

LIONTRUST MULTI-ASSET INVESTMENTS ICVC II

Annual Report &
Financial Statements

For the period:

1 January 2022

to

31 December 2022

Managed in accordance with
the Multi-Asset Process

LIONTRUST FUND PARTNERS LLP

LIONTRUST 

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

Management and Administration

Management and Administration

The Authorised Corporate Director ("ACD") of Liontrust Multi-Asset Investments ICVC II (the "Company") is:

Liontrust Fund Partners LLP

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

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

Depository

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

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

Independent Auditor

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

Administrator and Registrar

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

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

Management and Administration (continued)

Company Information

The Company is an investment company with variable capital under regulation 12 of the Open-Ended Investment Company Regulations 2001, incorporated in England and Wales under registered number IC 122 and authorised by the Financial Conduct Authority on 16 August 2001. At the year end the Company offered eight Sub-funds, the Liontrust MA Blended Growth Fund, the Liontrust MA Blended Intermediate Fund, the Liontrust MA Blended Moderate Fund, the Liontrust MA Blended Progressive Fund, the Liontrust MA Blended Reserve Fund, the Liontrust MA Monthly High Income Fund, the Liontrust MA Strategic Bond Fund and the Liontrust MA UK Equity Fund (the "Sub-funds"). The Liontrust MA Strategic Bond Fund closed to investment following its merger into the Liontrust Strategic Bond Fund on 14 October 2022 and will be terminated at a later date once the residual assets and liabilities are settled. As a result the financial statements for this Sub-fund have not been prepared on a going concern basis as disclosed in note 1a of the Notes applicable to the financial statements of all Sub-funds.

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

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

Remuneration policy

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

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

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

	Headcount	Total Remuneration (£'000)
ACD UK Staff ¹	83	18,744
of which		
Fixed remuneration	83	8,116
Variable remuneration	83	10,628
UCITS Remuneration Code Staff ^{1, 2}	10	2,538
of which		
Senior Management	2	272
Other control functions:		
Other code staff/risk takers	8	2,266

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

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

Management and Administration (continued)

Remuneration policy (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Scope of the policy

By entity

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

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

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

By individual

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

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

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

Management and Administration (continued)

Approach to the remuneration

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

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

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

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

Securities Financing Transactions Regulation

The Securities Financing Transactions Regulation, as published by the European Securities and Markets Authority, aims to improve the transparency of the securities financing markets. Disclosures regarding exposure to Securities Financing Transactions (SFTs) or total return swaps are required on all reports & accounts published after 13 January 2017. During the period to 31 December 2022 and at the balance sheet date, the Sub-funds did not use SFT's or total return swaps, as such no disclosure is required.

Assessment of Value

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

Changes to the Company

The following changes took effect during the 12 months to 31 December 2022:

- The Liontrust MA Strategic Bond Fund merged into the Liontrust Strategic Bond Fund on 14 October 2022. The Sub-fund will be terminated at a later date once the residual assets and liabilities are settled.

Changes after the Year End

The funds in the Liontrust MA fund ranges distribute income as dividend payments with the exception of the Liontrust MA Blended Reserve, MA Active Moderate Income and Liontrust MA Active Reserve funds which distribute it as interest payments. To make these interest payments, these funds are required to hold a minimum of 60% of its assets in qualifying interest paying (or equivalent) investments (the "60% requirement" and "qualifying investments") at all times.

We are removing the 60% requirement for these three funds and change the way in which the funds pay distributions from interest payments to dividends, which means that from 1 April 2023 for the MA Active Moderate Income and MA Active Reserve Funds and 1 July 2023 for the MA Blended Reserve Fund, the funds will distribute income as dividends rather than interest. This change is designed to provide greater flexibility for the funds to meet their objectives while seeking to maximise returns.

Holdings in Other Funds of the Company

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

Management and Administration (continued)

Statement of the Authorised Corporate Director's Responsibilities

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

In preparing the financial statements the ACD is responsible for:

- selecting suitable accounting policies and then applying them consistently;
- making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- following UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland;
- complying with the disclosure requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice for UK Authorised Funds issued by the Investment Management Association in May 2014;
- keeping proper accounting records which enable it to demonstrate that the financial statements as prepared comply with the above requirements;
- assessing the Company and its Sub-funds' ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern;
- using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or its Sub-funds or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so. For the reasons stated in the Company Information, the financial statements of the Liontrust MA Strategic Bond Fund have not been prepared on a going concern basis;
- such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and irregularities.

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

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

Report of the ACD to the Shareholders

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

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

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

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

The ACD is of the opinion that it is appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements as the assets of all the Sub-funds apart from Liontrust MA Strategic Bond Fund consist predominantly of securities that are readily realisable and, accordingly, the Sub-funds have adequate financial resources to continue in operational existence for at least 12 months. The Liontrust MA Strategic Bond Fund closed on 14 October 2022 and will be terminated at a later date once the residual assets and liabilities are settled. As a result the financial statements for this Sub-fund have not been prepared on a going concern basis.

Management and Administration (continued)

Liontrust Asset Management PLC

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

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

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

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

Member's Statement

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



Antony Morrison

Member

27 April 2023

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

To the Shareholders of Liontrust Multi-Asset Investments ICVC II ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2022.

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

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

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

The Depositary must ensure that:

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

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

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

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

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

27 April 2023

Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of Liontrust Multi-Asset Investments ICVC II (the "Company")

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2022 which comprise the Statements of Total Return, the Statements of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders, the Balance Sheets, the Related Notes and Distribution Tables for the each of the Company's Sub-funds listed on the Contents page and the accounting policies set out on pages 12 to 15.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view, in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland, of the financial position of each of the Sub-funds as at 31 December 2022 and of the net revenue 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

We draw attention to the disclosure made in accounting policy 1a. "Basis of accounting" to the financial statements which explain that the financial statements of the Liontrust MA Strategic Bