	86,622	58,409
Closing number of shares	79,579,251	65,034,281	48,541,508
Operating charges**	0.88%	0.88%	0.81%
Direct transaction costs*	0.68%	0.53%	0.24%
Prices			
Highest share price	137.17	136.40	137.30
Lowest share price	89.71	119.80	121.00

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

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

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

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Statement of Total Return

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	(£'000)	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Income					
Net capital (losses)/gains	2		(40,642)		26,970
Revenue	3	14,960		11,204	
Expenses	4	(3,225)		(2,810)	
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(7)		(8)	
Net revenue before taxation		11,728		8,386	
Taxation	5	(279)		(169)	
Net revenue after taxation			11,449		8,217
Total return before distributions			(29,193)		35,187
Distributions	7		(14,589)		(10,975)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			(43,782)		24,212

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	(£'000)	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		346,244		193,002
Amounts received on issue of shares	55,140		143,713	
Amounts paid on cancellation of shares	(31,165)		(23,646)	
		23,975		120,067
Dilution adjustment		16		–
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		(43,782)		24,212
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		9,648		8,958
Unclaimed distributions		5		5
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		336,106		346,244

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2020

	Notes	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Investments		335,339	346,114
Current assets:			
Debtors	8	1,573	2,538
Cash and bank balances	9	511	87
Total assets		337,423	348,739
Liabilities			
Creditors:			
Distribution payable		(559)	(695)
Other creditors	10	(758)	(1,800)
Total liabilities		(1,317)	(2,495)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		336,106	346,244

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies

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

2 Net capital (losses)/gains

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
The net capital (losses)/gains comprise:		
Non-derivative securities	(40,312)	44,705
Derivative contracts	(403)	(17,620)
Currency gains/(losses)	82	(107)
Transaction costs	(9)	(8)
Net capital (losses)/gains	(40,642)	26,970

3 Revenue

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Bank interest	2	1
Overseas dividends	1,919	1,997
Stock lending income	4	–
UK dividends	12,575	9,206
UK REIT dividends	334	–
US REIT dividends	126	–
Total revenue	14,960	11,204

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

4 Expenses

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Payable to the ACD or associates of the ACD:		
ACD's charge	2,806	2,466
General administration charges*	307	124
Registration fee	–	21
	3,113	2,611
Payable to the Depositary, associates of the Depositary, and agents of either of them:		
Depositary fee	16	68
Safe custody fee	18	15
	34	83
Other expenses:		
Audit fee	5	14
Professional service fees	–	29
Publication costs	3	8
Registration fee	24	–
Research fees	4	65
Other expenses	42	–
	78	116
Total expenses	3,225	2,810

* From 15 June 2020 the ACD moved from variable to fixed Administration Fees.

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

5 Taxation

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
a) Analysis of charge in year		
Overseas tax	279	169
Total tax charge [see note(b)]	279	169

b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The taxation assessed for the year is lower (2019: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an authorised investment company with variable capital. The differences are explained below:

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Net revenue before taxation	11,728	8,386
Corporation tax at 20% (2019 - 20%)	2,346	1,677
Effects of:		
Movement in unrecognised tax losses	586	509
Overseas tax	279	169
Prior year adjustment to unrecognised tax losses	(29)	–
Relief on overseas tax expensed	(4)	–
Revenue not subject to tax	(2,899)	(2,186)
Total tax charge [see note(a)]	279	169

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

c) Deferred tax

At the year end there is a potential deferred tax asset of £17,311,000 (2019: £16,725,000) due to tax losses of £86,555,000 (2019: £83,625,000). It is unlikely that the Sub-fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise these expenses and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised in the year or the prior year.

6 Interest payable and similar charges

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Overdraft interest	7	8
Total interest payable and similar charges	7	8

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

7 Distributions

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
First Interim	1,283	–
Second Interim	7,841	3,949
Third Interim	4,301	–
Final	1,533	9,654
	14,958	13,603
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	193	528
Amounts received on issue of shares	(562)	(3,156)
Distributions	14,589	10,975

The distributable amount has been calculated as follows:

Net revenue after taxation	11,449	8,217
Add: Tax on capitalised ACD charge rebates	–	(52)
Less: Tax relief on capitalised expenses	(73)	–
Shortfall of income taken to capital	(12)	–
Add: ACD expenses reimbursed by capital	2,806	2,810
Add: Other expenses reimbursed by capital	419	–
Distributions	14,589	10,975

The distribution per share is set out in the tables on pages 201 to 202.

8 Debtors

	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Accrued revenue	833	624
Amounts receivable for issue of shares	313	1,064
Overseas withholding tax	427	313
Sales awaiting settlement	–	537
Total debtors	1,573	2,538

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

9 Cash and bank balances

	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Cash and bank balances	511	87
Total cash and bank balances	511	87

10 Creditors

	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Other Creditors		
Accrued expenses	96	125
Accrued ACD's charge	249	257
Amounts payable for cancellation of shares	413	431
Interest payable	–	1
Purchases awaiting settlement	–	986
Total other creditors	758	1,800

11 Contingent liabilities and outstanding commitments

There were no contingent liabilities or outstanding commitments at the balance sheet date (2019: £nil).

12 Related party transactions

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

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

The balance due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates at the year end was £285,873 (prior year: £Nil).

The total expense due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates for the year was £3,113,859 (prior year: £Nil).

13 Securities lending

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

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

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

13 Securities lending (continued)

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

Counterparty	Counterparty's country of establishment	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
		Securities on loan (£'000)	Collateral received (£'000)	Securities on loan (£'000)	Collateral received (£'000)
Citigroup Global Markets Limited	UK	14,448	15,904	—	—
Credit Suisse International	Switzerland	288	319	—	—
ING Bank	UK	21,257	23,426	—	—
The Bank of Nova Scotia	Canada	32,695	35,969	—	—
Total		68,688	75,618	—	—

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

Management of counterparty credit risk related to securities lending

To mitigate this risk, the Sub-fund receives either cash or securities as collateral equal to a certain percentage in excess of the fair value of the securities loaned. The Investment Manager monitors the fair value of the securities loaned and additional collateral is obtained, if necessary. As at 31 December 2020 all non-cash collateral received consists of securities admitted to or dealt on a recognised exchange.

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

14 Risk management policies

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

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

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

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)

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

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

Market price risk

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

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

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 the overall market exposure for the Sub-fund was as shown in the Portfolio Statement, other than for derivatives where the exposure could be greater. The Sub-fund is exposed to market price risk as the assets and liabilities of the Sub-fund are listed on stock exchanges and their prices are subject to movements both up and down that would result in an appreciation or depreciation in the fair value of that asset. The sensitivity of the Sub-fund to market price risk is estimated below which shows the expected change in the market value of the Sub-fund when a representative market index changes by 10%. These percentage movements are based on the ACD's estimate of reasonably possible market movements over the course of a year and uses an industry standard measure (Beta) to estimate the amount a Sub-fund has previously changed when that corresponding market index has moved taking into account the Sub-fund's historic correlation to the representative index's movements over the last three years using monthly returns. This analysis assumes that the historic relationships between the portfolio's holdings and the representative index are a valid approximation of their future relationship and that the characteristics of the portfolio and the market have been broadly unchanged over the three years.

As at 31 December 2020, had the representative market index increased/decreased by 10.0% the resulting change in the value of the Net Asset Value is expected to have been an increase/a decrease of 9.6%.

As at 31 December 2019, had the representative market index increased/decreased by 10.0% the resulting change in the value of the Net Asset Value is expected to have been an increase/a decrease of 7.8%.

Some limitations of sensitivity analysis are;

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

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Market price risk (continued)

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

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

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

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

The Sub-fund used derivatives in the year, namely foreign exchange forwards for hedging purposes and call options. The level of Market Exposure in the Sub-fund as at year end as measured by the Commitment Approach described above was 0.00% (2019: 0.36%).

Currency risk

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

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

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

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

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

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

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)**Currency risk (continued)**

At 31 December 2020 the Sub-fund's currency exposure was as shown in the table below:

Currency Profile	Net Foreign Currency Assets		Total (£'000)
	Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Non-Monetary Exposures (£'000)	
Currency			
Euro	—	427	427
United States Dollar	—	62,197	62,197
	—	62,624	62,624

At 31 December 2019 the Sub-fund's currency exposure was as shown in the table below:

Currency Profile	Net Foreign Currency Assets		Total (£'000)
	Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Non-Monetary Exposures (£'000)	
Currency			
Canadian Dollar	-	6,781	6,781
Euro	-	285	285
United States Dollar	-	54,449	54,449
	-	61,515	61,515

If the exchange rate at 31 December 2020 between the functional currency and all other currencies had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets attributable to holders of shares of the Sub-fund by approximately 0.19%/(0.19)% respectively.

If the exchange rate at 31 December 2019 between the functional currency and all other currencies had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets attributable to holders of shares of the Sub-fund by approximately 0.18%/(0.18)% respectively.

Interest rate risk

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

The majority of the Sub-fund's financial assets are equity shares and other investments which neither pay interest nor have a maturity date.

As a result, the Sub-fund is not subject to significant amounts of risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing level of market interest rates. Therefore, no interest rate sensitivity analysis has been prepared for these.

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

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Liquidity risk

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

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

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

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

Counterparty credit risk

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

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

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

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

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

The Depositary is responsible for the safe-keeping of assets and has appointed the Bank of New York Mellon, S.A./N.V., London Branch ("BNYMSA") as its global custodian. The long term credit rating of the parent company of the Depositary and Custodian, The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation, as at 31 December 2020 was A (Standard & Poor's rating).

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

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Counterparty credit risk (continued)

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

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

Maturity profile of financial liabilities

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

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

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

Valuation of financial investments

	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
31.12.2020		
Level 1: Quoted prices	335,339	—
	335,339	—
31.12.2019		
Level 1: Quoted prices	346,114	—
	346,114	—

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted price in an active market for an identical instrument;

Level 2: Valuation techniques using observable inputs other than quoted prices within level 1;

Level 3: Valuation techniques using unobservable inputs.

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

15 Share movement

For the year ending 31 December 2020

	Opening shares	Shares issued	Shares redeemed	Shares converted	Closing shares
A Accumulation	7,681,549	354,529	(1,107,577)	(17,106)	6,911,395
A Income	10,203,786	304,517	(1,084,295)	(37,614)	9,386,394
B Income	8,971,382	257,934	(278,638)	(35,057)	8,915,621
C Accumulation	105,355,111	18,213,094	(10,062,494)	(38,213)	113,467,498
C Income	65,034,281	22,811,558	(8,478,370)	211,782	79,579,251

16 Portfolio transaction costs

for the year ending 31 December 2020

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	426,476	156	0.04	1,845	0.43
Collective investment schemes	9,405	4	0.04	47	0.50
Total purchases	435,881	160		1,892	
Total purchases including transaction costs	437,933				
Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	397,173	136	0.03	1	–
Collective investment schemes	12,498	8	0.06	–	–
Total sales	409,671	144		1	
Total sales net of transaction costs	409,526				
Total transaction costs		304		1,893	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		0.09%		0.59%	

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

16 Portfolio transaction costs (continued)
for the year ending 31 December 2019

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	290,608	131	0.05	1,149	0.40
Total purchases	290,608	131		1,149	
Total purchases including transaction costs	291,888				
Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	169,434	79	0.05	10	0.01
Total sales	169,434	79		10	
Total sales net of transaction costs	169,345				
Derivative transaction costs		30		8	
Total transaction costs		240		1,167	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		0.09%		0.44%	

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

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

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

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

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

At the balance sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (difference between bid and offer prices of all investments expressed as a percentage of the offer price value) was 0.16% (2019: 0.08%).

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

17 Post balance sheet events

Since the year-end, markets have continued to be disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Since the year-end, the NAV per share of share class C Accumulation has increased by 11.08% to 19 April 2021. The other share classes in the Sub-fund have moved by a similar magnitude. Contingency plans at the ACD and key service providers have proven effective in mitigating the effects on management of the portfolio and on all supporting operations.

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Distribution Tables

for the year ended 31 December 2020

Final distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 October 2020

Group 2 - Shares purchased on or after 1 October 2020 to 31 December 2020

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 28.2.2021 Pence per share	Distribution paid 28.2.2020 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	1.7035	—	1.7035	16.6714
A Accumulation - Group 2	1.1314	0.5721	1.7035	16.6714
A Income - Group 1	0.7274	—	0.7274	1.0421
A Income - Group 2	0.3328	0.3946	0.7274	1.0421
B Income - Group 1	0.7824	—	0.7824	1.1149
B Income - Group 2	0.3147	0.4677	0.7824	1.1149
C Accumulation - Group 1	0.7542	—	0.7542	7.2875
C Accumulation - Group 2	0.4834	0.2708	0.7542	7.2875
C Income - Group 1	0.5293	—	0.5293	0.7518
C Income - Group 2	0.3485	0.1808	0.5293	0.7518

Third interim distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 July 2020

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 July 2020 to 30 September 2020

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 30.11.2020 Pence per share	Distribution paid 30.11.2019 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	4.6956	—	4.6956	—
A Accumulation - Group 2	1.8739	2.8217	4.6956	—
A Income - Group 1	2.0322	—	2.0322	2.4541
A Income - Group 2	0.4905	1.5417	2.0322	2.4541
B Income - Group 1	2.1829	—	2.1829	2.6223
B Income - Group 2	1.8532	0.3297	2.1829	2.6223
C Accumulation - Group 1	2.0737	—	2.0737	—
C Accumulation - Group 2	1.2356	0.8381	2.0737	—
C Income - Group 1	1.4747	—	1.4747	1.7649
C Income - Group 2	0.6267	0.8480	1.4747	1.7649

Liontrust Income Fund (continued)

Distribution Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

Second interim distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 April 2020

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 April 2020 to 30 June 2020

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.8.2020 Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.8.2019 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	10.0159	—	10.0159	—
A Accumulation - Group 2	6.6116	3.4043	10.0159	—
A Income - Group 1	2.5402	—	2.5402	2.6049
A Income - Group 2	1.1608	1.3794	2.5402	2.6049
B Income - Group 1	2.7252	—	2.7252	2.7808
B Income - Group 2	0.7556	1.9696	2.7252	2.7808
C Accumulation - Group 1	4.4050	—	4.4050	—
C Accumulation - Group 2	2.3053	2.0997	4.4050	—
C Income - Group 1	1.8382	—	1.8382	1.8739
C Income - Group 2	0.6328	1.2054	1.8382	1.8739

First interim distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 January 2020

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 January 2020 to 31 March 2020

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.5.2020 Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.5.2019 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	—	—	—	—
A Accumulation - Group 2	—	—	—	—
A Income - Group 1	1.9027	—	1.9027	1.5413
A Income - Group 2	0.3500	1.5527	1.9027	1.5413
B Income - Group 1	2.0257	—	2.0257	1.6412
B Income - Group 2	1.2406	0.7851	2.0257	1.6412
C Accumulation - Group 1	—	—	—	—
C Accumulation - Group 2	—	—	—	—
C Income - Group 1	1.3651	—	1.3651	1.1019
C Income - Group 2	0.5743	0.7908	1.3651	1.1019

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

Liontrust India Fund

Report for the year from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020

Investment Objective

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

Investment Policy

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

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

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

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

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

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

Investment Strategy

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

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Investment review

Fund review

In 2020, the Liontrust India Fund returned 11.5% (C Accumulation), versus the MSCI India Index's, a comparator benchmark, 12.0% gain.

The discovery of a novel strain of coronavirus on 31 December in Wuhan, China set the stage for one of the most extraordinary years in living memory. The issue remained one specific to China in the first months of the year, with the S&P 500 hitting fresh all-time highs even in late February, however with the onset of March came the reality that confirmed cases outside of China and neighbouring countries had begun to increase rapidly and that early hopes of containment had proved optimistic. This in turn led by the end of the first quarter to almost all major economies – including India – suspending business as usual and enforcing degrees of social distancing and stay-home orders to reduce the spread of the virus, with catastrophic economic impacts. Stock markets reacted accordingly with the vast majority of global indices entering bear markets with extraordinary speed. The pain of the first quarter was further compounded by the collapse in the oil market as Saudi Arabia and Russia abandoned their Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries Plus (OPEC+) supply cut agreement and entered into a price war by increasing volumes into an already depressed demand environment. This saw prices plunge dramatically – with some contracts briefly trading at negative prices – compounding the levels of volatility already in the market.

The Indian market tracked global peers in terms of direction, though underperformed both emerging and developed markets during the market sell off in the first quarter – though it was spared the very worst that hit more commodity driven markets such as Russia and Brazil. The Indian economy had already been somewhat labouring under a sub-par growth rate during the previous year and so this recent was especially unwelcome. Whilst initially caught up in the general market sell-off, India then moved into a specific response in late March, with cities put into lockdown, and trains and flights suspended. Given the severe hit to the economy, it was the more cyclical areas of the market that were hit the hardest, with financials, real estate and the auto sector performing worst, whilst more defensive areas such as consumer staples and healthcare were relative outperformers. Given the financial sector was already attempting to recover from a liquidity squeeze last year, the crisis was particularly felt amongst smaller lenders that were already struggling for deposits. However, from the second quarter onwards the MSCI India benchmark recovered steadily throughout the remainder of the year – ending the period safely in positive territory with a return of 12.0%, one of only four emerging markets to record positive returns.

India has been more constrained in terms of economic response to the crisis given its relatively high fiscal constraints, however a Rs20tn economic package including liquidity easing measures, credit guarantees for small businesses and spending plans to support the economy was announced in the second quarter. In addition, the central bank responded to the harsh economic conditions by continuing its easing stance and cutting policy rates from 5.15% at the start of the year to 4% by May. The market duly rallied strongly led by sectors strongly geared to both domestic and global recovery – such as energy and consumer discretionary. Index heavyweight Reliance Industries has enjoyed an especially strong second quarter on the back of continued stake sales in the consumer/communications segment to major global investors, which has helped to drive down debt levels and underscore the long-term potential of these non-hydrocarbon businesses.

By the second half of the year, virus infections remained elevated in India, but mortality rates held at relatively low levels, which allowed steady relaxing of lockdowns. As a result, key economic indicators quickly recovered sharply – electricity jumped 80% in the third quarter for example – reflecting a normalisation in demand levels within the economy. In addition, the monsoon has delivered excess rainfall for two consecutive years, which has been supportive of rural spending. In economic terms, by the end of the year most activities had largely returned to normal – with September quarter results showing 75% of companies upgrading their earnings outlooks, a nearly unheard-of percentage. In particular, the property market has recovered firmly, with transaction volumes rising rapidly with record affordability meeting pent-up demand. The recovery in the equity market has been broad, across most sectors. Given this backdrop, there was an unsurprisingly cyclical bias to returns, with financials, materials and industrials leading the charge, whilst more defensive sectors such as healthcare and consumer staples underperformed.

The Liontrust India Fund initially lagged the market in the first quarter – due to the portfolio's domestic exposure and allocation towards mid-caps as well as overweight sector positions in more cyclical areas such as industrials, financials, and real estate. During this pandemic volatility, we took the opportunity to exit two positions around the end of the quarter where we felt that the investment case

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Fund review (continued)

had changed – namely sales in Equitas Financial and Ashoka Buildcon. The proceeds were recycled into new positions in the chemicals sector (a structurally preferred sub-sector of the Fund) with the addition of Sudarshan Chemical and Navin Fluorine.

The Fund subsequently performed very strongly during the market recovery, particularly in the third quarter, where strong stock selection in both IT and materials drove positive excess returns. Smaller companies in the Fund, especially in the IT sector have done especially well given the excessive discount to the sector leaders that had developed earlier in the year, which has converged during the recovery phase. In materials, the Fund's holding in off-benchmark companies such as Deepak Nitrite, Navin Fluorine and Sudarshan Chemical performed strongly due to both the cyclical recovery in global demand, but also ongoing robust pricing in specific chemical markets as China rationalises production.

On the offsetting side, the Fund's underweight position in consumer discretionary was something of a drag. In the final quarter, the Fund benefited from the overweight allocation to the market-leading financials sector, in particular the banks subsector. The Fund has a large weighting of over 9% to large-cap private lender ICICI Bank, which performed very strongly in the quarter, along with peers HDFC Bank and Axis Bank – all of which supported by improvements in the lending environment and stabilisation in asset quality due to broad-based economic recovery. Further good performance came from the overweight allocation to industrials – especially infrastructure operator Larsen & Toubro – which performed well during this recovery phase from low valuations, and also from stock selection in the IT sector, where holdings in mid-cap players Cyient and Persistent Systems outperformed the wider sector by closing valuation discounts that had grown to wide levels earlier in the year.

We believe the outlook for India – as well as for wider emerging markets – remains very attractive given relative valuations to developed markets and a broad global recovery underway supporting rapid positive earnings revisions. In India, we argue that in particular the domestic property market revival is key to underpinning a consumer revival and also in turn spurring a domestic investment cycle that has been notably absent for many years now. We consequently added a position in Godrej Properties in the quarter in order to increase our exposure to this reality. Otherwise, the Fund remains positively oriented to the ongoing recovery, and has indeed performed very strongly during the second half of the year as conditions have normalised after the disruptions of the first 6 months due to the global pandemic.

Ewan Thompson

Fund Manager

January 2021

Past performance is not a guide to future performance, investments can result in a total loss of capital.

Material portfolio changes by value

Purchases

Axis Bank
Godrej Properties
Bharti Airtel
Hindustan Unilever
Sudarshan Chemical Industries
Reliance Industries
Navin Fluorine International
Divi's Laboratories
ICICI Bank
Reliance Industries

Sales

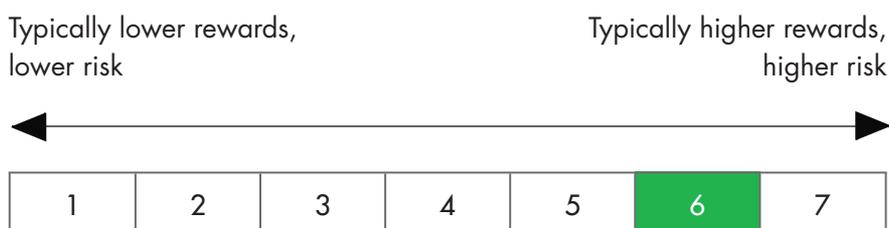
Reliance Industries
Infosys
Deepak Nitrite
Torrent Pharmaceuticals
Godrej Consumer Products
Motherson Sumi Systems
Equitas
Biocon
Bank of Baroda
Ashoka Buildcon

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile

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



- This Synthetic Risk Reward Indicator (SRRI) is based upon historical data and may not be relied upon to gauge the future risk profile of the Sub-fund.
- The SRRI shown is not guaranteed to remain the same and may shift over time.
- The lowest category (1) does not mean 'risk free'.
- The Sub-fund's risk and reward category has been calculated using the methodology set by the Financial Conduct Authority. It is based upon the rate by which the Sub-fund or a representative fund or Index's value has moved up and down in the past.
- The Sub-fund is categorised 6 primarily for its exposure to Indian companies.
- The SRRI may not fully take into account the following risks:
 - that a company may fail thus reducing its value within the Sub-fund;
 - any company which has high overseas earnings may carry a higher currency risk;
 - any overseas investments may carry a higher currency risk. They are valued by reference to their local currency which may move up or down when compared to the currency of the Sub-fund.
- The Sub-fund may have a concentrated portfolio, i.e. hold a limited number of investments. If one of these investments falls in value this can have a greater impact on the Sub-fund's value than if it held a larger number of investments.
- Counterparty Risk: any derivative contract, including FX hedging, may be at risk if the counterparty fails.
- The Sub-fund may, under certain circumstances, make use of derivative instruments but it is not intended that their use will materially affect volatility.
- The Sub-fund 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 Sub-fund over the short term.

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

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement

as at 31 December 2020

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (100.72%)	40,040	100.37
	INDIA (100.72%)	40,040	100.37
179,522	Axis Bank	1,112	2.79
193,218	Bharti Airtel	985	2.47
168,799	Biocon	786	1.97
90,877	Blue Star	728	1.83
200,206	Cyient	1,029	2.58
184,561	Deepak Nitrite	1,743	4.37
19,280	Divi's Laboratories	741	1.86
85,163	Finolex Industries	551	1.38
99,590	Godrej Consumer Products	736	1.85
78,528	Godrej Properties	1,123	2.82
150,740	HCL Technologies	1,427	3.58
36,890	HDFC Bank ADR	1,947	4.88
39,202	Hindustan Unilever	939	2.35
102,920	Housing Development Finance	2,627	6.59
731,099	ICICI Bank	3,907	9.79
528,170	Indian Energy Exchange	1,197	3.00
298,445	Infosys	3,746	9.39
59,326	Kotak Mahindra Bank	1,185	2.97
110,836	Larsen & Toubro	1,429	3.58
43,705	Navin Fluorine International	1,146	2.87
126,157	Persistent Systems	1,915	4.80
310,986	Prestige Estates Projects	827	2.07
97,139	Ramco Cements	777	1.95
10,826	Reliance Industries	121	0.30
150,633	Reliance Industries (Partially Restricted)	2,989	7.49
4,060	Shree Cement	975	2.44
279,185	State Bank of India	767	1.92
158,392	Sudarshan Chemical Industries	758	1.90
171,489	Sun Pharmaceutical Industries	1,014	2.54
29,051	Torrent Pharmaceuticals	813	2.04
	Portfolio of investments	40,040	100.37
	Net other liabilities	(148)	(0.37)
	Total net assets	39,892	100.00

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)

as at 31 December 2020

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

All investments are in ordinary shares unless otherwise stated.

Comparative figures shown in brackets relate to 31 December 2019.

Stocks shown as ADRs represent American Depositary Receipts.

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables

for the year ended 31 December 2020

C Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	210.49	225.67	259.77
Return before operating charges	26.31	(11.96)	(31.00)
Operating charges	(2.48)	(3.22)	(3.10)
Return after operating charges	23.83	(15.18)	(34.10)
Distributions	—	—	—
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	234.32	210.49	225.67
After direct transaction costs of †, *	(0.27)	(0.29)	(0.44)
Performance			
Return after charges	11.32%	(6.73%)	(13.13%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	39,892	44,432	84,252
Closing number of shares	17,024,241	21,108,587	37,334,591
Operating charges **	1.29%	1.47%	1.34%
Direct transaction costs *	0.14%	0.13%	0.19%
Prices			
Highest share price	234.76	239.40	265.60
Lowest share price	138.44	200.60	198.00

† Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

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

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

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

C Accumulation USD+ Accounting year ended	31 December 2020+ per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	78.15	83.76	96.39
Return before operating charges	(8.28)	(4.41)	(11.43)
Operating charges	(0.35)	(1.20)	(1.20)
Return after operating charges	(8.63)	(5.61)	(12.63)
Distributions	—	—	—
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	69.52	78.15	83.76
After direct transaction costs of †, *	(0.03)	(0.11)	(0.18)
Performance			
Return after charges	(11.04%)	(6.70%)	(13.10%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	—	14	44
Closing number of shares	—	17,700	52,827
Operating charges**	1.70%	1.47%	1.28%
Direct transaction costs*	0.14%	0.13%	0.19%
Prices			
Highest share price	107.40¢	113.90¢	135.20¢
Lowest share price	59.00¢	91.44¢	94.00¢

+ Closed 14 April 2020

† Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

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

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

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Statement of Total Return

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	(£'000)	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Income					
Net capital gains/(losses)	2		3,191		(3,951)
Revenue	3	367		666	
Expenses	4	(441)		(841)	
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(1)		(4)	
Net expense before taxation		(75)		(179)	
Taxation	5	(36)		–	
Net expense after taxation			(111)		(179)
Total return before distributions			3,080		(4,130)
Distributions	7		5		34
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			3,085		(4,096)

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	(£'000)	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		44,446		84,297
Amounts received on issue of shares	3,387		1,646	
Amounts paid on cancellation of shares	(11,026)		(37,416)	
			(7,639)	(35,770)
Dilution adjustment		–		15
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		3,085		(4,096)
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		39,892		44,446

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2020

	Notes	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Investments		40,040	44,764
Current assets:			
Debtors	8	496	24
Cash and bank balances	9	106	677
Total assets		40,642	45,465
Liabilities			
Creditors:			
Bank overdrafts		–	(452)
Other creditors	10	(750)	(567)
Total liabilities		(750)	(1,019)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		39,892	44,446

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies

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

2 Net capital gains/(losses)

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
The net capital gains/(losses) comprise:		
Non-derivative securities	3,377	(3,798)
Forward currency contracts	2	–
Foreign currency losses	(179)	(114)
Transaction costs	(9)	(39)
Net capital gains/(losses)	3,191	(3,951)

3 Revenue

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Bank interest	2	1
Overseas dividends	365	665
Total revenue	367	666

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

4 Expenses

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Payable to the ACD or associates of the ACD:		
ACD's charge	260	449
ACD's charge and other expenses rebates	2	(21)
General administration charges*	73	24
Registration fee	–	6
	335	458
Payable to the Depositary, associates of the Depositary, and agents of either of them:		
Depositary fee	1	18
Safe custody fee	42	189
	43	207
Other expenses:		
Audit fee	2	7
Professional service fees	27	68
Publication costs	1	26
Registration fee	7	–
Research fees	16	75
Other expenses	10	–
	63	176
Total expenses	441	841

* From 15 June 2020 the ACD moved from variable to fixed Administration Fees.

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

5 Taxation

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
a) Analysis of charge in year		
Overseas tax	36	–
Total tax charge [see note(b)]	36	–

b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The taxation assessed for the year is higher (2019: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an authorised investment company with variable capital. The differences are explained below:

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Net expense before taxation	(75)	(179)
Corporation tax at 20% (2019 - 20%)	(15)	(36)
Effects of:		
Movement in unrecognised tax losses	88	169
Non taxable overseas dividends	–	(133)
Overseas tax	36	–
Revenue not subject to tax	(73)	–
Total tax charge [see note(a)]	36	–

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

c) Deferred tax

At the year end there is a potential deferred tax asset of £2,095,713 (2019: £2,007,834) due to tax losses of £10,478,563 (2019: £10,039,171). It is unlikely that the Sub-fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise these expenses and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised in the year or the prior year.

6 Interest payable and similar charges

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Overdraft interest	1	4
Total interest payable and similar charges	1	4

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

7 Distributions

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Final distribution	–	–
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	(5)	(37)
Amounts received on issue of shares	–	3
Distributions	(5)	(34)

The distributable amount has been calculated as follows:

Net expense after taxation	(111)	(179)
Accumulated capital transfer from income	1	–
Shortfall of income taken to capital	105	145
Distributions	(5)	(34)

The distribution per share is set out in the table on page 226.

8 Debtors

	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Amounts receivable for issue of shares	27	–
Expense rebate due from the ACD	23	24
Currency sales awaiting settlement	446	–
Total debtors	496	24

9 Cash and bank balances

	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Cash and bank balances	106	677
Total cash and bank balances	106	677

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

10 Creditors

	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Other Creditors		
Accrued expenses	174	250
Accrued ACD's charge	25	29
Amounts payable for cancellation of shares	107	288
Currency purchases awaiting settlement	444	–
Total other creditors	750	567

11 Contingent liabilities and outstanding commitments

There were no contingent liabilities or outstanding commitments at the balance sheet date (2019: £nil).

12 Related party transactions

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

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

The balance due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates at the year end was £24,714 (prior year: £29,000).

The balance due from Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates at the year end was £23,000 (prior year: £24,000).

The total expense due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates for the year was £332,461 (prior year: £449,000).

The total rebate of expenses paid by Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates for the year was £(2,000) (prior year: £21,000).

13 Risk management policies

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

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

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

13 Risk management policies (continued)

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

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

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

Market price risk

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

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

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 the overall market exposure for the Sub-fund was as shown in the Portfolio Statement, other than for derivatives where the exposure could be greater. The Sub-fund is exposed to market price risk as the assets and liabilities of the Sub-fund are listed on stock exchanges and their prices are subject to movements both up and down that would result in an appreciation or depreciation in the fair value of that asset. The sensitivity of the Sub-fund to market price risk is estimated below which shows the expected change in the market value of the Sub-fund when a representative market index changes by 10%. These percentage movements are based on the ACD's estimate of reasonably possible market movements over the course of a year and uses an industry standard measure (Beta) to estimate the amount a Sub-fund has previously changed when that corresponding market index has moved taking into account the Sub-fund's historic correlation to the representative index's movements over the last three years using monthly returns. This analysis assumes that the historic relationships between the portfolio's holdings and the representative index are a valid approximation of their future relationship and that the characteristics of the portfolio and the market have been broadly unchanged over the three years.

As at 31 December 2020, had the representative market index increased/decreased by 10.0% the resulting change in the value of the Net Asset Value is expected to have been an increase/a decrease of 11.4%.

As at 31 December 2019, had the representative market index increased/decreased by 10.0% the resulting change in the value of the Net Asset Value is expected to have been an increase/a decrease of 10.4%.

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Market price risk (continued)

Some limitations of sensitivity analysis are;

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

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

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

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

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

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

Currency risk

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

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

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

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

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

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

13 Risk management policies (continued)**Currency risk (continued)**

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

At 31 December 2020 the Sub-fund's currency exposure was as shown in the table below:

Currency	Net Foreign Currency Assets		Total (£'000)
	Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Non-Monetary Exposures (£'000)	
Indian Rupee	29	38,093	38,122
United States Dollar	77	1,868	1,945
	106	39,961	40,067

At 31 December 2019 the Sub-fund's currency exposure was as shown in the table below:

Currency	Net Foreign Currency Assets/(Liabilities)		Total (£'000)
	Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Non-Monetary Exposures (£'000)	
Euro	-	(2)	(2)
Indian Rupee	-	42,910	42,910
United States Dollar	-	2,531	2,531
	-	45,439	45,439

If the exchange rate at 31 December 2020 between the functional currency and all other currencies had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets attributable to holders of shares of the Sub-fund by approximately 1.00%/(1.00)% respectively.

If the exchange rate at 31 December 2019 between the functional currency and all other currencies had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets attributable to holders of shares of the Sub-fund by approximately 1.02%/(1.02)% respectively.

Interest rate risk

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

The majority of the Sub-fund's financial assets are equity shares and other investments which neither pay interest nor have a maturity date.

As a result, the Sub-fund is not subject to significant amounts of risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing level of market interest rates. Therefore, no interest rate sensitivity analysis has been prepared for these.

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

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

Liquidity risk

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

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

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

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

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

Counterparty credit risk

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

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

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

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

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

13 Risk management policies (continued)**Counterparty credit risk (continued)**

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

The Depository is responsible for the safe-keeping of assets and has appointed the Bank of New York Mellon, S.A./N.V., London Branch ("BNYMSA") as its global custodian. The long term credit rating of the parent company of the Depository and Custodian, The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation, as at 31 December 2020 was A (Standard & Poor's rating).

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

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

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

Maturity profile of financial liabilities

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

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

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

Valuation of financial investments

	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
31.12.2020		
Level 1: Quoted prices	40,040	—
	40,040	—
31.12.2019		
Level 1: Quoted prices	44,764	—
	44,764	—

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

13 Risk management policies (continued)**Valuation of financial investments (continued)**

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted price in an active market for an identical instrument;

Level 2: Valuation techniques using observable inputs other than quoted prices within level 1;

Level 3: Valuation techniques using unobservable inputs.

14 Share movement

For the year ending 31 December 2020

	Opening shares	Shares issued	Shares redeemed	Shares converted	Closing shares
C Accumulation	21,108,588	1,716,460	(5,800,807)	—	17,024,241
C Accumulation USD	17,700	11,287	(28,987)	—	—

15 Portfolio transaction costs

for the year ending 31 December 2020

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	7,050	7	0.10	8	0.11
Total purchases	7,050	7		8	
Total purchases including transaction costs	7,065				
Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	15,197	15	0.10	18	0.12
Total sales	15,197	15		18	
Total sales net of transaction costs	15,164				
Total transaction costs		22		26	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		0.06%		0.08%	

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

15 Portfolio transaction costs (continued)

for the year ending 31 December 2019

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	1,156	–	–	–	–
Total purchases	1,156	–		–	
Total purchases including transaction costs	1,156				
Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	36,616	36	0.10	42	0.11
Total sales	36,616	36		42	
Total sales net of transaction costs	36,538				
Total transaction costs		36		42	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		–		–	

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

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

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

At the balance sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (difference between bid and offer prices of all investments expressed as a percentage of the offer price value) was 0.09% (2019: 0.15%).

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

16 Post balance sheet events

Since the year-end, markets have continued to be disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Since the year-end, the NAV per share of share class C Accumulation has increased by 3.22% to 19 April 2021. The other share classes in the Sub-fund have moved by a similar magnitude. Contingency plans at the ACD and key service providers have proven effective in mitigating the effects on management of the portfolio and on all supporting operations.

Liontrust India Fund (continued)

Distribution Table

for the year ended 31 December 2020

Final distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 January 2020

Group 2 - Shares purchased on or after 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 28.2.2021 Pence per share	Distribution paid 28.2.2020 Pence per share
C Accumulation - Group 1	—	—	—	—
C Accumulation - Group 2	—	—	—	—
C Accumulation USD - Group 1	—	—	—	—
C Accumulation USD - Group 2	—	—	—	—

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

Liontrust Japan Opportunities Fund

Report for the year from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020

Investment Objective

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

Investment Policy

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

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

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

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

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

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

Investment Strategy

The Sub-fund invests in securities using a combination of economic, industry and stock specific analysis.

Liontrust Japan Opportunities Fund (continued)

Investment review

Fund review

The Liontrust Japan Opportunities Fund returned 1.7% (C Accumulation) in 2020, against the TOPIX Index's gain of 9.1% and the IA Japan sector average return of 13.8%, both comparator benchmarks. The currency hedge back into pounds sterling reduced the Sub-fund's overall gain.

2020 got off to a poor start, with global markets dropping sharply as the Covid-19 pandemic spread from China across the rest of the world. This saw the TOPIX index in Japan hit almost 1,750 in late January before then dropping sharply away to bottom at 1,200 on the 17th March before turning around to regain the 1,630 level early in June and end the month at very nearly 1,560. The movements largely reflected developments relating to the pandemic induced lockdown and its potential ramifications, the measures taken to alleviate the latter and when would economic life return to normal.

That said, the Japanese economy was already in a technical recession caused mainly by the fallout from last October's rise in VAT from 8% to 10% but saw off the worst of the Covid pandemic due to the appropriate measures taken by the government. Unfortunately, these were deemed insufficient and combined with the large influx of tourists as well as athletes for the Olympics meant the latter event was put back until 2021, Covid levels permitting. At this point, it was clear the markets had passed their low point although they would remain vulnerable to swings in investor sentiment based upon any resurgence in Covid cases, the US election and the trends in US-Sino relationships.

Across the third quarter, TOPIX swung 10% from its low of just under 1,500 points on the last day of July to rally strongly on the global improvement in the Covid-19 pandemic and the US stock market to reach its high of just over 1,660 on 28th September. In the meantime, the market shrugged off the August 28th resignation of Prime Minister Abe and his replacement by Mr Suga who is set to largely continue the government's current policies.

On the whole, the smaller and mid-sized firms on average did much better than the broad market, with the Small, Mid 400 and Mother's Market gaining 7.5%, 5.5% and another 21.2% respectively. Meanwhile, the largest 30 and the TSE 2nd Section were the only capitalization bands to underperform, the first because of its financials and utilities stocks, the latter due to Toshiba's fall and it alone representing around 29% of the entire Index.

This relative performance was reversed in the fourth quarter when the largest 30 firms on average did much better than the broad market, with Mother's Market actually falling by -2.5%, the only Index to do so, mainly in response to its 21% gain during the previous quarter.

TOPIX began the new financial half year, or full financial year for the financial sectors, at around the 1,650 level. The Tokyo Stock Exchange got the quarter off to a good start with a total system failure, including the fail-safe back-up equipment, and so on 1st October no stocks were traded.

The initial recovery from this outage saw the market slide on Covid infection related jitters, to hit its low of 1,580 at the end of October. From early November, TOPIX began to appreciate, firstly on Joe Biden's election as the new US president, then the signing by 15 countries of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) free trade agreement and helped all along by Wall St's continued gains right the way through to the end of the calendar year.

A tumultuous year came to a close with sufficient optimism to propel the Nikkei 225 Index over the 27,000 mark by 29th December, a level not breached since Q1 1991, over 30 years ago. This also saw the largest 30 firms, on average, collectively outperform the rest of the market with only the super speculative Mothers market doing better.

Ultimately this should not have come as a surprise given: firstly, most Japanese firms managed to turn in earnings results that were well ahead of their initial overtly pessimistic forecasts although 56% of firms did withdraw their traditional financial guidance for the current year due to the uncertain outlook.

Liontrust Japan Opportunities Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Fund review (continued)

Secondly, Japanese companies flouted their balance sheet strength with the overwhelming majority maintaining their dividends. This was in sharp contrast to other markets particularly in the US and the UK, where a swathe of major companies butchered their dividend payouts at short notice. Here, it should be noted that over 60% of the largest 500 companies are in a net cash position ie. more interest-bearing assets than borrowings.

Lastly, new financial guidance has been issued by many corporations since the end of September predicting a near 50% rise in aggregate net profit targets for the coming year. This is essentially based on Japan firms being set to disproportionately benefit from the resurgence of economic activity particularly outside of the OECD.

2020 saw the Sub-fund's underlying equity portfolio collectively outperform due principally to the Sub-fund's exposure to the previously hard hit, more cyclical areas such as the consumer discretionary, industrials, materials and information technology sectors. The latter includes electronic and electrical component firms, which in Japan is particularly strongly represented, not just the internet and software firms that dominate this sector's US market capitalization.

At the sector/stock level, the major feature was the extreme divergence in returns even between companies in the same sub-sector, for instance Mitsubishi Gas Chemical rose almost 52% whilst its sister company Mitsubishi Chemical dropped around 24%. Likewise, Nippon Paint doubled whilst Kansai Paint merely gained 18%. Otherwise, the weak points were our construction, bank and property holdings which all fell by an average of approximately 20%, largely held back by the shift to remote working and retail outlets being shuttered hitting demand for commercial property.

By contrast, semiconductor silicon suppliers (Shin-Etsu Chemical), factory automation firms (Nabtesco, Keyence, Fanuc) and computer gaming firms (Bandai, Nintendo) rose by between 25% to 50%. The latter clearly did well from "lockdown", whilst the other two surged late in the year as the pace of economic recovery quickened as demand for goods increased, particularly mobile devices and laptops for remote working.

Elsewhere, isolated stock moves reflected company specific issues such as Fujitsu up 45%+ on its successful ongoing restructuring and JAFCO gaining almost 20% in recognition of its quoted securities and venture capital portfolios. The collapse in air travel affected both Toray, the major carbon fiber supplier to the aircraft industry, and ORIX, a major aircraft leaser, that ended the year 17.5% and 12% lower respectively.

There was little change to the underlying portfolio with most of the positions having been held for over 5 years. Toshiba and Oki Electric were sold between mid-August and the end of September based on their ongoing struggle to implement their restructuring plans. Nippon Paint, having more than doubled on the back of its plan, hit a P/E ratio of over 100x and was sold to lock in the gains made.

The monies so raised were reinvested. Firstly, into Seven & I, Japan's biggest retailer with more than half of sales from its now 70,000+ convenience stores worldwide, when in late July it added 3,900 such Speedway US outlets that make it the biggest US convenience store operator with 8% market share. At the end of November, the Sub-fund's Subaru shareholding was purchased given it has the largest exposure of all the Japanese auto makers to the US auto market which is booming and a successful new model line-up.

In the short term, we expect the market and sentiment to remain finely balanced between the potential benefits of a Biden Presidency and lingering uncertainty over the path of the pandemic, particularly if the virus chooses to mutate into a more deadly form. Over the next quarter, we expect Japanese equities to do relatively well based on their balance sheets and balance of operations tilted towards the non-OECD and the more cyclical sectors.

This still leaves open the when, how strong and how long is the eventual recovery. Once conditions stabilise, we expect the attractive and undervalued fundamentals of Japanese firms to reassert themselves and attract back overseas investors, given the US markets' valuation levels and likely corporate tax increases down the road to cover the Democrats likely spending binge.

Liontrust Japan Opportunities Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Fund review (continued)

Meanwhile, the domestic economy should eventually receive a boost from the Olympics going ahead whilst the political situation remains stable, although a general election is expected probably in September to ratify Suga's position.

At the same time, the yen's recent safe haven status based appreciation should reverse accompanied by the successful Brexit negotiations, meaning the Liontrust Japan Opportunities Fund's long held strategy of hedging the yen back into Sterling will remain in place, as we expect this feature will help underwrite a multi-year recovery in Japanese corporate profits. As such, the Sub-fund will remain overweight in large, well-financed, industry dominant Japanese multinationals that are set to benefit most from the currency's likely weakening.

Chris Taylor

Fund Manager

January 2021

Past performance is not a guide to future performance, investments can result in a total loss of capital.

Material portfolio changes by value

Purchases

Seven & i
JFE
Subaru
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust
Toray Industries
Nabtesco

Sales

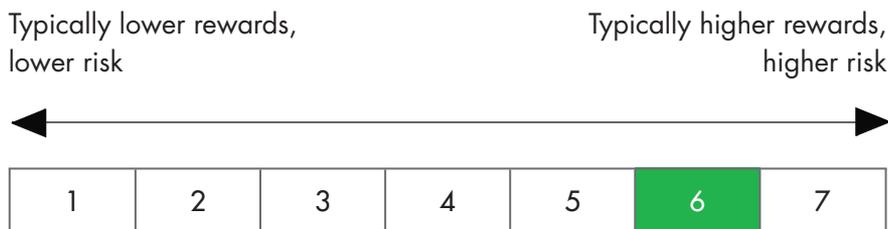
Nippon Paint
SUMCO
Nintendo
Bandai Namco
Keyence
Chugai Ro
Shin-Etsu Chemical
Toshiba
Fujitsu
OKUMA

Liontrust Japan Opportunities Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile

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



- This Synthetic Risk Reward Indicator (SRRI) is based upon historical data and may not be relied upon to gauge the future risk profile of the Sub-fund.
- The SRRI shown is not guaranteed to remain the same and may shift over time.
- The lowest category (1) does not mean 'risk free'.
- The Sub-fund's risk and reward category has been calculated using the methodology set by the Financial Conduct Authority. It is based upon the rate by which the Sub-fund or a representative fund or Index's value has moved up and down in the past.
- The Sub-fund is categorised 6 primarily for its exposure to Japanese companies.
- The SRRI may not fully take into account the following risks:
 - that a company may fail thus reducing its value within the Sub-fund;
 - any company which has high overseas earnings may carry a higher currency risk;
 - any overseas investments may carry a higher currency risk. They are valued by reference to their local currency which may move up or down when compared to the currency of the Sub-fund.
- The Sub-fund may have a concentrated portfolio, i.e. hold a limited number of investments. If one of these investments falls in value this can have a greater impact on the Sub-fund's value than if it held a larger number of investments.
- Counterparty Risk: any derivative contract, including FX hedging, may be at risk if the counterparty fails.
- The Sub-fund may, under certain circumstances, make use of derivative instruments but it is not intended that their use will materially affect volatility.
- The Sub-fund may hedge between 0% and 100% of the local currency exposure and thus the returns of the Sub-fund may be significantly affected by movements in exchange rates and may be very different from the returns of the market.

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 Japan Opportunities Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement

as at 31 December 2020

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (100.70%)	64,717	94.32
	JAPAN (100.70%)	64,717	94.32
176,500	Amada	1,415	2.06
44,000	Bandai Namco	2,780	4.05
10,000	Chugai Ro	119	0.17
12,960	Daikin Industries	2,104	3.07
451,600	ENEOS	1,185	1.73
12,280	FANUC	2,204	3.21
24,000	Fujitsu	2,534	3.69
212,800	Haseko	1,782	2.60
65,000	Hitachi	1,872	2.73
43,550	Jafco	1,586	2.31
225,000	JFE	1,574	2.29
105,400	Kansai Paint	2,367	3.45
9,100	Keyence	3,739	5.45
67,300	Komatsu	1,344	1.96
286,500	Mitsubishi Chemical	1,267	1.85
87,700	Mitsubishi Estate	1,029	1.50
137,400	Mitsubishi Gas Chemical	2,306	3.36
46,900	Mitsubishi Heavy Industries	1,049	1.53
72,500	Mitsui Fudosan	1,109	1.62
53,900	Nabtesco	1,726	2.52
68,800	NGK Spark Plug	860	1.25
7,500	Nintendo	3,498	5.10
217,100	NSK	1,377	2.01
714,700	NTN	1,342	1.96
23,700	OKUMA	969	1.41
155,400	ORIX	1,744	2.54
83,000	SBI	1,437	2.09
80,000	Seven & i	2,074	3.02
232,100	Shimizu	1,232	1.80
12,860	Shin-Etsu Chemical	1,643	2.40
80,000	Subaru	1,169	1.70
165,000	SUMCO	2,643	3.85
295,000	Sumitomo Mitsui Construction	895	1.30
47,600	Sumitomo Mitsui Financial	1,075	1.57
60,000	Sumitomo Mitsui Trust	1,350	1.97
56,600	Sumitomo Osaka Cement	1,209	1.76
60,000	Taisei	1,511	2.20

Liontrust Japan Opportunities Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)

as at 31 December 2020

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (continued)		
	JAPAN (continued)		
300,000	Toray Industries	1,298	1.89
40,800	Toyota Motor	2,300	3.35
	DERIVATIVES (2.10%)	777	1.13
	Forward Currency Contracts (2.10%)	777	1.13
£ 43,293,877	UK sterling 43,293,877 vs Japanese yen 6,000,000,000	777	1.13
	Portfolio of investments	65,494	95.45
	Net other assets	3,124	4.55
	Total net assets	68,618	100.00

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

All investments are in ordinary shares unless otherwise stated.

Comparative figures shown in brackets relate to 31 December 2019.

Liontrust Japan Opportunities Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables

for the year ended 31 December 2020

A Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	448.92	375.12	498.67
Return before operating charges	9.99	81.20	(115.61)
Operating charges	(7.10)	(7.40)	(7.94)
Return after operating charges	2.89	73.80	(123.55)
Distributions	(2.16)	(3.09)	(1.76)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	2.16	3.09	1.76
Closing net asset value per share	451.81	448.92	375.12
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.14)	(0.26)	(0.03)
Performance			
Return after charges	0.64%	19.67%	(24.78%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	6,790	8,480	11,177
Closing number of shares	1,502,874	1,889,032	2,979,617
Operating charges**	1.79%	1.82%	1.73%
Direct transaction costs*	0.04%	0.06%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	456.87	456.10	529.50
Lowest share price	294.39	365.00	370.30

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

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

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

Liontrust Japan Opportunities Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

B Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	481.20	400.13	529.25
Return before operating charges	11.03	86.82	(123.01)
Operating charges	(5.50)	(5.75)	(6.11)
Return after operating charges	5.53	81.07	(129.12)
Distributions	(4.46)	(5.49)	(4.30)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	4.46	5.49	4.30
Closing net asset value per share	486.73	481.20	400.13
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.16)	(0.28)	(0.03)
Performance			
Return after charges	1.15%	20.26%	(24.40%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	1,055	1,650	1,627
Closing number of shares	216,771	342,932	406,534
Operating charges**	1.29%	1.32%	1.23%
Direct transaction costs*	0.04%	0.06%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	492.18	488.80	562.20
Lowest share price	315.90	389.30	395.00

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

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

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

Liontrust Japan Opportunities Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

C Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	223.48	185.18	244.06
Return before operating charges	5.23	40.24	(56.92)
Operating charges	(1.86)	(1.94)	(1.96)
Return after operating charges	3.37	38.30	(58.88)
Distributions	(2.77)	(3.25)	(2.79)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	2.77	3.25	2.79
Closing net asset value per share	226.85	223.48	185.18
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.07)	(0.13)	(0.02)
Performance			
Return after charges	1.51%	20.68%	(24.13%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	51,894	72,237	135,418
Closing number of shares	22,875,457	32,323,997	73,125,970
Operating charges**	0.94%	0.96%	0.87%
Direct transaction costs*	0.04%	0.06%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	229.39	226.90	259.30
Lowest share price	146.82	180.20	182.80

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

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

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

Liontrust Japan Opportunities Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

D Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	132.16	109.40	144.03
Return before operating charges	3.11	23.79	(33.60)
Operating charges	(1.00)	(1.03)	(1.03)
Return after operating charges	2.11	22.76	(34.63)
Distributions	(1.75)	(2.04)	(1.78)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	1.75	2.04	1.78
Closing net asset value per share	134.27	132.16	109.40
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.04)	(0.08)	(0.01)
Performance			
Return after charges	1.60%	20.80%	(24.04%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	8,879	16,372	42,997
Closing number of shares	6,613,038	12,388,089	39,304,694
Operating charges**	0.85%	0.86%	0.77%
Direct transaction costs*	0.04%	0.06%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	135.77	134.20	153.00
Lowest share price	86.84	106.40	108.00

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

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

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

Liontrust Japan Opportunities Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

A Accumulation USD† Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	111.69	93.34	124.07
Return before operating charges	0.47	20.19	(28.77)
Operating charges	(0.82)	(1.84)	(1.96)
Return after operating charges	(0.35)	18.35	(30.73)
Distributions	—	(0.77)	(0.44)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	0.77	0.44
Closing net asset value per share	111.34	111.69	93.34
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.02)	(0.06)	(0.01)
Performance			
Return after charges	(0.31%)	19.66%	(24.77%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	—	1,338	1,410
Closing number of shares	—	1,198,038	1,510,231
Operating charges**	1.98%	1.82%	1.72%
Direct transaction costs*	0.04%	0.06%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	148.10¢	151.90¢	184.80¢
Lowest share price	85.00¢	112.70¢	116.60¢

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

† Closed 4 May 2020

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

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

Liontrust Japan Opportunities Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

C Accumulation USD† Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	118.84	98.48	129.82
Return before operating charges	0.43	21.38	(30.30)
Operating charges	(0.43)	(1.02)	(1.04)
Return after operating charges	0.00	20.36	(31.34)
Distributions	—	(1.73)	(1.47)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	1.73	1.47
Closing net asset value per share	118.84	118.84	98.48
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.02)	(0.07)	(0.01)
Performance			
Return after charges	0.00%	20.67%	(24.14%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	—	93	249
Closing number of shares	—	78,037	252,842
Operating charges**	0.98%	0.97%	0.86%
Direct transaction costs*	0.04%	0.06%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	157.60¢	161.60¢	193.50¢
Lowest share price	90.00¢	119.60¢	123.00¢

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

† Closed 4 May 2020

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

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

Liontrust Japan Opportunities Fund (continued)

Statement of Total Return

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	(£'000)	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Income					
Net capital (losses)/gains	2		(3,060)		22,049
Revenue	3	1,922		4,274	
Expenses	4	(720)		(1,400)	
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(7)		(21)	
Net revenue before taxation		1,195		2,853	
Taxation	5	(192)		(416)	
Net revenue after taxation			1,003		2,437
Total return before distributions			(2,057)		24,486
Distributions	7		(1,003)		(2,437)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			(3,060)		22,049

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	(£'000)	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		100,170		192,878
Amounts received on issue of shares	11,161		15,624	
Amounts paid on cancellation of shares	(40,449)		(131,822)	
		(29,288)		(116,198)
Dilution adjustment		5		51
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		(3,060)		22,049
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		791		1,390
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		68,618		100,170

Liontrust Japan Opportunities Fund (continued)

Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2020

	Notes	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Investments		65,494	102,977
Current assets:			
Debtors	8	298	77
Cash and bank balances	9	3,063	1,580
Total assets		68,855	104,634
Liabilities			
Creditors:			
Other creditors	10	(237)	(4,464)
Total liabilities		(237)	(4,464)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		68,618	100,170

Liontrust Japan Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies

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

2 Net capital (losses)/gains

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
The net capital (losses)/gains comprise:		
Non-derivative securities	1,974	20,558
Forward currency contracts	(4,505)	136
Currency (losses)/gains	(514)	1,377
Transaction costs	(15)	(22)
Net capital (losses)/gains	(3,060)	22,049

3 Revenue

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Bank interest	–	2
Overseas dividends	1,920	4,272
Stock lending income	2	–
Total revenue	1,922	4,274

Liontrust Japan Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

4 Expenses

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Payable to the ACD or associates of the ACD:		
ACD's charge	595	1,125
General administration charges*	74	58
Registration fee	–	8
	669	1,191
Payable to the Depositary, associates of the Depositary, and agents of either of them:		
Depositary fee	2	39
Safe custody fee	11	33
	13	72
Other expenses:		
Audit fee	3	9
Professional service fees	9	32
Publication costs	3	8
Registration fee	4	–
Research fees	11	88
Other expenses	8	–
	38	137
Total expenses	720	1,400

* From 15 June 2020 the ACD moved from variable to fixed Administration Fees.

Liontrust Japan Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

5 Taxation

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
a) Analysis of charge in year		
Overseas tax	192	416
Total tax charge [see note(b)]	192	416

b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The taxation assessed for the year is lower (2019: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an authorised investment company with variable capital. The differences are explained below:

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Net revenue before taxation	1,195	2,853
Corporation tax at 20% (2019 - 20%)	239	571
Effects of:		
Movement in unrecognised tax losses	145	284
Overseas tax	192	416
Revenue not subject to tax	(384)	(855)
Total tax charge [see note(a)]	192	416

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

c) Deferred tax

At the year end there is a potential deferred tax asset of £5,446,000 (2019: £5,301,000) due to tax losses of £27,231,000 (2019: £26,505,000). It is unlikely that the Sub-fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise these expenses and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised in the year or the prior year.

6 Interest payable and similar charges

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Overdraft interest	7	21
Total interest payable and similar charges	7	21

Liontrust Japan Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

7 Distributions

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Final distribution	791	1,390
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	252	1,128
Amounts received on issue of shares	(40)	(81)
Distributions	1,003	2,437

The distributable amount has been calculated as follows:

Net revenue after taxation	1,003	2,437
Distributions	1,003	2,437

The distribution per share is set out in the table on page 256.

8 Debtors

	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Accrued revenue	22	62
Amounts receivable for issue of shares	276	15
Total debtors	298	77

9 Cash and bank balances

	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Cash and bank balances	3,063	1,580
Total cash and bank balances	3,063	1,580

10 Creditors

	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Other Creditors		
Accrued expenses	76	130
Accrued ACD's charge	48	75
Amounts payable for cancellation of shares	113	4,259
Total other creditors	237	4,464

Liontrust Japan Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

11 Contingent liabilities and outstanding commitments

There were no contingent liabilities or outstanding commitments at the balance sheet date (2019: £nil).

12 Related party transactions

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

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

The balance due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates at the year end was £56,279 (prior year: £103,000).

The total expense due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates for the year was £668,811 (prior year: £1,191,000).

13 Securities lending

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

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

No securities were on loan at the Balance Sheet date and therefore no analysis by borrowing counterparty has been disclosed.

Management of counterparty credit risk related to securities lending

To mitigate this risk, the Sub-fund receives either cash or securities as collateral equal to a certain percentage in excess of the fair value of the securities loaned. The Investment Manager monitors the fair value of the securities loaned and additional collateral is obtained, if necessary.

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

Liontrust Japan Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies

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

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

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

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

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

Market price risk

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

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

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 the overall market exposure for the Sub-fund was as shown in the Portfolio Statement, other than for derivatives where the exposure could be greater. The Sub-fund is exposed to market price risk as the assets and liabilities of the Sub-fund are listed on stock exchanges and their prices are subject to movements both up and down that would result in an appreciation or depreciation in the fair value of that asset. The sensitivity of the Sub-fund to market price risk is estimated below which shows the expected change in the market value of the Sub-fund when a representative market index changes by 10%. These percentage movements are based on the ACD's estimate of reasonably possible market movements over the course of a year and uses an industry standard measure (Beta) to estimate the amount a Sub-fund has previously changed when that corresponding market index has moved taking into account the Sub-fund's historic correlation to the representative index's movements over the last three years using monthly returns. This analysis assumes that the historic

Liontrust Japan Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Market price risk (continued)

relationships between the portfolio's holdings and the representative index are a valid approximation of their future relationship and that the characteristics of the portfolio and the market have been broadly unchanged over the three years.

As at 31 December 2020, had the representative market index increased/decreased by 10.0% the resulting change in the value of the Net Asset Value is expected to have been an increase/a decrease of 13.2%.

As at 31 December 2019, had the representative market index increased/decreased by 10.0% the resulting change in the value of the Net Asset Value is expected to have been an increase/a decrease of 11.1%.

Some limitations of sensitivity analysis are;

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

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

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

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

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

The Sub-fund used derivatives in the year, namely currency forwards. The level of Market Exposure in the Fund as at year end as measured by the Commitment Approach described above was 1.13% (2019: 2.44%).

Currency risk

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

Liontrust Japan Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

At 31 December 2020 the Sub-fund's currency exposure was as shown in the table below:

Currency	Net Foreign Currency Assets		Total (£'000)
	Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Non-Monetary Exposures (£'000)	
Japanese Yen	—	22,222	22,222
	—	22,222	22,222

At 31 December 2019 the Sub-fund's currency exposure was as shown in the table below:

Currency	Net Foreign Currency Assets		Total (£'000)
	Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Non-Monetary Exposures (£'000)	
Japanese Yen	-	10,242	10,242
United States Dollar	-	9	9
	-	10,251	10,251

If the exchange rate at 31 December 2020 between the functional currency and all other currencies had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets attributable to holders of shares of the Sub-fund by approximately 0.32%/(0.32)% respectively.

Liontrust Japan Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

If the exchange rate at 31 December 2019 between the functional currency and all other currencies had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets attributable to holders of shares of the Sub-fund by approximately 0.10%/(0.10)% respectively.

Interest rate risk

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

The majority of the Sub-fund's financial assets are equity shares and other investments which neither pay interest nor have a maturity date.

As a result, the Sub-fund is not subject to significant amounts of risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing level of market interest rates. Therefore, no interest rate sensitivity analysis has been prepared for these.

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

Liquidity risk

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

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

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

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

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

Counterparty credit risk

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

Liontrust Japan Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)**Counterparty credit risk (continued)**

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

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

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

Counterparty exposures

The counterparty exposure of financial derivative transactions at 31 December 2020 is shown below:

Counterparty details Financial Derivative Transactions	Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts (£'000)	Total Exposure (£'000)
Bank of New York Mellon International	777	777
Total	777	777

The counterparty exposure of financial derivative transactions at 31 December 2019 is shown below:

Counterparty details Financial Derivative Transactions	Forward Foreign Exchange Contracts (£'000)	Total Exposure (£'000)
State Street Global Advisors Limited	2,105	2,105
Total	2,105	2,105

Counterparties to open derivative contracts at the balance sheet date were Bank of New York Mellon International (prior year: State Street Global Advisors Limited). At the year-end collateral in respect of derivatives of £Nil (prior year: £Nil) was received; collateral in respect of derivatives pledged was £Nil (prior year: £Nil) and none (prior year: none) of the Sub-fund's financial assets were past due or impaired.

The Depository is responsible for the safe-keeping of assets and has appointed the Bank of New York Mellon, S.A./N.V., London Branch ("BNYMSA") as its global custodian. The long term credit rating of the parent company of the Depository and Custodian, The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation, as at 31 December 2020 was A (Standard & Poor's rating).

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

Liontrust Japan Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)**Counterparty exposures (continued)**

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

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

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

Maturity profile of financial liabilities

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

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

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

Valuation of financial investments

	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
31.12.2020		
Level 1: Quoted prices	64,717	—
Level 2: Observable market data	777	—
	65,494	—
31.12.2019		
Level 1: Quoted prices	100,872	—
Level 2: Observable market data	2,105	—
	102,977	—

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted price in an active market for an identical instrument;

Level 2: Valuation techniques using observable inputs other than quoted prices within level 1;

Level 3: Valuation techniques using unobservable inputs.

Liontrust Japan Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

15 Share movement

For the year ending 31 December 2020

	Opening shares	Shares issued	Shares redeemed	Shares converted	Closing shares
A Accumulation	1,889,032	1,409,618	(1,793,156)	(2,620)	1,502,874
B Accumulation	342,932	1,642	(119,757)	(8,046)	216,771
C Accumulation	32,323,997	2,776,744	(12,243,543)	18,259	22,875,457
D Accumulation	12,388,089	677,051	(6,459,262)	7,160	6,613,038
A Accumulation USD	1,198,038	186,947	(1,384,985)	—	—
C Accumulation USD	78,037	—	(78,037)	—	—

16 Portfolio transaction costs

for the year ending 31 December 2020

	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Purchases (excluding derivatives)					
Equity instruments (direct)	5,676	3	0.05	—	—
Total purchases	5,676	3		—	
Total purchases including transaction costs	5,679				
	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Sales (excluding derivatives)					
Equity instruments (direct)	43,821	23	0.05	—	—
Total sales	43,821	23		—	
Total sales net of transaction costs	43,798				
Total transaction costs		26		—	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		0.04%		—	

Liontrust Japan Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

16 Portfolio transaction costs (continued)

for the year ending 31 December 2019

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	28,993	14	0.05	–	–
Total purchases	28,993	14		–	
Total purchases including transaction costs	29,007				
Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	145,787	73	0.05	–	–
Total sales	145,787	73		–	
Total sales net of transaction costs	145,714				
Total transaction costs		87		–	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		0.06%		–	

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

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

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

At the balance sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (difference between bid and offer prices of all investments expressed as a percentage of the offer price value) was 0.26% (2019: 0.19%).

Liontrust Japan Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

17 Post balance sheet events

Since the year-end, markets have continued to be disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Since the year-end, the NAV per share of share class C Accumulation has increased by 12.11% to 19 April 2021. The other share classes in the Sub-fund have moved by a similar magnitude. Contingency plans at the ACD and key service providers have proven effective in mitigating the effects on management of the portfolio and on all supporting operations.

Liontrust Japan Opportunities Fund (continued)

Distribution Table

for the year ended 31 December 2020

Final distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 January 2020

Group 2 - Shares purchased on or after 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 28.2.2021 Pence per share	Distribution paid 28.2.2020 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	2.1630	—	2.1630	3.0860
A Accumulation - Group 2	0.2184	1.9446	2.1630	3.0860
B Accumulation - Group 1	4.4572	—	4.4572	5.4864
B Accumulation - Group 2	3.5524	0.9048	4.4572	5.4864
C Accumulation - Group 1	2.7671	—	2.7671	3.2479
C Accumulation - Group 2	1.6424	1.1247	2.7671	3.2479
D Accumulation - Group 1	1.7535	—	1.7535	2.0388
D Accumulation - Group 2	1.6227	0.1308	1.7535	2.0388
A Accumulation USD - Group 1*	—	—	—	1.0166
A Accumulation USD - Group 2*	—	—	—	1.0166
C Accumulation USD - Group 1*	—	—	—	2.2813
C Accumulation USD - Group 2*	—	—	—	2.2813

* Closed 4 May 2020

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

Liontrust Latin America Fund

Report for the year from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020

Investment Objective

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

Investment Policy

The Sub-fund invests at least 80% in shares of Latin American companies. These are companies in countries which, at the time of purchase, appear anywhere in the MSCI EM Latin America index.

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

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

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

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

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

Investment Strategy

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

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Investment review

Fund review

The Liontrust Latin America Fund returned (C Accumulation) -18.1% in 2020, compared with a return of -16.5% for the MSCI EM Latin America Index, comparator benchmark.

2020 began with the collapse in equity markets in the first quarter followed by a sharp recovery which was sustained through to the end of the year, albeit with a few bumps along the way. The acute stage of the coronavirus panic and market selloff began on February 23rd, when Italy reported an outbreak in its northern regions. At this point it became clear that the virus was not a regional concern but a global pandemic. Fuelled in no small part by large-scale fiscal and monetary stimulus, during the second quarter markets recovered much of the decline suffered as the pandemic swept across the globe. The recovery was further supported by successful vaccine trials and subsequent regulatory approvals around the world during the fourth quarter. Latin America has been among the regions hardest hit by the pandemic and therefore should benefit most from the vaccine rollout and global recovery. Most countries in the region have procured enough doses to vaccinate their whole population and Mexico, Chile and Argentina had begun administering vaccines by yearend. Brazil, Peru and Colombia are expected to follow soon. Brazil has the advantage that most of its vaccines will be produced locally.

The US election was also supportive for global markets with Joe Biden winning the presidency and the Democrats subsequently taking control of both houses. With the very close links between the two economies, the US accounts for 80% of Mexican exports, Mexico will be the primary beneficiary of the US economic recovery and the prospect of further stimulus. Of particular importance given AMLO's austere policies, Mexico will get stimulus it doesn't have to pay for.

Mexico and Brazil have both had to deal with severe impacts from coronavirus although the economic paths have been quite different – Mexico saw a deeper fall followed by a mild recovery, while Brazil managed a more contained decline in activity and a faster normalisation. The key behind this divergence has been the fiscal response in each country. Mexico's limited support package of just 1.2% of GDP, the lowest in Latin America, reflected a cautious approach to preserve fiscal prudence, while Brazil's stimulus at 12% of GDP, the highest in the region, has taken a toll on public finances.

Mexico's GDP is forecast to have contracted by 9% in 2020 before recovering by 3.5% in 2021. On the other hand, Brazil's economy has been more resilient than most other countries in the region, forecast to have contracted by 4.5%. The government's ambitious aid program has helped households and businesses deal with the economic impact of coronavirus, but it has put further pressure on public finances which were already stretched prior to the pandemic. The key for Brazil, therefore, is to provide a credible plan to shore up the fiscal accounts over the medium term. The administrative and tax reforms are an important part of this, along with privatisations. The administrative reform is expected to save R\$300bn over ten years, and while the tax is aimed to be neutral for revenues, a simpler tax system should help drive the denominator in the debt/GDP ratio.

After the sharp decline in the first quarter and subsequent recovery, the MSCI Latin America Index ended the year down by 16%. The Liontrust Latin America Fund returned -18.1%. The primary detractors from performance were Brazilian utilities and homebuilders, and Mexican banks. The positive fundamental momentum in the utilities sector continues and homebuilders are reporting record numbers which should be reflected in valuations as the recovery progresses through 2021.

The expectation is that 2021 will be a year of rapid recovery and that life will have more or less returned to normal by the end of the year. Although the prevailing view is that 2021 will bring us back to normality, some developments seen in 2020 will persist. Distinguishing between cyclical and structural changes is important in understanding the outlook for 2021 and beyond.

Thomas Smith

Fund Manager

January 2021

Past performance is not a guide to future performance, investments can result in a total loss of capital.

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Material portfolio changes by value

Purchases

Petroleo Brasileiro
 Vale ADR
 America Movil ADR
 Bradespar
 Banco de Chile ADR
 Banco Santander Chile ADR
 Anima
 GMexico Transportes
 Rumo
 Grupo Mexico

Sales

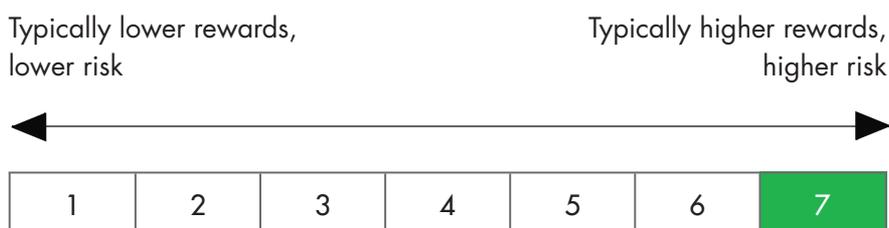
Vale ADR
 MercadoLibre
 Promotora y Operadora de Infraestructura
 Petroleo Brasileiro
 Infraestructura Energetica Nova
 Gerdau ADR
 Cia de Locacao das Americas
 Adecoagro
 Petrobras Distribuidora
 Inmobiliaria Vesta

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile

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



- This Synthetic Risk Reward Indicator (SRRI) is based upon historical data and may not be relied upon to gauge the future risk profile of the Sub-fund.
- The SRRI shown is not guaranteed to remain the same and may shift over time.
- The lowest category (1) does not mean 'risk free'.
- The Sub-fund's risk and reward category has been calculated using the methodology set by the Financial Conduct Authority. It is based upon the rate by which the Sub-fund or a representative fund or Index's value has moved up and down in the past.
- The Sub-fund is categorised 7 primarily for its exposure to Latin American companies.
- The SRRI may not fully take into account the following risks:
 - that a company may fail thus reducing its value within the Sub-fund;
 - any company which has high overseas earnings may carry a higher currency risk;
 - any overseas investments may carry a higher currency risk. They are valued by reference to their local currency which may move up or down when compared to the currency of the Sub-fund.
- The Sub-fund may have a concentrated portfolio, i.e. hold a limited number of investments. If one of these investments falls in value this can have a greater impact on the Sub-fund's value than if it held a larger number of investments.
- Counterparty Risk: any derivative contract, including FX hedging, may be at risk if the counterparty fails.
- The Sub-fund may, under certain circumstances, make use of derivative instruments but it is not intended that their use will materially affect volatility.
- The Sub-fund 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 Sub-fund over the short term.

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

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement

as at 31 December 2020

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (98.78%)	32,595	98.50
	ARGENTINA (4.86%)	0	0.00
	BRAZIL (67.99%)	21,345	64.50
130,000	Anima	659	1.99
410,000	Banco Bradesco Preference Shares	1,567	4.74
61,000	Banco BTG Pactual	808	2.44
183,000	Banco do Brasil	1,000	3.02
122,000	Bradespar	1,095	3.31
155,000	Cia de Locacao das Americas	639	1.93
350,000	Cia de Saneamento de Minas Gerais-COPASA	808	2.44
210,000	Cia de Saneamento do Parana	769	2.32
185,000	Construtora Tenda	785	2.37
435,000	Direcional Engenharia	800	2.42
115,000	Energisa	848	2.56
1,000,000	Itausa	1,651	4.99
220,000	Magazine Luiza	773	2.34
20,000	Pagseguro Digital 'A'	832	2.52
535,000	Petroleo Brasileiro	2,135	6.45
1,653	Refinaria Petroleo Preference Shares+	0	0.00
345,000	Rumo	934	2.82
360,000	Ser Educacional	789	2.39
80,000	Suzano	659	1.99
252,000	Vale ADR	3,092	9.34
170,000	Vivara Participacoes	702	2.12
	CANADA (2.06%)	676	2.04
6,200,000	Trevali Mining	676	2.04
	CHILE (0.00%)	1,883	5.69
64,000	Banco de Chile ADR	952	2.88
67,000	Banco Santander Chile ADR	931	2.81
	COLOMBIA (0.14%)	0	0.00
	MEXICO (21.21%)	7,611	23.01
135,000	America Movil ADR	1,436	4.34
1,150,000	Genomma Lab Internacional 'B'	790	2.39
2,700,000	Genera	982	2.97
620,000	GMexico Transportes	672	2.03

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)

as at 31 December 2020

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
EQUITIES (continued)			
MEXICO (continued)			
137,000	Grupo Aeroportuario del Centro Norte	643	1.94
150,000	Grupo Financiero Banorte	604	1.83
280,000	Grupo Mexico	863	2.61
555,000	Inmobiliaria Vesta	792	2.39
485,000	Orbia Advance	829	2.51
NORWAY (0.08%)			
189,700	Agrinos+	0	0.00
PERU (2.44%)			
9,000	Credicorp	1,080	3.26
Portfolio of investments		32,595	98.50
Net other assets		498	1.50
Total net assets		33,093	100.00

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

All investments are in ordinary shares unless otherwise stated.

Comparative figures shown in brackets relate to 31 December 2019.

Stocks shown as ADRs represent American Depositary Receipts.

+ Delisted securities.

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables

for the year ended 31 December 2020

C Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	135.83	110.21	106.22
Return before operating charges	(23.97)	26.98	5.17
Operating charges	(1.07)	(1.36)	(1.18)
Return after operating charges	(25.04)	25.62	3.99
Distributions	(1.45)	(2.73)	(1.98)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	1.45	2.73	1.98
Closing net asset value per share	110.79	135.83	110.21
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.10)	(0.09)	(0.09)
Performance			
Return after charges	(18.44%)	23.25%	3.76%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	33,093	39,823	32,305
Closing number of shares	29,869,247	29,317,852	29,312,141
Operating charges**	1.08%	1.10%	1.08%
Direct transaction costs*	0.10%	0.07%	0.08%
Prices			
Highest share price	141.20	139.70	117.60
Lowest share price	69.13	111.40	96.71

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

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

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

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Statement of Total Return

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	(£'000)	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Income					
Net capital (losses)/gains	2		(8,415)		6,341
Revenue	3	806		1,291	
Expenses	4	(318)		(405)	
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(2)		(1)	
Net revenue before taxation		486		885	
Taxation	5	(60)		(64)	
Net revenue after taxation			426		821
Total return before distributions			(7,989)		7,162
Distributions	7		(429)		(821)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			(8,418)		6,341

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	(£'000)	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		39,823		32,305
Amounts received on issue of shares	22,993		15,548	
Amounts paid on cancellation of shares	(21,740)		(15,173)	
Dilution adjustment		1,253		375
		2		-
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		(8,418)		6,341
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		433		802
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		33,093		39,823

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2020

	Notes	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Investments		32,595	39,337
Current assets:			
Debtors	8	2,614	456
Cash and bank balances	9	405	181
Total assets		35,614	39,974
Liabilities			
Creditors:			
Bank overdrafts		-	(56)
Other creditors	10	(2,521)	(95)
Total liabilities		(2,521)	(151)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		33,093	39,823

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies

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

2 Net capital (losses)/gains

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
The net capital (losses)/gains comprise:		
Non-derivative securities	(8,356)	6,398
Forward currency contracts	(19)	–
Foreign currency losses	(35)	(39)
Transaction costs	(5)	(11)
Issuance fee	–	(7)
Net capital (losses)/gains	(8,415)	6,341

3 Revenue

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Bank interest	–	3
Overseas dividends	552	1,288
Stock lending income	1	–
Taxable overseas dividends	253	–
Total revenue	806	1,291

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

4 Expenses

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Payable to the ACD or associates of the ACD:		
ACD's charge	223	285
ACD's charge and other expenses rebates	(2)	–
General administration charges*	56	14
Registration fee	–	4
	277	303
Payable to the Depository, associates of the Depository, and agents of either of them:		
Depository fee	1	11
Safe custody fee	14	38
	15	49
Other expenses:		
ADR fee	1	–
Audit fee	4	6
Professional service fees	3	5
Publication costs	1	1
Registration fee	3	–
Research fees	13	41
Other expenses	1	–
	26	53
Total expenses	318	405

* From 15 June 2020 the ACD moved from variable to fixed Administration Fees.

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

5 Taxation

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
a) Analysis of charge in year		
Overseas tax	60	64
Total tax charge [see note(b)]	60	64

b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The taxation assessed for the year is lower (2019: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an authorised investment company with variable capital. The differences are explained below:

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Net revenue before taxation	486	885
Corporation tax at 20% (2019 - 20%)	97	177
Effects of:		
Movement in unrecognised tax losses	21	–
Overseas tax	60	64
Relief on overseas tax expensed	(8)	(11)
Revenue not subject to tax	(110)	(166)
Total tax charge [see note(a)]	60	64

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

c) Deferred tax

At the year end there is a potential deferred tax asset of £549,000 (2019: £528,000) due to tax losses of £2,744,000 (2019: £2,641,000). It is unlikely that the Sub-fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise these expenses and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised in the year or the prior year.

6 Interest payable and similar charges

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Overdraft interest	2	1
Total interest payable and similar charges	2	1

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

7 Distributions

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Final distribution	433	801
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	136	154
Amounts received on issue of shares	(140)	(134)
Distributions	429	821

The distributable amount has been calculated as follows:

Net revenue after taxation	426	821
Accumulated capital transfer from income	3	–
Distributions	429	821

The distribution per share is set out in the table on page 280.

8 Debtors

	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Accrued revenue	77	160
Amounts receivable for issue of shares	716	295
Currency sales awaiting settlement	1,819	–
Overseas withholding tax	1	1
Prepaid expenses	1	–
Total debtors	2,614	456

9 Cash and bank balances

	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Cash and bank balances	405	181
Total cash and bank balances	405	181

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

10 Creditors

	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Other Creditors		
Accrued expenses	27	69
Accrued ACD's charge	21	24
ACD's charge rebates	–	2
Amounts payable for cancellation of shares	645	–
Currency purchases awaiting settlement	1,828	–
Total other creditors	2,521	95

11 Contingent liabilities and outstanding commitments

There were no contingent liabilities or outstanding commitments at the balance sheet date (2019: £nil).

12 Related party transactions

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

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

The balance due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates at the year end was £26,000 (prior year: £25,000).

The total expense due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates for the year was £277,000 (prior year: £303,000).

The total rebate of expenses paid by Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates for the year was £2,000 (prior year: £Nil).

The balance due from Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates at the year end was £Nil (prior year: £2,000).

13 Securities lending

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

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

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

13 Securities lending (continued)

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

Counterparty	Counterparty's country of establishment	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
		Securities on loan (£'000)	Collateral received (£'000)	Securities on loan (£'000)	Collateral received (£'000)
J.P. Morgan Securities Plc	UK	1,448	1,600	—	—
UBS AG	Switzerland	494	557	—	—
Total		1,942	2,157	—	—

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

Management of counterparty credit risk related to securities lending

To mitigate this risk, the Sub-fund receives either cash or securities as collateral equal to a certain percentage in excess of the fair value of the securities loaned. The Investment Manager monitors the fair value of the securities loaned and additional collateral is obtained, if necessary. As at 31 December 2020 all non-cash collateral received consists of securities admitted to or dealt on a recognised exchange.

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

14 Risk management policies

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

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

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

The main risks arising from the Sub-fund's financial instruments are market price (including "emerging markets price risk"), currency, interest rate, liquidity and counterparty credit risk. The ACD's policies for managing these risks are summarised below.

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)

The Sub-fund, alongside an independent risk function, has used a combination of risk measurements and limits to measure and monitor portfolio risk. This is in line with the Liontrust Group's Risk Management Process.

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

Market price risk

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

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

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 the overall market exposure for the Sub-fund was as shown in the Portfolio Statement, other than for derivatives where the exposure could be greater. The Sub-fund is exposed to market price risk as the assets and liabilities of the Sub-fund are listed on stock exchanges and their prices are subject to movements both up and down that would result in an appreciation or depreciation in the fair value of that asset. The sensitivity of the Sub-fund to market price risk is estimated below which shows the expected change in the market value of the Sub-fund when a representative market index changes by 10%. These percentage movements are based on the ACD's estimate of reasonably possible market movements over the course of a year and uses an industry standard measure (Beta) to estimate the amount a Sub-fund has previously changed when that corresponding market index has moved taking into account the Sub-fund's historic correlation to the representative index's movements over the last three years using monthly returns. This analysis assumes that the historic relationships between the portfolio's holdings and the representative index are a valid approximation of their future relationship and that the characteristics of the portfolio and the market have been broadly unchanged over the three years.

As at 31 December 2020, had the representative market index increased/decreased by 10.0% the resulting change in the value of the Net Asset Value is expected to have been an increase/a decrease of 11.1%.

As at 31 December 2019, had the representative market index increased/decreased by 10.0% the resulting change in the value of the Net Asset Value is expected to have been an increase/a decrease of 11.3%.

Some limitations of sensitivity analysis are;

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

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

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Market price risk (continued)

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

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

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

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

Currency risk

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

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

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

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

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

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

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)**Currency risk (continued)**

At 31 December 2020 the Sub-fund's currency exposure was as shown in the table below:

Currency Profile	Net Foreign Currency Assets		Total (£'000)
	Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Non-Monetary Exposures (£'000)	
Brazilian Real	4	17,495	17,499
Canadian Dollar	—	676	676
Mexican Peso	—	6,176	6,176
United States Dollar	402	8,389	8,791
	406	32,736	33,142

At 31 December 2019 the Sub-fund's currency exposure was as shown in the table below:

Currency Profile	Net Foreign Currency Assets		Total (£'000)
	Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Non-Monetary Exposures (£'000)	
Brazilian Real	-	21,607	21,607
Canadian Dollar	-	820	820
Colombian Peso	-	56	56
Mexican Peso	-	7,719	7,719
Norwegian Krone	-	33	33
United States Dollar	-	9,191	9,191
	-	39,426	39,426

If the exchange rate at 31 December 2020 between the functional currency and all other currencies had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets attributable to holders of shares of the Sub-fund by approximately 1.00%/(1.00)% respectively.

If the exchange rate at 31 December 2019 between the functional currency and all other currencies had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets attributable to holders of shares of the Sub-fund by approximately 0.99%/(0.99)% respectively.

Interest rate risk

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

The majority of the Sub-fund's financial assets are equity shares and other investments which neither pay interest nor have a maturity date.

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

As a result, the Sub-fund is not subject to significant amounts of risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing level of market interest rates. Therefore, no interest rate sensitivity analysis has been prepared for these.

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

Liquidity risk

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

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

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

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

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

Counterparty credit risk

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

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

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

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

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)**Counterparty credit risk (continued)**

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

The Depositary is responsible for the safe-keeping of assets and has appointed the Bank of New York Mellon, S.A./N.V., London Branch ("BNYMSA") as its global custodian. The long term credit rating of the parent company of the Depositary and Custodian, The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation, as at 31 December 2020 was A (Standard & Poor's rating).

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

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

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

Maturity profile of financial liabilities

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

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

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

Valuation of financial investments

	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
31.12.2020		
Level 1: Quoted prices	32,595	—
	32,595	—
31.12.2019		
Level 1: Quoted prices	39,305	—
Level 3: Unobservable data	32	—
	39,337	—

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)**Valuation of financial investments (continued)**

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted price in an active market for an identical instrument;

Level 2: Valuation techniques using observable inputs other than quoted prices within level 1;

Level 3: Valuation techniques using unobservable inputs.

15 Share movement

For the year ending 31 December 2020

	Opening shares	Shares issued	Shares redeemed	Shares converted	Closing shares
C Accumulation	29,317,852	23,911,808	(23,360,413)	—	29,869,247

16 Portfolio transaction costs

for the year ending 31 December 2020

	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Purchases (excluding derivatives)					
Equity instruments (direct)	23,683	12	0.05	3	0.01
Total purchases	23,683	12		3	
Total purchases including transaction costs	23,698				
Sales (excluding derivatives)					
Equity instruments (direct)	22,133	11	0.05	3	0.01
Total sales	22,133	11		3	
Total sales net of transaction costs	22,119				
Total transaction costs		23		6	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		0.08%		0.02%	

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

16 Portfolio transaction costs (continued)
for the year ending 31 December 2019

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	15,422	11	0.07	2	0.01
Total purchases	15,422	11		2	
Total purchases including transaction costs	15,435				
Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	14,514	11	0.07	2	0.01
Total sales	14,514	11		2	
Total sales net of transaction costs	14,501				
Total transaction costs		22		4	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		0.07%		0.01%	

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

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

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

At the balance sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (difference between bid and offer prices of all investments expressed as a percentage of the offer price value) was 0.26% (2019: 0.32%).

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

17 Post balance sheet events

Since the year-end, markets have continued to be disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Since the year-end, the NAV per share of share class C Accumulation has decreased by 4.18% to 19 April 2021. The other share classes in the Sub-fund have moved by a similar magnitude. Contingency plans at the ACD and key service providers have proven effective in mitigating the effects on management of the portfolio and on all supporting operations.

Liontrust Latin America Fund (continued)

Distribution Table

for the year ended 31 December 2020

Final distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 January 2020

Group 2 - Shares purchased on or after 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 28.2.2021 Pence per share	Distribution paid 28.2.2020 Pence per share
C Accumulation - Group 1	1.4489	—	1.4489	2.7328
C Accumulation - Group 2	0.8097	0.6392	1.4489	2.7328

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

Liontrust Russia Fund

Report for the year from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020

Investment Objective

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

Investment Policy

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

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

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

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

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

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

Investment Strategy

The Sub-fund invests in a concentrated portfolio of 20-40 companies selected using a combination of economic, industry and stock specific analysis.

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Investment review

Fund review

The Liontrust Russia Fund returned 0.4% (C Accumulation) in 2020, versus the MSCI Russia 10-40 Index return of - 4.6%, a comparator benchmark.

2020 began with the collapse in equity markets in the first quarter followed by a sharp recovery which was sustained through to the end of the year, albeit with a few bumps along the way. The acute stage of the coronavirus panic and market selloff began on February 23rd, when Italy reported an outbreak in its northern regions. At this point, it became clear that the virus was not a regional concern but a global pandemic. The ensuing collapse of the OPEC+ talks sent Brent crude prices down to \$30/barrel (bbl) which put further pressure on the Russian market. Fuelled in no small part by large-scale fiscal and monetary stimulus, during the second quarter markets recovered much of the decline suffered as the pandemic swept across the globe. The recovery was further supported by successful vaccine trials and subsequent regulatory approvals around the world during the fourth quarter.

The Russian and global economies have both started recovering long before the end of this pandemic. Although the second wave of the pandemic appeared to be much more severe, in most regions governments have opted not to reinstate lockdowns and have instead favoured softer measures such as mandatory mask wearing and contact tracing. The global economic recovery should outpace Russia's, as Russia has experienced a milder recession than most other economies, with the exception of southeast Asia. The key reasons why Russia fared better include low leverage, conservative monetary and fiscal policies before the pandemic, and the limited role of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the Russian economy.

The US election was also supportive for global markets with Joe Biden winning the presidency. For Russia, we maintain our view that a Biden presidency is positive from a sanctions perspective as implementation will move from the legislative to the executive, with the Democrats no longer needing to use Russia as a weapon against Trump. We don't expect any new relevant sanctions against listed Russian corporates, with new measures limited to restrictions on individuals. In line with this, EU ambassadors have agreed to create a European Magnitsky list which would place asset freezes and visa bans on individuals and entities deemed to have violated human rights, similar to the US Magnitsky Act. This is further evidence of the shift in sanctions philosophy in both the EU and US away from market-wide sanctions towards harsher and more targeted measures.

The MSCI Russia 10-40 Index ended the year down -4.6%, having fallen by as much as 35% in March. Despite the strong recovery in the more cyclical sectors during the fourth quarter, over the course of the year the top performers were beneficiaries of the pandemic and lockdowns such as food retailers and technology companies, alongside gold miners, with energy and industrials lagging. The Liontrust Russia Fund managed a small positive return of +0.4% for 2020. Key positive contributors to performance were our holdings in the technology sector, including Yandex, Mail.ru and EPAM, as well as our underweight position in the energy sector.

The Russian benchmarks continue to be heavily weighted in the energy sector, with many sectors of the Russian economy underrepresented or not represented at all. The Liontrust Russia Fund continues to offer diversified exposure in sectors that aren't present in the benchmark, such as the IT and industrials sectors, focusing on Russian corporates who are able to generate value for shareholders and offer attractive returns.

The expectation is that 2021 will be a year of rapid recovery and that life will have more or less returned to normal by the end of the year. Although the prevailing view is that 2021 will bring us back to normality, some developments seen in 2020 will persist. Distinguishing between cyclical and structural changes is important in understanding the outlook for 2021 and beyond.

Robin Geffen

Fund Manager

January 2021

Past performance is not a guide to future performance, investments can result in a total loss of capital.

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Material portfolio changes by value

Purchases

Yandex
 MMC Norilsk Nickel ADR
 Polymetal International
 Polyus
 Polyus
 Novatek (US Listing)
 Sberbank of Russia ADR (US Listing)
 Mail.Ru GDR (US Listing)
 Magnit
 X5 Retail

Sales

Polymetal International
 MMC Norilsk Nickel ADR
 Novatek (US Listing)
 Yandex
 Mail.Ru (US Listing)
 EPAM Systems
 X5 Retail
 Sberbank of Russia ADR (US Listing)
 Lukoil ADR (US Listing)
 Polyus

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

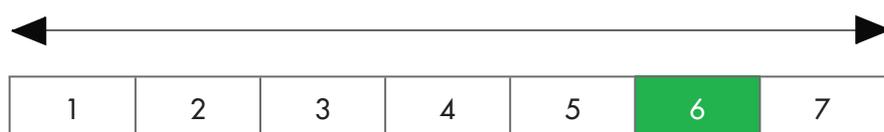
Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile

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

Typically lower rewards,
lower risk

Typically higher rewards,
higher risk



- This Synthetic Risk Reward Indicator (SRRI) is based upon historical data and may not be relied upon to gauge the future risk profile of the Sub-fund.
- The SRRI shown is not guaranteed to remain the same and may shift over time.
- The lowest category (1) does not mean 'risk free'.
- The Sub-fund's risk and reward category has been calculated using the methodology set by the Financial Conduct Authority. It is based upon the rate by which the Sub-fund or a representative fund or Index's value has moved up and down in the past.
- The Sub-fund is categorised 6 primarily for its exposure to Russian companies.
- The SRRI may not fully take into account the following risks:
 - that a company may fail thus reducing its value within the Sub-fund;
 - any company which has high overseas earnings may carry a higher currency risk;
 - any overseas investments may carry a higher currency risk. They are valued by reference to their local currency which may move up or down when compared to the currency of the Sub-fund.
- The Sub-fund may have a concentrated portfolio, i.e. hold a limited number of investments. If one of these investments falls in value this can have a greater impact on the Fund's value than if it held a larger number of investments.
- Counterparty Risk: any derivative contract, including FX hedging, may be at risk if the counterparty fails.
- The Sub-fund may, under certain circumstances, make use of derivative instruments but it is not intended that their use will materially affect volatility.
- The Sub-fund 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.

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

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement

as at 31 December 2020

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (96.87%)	252,603	97.62
	RUSSIA (81.23%)	226,239	87.43
	Airlines (2.24%)	2,756	1.07
3,900,000	Aeroflot	2,756	1.07
	Banks (10.71%)	25,124	9.71
2,119,000	Sberbank of Russia ADR	22,508	8.70
82,000	Sberbank of Russia ADR (US Listing)	870	0.34
2,500,000	VTB Bank	1,746	0.67
	Diversified Financial Services (4.39%)	11,951	4.62
7,630,000	Moscow Exchange	11,951	4.62
	Food Producers (5.58%)	30,989	11.98
223,000	Magnit	12,410	4.80
875,000	Ros Agro	7,137	2.76
433,000	X5 Retail	11,442	4.42
	Internet (4.55%)	27,394	10.59
100,000	HeadHunter	2,198	0.85
495,000	Yandex	25,196	9.74
	Iron & Steel (3.66%)	8,825	3.41
670,000	Severstal GDR	8,582	3.32
30,000	Severstal GDR (US Listing)+	243	0.09
	Mining (11.58%)	53,577	20.71
5,000,000	Alrosa	4,858	1.88
1,069,000	MMC Norilsk Nickel ADR	24,400	9.43
189,000	Polyus	13,813	5.34
70,000	Polyus	10,506	4.06
	Oil & Gas Producers (29.65%)	32,507	12.55
60,079	Gazprom Neft	943	0.36
14,921	Gazprom Neft (US Listing)	240	0.09
6,000	Lukoil ADR	300	0.12
228,000	Lukoil ADR (US Listing)	11,375	4.40

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)

as at 31 December 2020

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (continued)		
	RUSSIA (continued)		
	Oil & Gas Producers (continued)		
100,500	Novatek	12,006	4.64
2,000	Novatek (US Listing)	246	0.09
600,000	Surgutneftegas	2,027	0.78
165,000	Tatneft ADR	4,925	1.90
15,000	Tatneft ADR (US Listing)	445	0.17
	Real Estate Investment & Services (0.56%)	1,470	0.57
250,000	PIK	1,470	0.57
	Software (4.60%)	11,562	4.46
576,000	Mail.Ru GDR	11,061	4.27
26,000	Mail.Ru GDR (US Listing)	501	0.19
	Telecommunications (2.28%)	12,551	4.85
1,917,000	Mobile TeleSystems ADR	12,551	4.85
	Transportation (1.43%)	7,533	2.91
977,000	Globaltrans Investment	4,274	1.65
450,000	Novorossiysk Commercial Sea Port	3,259	1.26
	CYPRUS (6.48%)	13,844	5.35
	Commercial Services (0.49%)	1,884	0.73
250,000	QIWI	1,884	0.73
	Food Producers (3.01%)		
	Mining (0.00%)	11,960	4.62
710,000	Polymetal International	11,960	4.62
	Transportation (2.98%)		
	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (4.50%)	12,520	4.84
	Computers (4.50%)	12,520	4.84
47,800	EPAM Systems	12,520	4.84

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)

as at 31 December 2020

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (continued)		
	JERSEY (4.66%)	0	0.00
	Mining (4.66%)	0	0.00
	Portfolio of investments	252,603	97.62
	Net other assets	6,157	2.38
	Total net assets	258,760	100.00

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

All equity investments are in ordinary shares unless otherwise stated.

Comparative figures shown in brackets relate to 31 December 2019.

Stocks shown as ADRs represent American Depositary Receipts.

Stocks shown as GDRs represent Global Depositary Receipts.

+ Unquoted security.

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables

for the year ended 31 December 2020

A Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	462.20	351.06	335.15
Return before operating charges	11.37	119.46	23.05
Operating charges	(8.75)	(8.32)	(7.14)
Return after operating charges	2.62	111.14	15.91
Distributions	(11.33)	(18.77)	(13.42)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	11.33	18.77	13.42
Closing net asset value per share	464.82	462.20	351.06
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.29)	(0.26)	(0.19)
Performance			
Return after charges	0.57%	31.66%	4.75%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	46,054	53,254	48,027
Closing number of shares	9,907,879	11,521,852	13,680,626
Operating charges**	2.02%	1.98%	2.01%
Direct transaction costs*	0.07%	0.06%	0.05%
Prices			
Highest share price	506.20	470.20	375.90
Lowest share price	311.06	353.40	304.40

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

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

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

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

C Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	164.11	124.02	117.27
Return before operating charges	3.72	41.63	8.07
Operating charges	(1.65)	(1.54)	(1.32)
Return after operating charges	2.07	40.09	6.75
Distributions	(5.18)	(7.36)	(5.92)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	5.18	7.36	5.92
Closing net asset value per share	166.18	164.11	124.02
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.10)	(0.09)	(0.07)
Performance			
Return after charges	1.26%	32.33%	5.76%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	132,564	152,950	119,687
Closing number of shares	79,770,138	93,202,185	96,509,095
Operating charges**	1.07%	1.03%	1.05%
Direct transaction costs*	0.07%	0.06%	0.05%
Prices			
Highest share price	180.60	167.70	132.50
Lowest share price	110.61	124.80	106.80

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

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

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

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

M Accumulation†	31 December
Accounting year ended	2020†
	per share (p)
Change in net assets per share	
Opening net asset value per share	100.00
Return before operating charges	28.23
Operating charges	(0.76)
Return after operating charges	27.47
Distributions	(3.92)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	3.92
Closing net asset value per share	127.47
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.06)
Performance	
Return after charges	27.47%
Other information	
Closing net asset value (£000's)	80,142
Closing number of shares	62,873,055
Operating charges**	0.87%
Direct transaction costs*	0.07%
Prices	
Highest share price	133.27
Lowest share price	99.80

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

† Launched on 7 April 2020

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

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

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

C Accumulation EUR [^] Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 [^] per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	187.37	139.74	132.14
Return before operating charges	(6.59)	49.35	9.07
Operating charges	(1.31)	(1.72)	(1.47)
Return after operating charges	(7.90)	47.63	7.60
Distributions	—	(10.82)	(6.69)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	10.82	6.69
Closing net asset value per share	179.47	187.37	139.74
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.04)	(0.10)	(0.08)
Performance			
Return after charges	(4.22%)	34.08%	5.75%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	—	430	999
Closing number of shares	—	229,568	714,860
Operating charges**	2.31%	1.03%	1.03%
Direct transaction costs*	0.07%	0.06%	0.05%
Prices			
Highest share price	238.50¢	221.60¢	167.70¢
Lowest share price	135.43¢	155.80¢	138.30¢

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

[^] Closed 4 May 2020

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

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

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

A Accumulation USD [^] Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 [^] per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	121.87	92.80	88.60
Return before operating charges	6.98	31.28	6.09
Operating charges	(0.75)	(2.21)	(1.89)
Return after operating charges	6.23	29.07	4.20
Distributions	—	(4.65)	(3.55)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	4.65	3.55
Closing net asset value per share	128.10	121.87	92.80
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.03)	(0.07)	(0.05)
Performance			
Return after charges	5.11%	31.33%	4.74%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	—	4,484	4,196
Closing number of shares	—	3,679,504	4,521,123
Operating charges**	2.00%	1.98%	2.01%
Direct transaction costs*	0.07%	0.06%	0.05%
Prices			
Highest share price	173.90¢	162.90¢	137.90¢
Lowest share price	94.74¢	118.30¢	113.90¢

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

[^] Closed 4 May 2020

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

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

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

C Accumulation USD~ Accounting year ended	31 December 2020~ per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	126.47	95.83	90.62
Return before operating charges	10.75	31.88	6.22
Operating charges	(0.39)	(1.24)	(1.01)
Return after operating charges	10.36	30.64	5.21
Distributions	—	(5.36)	(4.56)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	5.36	4.56
Closing net asset value per share	136.83	126.47	95.83
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.03)	(0.07)	(0.05)
Performance			
Return after charges	8.19%	31.97%	5.75%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	—	7,981	462
Closing number of shares	—	6,309,911	482,033
Operating charges**	1.00%	1.04%	1.05%
Direct transaction costs*	0.07%	0.06%	0.05%
Prices			
Highest share price	181.40¢	169.80¢	141.30¢
Lowest share price	98.61¢	122.10¢	116.90¢

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

~ Closed 1 May 2020

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

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

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Statement of Total Return

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	(£'000)	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Income					
Net capital (losses)/gains	2		(4,344)		44,371
Revenue	3	11,195		13,466	
Expenses	4	(2,752)		(2,569)	
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(8)		(7)	
Net revenue before taxation		8,435		10,890	
Taxation	5	(541)		(1,223)	
Net revenue after taxation			7,894		9,667
Total return before distributions			3,550		54,038
Distributions	7		(7,189)		(9,667)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			(3,639)		44,371

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	(£'000)	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		219,099		173,782
Amounts received on issue of shares	92,071		29,930	
Amounts paid on cancellation of shares	(56,571)		(38,541)	
		35,500		(8,611)
Dilution adjustment		78		-
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		(3,639)		44,371
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		7,722		9,557
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		258,760		219,099

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2020

	Notes	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Investments		252,603	212,243
Current assets:			
Debtors	8	3,019	2,005
Cash and bank balances	9	4,624	5,725
Total assets		260,246	219,973
Liabilities			
Creditors:			
Other creditors	10	(1,486)	(874)
Total liabilities		(1,486)	(874)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		258,760	219,099

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies

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

2 Net capital (losses)/gains

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
The net capital (losses)/gains comprise:		
Non-derivative securities	(4,276)	44,868
Foreign currency losses	(49)	(402)
Transaction costs	(19)	(57)
Issuance fee	–	(38)
Net capital (losses)/gains	(4,344)	44,371

3 Revenue

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Bank interest	3	19
Overseas dividends	2,849	1,969
Taxable overseas dividends	8,343	10,700
UK dividends	–	778
Total revenue	11,195	13,466

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

4 Expenses

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Payable to the ACD or associates of the ACD:		
ACD's charge	2,162	2,160
General administration charges*	346	68
Registration fee	–	15
	2,508	2,243
Payable to the Depositary, associates of the Depositary, and agents of either of them:		
Depositary fee	9	54
Safe custody fee	22	70
	31	124
Other expenses:		
ADR fee	93	–
Audit fee	4	12
Professional service fees	51	62
Publication costs	2	11
Registration fee	15	–
Research fees	35	117
Other expenses	13	–
	213	202
Total expenses	2,752	2,569

* From 15 June 2020 the ACD moved from variable to fixed Administration Fees.

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

5 Taxation

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
a) Analysis of charge in year		
Overseas tax	1,272	1,223
Deferred tax credit [see note(c)]	(731)	–
Total tax charge [see note(b)]	541	1,223

b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The taxation assessed for the year is lower (2019: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an authorised investment company with variable capital. The differences are explained below:

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Net revenue before taxation	8,435	10,890
Corporation tax at 20% (2019 - 20%)	1,687	2,178
Effects of:		
Double taxation relief	(380)	(565)
Movement in unrecognised tax losses	(1,812)	(1,063)
Overseas tax	1,272	1,223
Prior year adjustment to unrecognised tax losses	349	–
Relief on overseas tax expensed	(5)	–
Revenue not subject to tax	(570)	(550)
Total tax charge [see note(a)]	541	1,223

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

c) Deferred tax

	For the year to 31.12.2020 £000's	For the year to 31.12.2019 £000's
Opening deferred tax balance	–	–
Deferred tax movement for the year (see note 5a)	(731)	–
Closing deferred tax	(731)	–

There is evidence that taxable profits may arise in the future, therefore the fund has recognised £731,590 (prior year: £nil) of the potential deferred tax asset. Consequently the fund has an unrecognised deferred tax asset carried forward of £1,411,475 (prior period £3,224,000).

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

6 Interest payable and similar charges

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Overdraft interest	8	7
Total interest payable and similar charges	8	7

7 Distributions

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Final distribution	7,722	9,557
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	483	768
Amounts received on issue of shares	(1,016)	(658)
Distributions	7,189	9,667

The distributable amount has been calculated as follows:

Net revenue after taxation	7,894	9,667
Add: Equalisation on conversions	2	–
Accumulated capital transfer from income	24	–
Less: Deferred tax	(731)	–
Distributions	7,189	9,667

The distribution per share is set out in the table on page 310.

8 Debtors

	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Accrued revenue	690	1,273
Amounts receivable for issue of shares	155	342
Expense rebate due from the ACD	–	1
Currency sales awaiting settlement	955	–
Deferred tax	731	–
Overseas withholding tax	97	31
Sales awaiting settlement	391	358
Total debtors	3,019	2,005

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

9 Cash and bank balances

	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Cash and bank balances	4,624	5,725
Total cash and bank balances	4,624	5,725

10 Creditors

	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Other Creditors		
Accrued expenses	78	164
Accrued ACD's charge	202	192
Amounts payable for cancellation of shares	254	257
Currency purchases awaiting settlement	952	–
Purchases awaiting settlement	–	261
Total other creditors	1,486	874

11 Contingent liabilities and outstanding commitments

There were no contingent liabilities or outstanding commitments at the balance sheet date (2019: £nil).

12 Related party transactions

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

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

The balance due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates at the year end was £241,241 (prior year: £202,000).

The total expense due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates for the year was £2,508,000 (prior year: £2,243,000).

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

13 Risk management policies

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

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

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

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

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

Market price risk

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

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

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 the overall market exposure for the Sub-fund was as shown in the Portfolio Statement, other than for derivatives where the exposure could be greater. The Sub-fund is exposed to market price risk as the assets and liabilities of the Sub-fund are listed on stock exchanges and their prices are subject to movements both up and down that would result in an appreciation or depreciation in the fair value of that asset. The sensitivity of the Sub-fund to market price risk is estimated below which shows the expected change in the market value of the Sub-fund when a representative market index changes by 10%. These percentage movements are based on the ACD's estimate of reasonably possible market movements over the course of a year and uses an industry standard measure (Beta) to estimate the amount a Sub-fund has previously changed when that corresponding market index has moved taking into account the Sub-fund's historic correlation to the representative index's movements over the last three years using monthly returns. This analysis assumes that the historic

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Market price risk (continued)

relationships between the portfolio's holdings and the representative index are a valid approximation of their future relationship and that the characteristics of the portfolio and the market have been broadly unchanged over the three years.

As at 31 December 2020, had the representative market index increased/decreased by 10.0% the resulting change in the value of the Net Asset Value is expected to have been an increase/a decrease of 9.4%.

As at 31 December 2019, had the representative market index increased/decreased by 10.0% the resulting change in the value of the Net Asset Value is expected to have been an increase/a decrease of 8.7%.

Some limitations of sensitivity analysis are;

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

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

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

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

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

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

Currency risk

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

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

At 31 December 2020 the Sub-fund's currency exposure was as shown in the table below:

Currency	Net Foreign Currency Assets		Total (£'000)
	Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Non-Monetary Exposures (£'000)	
Russian Ruble	—	2,759	2,759
United States Dollar	4,624	238,965	243,589
	4,624	241,724	246,348

At 31 December 2019 the Sub-fund's currency exposure was as shown in the table below:

Currency	Net Foreign Currency Assets		Total (£'000)
	Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Non-Monetary Exposures (£'000)	
Euro	-	983	983
Russian Ruble	-	5,657	5,657
United States Dollar	-	202,248	202,248
	-	208,888	208,888

If the exchange rate at 31 December 2020 between the functional currency and all other currencies had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets attributable to holders of shares of the Sub-fund by approximately 0.95%/(0.95)% respectively.

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

13 Risk management policies (continued)**Currency risk (continued)**

If the exchange rate at 31 December 2019 between the functional currency and all other currencies had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets attributable to holders of shares of the Sub-fund by approximately 0.95%/(0.95)% respectively.

Interest rate risk

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

The majority of the Sub-fund's financial assets are equity shares and other investments which neither pay interest nor have a maturity date.

As a result, the Sub-fund is not subject to significant amounts of risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing level of market interest rates. Therefore, no interest rate sensitivity analysis has been prepared for these.

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

Liquidity risk

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

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

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

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

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

Counterparty credit risk

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

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Counterparty credit risk (continued)

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

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

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

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

The Depositary is responsible for the safe-keeping of assets and has appointed the Bank of New York Mellon, S.A./N.V., London Branch ("BNYMSA") as its global custodian. The long term credit rating of the parent company of the Depositary and Custodian, The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation, as at 31 December 2020 was A (Standard & Poor's rating).

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

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

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

Maturity profile of financial liabilities

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

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

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

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Valuation of financial investments

	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
31.12.2020		
Level 1: Quoted prices	252,360	—
Level 3: Unobservable data	243	—
	252,603	—
31.12.2019		
Level 1: Quoted prices	212,243	—
	212,243	—

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted price in an active market for an identical instrument;

Level 2: Valuation techniques using observable inputs other than quoted prices within level 1;

Level 3: Valuation techniques using unobservable inputs.*

*The level 3 assets have been valued at a discount to the last traded price.

14 Share movement

For the year ending 31 December 2020

	Opening shares	Shares issued	Shares redeemed	Shares converted	Closing shares
A Accumulation	11,521,852	461,818	(1,979,763)	(96,028)	9,907,879
C Accumulation	93,202,185	9,020,689	(22,721,862)	269,126	79,770,138
M Accumulation	—	62,873,055	—	—	62,873,055
C Accumulation EUR	229,568	—	(229,568)	—	—
A Accumulation USD	3,679,504	89,167	(3,768,671)	—	—
C Accumulation USD	6,309,911	3,413,953	(9,723,864)	—	—

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

15 Portfolio transaction costs

for the year ending 31 December 2020

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	230,093	100	0.04	–	–
Total purchases	230,093	100		–	
Total purchases including transaction costs	230,193				
Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	185,285	77	0.04	1	–
Total sales	185,285	77		1	
Total sales net of transaction costs	185,207				
Total transaction costs		177		1	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		0.07%		-	

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

15 Portfolio transaction costs (continued)

for the year ending 31 December 2019

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	106,338	51	0.05	25	0.02
Total purchases	106,338	51		25	
Total purchases including transaction costs	106,414				
Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	105,244	49	0.05	–	–
Total sales	105,244	49		–	
Total sales net of transaction costs	105,195				
Total transaction costs		100		25	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		0.05%		0.01%	

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

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

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

At the balance sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (difference between bid and offer prices of all investments expressed as a percentage of the offer price value) was 0.24% (2019: 1.36%).

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

16 Post balance sheet events

Since the year-end, markets have continued to be disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Since the year-end, the NAV per share of share class C Accumulation has increased by 1.28% to 19 April 2021. The other share classes in the Sub-fund have moved by a similar magnitude. Contingency plans at the ACD and key service providers have proven effective in mitigating the effects on management of the portfolio and on all supporting operations.

Liontrust Russia Fund (continued)

Distribution Table

for the year ended 31 December 2020

Final distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 January 2020

Group 2 - Shares purchased on or after 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation Pence per share	Distribution paid 28.2.2021 Pence per share	Distribution paid 28.2.2020 Pence/Cents per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	11.3337	—	11.3337	18.7654
A Accumulation - Group 2	9.2089	2.1248	11.3337	18.7654
C Accumulation - Group 1	5.1796	—	5.1796	7.3611
C Accumulation - Group 2	3.6477	1.5319	5.1796	7.3611
M Accumulation - Group 1	3.9230	—	3.9230	—
M Accumulation - Group 2	2.5409	1.3821	3.9230	—
C Accumulation EUR - Group 1	—	—	—	12.7350
C Accumulation EUR - Group 2	—	—	—	12.7350
A Accumulation USD - Group 1	—	—	—	6.1485
A Accumulation USD - Group 2	—	—	—	6.1485
C Accumulation USD - Group 1	—	—	—	7.0789
C Accumulation USD - Group 2	—	—	—	7.0789

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

Liontrust UK Mid Cap Fund

Report for the year from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020

Investment Objective

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

Investment Policy

The Sub-fund invests at least 80% in shares of medium sized companies which are incorporated, domiciled or conduct significant business in the UK. Medium sized companies are those which, at the time of purchase, are listed within the bottom twenty of the FTSE 100, anywhere within the FTSE 250 ex Invt Trust Index, or the top fifty of the FTSE SmallCap ex Invt Trust Index based on index weighting.

The Sub-fund may also invest up to 20% in other companies, including those outside of the UK, as well as in other eligible asset classes.

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

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

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

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

Investment Strategy

The Sub-fund invests in a concentrated portfolio of 20-40 companies that may provide growth opportunities, attractive valuations, or special situations. Special situations can exist where companies are out of favour, misunderstood or where management changes or takeovers are expected.

Liontrust UK Mid Cap Fund (continued)

Investment review

Fund review

The Sub-fund closed and merged with the Liontrust UK Growth Fund on 2 December 2020.

Mark Martin

Fund Manager

January 2021

Past performance is not a guide to future performance, investments can result in a total loss of capital.

Material portfolio changes by value

Purchases

Rhi Magnesita
Rathbone Brothers
Elementis
Senior
TT Electronics
AstraZeneca
Jupiter Fund Management
Barr
Morgan Advanced Materials
Vivo Energy

Sales

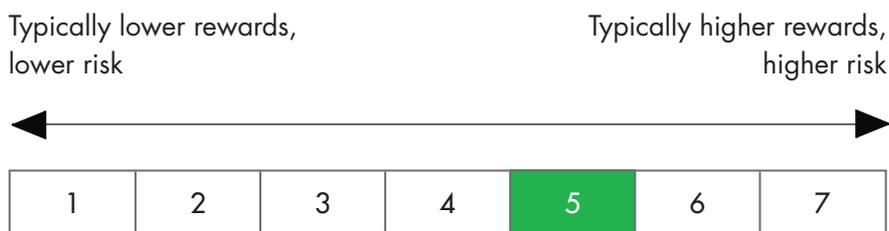
Rhi Magnesita
Devro
Rathbone Brothers
Morgan Advanced Materials
Senior
Elementis
Tyman
Ricardo
Redde Northgate
Volution

Liontrust UK Mid Cap 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.



- This Synthetic Risk Reward Indicator (SRRI) is based upon historical data and may not be relied upon to gauge the future risk profile of the Sub-fund.
- The SRRI shown is not guaranteed to remain the same and may shift over time.
- The lowest category (1) does not mean 'risk free'.
- The Sub-fund's risk and reward category has been calculated using the methodology set by the Financial Conduct Authority. It is based upon the rate by which the Fund or a representative fund or Index's value has moved up and down in the past.
- The Sub-fund is categorised 5 primarily for its exposure to small UK companies.
- The SRRI may not fully take into account the following risks:
 - that a company may fail thus reducing its value within the Sub-fund;
 - any company which has high overseas earnings may carry a higher currency risk;
 - any overseas investments may carry a higher currency risk. They are valued by reference to their local currency which may move up or down when compared to the currency of the Sub-fund.
- The Sub-fund may have a concentrated portfolio, i.e. hold a limited number of investments. If one of these investments falls in value this can have a greater impact on the Sub-Fund's value than if it held a larger number of investments.
- Counterparty Risk: any derivative contract, including FX hedging, may be at risk if the counterparty fails.
- The Sub-fund may, under certain circumstances, make use of derivative instruments but it is not intended that their use will materially affect volatility.
- As the Sub-fund is primarily exposed to smaller companies there may be liquidity constraints from time to time, i.e. in certain circumstances, the fund may not be able to sell a position for full value or at all in the short term. This may affect performance and could cause the fund to defer or suspend redemptions of its shares. In addition the spread between the price you buy and sell units will reflect the less liquid nature of the underlying holdings.
- The Sub-fund may invest in companies listed on the Alternative Investment Market (AIM) which is primarily for emerging or smaller companies. The rules are less demanding than those of the official List of the London Stock Exchange and therefore companies listed on AIM may carry a greater risk than a company with a full listing.

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 UK Mid Cap Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement

as at 31 December 2020

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (100.74%)	0	0.00
	AUSTRIA (5.35%)	0	0.00
	IRELAND (2.47%)	0	0.00
	ISLE OF MAN (4.19%)	0	0.00
	UNITED KINGDOM (88.73%)	0	0.00
	Portfolio of investments	0	0.00
	Net other assets	0	0.00
	Total net assets	0	0.00

The Sub-fund closed and merged with Liontrust UK Growth Fund on 2 December 2020 and therefore had no investments as at 31 December 2020.

Comparative figures shown in brackets relate to 31 December 2019.

Liontrust UK Mid Cap Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables

for the year ended 31 December 2020

A Accumulation+ Accounting year ended	31 December 2020+ per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	461.44	391.28	485.90
Return before operating charges	(63.96)	77.28	(87.08)
Operating charges	(5.84)	(7.12)	(7.54)
Return after operating charges	(69.80)	70.16	(94.62)
Distributions	—	(7.95)	(8.40)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	7.95	8.40
Closing net asset value per share	391.64	461.44	391.28
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(4.07)	(3.10)	(1.98)
Performance			
Return after charges	(15.13%)	17.93%	(19.47%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	—	12,002	16,915
Closing number of shares	—	2,601,134	4,322,921
Operating charges**	1.78%	1.76%	1.65%
Direct transaction costs*	1.14%	0.76%	0.43%
Prices			
Highest share price	466.30	465.20	486.50
Lowest share price	234.08	377.10	383.10

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

+ Merged into UK Growth Fund on 2 December 2020

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

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

Liontrust UK Mid Cap Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

C Accumulation+ Accounting year ended	31 December 2020+ per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	169.40	142.42	175.36
Return before operating charges	(23.33)	28.32	(31.63)
Operating charges	(1.16)	(1.34)	(1.31)
Return after operating charges	(24.49)	26.98	(32.94)
Distributions	(0.97)	(4.17)	(4.45)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	0.97	4.17	4.45
Closing net asset value per share	144.91	169.40	142.42
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(1.50)	(1.13)	(0.72)
Performance			
Return after charges	(14.46%)	18.94%	(18.78%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	–	98,784	170,447
Closing number of shares	–	58,315,252	119,677,547
Operating charges**	0.96%	0.90%	0.79%
Direct transaction costs*	1.14%	0.76%	0.43%
Prices			
Highest share price	171.20	170.80	175.70
Lowest share price	86.09	138.00	139.40

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

+ Merged into UK Growth Fund on 2 December 2020

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

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

Liontrust UK Mid Cap Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

C Income+ Accounting year ended	31 December 2020+ per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	103.50	90.06	115.14
Return before operating charges	(14.08)	17.72	(20.49)
Operating charges	(0.35)	(0.84)	(0.85)
Return after operating charges	(14.43)	16.88	(21.34)
Distributions	(0.84)	(3.44)	(3.74)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	88.23	103.50	90.06
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.92)	(0.47)	(0.84)
Performance			
Return after charges	(13.94%)	18.74%	(18.53%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	—	6,505	26,085
Closing number of shares	—	6,285,106	28,962,188
Operating charges**	0.48%	0.90%	0.79%
Direct transaction costs*	1.14%	0.76%	0.43%
Prices			
Highest share price	104.60	106.10	115.40
Lowest share price	52.61	85.75	90.09

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

+ Merged into UK Growth Fund on 2 December 2020

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

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

Liontrust UK Mid Cap Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

D Accumulation+ Accounting year ended	31 December 2020+ per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	152.62	128.19	157.67
Return before operating charges	(21.39)	25.50	(28.45)
Operating charges	(0.56)	(1.07)	(1.03)
Return after operating charges	(21.95)	24.43	(29.48)
Distributions	(0.98)	(3.89)	(4.16)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	0.98	3.89	4.16
Closing net asset value per share	130.67	152.62	128.19
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(1.35)	(1.02)	(0.64)
Performance			
Return after charges	(14.38%)	19.06%	(18.70%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	–	40,015	79,001
Closing number of shares	–	26,218,610	61,629,550
Operating charges**	0.51%	0.80%	0.69%
Direct transaction costs*	1.14%	0.76%	0.43%
Prices			
Highest share price	154.20	153.80	158.00
Lowest share price	77.58	124.30	125.50

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

+ Merged into UK Growth Fund on 2 December 2020

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

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

Liontrust UK Mid Cap Fund (continued)

Statement of Total Return

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	(£'000)	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Income					
Net capital (losses)/gains	2		(27,185)		24,352
Revenue	3	1,464		7,631	
Expenses	4	(826)		(1,880)	
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(3)		(2)	
Net revenue before taxation		635		5,749	
Taxation	5	–		(26)	
Net revenue after taxation			635		5,723
Total return before distributions			(26,550)		30,075
Distributions	7		(662)		(5,833)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			(27,212)		24,242

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	(£'000)	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		157,306		292,448
Amounts received on issue of shares	1,291		3,339	
In-specie transfer+	(87,404)		–	
Amounts paid on cancellation of shares	(44,529)		(166,406)	
Amounts receivable on termination	12		–	
		(130,630)		(163,067)
Dilution adjustment		–		26
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		(27,212)		24,242
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		536		3,657
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		–		157,306

+ Merged into UK Growth Fund on 2 December 2020

Liontrust UK Mid Cap Fund (continued)

Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2020

	Notes	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Assets			
Investments		–	158,466
Debtors	8	12	432
Cash and bank balances	9	43	2,112
Total assets		55	161,010
Liabilities			
Creditors:			
Distribution payable		(25)	(111)
Other creditors	10	(30)	(3,593)
Total liabilities		(55)	(3,704)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		–	157,306

Liontrust UK Mid Cap Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies

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

2 Net capital (losses)/gains

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
The net capital (losses)/gains comprise:		
Non-derivative securities	(27,192)	24,381
Foreign currency gains	–	1
Transaction costs	7	(30)
Net capital (losses)/gains	(27,185)	24,352

3 Revenue

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Bank interest	–	4
Overseas dividends	1	325
Stock lending income	1	–
Stock Dividends	–	139
UK dividends	1,462	7,163
Total revenue	1,464	7,631

Liontrust UK Mid Cap Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

4 Expenses

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Payable to the ACD or associates of the ACD:		
ACD's charge	727	1,594
General administration charges*	88	85
Registration fee	–	9
	815	1,688
Payable to the Depositary, associates of the Depositary, and agents of either of them:		
Depositary fee	4	54
Safe custody fee	1	16
	5	70
Other expenses:		
Audit fee	4	9
Professional service fees	1	37
Publication costs	(19)	12
Registration fee	1	–
Research fees	8	64
Other expenses	11	–
	6	122
Total expenses	826	1,880

* From 15 June 2020 the ACD moved from variable to fixed Administration Fees.

Liontrust UK Mid Cap Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

5 Taxation

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
a) Analysis of charge in year		
Overseas tax	–	26
Total tax charge [see note(b)]	–	26

b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The taxation assessed for the year is lower (2019: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an authorised investment company with variable capital. The differences are explained below:

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Net revenue before taxation	635	5,749
Corporation tax at 20% (2019 - 20%)	127	1,150
Effects of:		
Movement in unrecognised tax losses	166	376
Overseas tax	–	26
Revenue not subject to tax	(293)	(1,526)
Total tax charge [see note(a)]	–	26

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

c) Deferred tax

At the year end there is a potential deferred tax asset of £5,399,000 (2019: £5,233,000) due to tax losses of £26,995,000 (2019: £26,165,000). It is unlikely that the Sub-fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise these expenses and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised in the year or the prior year.

6 Interest payable and similar charges

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Overdraft interest	3	2
Total interest payable and similar charges	3	2

Liontrust UK Mid Cap Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

7 Distributions

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Interim distribution	43	194
Special/Final distribution	531	3,768
	574	3,962
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	89	1,919
Amounts received on issue of shares	(1)	(48)
Distributions	662	5,833

The distributable amount has been calculated as follows:

Net revenue after taxation	635	5,723
Accumulated capital transfer from income	2	–
Shortfall of income taken to capital	7	–
Add: Equalisation on termination	6	–
ACD expenses reimbursed by capital	8	–
Add: Other expenses reimbursed by capital	4	110
Distributions	662	5,833

The distribution per share is set out in the tables on page 332.

8 Debtors

	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Accrued revenue	–	96
Amounts receivable for issue of shares	–	326
Amounts receivable on termination	12	–
Overseas withholding tax	–	10
Total debtors	12	432

9 Cash and bank balances

	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Cash and bank balances	43	2,112
Total cash and bank balances	43	2,112

Liontrust UK Mid Cap Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

10 Creditors

	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Other Creditors		
Accrued Closure expense	10	–
Accrued expenses	16	125
Accrued ACD's charge	4	103
Amounts payable for cancellation of shares	–	398
Purchases awaiting settlement	–	2,967
Total other creditors	30	3,593

11 Contingent liabilities and outstanding commitments

There were no contingent liabilities or outstanding commitments at the balance sheet date (2019: £nil).

12 Related party transactions

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

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

The balance due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates at the year end was £5,000 (prior year: £104,000).

The total expense due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates for the year was £815,000 (prior year: £1,688,000).

13 Risk management policies

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

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

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

The main risks arising from the Sub-fund's financial instruments are market price (including "emerging markets price risk"), currency, interest rate, liquidity and counterparty credit risk. The ACD's policies for managing these risks are summarised below.

Liontrust UK Mid Cap Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

13 Risk management policies (continued)

The Sub-fund, alongside an independent risk function, has used a combination of risk measurements and limits to measure and monitor portfolio risk. This is in line with the Liontrust Group's Risk Management Process.

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

Market price risk

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

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

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 the overall market exposure for the Sub-fund was as shown in the Portfolio Statement, other than for derivatives where the exposure could be greater. The Sub-fund is exposed to market price risk as the assets and liabilities of the Sub-fund are listed on stock exchanges and their prices are subject to movements both up and down that would result in an appreciation or depreciation in the fair value of that asset. The sensitivity of the Sub-fund to market price risk is estimated below which shows the expected change in the market value of the Sub-fund when a representative market index changes by 10%. These percentage movements are based on the ACD's estimate of reasonably possible market movements over the course of a year and uses an industry standard measure (Beta) to estimate the amount a Sub-fund has previously changed when that corresponding market index has moved taking into account the Sub-fund's historic correlation to the representative index's movements over the last three years using monthly returns. This analysis assumes that the historic relationships between the portfolio's holdings and the representative index are a valid approximation of their future relationship and that the characteristics of the portfolio and the market have been broadly unchanged over the three years.

As at 31 December 2020, the Sub-fund did not hold any investments and therefore no sensitivity analysis has been disclosed.

As at 31 December 2019, had the representative market index increased/decreased by 10.0% the resulting change in the value of the Net Asset Value is expected to have been an increase/a decrease of 9.9%.

Some limitations of sensitivity analysis are;

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

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

Liontrust UK Mid Cap Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Market price risk (continued)

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

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

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

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

Currency risk

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

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

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

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

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

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

However, in line with the Sub-fund's objectives of investing primarily in the UK and Ireland, the Sub-fund is expected to have only minimal foreign currency exposures.

Interest rate risk

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

Liontrust UK Mid Cap Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

The interest rates earned on sterling deposits are earned at a rate in line with overnight bank rates. As a result, the Sub-fund is not subject to significant amounts of risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing level of market interest rates.

Therefore, no interest rate sensitivity analysis has been prepared for these.

Liquidity risk

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

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

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

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

Counterparty credit risk

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

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

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

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

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

The Depositary is responsible for the safe-keeping of assets and has appointed the Bank of New York Mellon, S.A./N.V., London Branch ("BNYMSA") as its global custodian. The long term credit rating of the parent company of the Depositary and Custodian, The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation, as at 31 December 2020 was A (Standard & Poor's rating).

Liontrust UK Mid Cap Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Counterparty credit risk (continued)

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

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

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

Maturity profile of financial liabilities

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

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

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

Valuation of financial investments

The sub-fund closed on 2 December 2020, as such the sub-fund had no financial investments as the balance sheet date.

31.12.2019	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
Level 1: Quoted prices	158,466	—
	158,466	—

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted price in an active market for an identical instrument;

Level 2: Valuation techniques using observable inputs other than quoted prices within level 1;

Level 3: Valuation techniques using unobservable inputs.

Liontrust UK Mid Cap Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Share movement

For the year ending 31 December 2020

	Opening shares	Shares issued	Shares redeemed	Shares converted	Closing shares
A Accumulation	2,601,134	60,609	(2,660,333)	(1,410)	—
C Accumulation	58,315,252	654,026	(58,960,742)	(8,536)	—
C Income	6,285,106	267,650	(6,552,756)	—	—
D Accumulation	26,218,610	105,193	(26,337,510)	13,707	—

15 Portfolio transaction costs

for the year ending 31 December 2020

	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Purchases (excluding derivatives)					
Equity instruments (direct)	189,780	98	0.05	869	0.46
Total purchases	189,780	98		869	
Total purchases including transaction costs	190,747				
	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Sales (excluding derivatives)					
Equity instruments (direct)	321,794	162	0.05	1	—
Total sales	321,794	162		1	
Total sales net of transaction costs	321,631				
Total transaction costs		260		870	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		0.26%		0.88%	

Liontrust UK Mid Cap Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

15 Portfolio transaction costs (continued)

for the year ending 31 December 2019

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	269,578	137	0.05	1,208	0.45
Total purchases	269,578	137		1,208	
Total purchases including transaction costs	270,923				
Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	419,165	217	0.05	1	-
Total sales	419,165	217		1	
Total sales net of transaction costs	418,947				
Total transaction costs		354		1,209	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		0.17%		0.59%	

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

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

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

At the balance sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (difference between bid and offer prices of all investments expressed as a percentage of the offer price value) was 0.00% (2019: 0.38%).

Liontrust UK Mid Cap Fund (continued)

Distribution Tables

for the year ended 31 December 2020

Special/Final distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 July 2020

Group 2 - Shares purchased on or after 1 July 2020 to 2 December 2020

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation Pence per share	Distribution paid 1.2.2021* Pence per share	Distribution paid 28.2.2020 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	—	—	—	7.9538
A Accumulation - Group 2	—	—	—	7.9538
C Accumulation - Group 1	0.9478	—	0.9478	4.1684
C Accumulation - Group 2	0.7538	0.1940	0.9478	4.1684
C Income - Group 1	0.5748	—	0.5748	1.7628
C Income - Group 2	0.4087	0.1661	0.5748	1.7628
D Accumulation - Group 1	0.9025	—	0.9025	3.8870
D Accumulation - Group 2	0.4669	0.4356	0.9025	3.8870

* Special distribution immediately prior to the merger into the UK Growth Fund on 2 December 2020

Interim distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 January 2020

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 January 2020 to 30 June 2020

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.8.2020 Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.8.2019 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	—	—	—	—
A Accumulation - Group 2	—	—	—	—
C Accumulation - Group 1	0.0267	—	0.0267	—
C Accumulation - Group 2	—	0.0267	0.0267	—
C Income - Group 1	0.2695	—	0.2695	1.6805
C Income - Group 2	0.0411	0.2284	0.2695	1.6805
D Accumulation - Group 1	0.0798	—	0.0798	—
D Accumulation - Group 2	—	0.0798	0.0798	—

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

Liontrust UK Opportunities Fund

Report for the year from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020

Investment Objective

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

Investment Policy

The Sub-fund invests at least 80% in shares of UK companies. These are companies which, at the time of purchase, are incorporated, domiciled or conduct significant business in the UK.

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

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

Derivatives and forward transactions may be used by the ACD for efficient portfolio management.

It is the intention to be near-fully invested at all times, however, the Sub-fund has the facility to take tactical positions in cash or near cash, and to use efficient portfolio management, should the ACD feel it appropriate.

The portfolio will be managed to ensure that the Sub-fund is at all times eligible to qualify for, and to be included in, an Individual Savings Account.

Investment Strategy

The Sub-fund invests in a concentrated portfolio of 20-40 companies that may provide growth opportunities, attractive valuations, or special situations. Special situations can exist where companies are out of favour, misunderstood or where management changes or takeovers are expected.

Liontrust UK Opportunities Fund (continued)

Investment review

Fund review

The Sub-fund closed and merged with the Liontrust UK Growth Fund on 2 December 2020.

Mark Martin

Fund Manager

January 2021

Past performance is not a guide to future performance, investments can result in a total loss of capital.

Material portfolio changes by value

Purchases

AstraZeneca
Senior
GlaxoSmithKline
Elementis
SThree
Diageo
Barr
British American Tobacco
Rathbone Brothers
Royal Dutch Shell

Sales

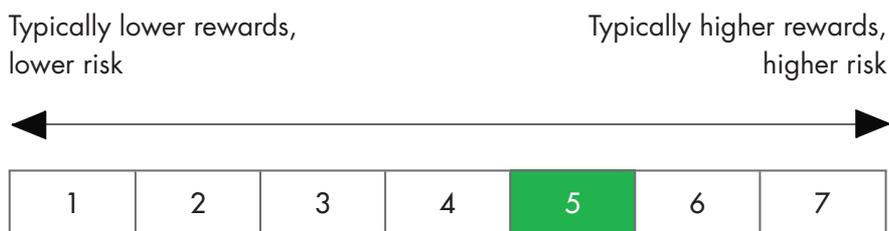
Rathbone Brothers
Devro
Elementis
Senior
Morgan Advanced Materials
Tyman
SThree
Rhi Magnesita
Redde Northgate
Synthomer

Liontrust UK Opportunities Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile

The Risk and Reward Indicator table demonstrates where the Sub-fund ranks in terms of its potential risk and reward. The higher the rank the greater the potential reward but the greater the risk of losing money. It is based on past data, may change over time and may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the Sub-fund. The shaded area in the table below shows the Sub-fund's ranking on the risk and reward indicator.



- This Synthetic Risk Reward Indicator (SRRI) is based upon historical data and may not be relied upon to gauge the future risk profile of the Sub-fund.
- The SRRI shown is not guaranteed to remain the same and may shift over time.
- The lowest category (1) does not mean 'risk free'.
- The Sub-fund's risk and reward category has been calculated using the methodology set by the Financial Conduct Authority. It is based upon the rate by which the Sub-fund or a representative fund or Index's value has moved up and down in the past.
- The Sub-fund is categorised 5 primarily for its exposure to UK companies.
- The SRRI may not fully take into account the following risks:
 - that a company may fail thus reducing its value within the Sub-fund;
 - any company which has high overseas earnings may carry a higher currency risk;
 - any overseas investments may carry a higher currency risk. They are valued by reference to their local currency which may move up or down when compared to the currency of the Sub-fund.
- The Sub-fund may have a concentrated portfolio, i.e. hold a limited number of investments. If one of these investments falls in value this can have a greater impact on the Sub-fund's value than if it held a larger number of investments.
- Counterparty Risk: any derivative contract, including FX hedging, may be at risk if the counterparty fails.
- The Sub-fund may, under certain circumstances, make use of derivative instruments but it is not intended that their use will materially affect volatility.
- As the Sub-fund is primarily exposed to smaller companies there may be liquidity constraints from time to time, i.e. in certain circumstances, the fund may not be able to sell a position for full value or at all in the short term. This may affect performance and could cause the fund to defer or suspend redemptions of its shares. In addition the spread between the price you buy and sell units will reflect the less liquid nature of the underlying holdings.
- The Sub-fund may invest in companies listed on the Alternative Investment Market (AIM) which is primarily for emerging or smaller companies. The rules are less demanding than those of the official List of the London Stock Exchange and therefore companies listed on AIM may carry a greater risk than a company with a full listing.

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 UK Opportunities Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement

as at 31 December 2020

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (98.59%)	0	0.00
	AUSTRIA (3.62%)	0	0.00
	GUERNSEY (3.71%)	0	0.00
	ISLE OF MAN (2.58%)	0	0.00
	JERSEY (1.71%)	0	0.00
	UNITED KINGDOM (83.77%)	0	0.00
	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (3.20%)	0	0.00
	Portfolio of investments	0	0.00
	Net other liabilities	0	0.00
	Total net assets	0	0.00

The Sub-fund closed and merged with Liontrust UK Growth Fund on 2 December 2020 and therefore had no investments as at 31 December 2020.

Comparative figures shown in brackets relate to 31 December 2019.

Liontrust UK Opportunities Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables

for the year ended 31 December 2020

A Accumulation+ Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	237.24	182.67	222.80
Return before operating charges	(40.49)	58.39	(36.31)
Operating charges	(3.26)	(3.82)	(3.82)
Return after operating charges	(43.75)	54.57	(40.13)
Distributions	—	(2.10)	(3.18)
Retained distributions on accumulation share	—	2.10	3.18
Closing net asset value per share	193.49	237.24	182.67
After direct transaction costs of*, #	(1.81)	(1.26)	(0.95)
Performance			
Return after charges	(18.44%)	29.87%	(18.01%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	—	4,764	3,065
Closing number of shares	—	2,007,981	1,677,876
Operating charges**	1.96%	1.90%	1.80%
Direct transaction costs*	0.99%	0.63%	0.44%
Prices			
Highest share price	239.20	238.70	227.10
Lowest share price	123.23	181.90	179.70

Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

+ Merged into UK Growth Fund on 2 December 2020

* Direct transaction costs comprise commission and taxes, principally applicable to equity investment purchases and sales. Shareholders should note that additionally there are other transaction costs such as a dilution adjustment and underlying costs with regard to Collective Investment Scheme holdings which will also have reduced the Sub-fund and share class returns before operating charges.

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the period - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

Liontrust UK Opportunities Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

C Accumulation+ Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	189.05	144.32	174.53
Return before operating charges	(32.06)	46.41	(28.64)
Operating charges	(1.58)	(1.68)	(1.57)
Return after operating charges	(33.64)	44.73	(30.21)
Distributions	(0.31)	(3.01)	(3.93)
Retained distributions on accumulation share	0.31	3.01	3.93
Closing net asset value per share	155.41	189.05	144.32
After direct transaction costs of*, #	(1.45)	(0.99)	(0.74)
Performance			
Return after charges	(17.79%)	30.99%	(17.31%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	–	11,564	9,049
Closing number of shares	–	6,116,977	6,269,977
Operating charges**	1.19%	1.06%	0.94%
Direct transaction costs*	0.99%	0.63%	0.44%
Prices			
Highest share price	190.60	190.20	178.20
Lowest share price	98.39	143.80	141.90

Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

+ Merged into UK Growth Fund on 2 December 2020

* Direct transaction costs comprise commission and taxes, principally applicable to equity investment purchases and sales. Shareholders should note that additionally there are other transaction costs such as a dilution adjustment and underlying costs with regard to Collective Investment Scheme holdings which will also have reduced the Sub-fund and share class returns before operating charges.

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the period - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

Liontrust UK Opportunities Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

D Accumulation+ Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	133.55	101.85	123.06
Return before operating charges	(22.62)	32.75	(20.22)
Operating charges	(1.07)	(1.05)	(0.99)
Return after operating charges	(23.69)	31.70	(21.21)
Distributions	(0.28)	(2.24)	(2.89)
Retained distributions on accumulation share	0.28	2.24	2.89
Closing net asset value per share	109.86	133.55	101.85
After direct transaction costs of*, #	(1.02)	(0.70)	(0.52)
Performance			
Return after charges	(17.74%)	31.12%	(17.24%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	–	711	700
Closing number of shares	–	532,362	687,120
Operating charges**	1.14%	0.94%	0.84%
Direct transaction costs*	0.99%	0.63%	0.44%
Prices			
Highest share price	134.70	134.40	125.70
Lowest share price	69.51	101.50	100.20

Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

+ Merged into UK Growth Fund on 2 December 2020

* Direct transaction costs comprise commission and taxes, principally applicable to equity investment purchases and sales. Shareholders should note that additionally there are other transaction costs such as a dilution adjustment and underlying costs with regard to Collective Investment Scheme holdings which will also have reduced the Sub-fund and share class returns before operating charges.

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the period - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

Liontrust UK Opportunities Fund (continued)

Statement of Total Return

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	(£'000)	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Income					
Net capital (losses)/gains	2		(2,805)		3,295
Revenue	3	137		388	
Expenses	4	(134)		(170)	
Interest payable and similar charges	6	–		(1)	
Net revenue before taxation		3		217	
Taxation	5	–		(1)	
Net revenue after taxation			3		216
Total return before distributions			(2,802)		3,511
Distributions	7		(17)		(216)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			(2,819)		3,295

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	(£'000)	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		17,039		12,858
Amounts received on issue of shares	2,342		3,916	
In-specie transfer+	(10,090)		–	
Amounts paid on cancellation of shares	(6,490)		(3,282)	
Amounts receivable on termination	2		–	
		(14,236)		634
Dilution adjustment		–		13
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		(2,819)		3,295
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		16		239
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		–		17,039

+ Merged into UK Growth Fund on 2 December 2020

Liontrust UK Opportunities Fund (continued)

Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2020

	Notes	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Assets			
Investments		–	16,799
Debtors	8	2	119
Cash and bank balances	9	13	947
Total assets		15	17,865
Liabilities			
Creditors:			
Other creditors	10	(15)	(826)
Total liabilities		(15)	(826)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		–	17,039

Liontrust UK Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies

The accounting policies for the sub-fund are set out on pages 13 to 15.

2 Net capital (losses)/gains

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
The net capital (losses)/gains comprise:		
Non-derivative securities	(2,803)	3,297
Transaction costs	(2)	(2)
Net capital (losses)/gains	(2,805)	3,295

3 Revenue

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Overseas dividends	2	7
UK dividends	135	381
Total revenue	137	388

Liontrust UK Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

4 Expenses

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Payable to the ACD or associates of the ACD:		
ACD's charge	94	120
ACD's charge and other expenses rebates	(2)	–
General administration charges*	18	28
Registration fee	–	3
	110	151
Payable to the Depositary, associates of the Depositary, and agents of either of them:		
Depositary fee	4	4
Safe custody fee	1	1
	5	5
Other expenses:		
Audit fee	7	5
Professional service fees	–	2
Publication costs	–	4
Research fees	1	3
Other expenses	11	–
	19	14
Total expenses	134	170

* From 15 June 2020 the ACD moved from variable to fixed Administration Fees.

Liontrust UK Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

5 Taxation

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
a) Analysis of charge in year		
Overseas tax	–	1
Total tax charge [see note(b)]	–	1

b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The taxation assessed for the year is lower (2019: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an authorised investment company with variable capital. The differences are explained below:

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Net revenue before taxation	3	217
Corporation tax at 20% (2019 - 20%)	1	43
Effects of:		
Movement in unrecognised tax losses	27	34
Overseas tax	–	1
Revenue not subject to tax	(28)	(77)
Total tax charge [see note(a)]	–	1

Authorised investment companies with variable capital are exempt from tax on capital gains. Therefore any capital return is not included in the above reconciliation.

c) Deferred tax

At the year end there is a potential deferred tax asset of £764,877 (2019: £738,039) due to tax losses of £3,824,384 (2019: £3,690,193). It is unlikely that the Sub-fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise these expenses and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised in the year or the prior year.

6 Interest payable and similar charges

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Overdraft interest	–	1
Total interest payable and similar charges	–	1

Liontrust UK Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

7 Distributions

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Special/Final distribution	16	239
	16	239
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	2	29
Amounts received on issue of shares	(1)	(52)
Distributions	17	216

The distributable amount has been calculated as follows:

Net revenue after taxation	3	216
Shortfall of income taken to capital	14	–
Distributions	17	216

The distribution per share is set out in the tables on page 354.

8 Debtors

	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Accrued revenue	–	12
Amounts receivable for issue of shares	–	107
Amounts receivable on termination	1	–
Prepaid expenses	1	–
Total debtors	2	119

9 Cash and bank balances

	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Cash and bank balances	13	947
Total cash and bank balances	13	947

Liontrust UK Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

10 Creditors

	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Other Creditors		
Accrued Closure expense	5	–
Accrued expenses	9	25
Accrued ACD's charge	1	12
ACD's charge rebates	–	2
Amounts payable for cancellation of shares	–	42
Purchases awaiting settlement	–	745
Total other creditors	15	826

11 Contingent liabilities and outstanding commitments

There were no contingent liabilities or outstanding commitments at the balance sheet date (2019: £nil).

12 Related party transactions

Liontrust Asset Management Plc is regarded as a controlling party by virtue of being the ultimate parent company of the ACD, Liontrust Fund Partners LLP, giving the ability to act in concert in respect of the operations of the Company.

The charges paid to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates are shown in note 4. Details of shares issued and cancelled by Liontrust Fund Partners LLP are shown in the Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders and balances due to/from the ACD at the year end are included within Notes 8 and 10.

The balance due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates at the year end was £672 (prior year: £12,136).

The total expense due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates for the year was £112,000 (prior year: £151,000).

The total rebate of expenses paid by Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates for the year was £2,000 (prior year: £Nil).

The balance due from Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates at the year end was £Nil (prior year: £2,000).

13 Risk management policies

In accordance with the investment objectives and policies the Sub-fund can hold certain financial instruments as detailed in the Sub-fund's prospectus. These can comprise of:

- equity, equity related and non-equity shares;
- cash, liquid resources and short-term debtors and creditors that arise directly from its operations;
- short-term borrowings used to finance operational cash flows;
- units and shares in collective investment schemes;
- shareholders' funds, which represent investors' monies which are invested on their behalf from overseas investments held;
- derivative transactions for efficient portfolio management in accordance with the Sub-fund's investment policies.

Liontrust UK Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

13 Risk management policies (continued)

In accordance with the requirements of the rules in the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook, the Sub-fund is not permitted to trade in other financial instruments. The Sub-fund's use of financial instruments during the year satisfies these regulatory requirements.

The main risks arising from the Sub-fund's financial instruments are market price (including "emerging markets price risk"), currency, interest rate, liquidity and counterparty credit risk. The ACD's policies for managing these risks are summarised below. The Sub-fund, alongside an independent risk function, has used a combination of risk measurements and limits to measure and monitor portfolio risk. This is in line with the Liontrust Group's Risk Management Process.

These policies have remained unchanged since the beginning of the year to which these financial statements relate and during the prior year.

Market price risk

Market price risk is the risk that the Sub-fund might suffer potential loss through holding market positions in the face of price movements. It arises mainly due to uncertainty about future prices of financial instruments held. The ACD reviews the portfolio in order to consider the asset allocation implications and to minimise the risk associated with particular countries or industry sectors whilst continuing to follow the Sub-fund's investment objective. An individual Sub-fund ACD has responsibility for monitoring the existing portfolio, in accordance with the overall asset allocation parameters described above and seeks to ensure that individual stocks also meet an acceptable risk reward profile. Futures contracts may be used to hedge against market price risk where deemed appropriate for efficient portfolio management purposes.

The Sub-fund's investment portfolio is monitored by the ACD in pursuance of its investment objective and policy as set out in the prospectus.

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 the overall market exposure for the Sub-fund was as shown in the Portfolio Statement, other than for derivatives where the exposure could be greater. The Sub-fund is exposed to market price risk as the assets and liabilities of the Sub-fund are listed on stock exchanges and their prices are subject to movements both up and down that would result in an appreciation or depreciation in the fair value of that asset. The sensitivity of the Sub-fund to market price risk is estimated below which shows the expected change in the market value of the Sub-fund when a representative market index changes by 10%. These percentage movements are based on the ACD's estimate of reasonably possible market movements over the course of a year and uses an industry standard measure (Beta) to estimate the amount a Sub-fund has previously changed when that corresponding market index has moved taking into account the Sub-fund's historic correlation to the representative index's movements over the last three years using monthly returns. This analysis assumes that the historic relationships between the portfolio's holdings and the representative index are a valid approximation of their future relationship and that the characteristics of the portfolio and the market have been broadly unchanged over the three years.

As at 31 December 2020, the Sub-fund did not hold any investments and therefore no sensitivity analysis has been disclosed.

As at 31 December 2019, had the representative market index increased/decreased by 10.0% the resulting change in the value of the Net Asset Value is expected to have been an increase/a decrease of 10.2%.

Liontrust UK Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Market price risk (continued)

Some limitations of sensitivity analysis are;

- markets and levels of market liquidity in conditions of market stress may bear no relation to historical patterns;
- the market price risk information is a relative estimate of risk rather than a precise and accurate number;
- the market price information represents a hypothetical outcome and is not intended to be predictive; and
- future market conditions could vary significantly from those experienced in the past.

The Sub-fund is required to calculate its exposure to derivatives on a daily basis using one of two alternate methods, the Commitment Approach or Value at Risk (VaR).

The calculation of conversion methods for the commitment approach for standard derivatives is taken from the conversion methodologies listed in the ESMA Guidelines on calculation of Global Exposure and Counterparty Risk. The commitment conversion methodology for standard derivatives is either the notional value or the market value of the equivalent position in the underlying asset. Please refer to the portfolio statement for the notional values of any forwards and futures contracts.

VaR is a method of estimating potential loss due to market risk, rather than a statement of leverage, using a given confidence level, or probability, over a specific time period and assuming normal market conditions. VaR is calculated using a Historical Simulation model carried out in accordance with regulatory guidelines.

The Sub-fund uses a combination of other risk measurements and limits. This is in line with the Liontrust group's Risk Management Process.

The Sub-fund did not use derivatives in the year and the level of leverage employed by the Sub-fund during the year is not considered to be significant.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the revenue and net asset value of the Sub-fund may be adversely affected by movements in foreign exchange rates. The revenue and capital value of the Sub-fund's investments can be significantly affected by currency risk movements as some of the assets and income are denominated in currencies other than sterling, which is the company's functional and reporting currency.

The ACD has identified three principal areas where foreign currency risk could impact the Sub-fund:

- Movements in exchange rates affecting the value of investments;
- Movements in exchange rates affecting short-term timing differences; and
- Movements in exchange rates affecting the income received.

Currency exposure is monitored closely and is considered to be part of the overall investment process. Currency hedges via forward exchange contracts will only be used in the event of a specific unwanted currency risk being identified.

The Sub-fund may be subject to short-term exposure to exchange rate movements, for instance, where there is a difference between the date an investment purchase or sale is entered into and the date when settlement of the proceeds occurs. The ACD believes that the impact of such movements is not significant enough to warrant the cost incurred of eliminating them via hedging.

Liontrust UK Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Currency risk (continued)

The Sub-fund may receive income in currencies other than sterling, and the sterling values of this income can be affected by movements in exchange rates. The Sub-fund converts all receipts of income into sterling on or near the date of receipt; it does not, however, hedge or otherwise seek to avoid exchange rate risk on income accrued but not received.

The majority of the Sub-fund's financial assets and liabilities are denominated in the Sub-fund's functional currency. As a result, the Sub-fund is not subject to significant amounts of risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing level of currency exchange rates.

Therefore, no exchange rate sensitivity analysis has been prepared for these.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the revenue cash flow or the fair value of investments may be adversely affected by movements in market interest rates.

The majority of the Sub-fund's financial assets are equity shares and other investments which neither pay interest nor have a maturity date.

As a result, the Sub-fund is not subject to significant amounts of risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing level of market interest rates. Therefore, no interest rate sensitivity analysis has been prepared for these.

Interest receivable on bank deposits and short-term deposits or payable on bank overdraft positions will be affected by fluctuations in interest rates. The interest rates earned on sterling deposits are earned at a rate in line with overnight bank rates.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Sub-fund will not be able to meet its obligations as they fall due. The Sub-fund's assets comprise wholly of readily realisable securities which can be sold to meet liquidity requirements.

If a Sub-Fund is primarily exposed to smaller companies there may be liquidity constraints from time to time, i.e. in certain circumstances, the Sub-fund may not be able to sell a position for full value or at all in the short-term. This may affect performance and could cause the Sub-Fund to defer or suspend redemptions of its shares. In addition, the spread between the price you buy and sell units will reflect the less liquid nature of the underlying holdings. Any unquoted investments held by a Sub-fund are by their nature much less liquid than those listed on an exchange. A Sub-fund may not be able to sell a position for full value or at all in the short term.

The main liquidity risk of the Sub-fund is the redemption of any shares that investors wish to sell, which are redeemable on demand under the Prospectus. Where investments cannot be realised in time to meet any potential liability, the Sub-fund may borrow up to 10% of its value to ensure settlement.

In accordance with the ACD's policy, the ACD monitors the Sub-fund's liquidity on a daily basis.

Counterparty credit risk

Counterparty credit risk is the risk of suffering loss due to another party not meeting its financial obligation. Investments may be adversely affected if any of the institutions with which money is deposited or invested suffers insolvency or other financial difficulties or the credit rating of the bearers of the bonds held by the Sub-fund are downgraded.

The Sub-fund may enter into transactions in financial instruments (including derivatives) which exposes it to the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

Liontrust UK Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

13 Risk management policies (continued)**Counterparty credit risk (continued)**

The Sub-fund only buys and sells investments through brokers which have been approved by the ACD as an acceptable counterparty. This list is reviewed at least annually.

The Sub-fund may enter into stock lending activities which exposes it to the risk that the counterparty will not deliver the stock or cash after the Sub-fund has fulfilled its obligations. The Sub-fund will only enter into stock lending activities with parties that have been approved as acceptable by the ACD and obtaining collateral from counterparties which has a fair value in excess of the related stock on loan.

At the balance sheet date, there were no counterparties to open derivative contracts. At the year-end collateral in respect of derivatives of £Nil (prior year: £Nil) was received; collateral in respect of derivatives pledged was £Nil (prior year: £Nil) and none (prior year: none) of the Sub-fund's financial assets were past due or impaired.

The Depository is responsible for the safe-keeping of assets and has appointed the Bank of New York Mellon, S.A./N.V., London Branch ("BNYMSA") as its global custodian. The long term credit rating of the parent company of the Depository and Custodian, The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation, as at 31 December 2020 was A (Standard & Poor's rating).

BNYMSA, in the discharge of its delegated Depository duties, holds in custody (i) all financial instruments that may be registered in a financial instruments account opened on the books of BNYMSA and (ii) all financial instruments that can be physically delivered to BNYMSA. BNYMSA ensures all financial instruments (held in a financial instruments account on the books of BNYMSA) are held in segregated accounts in the name of the Sub-fund, clearly identifiable as belonging to the Sub-fund, and distinct and separately from the proprietary assets of BNYMSA and BNYM.

In addition BNYMSA, as banker, holds cash of the Sub-fund on deposit. Such cash is held on the balance sheet of BNYMSA. In the event of insolvency of BNYMSA, in accordance with standard banking practice, the Sub-fund will rank as an unsecured creditor of BNYMSA in respect of any cash deposits.

Insolvency of BNYM and or one of its agents or affiliates may cause the Sub-fund's rights with respect to its assets to be delayed or may result in the Sub-fund not receiving the full value of its assets.

Maturity profile of financial liabilities

All financial liabilities of the Sub-fund at the year-end are due to settle in one year or less, or on demand.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

There is no material difference between the value of the financial assets and liabilities, as shown in the balance sheet, and their fair value as shown in the table below.

Valuation of financial investments

The sub-fund closed on 2 December 2020, as such the sub-fund had no financial investments as the balance sheet date.

31.12.2019	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
Level 1: Quoted prices	16,799	—
	16,799	—

Liontrust UK Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

13 Risk management policies (continued)**Valuation of financial investments (continued)**

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted price in an active market for an identical instrument;

Level 2: Valuation techniques using observable inputs other than quoted prices within level 1;

Level 3: Valuation techniques using unobservable inputs.

14 Share movement

For the year ending 31 December 2020

	Opening shares	Shares issued	Shares redeemed	Shares converted	Closing shares
A Accumulation	2,007,981	104,978	(2,101,534)	(11,425)	—
C Accumulation	6,116,977	1,395,909	(7,527,144)	14,258	—
D Accumulation	532,362	185,939	(718,301)	—	—

Liontrust UK Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

15 Portfolio transaction costs
for the year ending 31 December 2020

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	18,215	9	0.05	81	0.44
Total purchases	18,215	9		81	
Total purchases including transaction costs	18,305				
Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	32,269	15	0.05	–	–
Total sales	32,269	15		–	
Total sales net of transaction costs	32,254				
Total transaction costs		24		81	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		0.23%		0.76%	

Liontrust UK Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

15 Portfolio transaction costs (continued)

for the year ending 31 December 2019

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	15,028	8	0.05	65	0.43
Total purchases	15,028	8		65	
Total purchases including transaction costs	15,101				
Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	14,326	7	0.05	–	–
Total sales	14,326	7		–	
Total sales net of transaction costs	14,319				
Total transaction costs		15		65	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		0.12%		0.51%	

The above analysis covers any direct transaction costs suffered by the Sub-fund during the year. However it is important to understand the nature of other transaction costs associated with different investment asset classes and instruments types.

Separately identifiable direct transaction costs (commissions & taxes etc) are attributable to the Sub-fund's purchase and sale of equity shares. Additionally for equity shares there is a dealing spread cost (the difference between the buying and selling prices) which will be suffered on purchase and sale transactions.

Dealing spread costs suffered by the Sub-fund vary considerably for the different asset/instrument types depending on a number of factors including transaction value and market sentiment.

At the balance sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (difference between bid and offer prices of all investments expressed as a percentage of the offer price value) was 0.00% (2019: 0.73%).

Liontrust UK Opportunities Fund (continued)

Distribution Tables

for the year ended 31 December 2020

Special/Final distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 July 2020

Group 2 - Shares purchased on or after 1 July 2020 to 2 December 2020

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation Pence per share	Distribution paid 1.2.2021* Pence per share	Distribution paid 28.2.2020 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	—	—	—	2.1025
A Accumulation - Group 2	—	—	—	2.1025
C Accumulation - Group 1	0.3141	—	0.3141	3.0143
C Accumulation - Group 2	0.1103	0.2038	0.3141	3.0143
D Accumulation - Group 1	0.2747	—	0.2747	2.2352
D Accumulation - Group 2	0.1782	0.0965	0.2747	2.2352

* Special distribution immediately prior to the merger into the UK Growth Fund on 2 December 2020

Interim distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 January 2020

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 January 2020 to 30 June 2020

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.8.2020 Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.8.2019 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	—	—	—	—
A Accumulation - Group 2	—	—	—	—
C Accumulation - Group 1	—	—	—	—
C Accumulation - Group 2	—	—	—	—
D Accumulation - Group 1	0.0095	—	0.0095	—
D Accumulation - Group 2	—	0.0095	0.0095	—

* Equalisation only applies to shares purchased during the distribution period (Group 2 shares). It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of all Group 2 shares and is refunded to holders of these shares as a return of capital. Being capital, it is not liable to income tax but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.

Liontrust US Income Fund

Report for the year from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Liontrust US Income Fund is to generate income with the potential for long term (five years or more) capital growth.

Income Target Benchmark

The Sub-fund aims to deliver a net target yield of at least 110% of the net yield of the S&P 500 Index on a 3 year rolling basis.

Investment Policy

The Sub-fund invests at least 80% in shares of US companies. These are companies which, at the time of purchase, are incorporated, domiciled, listed or conduct significant business in the US. Stocks are selected with a focus on income and the potential for capital growth.

The Sub-fund may also invest up to 20% in companies outside of the US, as well as in other eligible asset classes.

Other eligible asset classes are collective investment schemes (which may include Liontrust managed funds), other transferable securities, cash or near cash, deposits and money market instruments.

Derivatives and forward transactions may be used by the ACD for efficient portfolio management.

It is the intention to be near-fully invested at all times, however, the Sub-fund has the facility to take tactical positions in cash or near cash, and to use efficient portfolio management, should the ACD feel it appropriate.

The portfolio will be managed to ensure that the Sub-fund is at all times eligible to qualify for, and to be included in, an Individual Savings Account.

Investment Strategy

The Sub-fund invests in a mix of companies that may provide growth opportunities or attractive valuations.

Liontrust US Income Fund (continued)

Investment review

Fund review

The Liontrust US Income Fund returned 6.1% in 2020 (C Accumulation), versus the S&P 500 Index, comparator benchmark, return of 14.1% and the IA North America sector, also a comparator benchmark, average return of 16.2%. The Sub-fund ended the period with a yield of 1.72%.

2020 has been an eventful year. Markets were in an optimistic mood entering the year with a "Phase 1" US-China trade deal having recently been announced. However, by the end of the first quarter it became clear that Covid-19 was turning into a global pandemic which led to essentially all major economies shutting down for a period of time to try and prevent the spread of the virus. This led to an extremely sharp sell-off in global equities with the S&P 500 falling a little more than a third in month. Markets found a bottom in March/April when it became clear that the speed and the scale of the US policy response was impressive and would help to contain credit market damage. In just a three-week period, the Fed moved from an emergency out-of-meeting rate cut to QE "unlimited." Congress also quickly agreed a \$2tn US fiscal package amounting to almost 10% of US GDP. The US authorities made it clear they were in "whatever it takes" mode.

Markets recovered further through the summer spurred on by slowing growth in the Covid-19 case count as well as incremental news about more effective treatments for Covid-19, including Remdesivir and Dexamethasone, which have helped to reduce fatality rates and finally prospects for a vaccine. In the second half of 2020, the recovery continued driven by the evidence that the US economy was bouncing back, helped by a very strong housing market, much quicker than expected. Further gains were driven by the announcements at the end of October that leading vaccines, including Pfizer's vaccine, jointly developed with BioNTech, and Moderna's are highly effective in preventing infections giving hope that the US economy can return to "normality" at some point in 2021.

Aside from Covid-19, which will dominate the discourse for some time to come, the major event at the end of the year were the US elections which saw Joe Biden defeat Donald Trump for the White House, the Democrats maintain the House albeit with a smaller majority and, at the time of writing, the Senate going to a run-off in early January. This was not quite the so-called "Blue Wave" that had been predicted in the months leading up to the election but nevertheless led to a higher probability of more government support which arrived just before the year end in the form of a \$900bn stimulus package. This also raises the prospects of higher corporate taxes but perhaps not until 2022.

From a dividend perspective, 2020 was particularly tough. Income strategies in the US have lagged the wider market this year in general as evidenced by the Dow Jones US Select Dividend index being more 20% behind the S&P 500. Much of this is due to the respective industry and style exposure of income strategies and the S&P. The vast majority of the market's gains were accounted for by just a handful of mega-cap Technology stocks. Income strategies, including ours, struggle to own these non-paying or low-paying dividend companies. Additionally, traditionally dividend rich sub-sectors have been some of the most impacted by the Covid-19 crisis and the subsequent social distancing policies. Dividend growth will likely have been slightly negative for the year. Rather than signalling widespread malaise, we believe this mostly reflects prudence and caution on behalf of companies that had the ability to continue raising dividends but chose not to in a period where earnings were often hit hard for a quarter or two and the short term outlook became significantly less clear. We have strong conviction that the US market as a whole will get back to dividend growth in 2021 and once more begin to compound up dividend growth in future years. While the Liontrust US Income Fund struggled against the wider market, as already explained, performance was essentially in-line with the more representative peer US income group.

Among stronger performers over the year were Blackrock and Regal Beloit, the former continuing to benefit from the pervasive shift from active to passive asset management as well as its technology platform Aladdin. Regal Beloit, a new holding during the year, is starting to reap the rewards from its transformation plan under a new CEO and favourable end markets including the HVAC (heating, ventilation, and air conditioning) industry which prospered with consumers spending more on their homes as a result of being forced to work from home.

The weakest holdings tended to be those which were in industries hardest hit by the pandemic and subsequent social distancing measures, although many of these holdings did start to recoup their losses during the second half of the year and particularly so after

Liontrust US Income Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Fund review (continued)

the vaccine announcement. Examples include Brinks, the security company, which was severely impacted early in the year with many of its largest corporate customers being in the bricks and mortar retail industry.

The Sub-fund's turnover remained contained and was a little below its 5-year average. New positions have tended to be in the mid-cap space where we are currently finding dividend stocks with more latency potential and where we believe the outlook for dividend growth has room to improve in the medium term. We continue to view the US dividend landscape through our "disruption" lens focusing on the two main categories of "enablers" (companies fuelling disruption) and "embracers" (companies benefiting from adopting disruptive technologies) and looking to add "disruptors" where we can but there tend to be dividend-paying limitations here.

George Boyd-Bowman

Fund Manager

January 2021

Past performance is not a guide to future performance, investments can result in a total loss of capital.

Material portfolio changes by value

Purchases

Regal Beloit
 Brookfield Asset Management
 Mondelez International
 Walmart
 Atlantic Union Bankshares
 PepsiCo
 American International
 Comcast 'A'
 General Dynamics
 TJX Cos

Sales

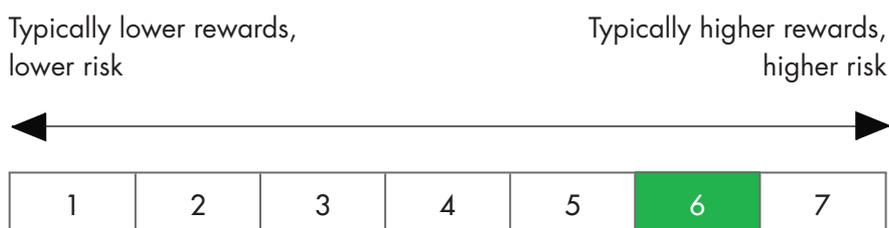
Microsoft
 Medifast
 Abbott Laboratories
 Apple
 LyondellBasell Industries 'A'
 Hackett
 RPM International
 Home Depot
 Merck
 Visa 'A'

Liontrust US Income Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile

The Risk and Reward Indicator table demonstrates where the Sub-fund ranks in terms of its potential risk and reward. The higher the rank the greater the potential reward but the greater the risk of losing money. It is based on past data, may change over time and may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the Sub-fund. The shaded area in the table below shows the Sub-fund's ranking on the risk and reward indicator.



- The Synthetic Risk Reward Indicator (SRRI) is based upon historical data and may not be relied upon to gauge the future risk profile of the Sub-fund.
- The SRRI shown is not guaranteed to remain the same and may shift over time.
- The lowest category (1) does not mean 'risk free'.
- The Sub-fund's risk and reward category has been calculated using the methodology set by the Financial Conduct Authority. It is based upon the rate by which the Sub-fund or a representative Sub-fund or Index's value has moved up and down in the past.
- The Sub-fund is categorised 6 primarily for its exposure to US companies.
- The SRRI may not fully take into account the following risks:
 - that a company may fail thus reducing its value within the Sub-fund;
 - any company which has high overseas earnings may carry a higher currency risk;
 - any overseas investments may carry a higher currency risk. They are valued by reference to their local currency which may move up or down when compared to the currency of the Sub-fund.
- The Sub-fund may have a concentrated portfolio, i.e. hold a limited number of investments. If one of these investments falls in value this can have a greater impact on the Sub-fund's value than if it held a larger number of investments.
- Counterparty Risk: any derivative contract, including FX hedging, may be at risk if the counterparty fails.
- The Sub-fund may, under certain circumstances, make use of derivative instruments but it is not intended that their use will materially affect volatility.
- The level of income is not guaranteed.

For full details of the Sub-fund's risks, please see the prospectus which may be obtained from Liontrust (address on page 1) or online at www.liontrust.co.uk.

Liontrust US Income Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement

as at 31 December 2020

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (100.54%)	26,946	103.21
	BERMUDA (3.96%)	496	1.90
13,800	James River	496	1.90
	CANADA (0.00%)	447	1.71
14,800	Brookfield Asset Management	447	1.71
	GERMANY (1.79%)	389	1.49
4,087	SAP ADR	389	1.49
	IRELAND (2.37%)	552	2.11
6,450	Medtronic	552	2.11
	UNITED KINGDOM (2.21%)	491	1.88
40,900	Luxfer	491	1.88
	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (90.21%)	24,571	94.12
6,600	Abbott Laboratories	528	2.02
15,419	American International	427	1.64
3,236	American Tower	531	2.03
18,836	Apple	1,827	7.00
20,449	Atlantic Union Bankshares	493	1.89
3,750	Automatic Data Processing	483	1.85
1,170	BlackRock	617	2.36
10,583	Brink's	558	2.14
10,100	Bristol-Myers Squibb	458	1.75
1,614	Broadcom	517	1.98
4,450	Broadridge Financial Solutions	499	1.91
10,782	CMS Energy	481	1.84
15,300	Comcast 'A'	587	2.25
4,266	Dow	173	0.66
3,166	DuPont de Nemours	165	0.63
19,700	Fifth Third Bancorp	397	1.52
2,250	General Dynamics	245	0.94
21,400	Hackett	225	0.86
2,600	Home Depot	505	1.93
4,350	Honeywell International	677	2.59
8,282	Lamb Weston	477	1.83

Liontrust US Income Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)

as at 31 December 2020

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
EQUITIES (continued)			
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (continued)			
7,600	Las Vegas Sands	331	1.27
6,300	Marsh & McLennan	539	2.06
7,940	Merck	475	1.82
9,937	Microsoft	1,615	6.19
7,100	Mondelez International	304	1.16
4,394	Motorola Solutions	546	2.09
5,350	MSA Safety	585	2.24
13,900	National Instruments	447	1.71
11,200	NextEra Energy	631	2.42
9,900	Occidental Petroleum	125	0.48
1,237	Occidental Petroleum	6	0.02
4,890	PepsiCo	530	2.03
16,350	Pfizer	440	1.69
6,800	Regal Beloit	611	2.34
2,923	Rockwell Automation	536	2.05
7,900	RPM International	525	2.01
15,400	Service International	553	2.12
6,242	Simpson Manufacturing	427	1.64
4,051	Stanley Black & Decker	529	2.03
4,226	Texas Instruments	507	1.94
13,300	TJX Cos	665	2.55
10,249	Truist Financial	359	1.38
2,800	UnitedHealth	718	2.75
2,028	Viatis	28	0.11
3,900	Visa 'A'	624	2.39
5,463	Walmart	576	2.21
4,526	Xilinx	469	1.80
	Portfolio of investments	26,946	103.21
	Net other liabilities	(839)	(3.21)
	Total net assets	26,107	100.00

All securities are approved securities traded on eligible securities markets, as defined by the Collective Investment Scheme Sourcebook, unless otherwise stated.

All investments are in ordinary shares unless otherwise stated.

Comparative figures shown in brackets relate to 31 December 2019.

Liontrust US Income Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)

as at 31 December 2020

Stocks shown as ADRs represent American Depositary Receipts.

Liontrust US Income Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables

for the year ended 31 December 2020

C Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	233.25	192.34	192.83
Return before operating charges	18.01	43.15	1.49
Operating charges	(2.26)	(2.24)	(1.98)
Return after operating charges	15.75	40.91	(0.49)
Distributions	(4.13)	(4.56)	(4.31)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	4.13	4.56	4.31
Closing net asset value per share	249.00	233.25	192.34
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.04)
Performance			
Return after charges	6.75%	21.27%	(0.25%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	12,606	21,060	18,408
Closing number of shares	5,062,665	9,029,222	9,570,337
Operating charges**	0.99%	1.02%	0.98%
Direct transaction costs*	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%
Prices			
Highest share price	253.10	240.20	223.90
Lowest share price	173.51	191.00	176.80

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

* Direct transaction costs comprise commission and taxes, principally applicable to equity investment purchases and sales. Shareholders should note that additionally there are other transaction costs such as a dilution adjustment and underlying costs with regard to Collective Investment Scheme holdings which will also have reduced the Sub-fund and share class returns before operating charges.

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the period - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

Liontrust US Income Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

C Income Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	199.04	167.49	171.64
Return before operating charges	14.90	37.43	1.40
Operating charges	(1.91)	(1.94)	(1.74)
Return after operating charges	12.99	35.49	(0.34)
Distributions	(3.49)	(3.94)	(3.81)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	208.54	199.04	167.49
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.03)
Performance			
Return after charges	6.53%	21.19%	(0.20%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	13,501	13,776	14,077
Closing number of shares	6,474,206	6,920,981	8,404,378
Operating charges**	0.99%	1.02%	0.98%
Direct transaction costs*	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%
Prices			
Highest share price	212.84	206.90	197.00
Lowest share price	148.08	166.30	157.30

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

* Direct transaction costs comprise commission and taxes, principally applicable to equity investment purchases and sales. Shareholders should note that additionally there are other transaction costs such as a dilution adjustment and underlying costs with regard to Collective Investment Scheme holdings which will also have reduced the Sub-fund and share class returns before operating charges.

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the period - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

Liontrust US Income Fund (continued)

Statement of Total Return

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	(£'000)	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Income					
Net capital gains	2		734		6,417
Revenue	3	597		856	
Expenses	4	(281)		(362)	
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(1)		–	
Net revenue before taxation		315		494	
Taxation	5	(82)		(111)	
Net revenue after taxation			233		383
Total return before distributions			967		6,800
Distributions	7		(514)		(737)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			453		6,063

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	(£'000)	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		34,836		32,485
Amounts received on issue of shares	20,917		7,538	
Amounts paid on cancellation of shares	(30,329)		(11,662)	
		(9,412)		(4,124)
Dilution adjustment		15		1
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		453		6,063
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		215		411
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		26,107		34,836

Liontrust US Income Fund (continued)

Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2020

	Notes	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Investments		26,946	35,023
Current assets:			
Debtors	8	422	68
Cash and bank balances	9	–	46
Total assets		27,368	35,137
Liabilities			
Creditors:			
Bank overdrafts		(814)	(127)
Distribution payable		(54)	(64)
Other creditors	10	(393)	(110)
Total liabilities		(1,261)	(301)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		26,107	34,836

Liontrust US Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies

The accounting policies for the sub-fund are set out on pages 13 to 15.

2 Net capital gains

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
The net capital gains comprise:		
Non-derivative securities	734	6,367
Derivative contracts	6	–
Forward currency contracts	10	–
Currency (losses)/gains	(14)	50
Transaction costs	(2)	–
Net capital gains	734	6,417

3 Revenue

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Bank interest	–	3
Overseas dividends	571	834
UK dividends	13	19
US REIT dividends	13	–
Total revenue	597	856

Liontrust US Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

4 Expenses

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Payable to the ACD or associates of the ACD:		
ACD's charge	213	268
General administration charges*	42	24
Registration fee	–	2
	255	294
Payable to the Depositary, associates of the Depositary, and agents of either of them:		
Depositary fee	2	11
Safe custody fee	2	3
	4	14
Other expenses:		
Audit fee	4	6
Professional service fees	–	19
Publication costs	1	2
Registration fee	1	–
Research fees	7	27
Other expenses	9	–
	22	54
Total expenses	281	362

* From 15 June 2020 the ACD moved from variable to fixed Administration Fees.

Liontrust US Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

5 Taxation

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
a) Analysis of charge in year		
Overseas tax	82	111
Total tax charge [see note(b)]	82	111

b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The taxation assessed for the year is higher (2019: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an authorised investment company with variable capital. The differences are explained below:

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Net revenue before taxation	315	494
Corporation tax at 20% (2019 - 20%)	63	99
Effects of:		
Movement in unrecognised tax losses	54	61
Overseas tax	82	111
Overseas tax expensed	–	(1)
Revenue not subject to tax	(117)	(159)
Total tax charge [see note(a)]	82	111

Authorised investment companies with variable capital are exempt from tax on capital gains. Therefore any capital return is not included in the above reconciliation.

c) Deferred tax

At the year end there is a potential deferred tax asset of £454,444 (2019: £400,000) due to tax losses of £2,272,218 (2019: £2,000,000). It is unlikely that the Sub-fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise these expenses and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised in the year or the prior year.

6 Interest payable and similar charges

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Overdraft interest	1	–
Total interest payable and similar charges	1	–

Liontrust US Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

7 Distributions

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
First Interim	65	87
Second Interim	184	82
Third Interim	96	76
Final	105	476
	450	721
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	104	49
Amounts received on issue of shares	(40)	(33)
Distributions	514	737

The distributable amount has been calculated as follows:

Net revenue after taxation	233	383
Less: Tax relief on capitalised expenses	–	(8)
Add: ACD expenses reimbursed by capital	213	362
Add: Other expenses reimbursed by capital	68	–
Distributions	514	737

The distribution per share is set out in the tables on pages 380 to 381.

8 Debtors

	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Accrued revenue	28	47
Amounts receivable for issue of shares	123	20
Currency sales awaiting settlement	268	–
Overseas withholding tax	3	1
Total debtors	422	68

9 Cash and bank balances

	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Cash and bank balances	–	46
Total cash and bank balances	–	46

Liontrust US Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

10 Creditors

	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Other Creditors		
Accrued expenses	15	35
Accrued ACD's charge	17	22
Amounts payable for cancellation of shares	92	53
Currency purchases awaiting settlement	269	–
Total other creditors	393	110

11 Contingent liabilities and outstanding commitments

There were no contingent liabilities or outstanding commitments at the balance sheet date (2019: £nil).

12 Related party transactions

Liontrust Asset Management Plc is regarded as a controlling party by virtue of being the ultimate parent company of the ACD, Liontrust Fund Partners LLP, giving the ability to act in concert in respect of the operations of the Company.

The charges paid to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates are shown in note 4. Details of shares issued and cancelled by Liontrust Fund Partners LLP are shown in the Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders and balances due to/from the ACD at the year end are included within Notes 8 and 10.

The balance due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates at the year end was £20,455 (prior year: £22,053).

The total expense due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates for the year was £255,508 (prior year: £294,000).

13 Securities lending

The Sub-fund engages in security lending activities which expose the Sub-fund to counterparty credit risk. The maximum exposure to the Sub-fund is equal to the value of the securities loaned.

Securities lending transactions entered into by the Sub-fund are subject to a written legal agreement between the Sub-fund and the Stock Lending Agent, The Bank of New York Mellon (London Branch), and separately between the Stock Lending Agent and the approved borrowing counterparty. Collateral received in exchange for securities lent is transferred under a title transfer arrangement and is delivered to and held in an account with a tri-party collateral manager in the name of the Depository on behalf of the Sub-fund. Collateral received is segregated from the assets belonging to the Sub-fund's Depository or the Stock Lending Agent. All operational costs are borne out of the Stock Lending Agent's share of income earned.

Liontrust US Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

13 Securities lending (continued)

The following table details the value of securities on loan and associated collateral received, analysed by borrowing counterparty as at the Balance Sheet date.

Counterparty	Counterparty's country of establishment	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
		Securities on loan (£'000)	Collateral received (£'000)	Securities on loan (£'000)	Collateral received (£'000)
Citigroup Global Markets Limited	UK	549	605	—	—
UBS AG	Switzerland	241	271	—	—
Total		790	876	—	—

Collateral accepted is non-cash in the form of sovereign debt rated AA or better from approved governments only, supranational debt obligations rated AAA or better and equity securities listed on a recognised exchange.

Management of counterparty credit risk related to securities lending

To mitigate this risk, the Sub-fund receives either cash or securities as collateral equal to a certain percentage in excess of the fair value of the securities loaned. The Investment Manager monitors the fair value of the securities loaned and additional collateral is obtained, if necessary. As at 31 December 2020 all non-cash collateral received consists of securities admitted to or dealt on a recognised exchange.

The Sub-fund also benefits from a borrower default indemnity provided by The Bank of New York Mellon (London Branch). The indemnity allows for full replacement of securities lent. The Bank of New York Mellon (London Branch) bears the cost of indemnification against borrower default.

14 Risk management policies

In accordance with the investment objectives and policies the Sub-fund can hold certain financial instruments as detailed in the Sub-fund's prospectus. These can comprise of:

- equity, equity related and non-equity shares;
- cash, liquid resources and short-term debtors and creditors that arise directly from its operations;
- short-term borrowings used to finance operational cash flows;
- units and shares in collective investment schemes;
- shareholders' funds, which represent investors' monies which are invested on their behalf from overseas investments held;
- derivative transactions for efficient portfolio management in accordance with the Sub-fund's investment policies.

In accordance with the requirements of the rules in the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook, the Sub-fund is not permitted to trade in other financial instruments. The Sub-fund's use of financial instruments during the year satisfies these regulatory requirements.

The main risks arising from the Sub-fund's financial instruments are market price (including "emerging markets price risk"), currency, interest rate, liquidity and counterparty credit risk. The ACD's policies for managing these risks are summarised below.

Liontrust US Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)

The Sub-fund, alongside an independent risk function, has used a combination of risk measurements and limits to measure and monitor portfolio risk. This is in line with the Liontrust Group's Risk Management Process.

These policies have remained unchanged since the beginning of the year to which these financial statements relate and during the prior year.

Market price risk

Market price risk is the risk that the Sub-fund might suffer potential loss through holding market positions in the face of price movements. It arises mainly due to uncertainty about future prices of financial instruments held. The ACD reviews the portfolio in order to consider the asset allocation implications and to minimise the risk associated with particular countries or industry sectors whilst continuing to follow the Sub-fund's investment objective. An individual Sub-fund ACD has responsibility for monitoring the existing portfolio, in accordance with the overall asset allocation parameters described above and seeks to ensure that individual stocks also meet an acceptable risk reward profile. Futures contracts may be used to hedge against market price risk where deemed appropriate for efficient portfolio management purposes.

The Sub-fund's investment portfolio is monitored by the ACD in pursuance of its investment objective and policy as set out in the prospectus.

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 the overall market exposure for the Sub-fund was as shown in the Portfolio Statement, other than for derivatives where the exposure could be greater. The Sub-fund is exposed to market price risk as the assets and liabilities of the Sub-fund are listed on stock exchanges and their prices are subject to movements both up and down that would result in an appreciation or depreciation in the fair value of that asset. The sensitivity of the Sub-fund to market price risk is estimated below which shows the expected change in the market value of the Sub-fund when a representative market index changes by 10%. These percentage movements are based on the ACD's estimate of reasonably possible market movements over the course of a year and uses an industry standard measure (Beta) to estimate the amount a Sub-fund has previously changed when that corresponding market index has moved taking into account the Sub-fund's historic correlation to the representative index's movements over the last three years using monthly returns. This analysis assumes that the historic relationships between the portfolio's holdings and the representative index are a valid approximation of their future relationship and that the characteristics of the portfolio and the market have been broadly unchanged over the three years.

As at 31 December 2020, had the representative market index increased/decreased by 10.0% the resulting change in the value of the Net Asset Value is expected to have been an increase/a decrease of 9.6%.

As at 31 December 2019, had the representative market index increased/decreased by 10.0% the resulting change in the value of the Net Asset Value is expected to have been an increase/a decrease of 9.4%.

Some limitations of sensitivity analysis are;

- markets and levels of market liquidity in conditions of market stress may bear no relation to historical patterns;
- the market price risk information is a relative estimate of risk rather than a precise and accurate number;
- the market price information represents a hypothetical outcome and is not intended to be predictive; and
- future market conditions could vary significantly from those experienced in the past.

The Sub-fund is required to calculate its exposure to derivatives on a daily basis using one of two alternate methods, the Commitment Approach or Value at Risk (VaR).

Liontrust US Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Market price risk (continued)

The calculation of conversion methods for the commitment approach for standard derivatives is taken from the conversion methodologies listed in the ESMA Guidelines on calculation of Global Exposure and Counterparty Risk. The commitment conversion methodology for standard derivatives is either the notional value or the market value of the equivalent position in the underlying asset. Please refer to the portfolio statement for the notional values of any forwards and futures contracts.

VaR is a method of estimating potential loss due to market risk, rather than a statement of leverage, using a given confidence level, or probability, over a specific time period and assuming normal market conditions. VaR is calculated using a Historical Simulation model carried out in accordance with regulatory guidelines.

The Sub-fund uses a combination of other risk measurements and limits. This is in line with the Liontrust group's Risk Management Process.

The Sub-fund did not materially use derivatives in the year and the level of leverage employed by the Sub-fund during the year is not considered to be significant.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the revenue and net asset value of the Sub-fund may be adversely affected by movements in foreign exchange rates. The revenue and capital value of the Sub-fund's investments may be significantly affected by currency risk movements as some of the assets and income are denominated in currencies other than sterling, which is the Company's functional and reporting currency.

The ACD has identified three principal areas where foreign currency risk could impact the Sub-fund:

- Movements in exchange rates affecting the value of investments;
- Movements in exchange rates affecting short-term timing differences; and
- Movements in exchange rates affecting the income received.

Currency exposure is monitored closely and is considered to be part of the overall investment process. Currency hedges via forward exchange contracts will only be used in the event of a specific unwanted currency risk being identified.

The Sub-fund may be subject to short-term exposure to exchange rate movements, for instance, where there is a difference between the date an investment purchase or sale is entered into and the date when settlement of the proceeds occurs. The ACD believes that the impact of such movements is not significant enough to warrant the cost incurred of eliminating them via hedging.

The Sub-fund may receive income in currencies other than sterling, and the sterling values of this income can be affected by movements in exchange rates. The Sub-fund converts all receipts of income into sterling on or near the date of receipt; it does not, however, hedge or otherwise seek to avoid exchange rate risk on income accrued but not received.

Liontrust US Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)**Currency risk (continued)**

At 31 December 2020 the Sub-fund's currency exposure was as shown in the table below:

Currency Profile	Net Foreign Currency Assets		Total (£'000)
	Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Non-Monetary Exposures (£'000)	
United States Dollar	(814)	27,008	26,194
	(814)	27,008	26,194

At 31 December 2019 the Sub-fund's currency exposure was as shown in the table below:

Currency Profile	Net Foreign Currency Assets		Total (£'000)
	Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Non-Monetary Exposures (£'000)	
United States Dollar	-	34,944	34,944
	-	34,944	34,944

If the exchange rate at 31 December 2020 between the functional currency and all other currencies had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets attributable to holders of shares of the Sub-fund by approximately 1.00%/(1.00)% respectively.

If the exchange rate at 31 December 2019 between the functional currency and all other currencies had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets attributable to holders of shares of the Sub-fund by approximately 1.00%/(1.00)% respectively.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the revenue cash flow or the fair value of investments may be adversely affected by movements in market interest rates.

The majority of the Sub-fund's financial assets are equity shares and other investments which neither pay interest nor have a maturity date.

As a result, the Sub-fund is not subject to significant amounts of risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing level of market interest rates. Therefore, no interest rate sensitivity analysis has been prepared for these.

Interest receivable on bank deposits and short-term deposits or payable on bank overdraft positions will be affected by fluctuations in interest rates. The interest rates earned on sterling deposits are earned at a rate in line with overnight bank rates.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Sub-fund will not be able to meet its obligations as they fall due. The Sub-fund's assets comprise wholly of readily realisable securities which can be sold to meet liquidity requirements.

Liontrust US Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

If a Sub-Fund is primarily exposed to smaller companies there may be liquidity constraints from time to time, i.e. in certain circumstances, the Sub-fund may not be able to sell a position for full value or at all in the short-term. This may affect performance and could cause the Sub-Fund to defer or suspend redemptions of its shares. In addition, the spread between the price you buy and sell units will reflect the less liquid nature of the underlying holdings. Any unquoted investments held by a Sub-fund are by their nature much less liquid than those listed on an exchange. A Sub-fund may not be able to sell a position for full value or at all in the short term.

The equity markets of emerging countries tend to be more volatile than the more developed markets of the world. Standards of disclosure and accounting regimes may not always fully comply with international criteria and can make it difficult to establish accurate estimates of fundamental value. The lack of accurate and meaningful information, and inefficiencies in its distribution, can leave emerging markets prone to sudden and unpredictable changes in sentiment. The resultant investment flows can trigger significant volatility in these relatively small and illiquid markets. At the same time, this lack of liquidity, together with low dealing volumes, can restrict the ACD's ability to execute substantial deals.

The main liquidity risk of the Sub-fund is the redemption of any shares that investors wish to sell, which are redeemable on demand under the Prospectus. Where investments cannot be realised in time to meet any potential liability, the Sub-fund may borrow up to 10% of its value to ensure settlement.

In accordance with the ACD's policy, the ACD monitors the Sub-fund's liquidity on a daily basis.

Counterparty credit risk

Counterparty credit risk is the risk of suffering loss due to another party not meeting its financial obligation. Investments may be adversely affected if any of the institutions with which money is deposited or invested suffers insolvency or other financial difficulties or the credit rating of the bearers of the bonds held by the Sub-fund are downgraded.

The Sub-fund may enter into transactions in financial instruments (including derivatives) which exposes it to the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

The Sub-fund only buys and sells investments through brokers which have been approved by the ACD as an acceptable counterparty. This list is reviewed at least annually.

The Sub-fund may enter into stock lending activities which exposes it to the risk that the counterparty will not deliver the stock or cash after the Sub-fund has fulfilled its obligations. The Sub-fund will only enter into stock lending activities with parties that have been approved as acceptable by the ACD and obtaining collateral from counterparties which has a fair value in excess of the related stock on loan.

At the balance sheet date, there were no counterparties to open derivative contracts. At the year-end collateral in respect of derivatives of £Nil (prior year: £Nil) was received; collateral in respect of derivatives pledged was £Nil (prior year: £Nil) and none (prior year: none) of the Sub-fund's financial assets were past due or impaired.

The Depositary is responsible for the safe-keeping of assets and has appointed the Bank of New York Mellon, S.A./N.V., London Branch ("BNYMSA") as its global custodian. The long term credit rating of the parent company of the Depositary and Custodian, The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation, as at 31 December 2020 was A (Standard & Poor's rating).

BNYMSA, in the discharge of its delegated Depositary duties, holds in custody (i) all financial instruments that may be registered in a financial instruments account opened on the books of BNYMSA and (ii) all financial instruments that can be

Liontrust US Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)**Counterparty credit risk (continued)**

physically delivered to BNYMSA. BNYMSA ensures all financial instruments (held in a financial instruments account on the books of BNYMSA) are held in segregated accounts in the name of the Sub-fund, clearly identifiable as belonging to the Sub-fund, and distinct and separately from the proprietary assets of BNYMSA and BNYM.

In addition BNYMSA, as banker, holds cash of the Sub-fund on deposit. Such cash is held on the balance sheet of BNYMSA. In the event of insolvency of BNYMSA, in accordance with standard banking practice, the Sub-fund will rank as an unsecured creditor of BNYMSA in respect of any cash deposits.

Insolvency of BNYM and or one of its agents or affiliates may cause the Sub-fund's rights with respect to its assets to be delayed or may result in the Sub-fund not receiving the full value of its assets.

Maturity profile of financial liabilities

All financial liabilities of the Sub-fund at the year-end are due to settle in one year or less, or on demand.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

There is no material difference between the value of the financial assets and liabilities, as shown in the balance sheet, and their fair value as shown in the table below.

Valuation of financial investments

	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
31.12.2020		
Level 1: Quoted prices	26,946	—
	26,946	—
31.12.2019		
Level 1: Quoted prices	35,023	—
	35,023	—

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted price in an active market for an identical instrument;

Level 2: Valuation techniques using observable inputs other than quoted prices within level 1;

Level 3: Valuation techniques using unobservable inputs.

15 Share movement

For the year ending 31 December 2020

	Opening shares	Shares issued	Shares redeemed	Shares converted	Closing shares
C Accumulation	9,029,222	5,957,023	(9,923,580)	—	5,062,665
C Income	6,920,981	3,639,997	(4,086,772)	—	6,474,206

Liontrust US Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

16 Portfolio transaction costs

for the year ending 31 December 2020

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	2,591	1	0.04	–	–
Total purchases	2,591	1		–	
Total purchases including transaction costs	2,592				
Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	11,410	3	0.03	–	–
Total sales	11,410	3		–	
Total sales net of transaction costs	11,407				
Total transaction costs		4		–	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		0.01%		–	

Liontrust US Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

16 Portfolio transaction costs (continued)
for the year ending 31 December 2019

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	3,218	1	0.03	–	–
Total purchases	3,218	1		–	
Total purchases including transaction costs	3,219				
Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	5,859	2	0.03	–	–
Total sales	5,859	2		–	
Total sales net of transaction costs	5,857				
Total transaction costs		3		–	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		0.01%		–	

The above analysis covers any direct transaction costs suffered by the Sub-fund during the year. However it is important to understand the nature of other transaction costs associated with different investment asset classes and instruments types.

Separately identifiable direct transaction costs (commissions & taxes etc) are attributable to the Sub-fund's purchase and sale of equity shares. Additionally for equity shares there is a dealing spread cost (the difference between the buying and selling prices) which will be suffered on purchase and sale transactions.

Dealing spread costs suffered by the Sub-fund vary considerably for the different asset/instrument types depending on a number of factors including transaction value and market sentiment.

At the balance sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (difference between bid and offer prices of all investments expressed as a percentage of the offer price value) was 0.03% (2019: 0.04%).

Liontrust US Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

17 Post balance sheet events

Since the year-end, markets have continued to be disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Since the year-end, the NAV per share of share class C Accumulation has increased by 7.49% to 19 April 2021. The other share classes in the Sub-fund have moved by a similar magnitude. Contingency plans at the ACD and key service providers have proven effective in mitigating the effects on management of the portfolio and on all supporting operations.

Liontrust US Income Fund (continued)

Distribution Tables

for the year ended 31 December 2020

Final distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 October 2020

Group 2 - Shares purchased on or after 1 October 2020 to 31 December 2020

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 28.2.2021 Pence per share	Distribution paid 28.2.2020 Pence per share
C Accumulation - Group 1	0.9997	—	0.9997	4.5627
C Accumulation - Group 2	0.4373	0.5624	0.9997	4.5627
C Income - Group 1	0.8406	—	0.8406	0.9184
C Income - Group 2	0.5212	0.3194	0.8406	0.9184

Third interim distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 July 2020

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 July 2020 to 30 September 2020

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 30.11.2020 Pence per share	Distribution paid 30.11.2019 Pence per share
C Accumulation - Group 1	0.8882	—	0.8882	—
C Accumulation - Group 2	—	0.8882	0.8882	—
C Income - Group 1	0.7501	—	0.7501	1.0440
C Income - Group 2	0.4487	0.3014	0.7501	1.0440

Second interim distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 April 2020

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 April 2020 to 30 June 2020

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.8.2020 Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.8.2019 Pence per share
C Accumulation - Group 1	2.2376	—	2.2376	—
C Accumulation - Group 2	0.8723	1.3653	2.2376	—
C Income - Group 1	0.9354	—	0.9354	1.0005
C Income - Group 2	0.4192	0.5162	0.9354	1.0005

Liontrust US Income Fund (continued)

Distribution Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

First interim distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 January 2020

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 January 2020 to 31 March 2020

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.5.2020 Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.5.2019 Pence per share
C Accumulation - Group 1	—	—	—	—
C Accumulation - Group 2	—	—	—	—
C Income - Group 1	0.9679	—	0.9679	0.9794
C Income - Group 2	0.6813	0.2866	0.9679	0.9794

* Equalisation only applies to shares purchased during the distribution period (Group 2 shares). It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of all Group 2 shares and is refunded to holders of these shares as a return of capital. Being capital, it is not liable to income tax but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund

Report for the year from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020

Investment Objective

The investment objective of Liontrust US Opportunities Fund is to generate long term (five years or more) capital growth.

Investment Policy

The Sub-fund invests at least 80% in shares of US companies. These are companies which, at the time of purchase, are incorporated, domiciled, listed or conduct significant business in the US.

The Sub-fund may also invest up to 20% in companies outside of the US, as well as in other eligible asset classes.

Other eligible asset classes are collective investment schemes (which may include Liontrust managed funds), other transferable securities, cash or near cash, deposits and money market instruments.

Derivatives and forward transactions may be used by the ACD for efficient portfolio management.

It is the intention to be near-fully invested at all times, however, the Sub-fund has the facility to take tactical positions in cash or near cash, and to use efficient portfolio management, should the ACD feel it appropriate.

The portfolio will be managed to ensure that the Sub-fund is at all times eligible to qualify for, and to be included in, an Individual Savings Account.

Investment Strategy

The Sub-fund invests in a mix of companies that may provide growth opportunities or attractive valuations.

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Investment review

Fund review

The Liontrust US Opportunities Fund returned 23.7% (C Accumulation) in 2020, versus the S&P 500 Index, comparator benchmark, return of 14.1% and the IA North America sector, also a comparator benchmark, average return of 16.2%. This performance places the Fund in the top quartile of the sector for the period under review and meant the Fund was top quartile for a fourth consecutive year.

2020 was a both a good year for the US equity market as a whole and good year for the Fund in terms of relative performance. Importantly, we have continued with the investment process that was introduced to the Fund in mid-2016 and which we believe will allow us to outperform the Index and the peer group over the long-term.

2020 has been an eventful year. Markets were in an optimistic mood entering the year with a "Phase 1" US-China trade deal having recently been announced. However, by the end of the first quarter it became clear that Covid-19 was turning into a global pandemic which led to essentially all major economies shutting down for a period of time to try and prevent the spread of the virus. This led to an extremely sharp sell-off in global equities with the S&P 500 falling a little more than a third in a month. Markets found a bottom in March/April when it became clear that the speed and the scale of the US policy response was impressive and would help to contain credit market damage. In just a three-week period, the Fed moved from an emergency out-of-meeting rate cut to QE "unlimited." Congress also quickly agreed a \$2tn US fiscal package amounting to almost 10% of US GDP. The US authorities made it clear they were in "whatever it takes" mode.

Markets recovered further through the summer spurred on by slowing growth in the Covid-19 case count as well as incremental news about more effective treatments for Covid-19, including Remdesivir and Dexamethasone, which have helped to reduce fatality rates and finally prospects for a vaccine. In the second half of 2020 the recovery continued, driven by the evidence that the US economy was bouncing back, helped by a very strong housing market, much quicker than expected. Further gains were driven by the announcements at the end of October that leading vaccines, including Pfizer's vaccine, jointly developed with BioNTech, and Moderna's are highly effective in preventing infections giving hope that the US economy can return to "normality" at some point in 2021.

Aside from Covid-19, which will dominate the discourse for some time to come, the major event at the end of the year were the US elections which saw Joe Biden defeat Donald Trump for the White House, the Democrats maintain the House albeit with a smaller majority and, at the time of writing, the Senate going to a run-off in early January. This was not quite the so-called "Blue Wave" that had been predicted in the months leading up to the election but nevertheless led to a higher probability of more government support which arrived just before the year end in the form of a \$900bn stimulus package. This also raises the prospects of higher corporate taxes but perhaps not until 2022.

In terms of Fund performance, strong stock selection accounted for the vast majority of the Fund's outperformance with strength in the consumer discretionary, financials and IT sectors. These are three key sectors where we believe the Fund's focus on technology disruption as a pervading theme is particularly relevant. We believe that dissecting the market into 4 categories, namely disruptors and the disrupted, and the embracers and enablers of disruption will help to deliver outperformance. Our top performing holdings came from the healthcare sector. Horizon Therapeutics, a biopharma company, reported strong take-up of its drug, Teprotumumab (tepro), a treatment for thyroid eye disease while also continuing to build its pipeline of other drugs for future.

Turnover in the portfolio has remained at low levels. New holdings broadly fall into two camps. Firstly, stocks we foresaw and still see as Covid beneficiaries, including T-Mobile and Calix for example where demand for better connectivity has only increased as a result of the pandemic. And secondly, companies where we believe the Covid disruption gave the opportunity to gain exposure to market leading franchises which were temporarily impacted by shutdown measures. LiveNation and Bright Horizons are two examples of the latter.

Our deepest-held conviction is that the US will – at some point – see a sustained and meaningful increase in productivity owing to innovation and the application of new technologies to less-productive industries. Covid-19 has only enhanced this conviction and has led to an accelerated adoption of new technologies. This ultimately underpins our optimistic outlook on the US economy long-term.

George Boyd-Bowman

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Fund review (continued)

Fund Manager

January 2021

Past performance is not a guide to future performance, investments can result in a total loss of capital.

Material portfolio changes by value

Purchases

Calix
 Live Nation Entertainment
 T-Mobile
 Bright Horizons Family Solutions
 Advanced Drainage Systems
 Envista
 Costco Wholesale
 Bentley Systems
 Brink's
 Clarivate

Sales

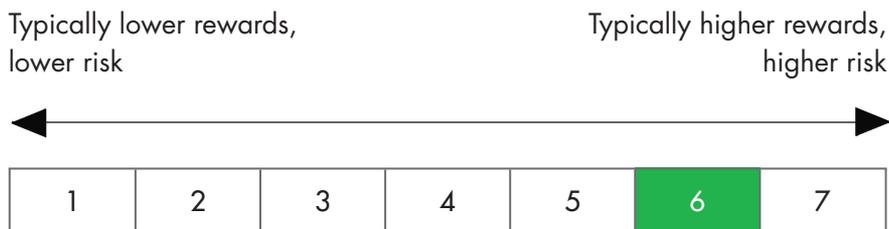
Twilio
 Horizon Therapeutics
 Clarivate
 Microsoft
 Willis Towers Watson
 Bank of New York Mellon
 Comcast 'A'
 Alphabet 'A'
 Adobe
 Lowe's Cos

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile

The Risk and Reward Indicator table demonstrates where the Sub-fund ranks in terms of its potential risk and reward. The higher the rank the greater the potential reward but the greater the risk of losing money. It is based on past data, may change over time and may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the Sub-fund. The shaded area in the table below shows the Sub-fund's ranking on the risk and reward indicator.



- This Synthetic Risk Reward Indicator (SRRI) is based upon historical data and may not be relied upon to gauge the future risk profile of the Sub-fund.
- The SRRI shown is not guaranteed to remain the same and may shift over time.
- The lowest category (1) does not mean 'risk free'.
- The Sub-fund's risk and reward category has been calculated using the methodology set by the Financial Conduct Authority. It is based upon the rate by which the Sub-fund or a representative fund or Index's value has moved up and down in the past.
- The Sub-fund is categorised 6 primarily for its exposure to US companies.
- The SRRI may not fully take into account the following risks:
 - that a company may fail thus reducing its value within the Sub-fund;
 - any company which has high overseas earnings may carry a higher currency risk;
 - any overseas investments may carry a higher currency risk. They are valued by reference to their local currency which may move up or down when compared to the currency of the Sub-fund.
- The Sub-fund may have a concentrated portfolio, i.e. hold a limited number of investments. If one of these investments falls in value this can have a greater impact on the Sub-fund's value than if it held a larger number of investments.
- Counterparty Risk: any derivative contract, including FX hedging, may be at risk if the counterparty fails.
- The Sub-fund may, under certain circumstances, make use of derivative instruments but it is not intended that their use will materially affect volatility.

For full details of the Sub-fund's risks, please see the prospectus which may be obtained from Liontrust (address on page 1) or online at www.liontrust.co.uk.

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement

as at 31 December 2020

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (98.88%)	257,459	99.77
	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (88.92%)	237,645	92.09
	Aerospace & Defence (1.56%)	2,829	1.10
25,989	General Dynamics	2,829	1.10
	Banks (4.80%)	9,386	3.64
172,862	Citizens Financial	4,521	1.75
17,164	SVB Financial	4,865	1.89
	Biotechnology (0.41%)	1,145	0.44
40,417	Corteva	1,145	0.44
	Chemicals (1.67%)	2,794	1.08
53,717	DuPont de Nemours	2,794	1.08
	Commercial Services (7.40%)	19,047	7.37
26,800	Bright Horizons Family Solutions	3,392	1.31
136,858	Brink's	7,212	2.79
31,482	Equifax	4,441	1.72
16,661	S&P Global	4,002	1.55
	Computers (4.04%)	14,682	5.69
151,376	Apple	14,682	5.69
	Cosmetics & Personal Care (1.07%)		
	Diversified Financial Services (7.88%)	16,769	6.49
35,793	Cboe Global Markets	2,434	0.94
59,699	Intercontinental Exchange	5,033	1.95
35,689	Mastercard 'A'	9,302	3.60
	Electricity (2.63%)	5,564	2.16
98,700	NextEra Energy	5,564	2.16
	Electronics (3.70%)	9,265	3.59
58,195	Fortive	3,014	1.17

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)

as at 31 December 2020

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (continued)		
	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (continued)		
	Electronics (continued)		
36,530	Honeywell International	5,682	2.20
23,278	Vontier	569	0.22
	Entertainment (0.71%)	4,923	1.91
91,600	Live Nation Entertainment	4,923	1.91
	Food Producers (3.06%)	6,287	2.44
147,094	Mondelez International	6,287	2.44
	Healthcare Products (4.76%)	11,622	4.51
52,758	Baxter International	3,095	1.20
239,199	Envista	5,904	2.29
178,940	Natus Medical	2,623	1.02
	Healthcare Services (9.03%)	20,866	8.08
36,360	HCA Healthcare	4,374	1.69
54,327	IQVIA	7,116	2.76
36,568	UnitedHealth	9,376	3.63
	Internet (11.58%)	35,248	13.66
252,006	8x8	6,355	2.46
9,302	Alphabet 'A'	11,914	4.62
5,412	Amazon.com	12,893	5.00
20,457	Facebook 'A'	4,086	1.58
	Media (2.79%)	4,667	1.81
121,738	Comcast 'A'	4,667	1.81
	Metal & Hardware (0.00%)	3,258	1.26
53,300	Advanced Drainage Systems	3,258	1.26
	Oil & Gas Services (0.97%)	1,707	0.66
123,458	Halliburton	1,707	0.66

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)

as at 31 December 2020

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (continued)		
	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (continued)		
	Pharmaceuticals (3.19%)	7,848	3.04
146,642	Horizon Therapeutics	7,848	3.04
	Retail (2.31%)	7,253	2.81
8,100	Costco Wholesale	2,231	0.86
42,772	Lowe's Cos	5,022	1.95
	Software (15.36%)	42,383	16.43
13,417	Adobe	4,904	1.90
51,000	Bentley Systems	1,502	0.58
66,263	Black Knight	4,282	1.66
35,020	Electronic Arts	3,679	1.43
30,645	Everbridge	3,343	1.30
84,008	Microsoft	13,654	5.29
22,088	Twilio 'A'	5,470	2.12
564,840	Verra Mobility	5,549	2.15
	Telecommunications (0.00%)	10,102	3.92
324,569	Calix	7,066	2.74
30,800	T-Mobile	3,036	1.18
	UNITED KINGDOM (9.96%)	19,814	7.68
	Hand & Machine Tools (1.25%)	2,765	1.07
230,200	Luxfer	2,765	1.07
	Healthcare Products (2.98%)	5,113	1.98
105,559	LivaNova	5,113	1.98
	Insurance (3.91%)	6,852	2.66
44,503	Willis Towers Watson	6,852	2.66

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)

as at 31 December 2020

Holding/ Nominal value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	EQUITIES (continued)		
	UNITED KINGDOM (continued)		
	Software (1.82%)	5,084	1.97
233,908	Clarivate+	5,084	1.97
	Portfolio of investments	257,459	99.77
	Net other assets	583	0.23
	Total net assets	258,042	100.00

All securities are approved securities traded on eligible securities markets, as defined by the Collective Investment Scheme Sourcebook, unless otherwise stated.

All equity investments are in ordinary shares unless otherwise stated.

Comparative figures shown in brackets relate to 31 December 2019.

+ Previously disclosed as US Equity, comparative has also been moved.

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables

for the year ended 31 December 2020

A Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	574.85	452.33	451.14
Return before operating charges	143.63	132.22	9.73
Operating charges	(10.87)	(9.70)	(8.54)
Return after operating charges	132.76	122.52	1.19
Distributions	—	—	—
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	707.61	574.85	452.33
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.06)	(0.09)	(0.10)
Performance			
Return after charges	23.09%	27.09%	0.26%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	58,713	53,366	51,777
Closing number of shares	8,297,357	9,283,383	11,446,687
Operating charges**	1.78%	1.79%	1.76%
Direct transaction costs*	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%
Prices			
Highest share price	714.57	599.00	546.40
Lowest share price	446.23	450.40	427.30

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

* Direct transaction costs comprise commission and taxes, principally applicable to equity investment purchases and sales. Shareholders should note that additionally there are other transaction costs such as a dilution adjustment and underlying costs with regard to Collective Investment Scheme holdings which will also have reduced the Sub-fund and share class returns before operating charges.

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the period - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

B Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	621.64	486.70	483.03
Return before operating charges	155.87	142.50	10.24
Operating charges	(8.54)	(7.56)	(6.57)
Return after operating charges	147.33	134.94	3.67
Distributions	—	—	—
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	768.97	621.64	486.70
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.07)	(0.10)	(0.10)
Performance			
Return after charges	23.70%	27.73%	0.76%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	5,829	6,445	6,840
Closing number of shares	757,985	1,036,724	1,405,473
Operating charges**	1.29%	1.29%	1.26%
Direct transaction costs*	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%
Prices			
Highest share price	776.52	646.30	587.00
Lowest share price	483.10	484.60	457.80

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

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Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

C Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	272.97	212.97	210.60
Return before operating charges	68.63	62.41	4.44
Operating charges	(2.71)	(2.41)	(2.07)
Return after operating charges	65.92	60.00	2.37
Distributions	—	—	(0.38)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	0.38
Closing net asset value per share	338.89	272.97	212.97
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.03)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Performance			
Return after charges	24.15%	28.17%	1.13%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	145,764	125,875	103,833
Closing number of shares	43,012,778	46,113,073	48,754,676
Operating charges**	0.93%	0.94%	0.91%
Direct transaction costs*	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%
Prices			
Highest share price	342.20	283.40	256.60
Lowest share price	212.31	212.10	199.70

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

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Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

D Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	211.52	164.87	162.87
Return before operating charges	53.21	48.32	3.42
Operating charges	(1.87)	(1.67)	(1.42)
Return after operating charges	51.34	46.65	2.00
Distributions	—	(0.18)	(0.47)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	0.18	0.47
Closing net asset value per share	262.86	211.52	164.87
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Performance			
Return after charges	24.27%	28.30%	1.23%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	47,736	42,727	38,303
Closing number of shares	18,159,983	20,199,612	23,232,977
Operating charges**	0.83%	0.84%	0.81%
Direct transaction costs*	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%
Prices			
Highest share price	265.44	219.50	198.60
Lowest share price	164.56	164.20	154.40

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Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

B Accumulation EUR† Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	299.37	234.39	232.61
Return before operating charges	30.28	68.60	4.94
Operating charges	(1.42)	(3.62)	(3.16)
Return after operating charges	28.86	64.98	1.78
Distributions	—	—	—
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	328.23	299.37	234.39
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.01)	(0.05)	(0.05)
Performance			
Return after charges	9.64%	27.72%	0.77%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	—	7,492	8,771
Closing number of shares	—	2,502,587	3,742,021
Operating charges**	1.26%	1.29%	1.26%
Direct transaction costs*	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%
Prices			
Highest share price	373.40¢	357.50¢	313.90¢
Lowest share price	251.00¢	259.10¢	249.10¢

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

† Closed 4 May 2020

* Direct transaction costs comprise commission and taxes, principally applicable to equity investment purchases and sales. Shareholders should note that additionally there are other transaction costs such as a dilution adjustment and underlying costs with regard to Collective Investment Scheme holdings which will also have reduced the Sub-fund and share class returns before operating charges.

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the period - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

C Accumulation EUR† Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	274.36	213.66	213.14
Return before operating charges	27.70	63.13	4.55
Operating charges	(0.58)	(2.43)	(4.03)
Return after operating charges	27.12	60.70	0.52
Distributions	—	—	—
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	301.48	274.36	213.66
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.01)	(0.04)	(0.04)
Performance			
Return after charges	9.88%	28.41%	0.24%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	—	132	155
Closing number of shares	—	48,270	72,555
Operating charges**	0.56%	0.94%	1.77%
Direct transaction costs*	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%
Prices			
Highest share price	361.00¢	327.60¢	286.70¢
Lowest share price	231.00¢	236.20¢	228.10¢

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

† Closed 4 May 2020

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Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

A Accumulation USD† Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	208.43	164.01	163.60
Return before operating charges	43.57	47.94	3.53
Operating charges	(1.51)	(3.52)	(3.12)
Return after operating charges	42.06	44.42	0.41
Distributions	—	—	—
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	250.49	208.43	164.01
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Performance			
Return after charges	20.18%	27.08%	0.25%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	—	1,025	1,093
Closing number of shares	—	491,735	666,636
Operating charges**	1.76%	1.79%	1.76%
Direct transaction costs*	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%
Prices			
Highest share price	295.00¢	277.10¢	254.90¢
Lowest share price	190.00¢	206.80¢	202.40¢

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

† Closed 4 May 2020

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Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

C Accumulation USD† Accounting year ended	31 December 2020 per share (p)	31 December 2019 per share (p)	31 December 2018 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	222.64	173.70	171.76
Return before operating charges	46.53	50.91	3.62
Operating charges	(0.84)	(1.97)	(1.68)
Return after operating charges	45.69	48.94	1.94
Distributions	—	—	(0.31)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	0.31
Closing net asset value per share	268.33	222.64	173.70
After direct transaction costs of+, *	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.04)
Performance			
Return after charges	20.52%	28.18%	1.13%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£000's)	—	155	111
Closing number of shares	—	69,827	63,728
Operating charges**	0.91%	0.94%	0.91%
Direct transaction costs*	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%
Prices			
Highest share price	316.00¢	296.00¢	269.20¢
Lowest share price	203.00¢	219.10¢	214.30¢

+ Presentation of direct transaction costs per share has been updated in the prior year comparatives for consistency with the current year.

† Closed 4 May 2020

* Direct transaction costs comprise commission and taxes, principally applicable to equity investment purchases and sales. Shareholders should note that additionally there are other transaction costs such as a dilution adjustment and underlying costs with regard to Collective Investment Scheme holdings which will also have reduced the Sub-fund and share class returns before operating charges.

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the period - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Statement of Total Return

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	(£'000)	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Income					
Net capital gains	2		51,818		58,631
Revenue	3	2,148		2,594	
Expenses	4	(2,605)		(2,763)	
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(7)		(2)	
Net expense before taxation		(464)		(171)	
Taxation	5	(291)		(358)	
Net expense after taxation			(755)		(529)
Total return before distributions			51,063		58,102
Distributions	7		10		24
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			51,073		58,126

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders

for the year ended 31 December 2020

	(£'000)	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		237,217		210,883
Amounts received on issue of shares	86,445		70,164	
Amounts paid on cancellation of shares	(116,693)		(102,012)	
		(30,248)		(31,848)
Dilution adjustment		–		21
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		51,073		58,126
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		–		35
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		258,042		237,217

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2020

	Notes	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Investments		257,459	234,565
Current assets:			
Debtors	8	2,005	184
Cash and bank balances	9	395	3,326
Total assets		259,859	238,075
Liabilities			
Creditors:			
Bank overdrafts		–	(279)
Other creditors	10	(1,817)	(579)
Total liabilities		(1,817)	(858)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		258,042	237,217

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies

The accounting policies for the sub-fund are set out on pages 13 to 15.

2 Net capital gains

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
The net capital gains comprise:		
Non-derivative securities	52,251	58,489
Forward currency contracts	17	–
Currency (losses)/gains	(444)	143
Transaction costs	(6)	(1)
Net capital gains	51,818	58,631

3 Revenue

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Bank interest	7	9
Overseas dividends	2,053	2,513
Stock lending income	1	–
Taxable overseas dividends	20	–
UK dividends	67	72
Total revenue	2,148	2,594

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

4 Expenses

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Payable to the ACD or associates of the ACD:		
ACD's charge	2,184	2,309
General administration charges*	294	89
Registration fee	–	9
	2,478	2,407
Payable to the Depositary, associates of the Depositary, and agents of either of them:		
Depositary fee	10	63
Safe custody fee	20	23
	30	86
Other expenses:		
Audit fee	12	13
Professional service fees	26	65
Publication costs	3	14
Registration fee	16	–
Research fees	37	178
Other expenses	3	–
	97	270
Total expenses	2,605	2,763

* From 15 June 2020 the ACD moved from variable to fixed Administration Fees.

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

5 Taxation

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
a) Analysis of charge in year		
Overseas tax	291	358
Total tax charge [see note(b)]	291	358

b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The taxation assessed for the year is higher (2019: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an authorised investment company with variable capital. The differences are explained below:

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Net expense before taxation	(464)	(171)
Corporation tax at 20% (2019 - 20%)	(93)	(34)
Effects of:		
Movement in unrecognised tax losses	517	533
Overseas tax	291	358
Overseas tax expensed	-	(3)
Revenue not subject to tax	(424)	(496)
Total tax charge [see note(a)]	291	358

Authorised investment companies with variable capital are exempt from tax on capital gains. Therefore any capital return is not included in the above reconciliation.

c) Deferred tax

At the year end there is a potential deferred tax asset of £11,083,000 (2019: £10,566,000) due to tax losses of £55,415,000 (2019: £52,829,000). It is unlikely that the Sub-fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise these expenses and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised in the year or the prior year.

6 Interest payable and similar charges

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Overdraft interest	7	2
Total interest payable and similar charges	7	2

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

7 Distributions

	1.1.2020 to 31.12.2020 (£'000)	1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019 (£'000)
Final distribution	–	35
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	(40)	(153)
Amounts received on issue of shares	30	94
Distributions	(10)	(24)

The distributable amount has been calculated as follows:

Net expense after taxation	(755)	(529)
Accumulated capital transfer from income	5	–
Shortfall of income taken to capital	740	505
Distributions	(10)	(24)

The distribution per share is set out in the table on page 414.

8 Debtors

	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Accrued revenue	66	71
Amounts receivable for issue of shares	611	113
Currency sales awaiting settlement	1,321	–
Overseas withholding tax	7	–
Total debtors	2,005	184

9 Cash and bank balances

	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Cash and bank balances	395	3,326
Total cash and bank balances	395	3,326

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

10 Creditors

	31.12.2020 (£'000)	31.12.2019 (£'000)
Other Creditors		
Accrued expenses	85	154
Accrued ACD's charge	200	190
Amounts payable for cancellation of shares	205	235
Currency purchases awaiting settlement	1,327	–
Total other creditors	1,817	579

11 Contingent liabilities and outstanding commitments

There were no contingent liabilities or outstanding commitments at the balance sheet date (2019: £nil).

12 Related party transactions

Liontrust Asset Management Plc is regarded as a controlling party by virtue of being the ultimate parent company of the ACD, Liontrust Fund Partners LLP, giving the ability to act in concert in respect of the operations of the Company.

The charges paid to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates are shown in note 4. Details of shares issued and cancelled by Liontrust Fund Partners LLP are shown in the Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders and balances due to/from the ACD at the year end are included within Notes 8 and 10.

The balance due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates at the year end was £232,000 (prior year: £191,000).

The total expense due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates for the year was £2,478,000 (prior year: £2,407,000).

13 Securities lending

The Sub-fund engages in security lending activities which expose the Sub-fund to counterparty credit risk. The maximum exposure to the Sub-fund is equal to the value of the securities loaned.

Securities lending transactions entered into by the Sub-fund are subject to a written legal agreement between the Sub-fund and the Stock Lending Agent, The Bank of New York Mellon (London Branch), and separately between the Stock Lending Agent and the approved borrowing counterparty. Collateral received in exchange for securities lent is transferred under a title transfer arrangement and is delivered to and held in an account with a tri-party collateral manager in the name of the Depositary on behalf of the Sub-fund. Collateral received is segregated from the assets belonging to the Sub-fund's Depositary or the Stock Lending Agent. All operational costs are borne out of the Stock Lending Agent's share of income earned.

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

13 Securities lending (continued)

The following table details the value of securities on loan and associated collateral received, analysed by borrowing counterparty as at the Balance Sheet date.

Counterparty	Counterparty's country of establishment	31 December 2020		31 December 2019	
		Securities on loan (£/€//\$ 000's)	Collateral received (£/€//\$ 000's)	Securities on loan (£/€//\$ 000's)	Collateral received (£/€//\$ 000's)
Citigroup Global Markets Limited	UK	117	129	—	—
Merrill Lynch International	UK	249	266	—	—
UBS AG	Switzerland	3,068	3,452	—	—
Total		3,434	3,847	—	—

Collateral accepted is non-cash in the form of sovereign debt rated AA or better from approved governments only, supranational debt obligations rated AAA or better and equity securities listed on a recognised exchange.

Management of counterparty credit risk related to securities lending

To mitigate this risk, the Sub-fund receives either cash or securities as collateral equal to a certain percentage in excess of the fair value of the securities loaned. The Investment Manager monitors the fair value of the securities loaned and additional collateral is obtained, if necessary. As at 31 December 2020 all non-cash collateral received consists of securities admitted to or dealt on a recognised exchange.

The Sub-fund also benefits from a borrower default indemnity provided by The Bank of New York Mellon (London Branch). The indemnity allows for full replacement of securities lent. The Bank of New York Mellon (London Branch) bears the cost of indemnification against borrower default.

14 Risk management policies

In accordance with the investment objectives and policies the Sub-fund can hold certain financial instruments as detailed in the Sub-fund's prospectus. These can comprise of:

- equity, equity related and non-equity shares;
- cash, liquid resources and short-term debtors and creditors that arise directly from its operations;
- short-term borrowings used to finance operational cash flows;
- units and shares in collective investment schemes;
- shareholders' funds, which represent investors' monies which are invested on their behalf from overseas investments held;
- derivative transactions for efficient portfolio management in accordance with the Sub-fund's investment policies.

In accordance with the requirements of the rules in the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook, the Sub-fund is not permitted to trade in other financial instruments. The Sub-fund's use of financial instruments during the year satisfies these regulatory requirements.

The main risks arising from the Sub-fund's financial instruments are market price (including "emerging markets price risk"), currency, interest rate, liquidity and counterparty credit risk. The ACD's policies for managing these risks are summarised below.

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)

The Sub-fund, alongside an independent risk function, has used a combination of risk measurements and limits to measure and monitor portfolio risk. This is in line with the Liontrust Group's Risk Management Process.

These policies have remained unchanged since the beginning of the year to which these financial statements relate and during the prior year.

Market price risk

Market price risk is the risk that the Sub-fund might suffer potential loss through holding market positions in the face of price movements. It arises mainly due to uncertainty about future prices of financial instruments held. The ACD reviews the portfolio in order to consider the asset allocation implications and to minimise the risk associated with particular countries or industry sectors whilst continuing to follow the Sub-fund's investment objective. An individual Sub-fund ACD has responsibility for monitoring the existing portfolio, in accordance with the overall asset allocation parameters described above and seeks to ensure that individual stocks also meet an acceptable risk reward profile. Futures contracts may be used to hedge against market price risk where deemed appropriate for efficient portfolio management purposes.

The Sub-fund's investment portfolio is monitored by the ACD in pursuance of its investment objective and policy as set out in the prospectus.

As at 31 December 2020 and 31 December 2019 the overall market exposure for the Sub-fund was as shown in the Portfolio Statement, other than for derivatives where the exposure could be greater. The Sub-fund is exposed to market price risk as the assets and liabilities of the Sub-fund are listed on stock exchanges and their prices are subject to movements both up and down that would result in an appreciation or depreciation in the fair value of that asset. The sensitivity of the Sub-fund to market price risk is estimated below which shows the expected change in the market value of the Sub-fund when a representative market index changes by 10%. These percentage movements are based on the ACD's estimate of reasonably possible market movements over the course of a year and uses an industry standard measure (Beta) to estimate the amount a Sub-fund has previously changed when that corresponding market index has moved taking into account the Sub-fund's historic correlation to the representative index's movements over the last three years using monthly returns. This analysis assumes that the historic relationships between the portfolio's holdings and the representative index are a valid approximation of their future relationship and that the characteristics of the portfolio and the market have been broadly unchanged over the three years.

As at 31 December 2020, had the representative market index increased/decreased by 10.0% the resulting change in the value of the Net Asset Value is expected to have been an increase/a decrease of 11.1%.

As at 31 December 2019, had the representative market index increased/decreased by 10.0% the resulting change in the value of the Net Asset Value is expected to have been an increase/a decrease of 11.0%.

Some limitations of sensitivity analysis are;

- markets and levels of market liquidity in conditions of market stress may bear no relation to historical patterns;
- the market price risk information is a relative estimate of risk rather than a precise and accurate number;
- the market price information represents a hypothetical outcome and is not intended to be predictive; and
- future market conditions could vary significantly from those experienced in the past.

The Sub-fund is required to calculate its exposure to derivatives on a daily basis using one of two alternate methods, the Commitment Approach or Value at Risk (VaR).

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Market price risk (continued)

The calculation of conversion methods for the commitment approach for standard derivatives is taken from the conversion methodologies listed in the ESMA Guidelines on calculation of Global Exposure and Counterparty Risk. The commitment conversion methodology for standard derivatives is either the notional value or the market value of the equivalent position in the underlying asset. Please refer to the portfolio statement for the notional values of any forwards and futures contracts.

VaR is a method of estimating potential loss due to market risk, rather than a statement of leverage, using a given confidence level, or probability, over a specific time period and assuming normal market conditions. VaR is calculated using a Historical Simulation model carried out in accordance with regulatory guidelines.

The Sub-fund uses a combination of other risk measurements and limits. This is in line with the Liontrust Group's Risk Management Process.

The Sub-fund did not materially use derivatives in the year and the level of leverage employed by the Sub-fund during the year is not considered to be significant.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the revenue and net asset value of the Sub-fund may be adversely affected by movements in foreign exchange rates. The revenue and capital value of the Sub-fund's investments may be significantly affected by currency risk movements as some of the assets and income are denominated in currencies other than sterling, which is the Company's functional and reporting currency.

The ACD has identified three principal areas where foreign currency risk could impact the Sub-fund:

- Movements in exchange rates affecting the value of investments;
- Movements in exchange rates affecting short-term timing differences; and
- Movements in exchange rates affecting the income received.

Currency exposure is monitored closely and is considered to be part of the overall investment process. Currency hedges via forward exchange contracts will only be used in the event of a specific unwanted currency risk being identified.

The Sub-fund may be subject to short-term exposure to exchange rate movements, for instance, where there is a difference between the date an investment purchase or sale is entered into and the date when settlement of the proceeds occurs. The ACD believes that the impact of such movements is not significant enough to warrant the cost incurred of eliminating them via hedging.

The Sub-fund may receive income in currencies other than sterling, and the sterling values of this income can be affected by movements in exchange rates. The Sub-fund converts all receipts of income into sterling on or near the date of receipt; it does not, however, hedge or otherwise seek to avoid exchange rate risk on income accrued but not received.

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)**Currency risk (continued)**

At 31 December 2020 the Sub-fund's currency exposure was as shown in the table below:

Currency Profile	Net Foreign Currency Assets		Total (£'000)
	Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Non-Monetary Exposures (£'000)	
United States Dollar	395	257,933	258,328
	395	257,933	258,328

At 31 December 2019 the Sub-fund's currency exposure was as shown in the table below:

Currency Profile	Net Foreign Currency Assets		Total (£'000)
	Monetary Exposures (£'000)	Non-Monetary Exposures (£'000)	
Euro	-	(12)	(12)
United States Dollar	-	237,962	237,962
	-	237,950	237,950

If the exchange rate at 31 December 2020 between the functional currency and all other currencies had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets attributable to holders of shares of the Sub-fund by approximately 1.00%/(1.00)% respectively.

If the exchange rate at 31 December 2019 between the functional currency and all other currencies had increased or decreased by 1% with all other variables held constant, this would have increased or decreased net assets attributable to holders of shares of the Sub-fund by approximately 1.00%/(1.00)% respectively.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the revenue cash flow or the fair value of investments may be adversely affected by movements in market interest rates.

The majority of the Sub-fund's financial assets are equity shares and other investments which neither pay interest nor have a maturity date.

As a result, the Sub-fund is not subject to significant amounts of risk due to fluctuations in the prevailing level of market interest rates. Therefore, no interest rate sensitivity analysis has been prepared for these.

Interest receivable on bank deposits and short-term deposits or payable on bank overdraft positions will be affected by fluctuations in interest rates. The interest rates earned on sterling deposits are earned at a rate in line with overnight bank rates.

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Sub-fund will not be able to meet its obligations as they fall due. The Sub-fund's assets comprise wholly of readily realisable securities which can be sold to meet liquidity requirements.

If a Sub-Fund is primarily exposed to smaller companies there may be liquidity constraints from time to time, i.e. in certain circumstances, the Sub-fund may not be able to sell a position for full value or at all in the short-term. This may affect performance and could cause the Sub-Fund to defer or suspend redemptions of its shares. In addition, the spread between the price you buy and sell units will reflect the less liquid nature of the underlying holdings. Any unquoted investments held by a Sub-fund are by their nature much less liquid than those listed on an exchange. A Sub-fund may not be able to sell a position for full value or at all in the short term.

The equity markets of emerging countries tend to be more volatile than the more developed markets of the world. Standards of disclosure and accounting regimes may not always fully comply with international criteria and can make it difficult to establish accurate estimates of fundamental value. The lack of accurate and meaningful information, and inefficiencies in its distribution, can leave emerging markets prone to sudden and unpredictable changes in sentiment. The resultant investment flows can trigger significant volatility in these relatively small and illiquid markets. At the same time, this lack of liquidity, together with low dealing volumes, can restrict the ACD's ability to execute substantial deals.

The main liquidity risk of the Sub-fund is the redemption of any shares that investors wish to sell, which are redeemable on demand under the Prospectus. Where investments cannot be realised in time to meet any potential liability, the Sub-fund may borrow up to 10% of its value to ensure settlement.

In accordance with the ACD's policy, the ACD monitors the Sub-fund's liquidity on a daily basis.

Counterparty credit risk

Counterparty credit risk is the risk of suffering loss due to another party not meeting its financial obligation. Investments may be adversely affected if any of the institutions with which money is deposited or invested suffers insolvency or other financial difficulties or the credit rating of the bearers of the bonds held by the Sub-fund are downgraded.

The Sub-fund may enter into transactions in financial instruments (including derivatives) which exposes it to the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

The Sub-fund only buys and sells investments through brokers which have been approved by the ACD as an acceptable counterparty. This list is reviewed at least annually.

The Sub-fund may enter into stock lending activities which exposes it to the risk that the counterparty will not deliver the stock or cash after the Sub-fund has fulfilled its obligations. The Sub-fund will only enter into stock lending activities with parties that have been approved as acceptable by the ACD and obtaining collateral from counterparties which has a fair value in excess of the related stock on loan.

At the balance sheet date, there were no counterparties to open derivative contracts. At the year-end collateral in respect of derivatives of £Nil (prior year: £Nil) was received; collateral in respect of derivatives pledged was £Nil (prior year: £Nil) and none (prior year: none) of the Sub-fund's financial assets were past due or impaired.

The Depository is responsible for the safe-keeping of assets and has appointed the Bank of New York Mellon, S.A./N.V., London Branch ("BNYMSA") as its global custodian. The long term credit rating of the parent company of the Depository and Custodian, The Bank of New York Mellon Corporation, as at 31 December 2020 was A (Standard & Poor's rating).

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

14 Risk management policies (continued)**Counterparty credit risk (continued)**

BNYMSA, in the discharge of its delegated Depositary duties, holds in custody (i) all financial instruments that may be registered in a financial instruments account opened on the books of BNYMSA and (ii) all financial instruments that can be physically delivered to BNYMSA. BNYMSA ensures all financial instruments (held in a financial instruments account on the books of BNYMSA) are held in segregated accounts in the name of the Sub-fund, clearly identifiable as belonging to the Sub-fund, and distinct and separately from the proprietary assets of BNYMSA and BNYM.

In addition BNYMSA, as banker, holds cash of the Sub-fund on deposit. Such cash is held on the balance sheet of BNYMSA. In the event of insolvency of BNYMSA, in accordance with standard banking practice, the Sub-fund will rank as an unsecured creditor of BNYMSA in respect of any cash deposits.

Insolvency of BNYM and or one of its agents or affiliates may cause the Sub-fund's rights with respect to its assets to be delayed or may result in the Sub-fund not receiving the full value of its assets.

Maturity profile of financial liabilities

All financial liabilities of the Sub-fund at the year-end are due to settle in one year or less, or on demand.

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

There is no material difference between the value of the financial assets and liabilities, as shown in the balance sheet, and their fair value as shown in the table below.

Valuation of financial investments

	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
31.12.2020		
Level 1: Quoted prices	257,459	—
	257,459	—
31.12.2019		
Level 1: Quoted prices	234,565	—
	234,565	—

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted price in an active market for an identical instrument;

Level 2: Valuation techniques using observable inputs other than quoted prices within level 1;

Level 3: Valuation techniques using unobservable inputs.

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

15 Share movement

For the year ending 31 December 2020

	Opening shares	Shares issued	Shares redeemed	Shares converted	Closing shares
A Accumulation	9,283,383	4,185,613	(5,151,457)	(20,182)	8,297,357
B Accumulation	1,036,724	2,195,185	(2,458,027)	(15,897)	757,985
C Accumulation	46,113,073	14,075,965	(17,252,340)	76,081	43,012,779
D Accumulation	20,199,612	1,992,269	(4,034,801)	2,903	18,159,983
B Accumulation EUR	2,502,587	11,249	(2,513,836)	—	—
C Accumulation EUR	48,270	—	(48,270)	—	—
A Accumulation USD	491,735	31,168	(522,903)	—	—
C Accumulation USD	69,827	1,148	(70,975)	—	—

16 Portfolio transaction costs

for the year ending 31 December 2020

	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Purchases (excluding derivatives)					
Equity instruments (direct)	24,438	8	0.03	—	—
Total purchases	24,438	8		—	
Total purchases including transaction costs	24,446				
Sales (excluding derivatives)					
Equity instruments (direct)	53,872	16	0.03	1	—
Total sales	53,872	16		1	
Total sales net of transaction costs	53,855				
Total transaction costs		24		1	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		0.01%		-	

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

16 Portfolio transaction costs (continued)

for the year ending 31 December 2019

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	37,711	13	0.03	–	–
Total purchases	37,711	13		–	
Total purchases including transaction costs	37,724				
Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	72,154	25	0.03	1	–
Total sales	72,154	25		1	
Total sales net of transaction costs	72,128				
Total transaction costs		38		1	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		0.02%		–	

The above analysis covers any direct transaction costs suffered by the Sub-fund during the year. However it is important to understand the nature of other transaction costs associated with different investment asset classes and instruments types.

Separately identifiable direct transaction costs (commissions & taxes etc) are attributable to the Sub-fund's purchase and sale of equity shares. Additionally for equity shares there is a dealing spread cost (the difference between the buying and selling prices) which will be suffered on purchase and sale transactions.

Dealing spread costs suffered by the Sub-fund vary considerably for the different asset/instrument types depending on a number of factors including transaction value and market sentiment.

At the balance sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (difference between bid and offer prices of all investments expressed as a percentage of the offer price value) was 0.06% (2019: 0.04%).

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2020

17 Post balance sheet events

Since the year-end, markets have continued to be disrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Since the year-end, the NAV per share of share class C Accumulation has increased by 10.53% to 19 April 2021. The other share classes in the Sub-fund have moved by a similar magnitude. Contingency plans at the ACD and key service providers have proven effective in mitigating the effects on management of the portfolio and on all supporting operations.

Liontrust US Opportunities Fund (continued)

Distribution Table

for the year ended 31 December 2020

Final distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 January 2020

Group 2 - Shares purchased on or after 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 28.2.2021 Pence per share	Distribution paid 28.2.2020 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	—	—	—	—
A Accumulation - Group 2	—	—	—	—
B Accumulation - Group 1	—	—	—	—
B Accumulation - Group 2	—	—	—	—
C Accumulation - Group 1	—	—	—	—
C Accumulation - Group 2	—	—	—	—
D Accumulation - Group 1	—	—	—	0.1751
D Accumulation - Group 2	—	—	—	0.1751
B Accumulation EUR - Group 1	—	—	—	—
B Accumulation EUR - Group 2	—	—	—	—
C Accumulation EUR - Group 1	—	—	—	—
C Accumulation EUR - Group 2	—	—	—	—
A Accumulation USD - Group 1	—	—	—	—
A Accumulation USD - Group 2	—	—	—	—
C Accumulation USD - Group 1	—	—	—	—
C Accumulation USD - Group 2	—	—	—	—

* Equalisation only applies to shares purchased during the distribution period (Group 2 shares). It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of all Group 2 shares and is refunded to holders of these shares as a return of capital. Being capital, it is not liable to income tax but must be deducted from the cost of shares for capital gains tax purposes.

Securities Financing Transactions (unaudited)

as at 31 December 2020

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) 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 Depository") on behalf of the Sub-funds. Collateral received is segregated from the assets belonging to the Sub-funds' Depository 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 year.

	Collective Investment Undertaking (£'000)	ACD of Collective Investment Undertaking (£'000)	Third Parties (e.g. lending agent) (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Liontrust China Fund				
Securities lending				
Gross return	1	–	–	1
% 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 European Opportunities Fund				
Securities lending				
Gross return	1	–	–	1
% 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 Global Alpha Fund				
Securities lending				
Gross return	1	–	–	1
% of total	70%	0%	30%	100%
Cost	–	–	–	–

Securities Financing Transactions (unaudited) (continued)

as at 31 December 2020

Return and cost (continued)

	Collective Investment Undertaking (£'000)	ACD of Collective Investment Undertaking (£'000)	Third Parties (e.g. lending agent) (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Liontrust Global Dividend Fund				
Securities lending				
Gross return	1	–	–	1
% 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 Global Equity Fund				
Securities lending				
Gross return	1	–	–	1
% 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 Income Fund				
Securities lending				
Gross return	3	–	1	4
% 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 India Fund				
Securities lending				
Gross return	–	–	–	–
% of total	70%	0%	30%	100%
Cost	–	–	–	–

Securities Financing Transactions (unaudited) (continued)

as at 31 December 2020

Return and cost (continued)

	Collective Investment Undertaking (£'000)	ACD of Collective Investment Undertaking (£'000)	Third Parties (e.g. lending agent) (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Liontrust Japan Opportunities Fund				
Securities lending				
Gross return	2	–	–	2
% 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 Latin America Fund				
Securities lending				
Gross return	1	–	–	1
% 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 Russia 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 UK Mid Cap Fund				
Securities lending				
Gross return	1	–	–	1
% of total	70%	0%	30%	100%
Cost	–	–	–	–

Securities Financing Transactions (unaudited) (continued)

as at 31 December 2020

Return and cost (continued)

	Collective Investment Undertaking (£'000)	ACD of Collective Investment Undertaking (£'000)	Third Parties (e.g. lending agent) (£'000)	Total (£'000)
Liontrust UK Opportunities 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 US Income 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 US Opportunities Fund				
Securities lending				
Gross return	1	–	–	1
% of total	70%	0%	30%	100%
Cost	–	–	–	–

Securities Financing Transactions (unaudited) (continued)

as at 31 December 2020

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 31 December 2020. The income earned from securities lending are also shown for the period ended 31 December 2020. Total lendable assets represents the aggregate value of assets forming part of the Sub-funds' securities lending programme. This excludes any assets held by the Sub-funds that are not considered lendable due to any market, regulatory, investment or other restriction.

Securities on loan

Fund	% of lendable assets	% of NAV	Income earned (£'000)
Liontrust China Fund	6.77	6.65	1
Liontrust European Opportunities Fund	4.64	5.35	1
Liontrust Global Alpha Fund	0.05	0.05	1
Liontrust Global Dividend Fund	3.16	2.91	1
Liontrust Global Equity Fund	3.46	3.31	1
Liontrust Income Fund	20.25	20.44	4
Liontrust Japan Opportunities Fund	-	-	2
Liontrust Latin America Fund	12.05	5.87	1
Liontrust UK Mid Cap Fund	-	-	1
Liontrust US Income Fund	2.94	3.03	-
Liontrust US Opportunities Fund	1.33	1.33	1

The following table details the value of securities on loan and associated collateral received, analysed by counterparty as at 31 December 2020.

Counterparty	Counterparty's country of establishment	Securities Lending	Collateral received (£'000)
		Amount on loan (£'000)	
Liontrust China Fund			
Citigroup Global Markets Limited	UK	1,125	1,222
Merrill Lynch International	UK	530	567
Total		1,655	1,789

Counterparty	Counterparty's country of establishment	Securities Lending	Collateral received (£'000)
		Amount on loan (£'000)	
Liontrust European Opportunities Fund			
Citigroup Global Markets Limited	UK	1,511	1,663
Credit Suisse International	Switzerland	74	82
Merrill Lynch International	UK	2,187	2,345
UBS	Switzerland	647	721
Total		4,419	4,811

Securities Financing Transactions (unaudited) (continued)

as at 31 December 2020

Securities Lending (continued)

Counterparty	Counterparty's country of establishment	Securities Lending Amount on loan (£'000)	Collateral received (£'000)
Liontrust Global Alpha Fund			
Merrill Lynch International	UK	78	83
Total		78	83

Counterparty	Counterparty's country of establishment	Securities Lending Amount on loan (£'000)	Collateral received (£'000)
Liontrust Global Dividend Fund			
The Bank of Nova Scotia	Canada	1,260	1,387
UBS	Switzerland	532	598
Total		1,792	1,985

Counterparty	Counterparty's country of establishment	Securities Lending Amount on loan (£'000)	Collateral received (£'000)
Liontrust Global Equity Fund			
ING Bank	Netherlands	7,445	8,204
UBS	Switzerland	574	646
Total		8,019	8,850

Counterparty	Counterparty's country of establishment	Securities Lending Amount on loan (£'000)	Collateral received (£'000)
Liontrust Income Fund			
Citigroup Global Markets Limited	UK	14,448	15,904
Credit Suisse International	Switzerland	288	319
ING Bank	Netherlands	21,257	23,426
The Bank of Nova Scotia	Canada	32,695	35,969
Total		68,688	75,618

Counterparty	Counterparty's country of establishment	Securities Lending Amount on loan (£'000)	Collateral received (£'000)
Liontrust Latin America Fund			
J.P. Morgan Securities Plc	UK	1,448	1,600
UBS	Switzerland	494	557
Total		1,942	2,157

Securities Financing Transactions (unaudited) (continued)

as at 31 December 2020

Securities Lending (continued)

Counterparty	Counterparty's country of establishment	Securities Lending Amount on loan (£'000)	Collateral received (£'000)
Liontrust US Income Fund			
Citigroup Global Markets Limited	UK	549	605
UBS	Switzerland	241	271
Total		790	876

Counterparty	Counterparty's country of establishment	Securities Lending Amount on loan (£'000)	Collateral received (£'000)
Liontrust US Opportunities Fund			
Citigroup Global Markets Limited	UK	117	129
Merrill Lynch International	UK	249	266
UBS	Switzerland	3,068	3,452
Total		3,434	3,847

All securities on loan have an open maturity tenor as they are callable or terminable on a daily basis.

Collateral

The Sub-funds engage in activities which may require collateral to be provided to a counterparty ("collateral posted") or may hold collateral received ("collateral received") from a counterparty.

The following table provides an analysis by currency of the underlying cash and non-cash collateral received / posted by way of title transfer collateral arrangement by the Sub-funds, in respect of securities lending transactions, as at 31 December 2020.

Currency	Cash collateral received (£'000)	Cash collateral posted (£'000)	Non-cash collateral received (£'000)	Non-cash collateral posted (£'000)
Liontrust China Fund				
Securities lending transactions				
EUR	-	-	179	-
JPY	-	-	462	-
SEK	-	-	8	-
USD	-	-	1,140	-
Total	-	-	1,789	-

Securities Financing Transactions (unaudited) (continued)

as at 31 December 2020

Collateral (continued)

Currency	Cash collateral received (£'000)	Cash collateral posted (£'000)	Non-cash collateral received (£'000)	Non-cash collateral posted (£'000)
Liontrust European Opportunities Fund				
Securities lending transactions				
AUD	-	-	75	-
CHF	-	-	44	-
EUR	-	-	199	-
GBP	-	-	243	-
HKD	-	-	2,059	-
JPY	-	-	867	-
USD	-	-	1,324	-
Total	-	-	4,811	-
Currency	Cash collateral received (£'000)	Cash collateral posted (£'000)	Non-cash collateral received (£'000)	Non-cash collateral posted (£'000)
Liontrust Global Alpha Fund				
Securities lending transactions				
USD	-	-	83	-
Total	-	-	83	-
Currency	Cash collateral received (£'000)	Cash collateral posted (£'000)	Non-cash collateral received (£'000)	Non-cash collateral posted (£'000)
Liontrust Global Dividend Fund				
Securities lending transactions				
CHF	-	-	36	-
EUR	-	-	37	-
GBP	-	-	1,375	-
USD	-	-	537	-
Total	-	-	1,985	-

Securities Financing Transactions (unaudited) (continued)

as at 31 December 2020

Collateral (continued)

Currency	Cash collateral received (£'000)	Cash collateral posted (£'000)	Non-cash collateral received (£'000)	Non-cash collateral posted (£'000)
Liontrust Global Equity Fund				
Securities lending transactions				
CHF	-	-	121	-
EUR	-	-	1,485	-
GBP	-	-	1,334	-
JPY	-	-	428	-
USD	-	-	5,482	-
Total	-	-	8,850	-

Currency	Cash collateral received (£'000)	Cash collateral posted (£'000)	Non-cash collateral received (£'000)	Non-cash collateral posted (£'000)
Liontrust Income Fund				
Securities lending transactions				
CHF	-	-	635	-
EUR	-	-	5,823	-
GBP	-	-	38,650	-
JPY	-	-	9,512	-
USD	-	-	20,998	-
Total	-	-	75,618	-

Currency	Cash collateral received (£'000)	Cash collateral posted (£'000)	Non-cash collateral received (£'000)	Non-cash collateral posted (£'000)
Liontrust Latin America Fund				
Securities lending transactions				
CHF	-	-	21	-
EUR	-	-	49	-
GBP	-	-	492	-
USD	-	-	1,595	-
Total	-	-	2,157	-

Securities Financing Transactions (unaudited) (continued)

as at 31 December 2020

Collateral (continued)

Currency	Cash collateral received (£'000)	Cash collateral posted (£'000)	Non-cash collateral received (£'000)	Non-cash collateral posted (£'000)
Liontrust US Income Fund				
Securities lending transactions				
CHF	-	-	10	-
EUR	-	-	60	-
GBP	-	-	13	-
JPY	-	-	315	-
USD	-	-	478	-
Total	-	-	876	-

Currency	Cash collateral received (£'000)	Cash collateral posted (£'000)	Non-cash collateral received (£'000)	Non-cash collateral posted (£'000)
Liontrust US Opportunities Fund				
Securities lending transactions				
CHF	-	-	129	-
EUR	-	-	151	-
GBP	-	-	165	-
HKD	-	-	1	-
JPY	-	-	67	-
USD	-	-	3,334	-
Total	-	-	3,847	-

Non-cash collateral received by way of title transfer collateral arrangement in relation to securities lending transactions cannot be sold, re-invested or pledged.

The following table provides an analysis of the type, quality and maturity tenor of non-cash collateral received / posted by the Sub-funds by way of title transfer collateral arrangement in respect of securities lending transactions, as at 31 December 2020.

Collateral type and quality	Maturity Tenor					Open transactions (£'000)	Total (£'000)
	1 - 7 days (£'000)	8 - 30 days (£'000)	31 - 90 days (£'000)	91 - 365 days (£'000)	More than 365 days (£'000)		
Liontrust China Fund							
Collateral received - securities lending							
Fixed income							
Investment grade	-	-	-	8	894	-	902
Equities							
Recognised equity index	-	-	-	-	-	887	887
Total	-	-	-	8	894	887	1,789

Securities Financing Transactions (unaudited) (continued)

as at 31 December 2020

Collateral (continued)

Collateral type and quality	Maturity Tenor					Open transactions (£'000)	Total (£'000)
	1 - 7 days (£'000)	8 - 30 days (£'000)	31 - 90 days (£'000)	91 - 365 days (£'000)	More than 365 days (£'000)		
Liontrust European Opportunities Fund							
Collateral received - securities lending							
Fixed income							
Investment grade	8	–	–	8	87	–	103
Equities							
Recognised equity index	–	–	–	–	–	4,708	4,708
Total	8	–	–	8	87	4,708	4,811

Collateral type and quality	Maturity Tenor					Open transactions (£'000)	Total (£'000)
	1 - 7 days (£'000)	8 - 30 days (£'000)	31 - 90 days (£'000)	91 - 365 days (£'000)	More than 365 days (£'000)		
Liontrust Global Alpha Fund							
Collateral received - securities lending							
Fixed income							
Investment grade	–	–	–	1	82	–	83
Total	–	–	–	1	82	–	83

Collateral type and quality	Maturity Tenor					Open transactions (£'000)	Total (£'000)
	1 - 7 days (£'000)	8 - 30 days (£'000)	31 - 90 days (£'000)	91 - 365 days (£'000)	More than 365 days (£'000)		
Liontrust Global Dividend Fund							
Collateral received - securities lending							
Equities							
Recognised equity index	–	–	–	–	–	1,985	1,985
Total	–	–	–	–	–	1,985	1,985

Collateral type and quality	Maturity Tenor					Open transactions (£'000)	Total (£'000)
	1 - 7 days (£'000)	8 - 30 days (£'000)	31 - 90 days (£'000)	91 - 365 days (£'000)	More than 365 days (£'000)		
Liontrust Global Equity Fund							
Collateral received - securities lending							
Equities							
Recognised equity index	–	–	–	–	–	8,850	8,850
Total	–	–	–	–	–	8,850	8,850

Securities Financing Transactions (unaudited) (continued)

as at 31 December 2020

Collateral (continued)

Collateral type and quality	Maturity Tenor					Open transactions (£'000)	Total (£'000)
	1 - 7 days (£'000)	8 - 30 days (£'000)	31 - 90 days (£'000)	91 - 365 days (£'000)	More than 365 days (£'000)		
Liontrust Income Fund							
Collateral received - securities lending							
Equities							
Recognised equity index	–	–	–	–	–	75,618	75,618
Total	–	–	–	–	–	75,618	75,618

Collateral type and quality	Maturity Tenor					Open transactions (£'000)	Total (£'000)
	1 - 7 days (£'000)	8 - 30 days (£'000)	31 - 90 days (£'000)	91 - 365 days (£'000)	More than 365 days (£'000)		
Liontrust Latin America Fund							
Collateral received - securities lending							
Fixed income							
Investment grade	–	–	–	–	1,108	–	1,108
Equities							
Recognised equity index	–	–	–	–	–	1,049	1,049
Total	–	–	–	–	1,108	1,049	2,157

Collateral type and quality	Maturity Tenor					Open transactions (£'000)	Total (£'000)
	1 - 7 days (£'000)	8 - 30 days (£'000)	31 - 90 days (£'000)	91 - 365 days (£'000)	More than 365 days (£'000)		
Liontrust US Income Fund							
Collateral received - securities lending							
Equities							
Recognised equity index	–	–	–	–	–	876	876
Total	–	–	–	–	–	876	876

Securities Financing Transactions (unaudited) (continued)

as at 31 December 2020

Collateral (continued)

Collateral type and quality	Maturity Tenor					Open transactions (£'000)	Total (£'000)
	1 - 7 days (£'000)	8 - 30 days (£'000)	31 - 90 days (£'000)	91 - 365 days (£'000)	More than 365 days (£'000)		
Liontrust US Opportunities Fund							
Collateral received - securities lending							
Fixed income							
Investment grade	–	–	–	4	259	–	263
Equities							
Recognised equity index	–	–	–	–	–	3,584	3,584
Total	–	–	–	4	259	3,584	3,847

Investment grade securities are those issued by an entity with a minimum investment grade credit rating from at least one globally recognised credit rating agency; Standard & Poor's, Moody's or Fitch.

A recognised equity index contains at least 20 equities where no single equity represents more than 20% of the total index and no five equities combined represent more than 60% of the total index.

The maturity tenor analysis for fixed income securities received as collateral is based on the respective contractual maturity date, while for equity securities and exchange traded funds (ETFs) received as collateral are presented as open transactions as they are not subject to a contractual maturity date.

As at 31 December 2020, all non-cash collateral received by the Sub-funds in respect of securities lending transactions is held by the Sub-funds' (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-funds by way of the title transfer collateral arrangement across securities lending transactions as at 31 December 2020.

Issuer	Value (£'000)	% of the Fund's NAV
Liontrust China Fund		
Citigroup Global Markets Limited	1,222	4.91
Merrill Lynch International	567	2.28
Total	1,789	7.19
Liontrust European Opportunities Fund		
Merrill Lynch International	2,345	2.84
Citigroup Global Markets Limited	1,663	2.02
UBS AG	721	0.87
Credit Suisse International	82	0.10
Total	4,811	5.83

Securities Financing Transactions (unaudited) (continued)

as at 31 December 2020

Collateral (continued)

Issuer	Value (£'000)	% of the Fund's NAV
Liontrust Global Alpha Fund		
Merrill Lynch International	83	0.05
Total	83	0.05
Issuer	Value (£'000)	% of the Fund's NAV
Liontrust Global Dividend Fund		
The Bank of Nova Scotia	1,387	2.26
UBS AG	598	0.97
Total	1,985	3.23
Issuer	Value (£'000)	% of the Fund's NAV
Liontrust Global Equity Fund		
ING Bank NV	8,204	3.39
UBS AG	646	0.26
Total	8,850	3.65
Issuer	Value (£'000)	% of the Fund's NAV
Liontrust Income Fund		
The Bank of Nova Scotia	35,969	10.70
ING Bank NV	23,426	6.97
Citigroup Global Markets Limited	15,904	4.73
Credit Suisse International	319	0.10
Total	75,618	22.50
Issuer	Value (£'000)	% of the Fund's NAV
Liontrust Latin America Fund		
JP Morgan Securities, Plc.	1,600	4.84
UBS AG	557	1.68
Total	2,157	6.52
Issuer	Value (£'000)	% of the Fund's NAV
Liontrust US Income Fund		
Citigroup Global Markets Limited	605	2.32
UBS AG	271	1.04
Total	876	3.36

Securities Financing Transactions (unaudited) (continued)

as at 31 December 2020

Collateral (continued)

Issuer	Value (£'000)	% of the Fund's NAV
Liontrust US Opportunities Fund		
UBS AG	3,452	1.34
Merrill Lynch International	266	0.10
Citigroup Global Markets Limited	129	0.05
Total	3,847	1.49

Additional Information (unaudited)

Important information

It is important to remember that the price of shares, and the income from them, can fall as well as rise and is not guaranteed and that investors may not get back the amount originally invested. Past performance is not a guide to future performance. The issue of shares may be subject to an initial charge and this is likely to have an impact on the realisable value of your investment, particularly in the short term. The annual management fee of the Income Fund, US Income Fund and Global Dividend Fund is deducted from capital. Whilst this results in the dividend paid to investors being higher than would be the case were the annual management fee charged to income, the potential for capital growth may be reduced.



Liontrust Customer Services Team

PO Box 373, Darlington, DL1 9RQ



0344 892 0349



Facsimile 0207 964 2562



Liontrustadmin@bnymellon.com

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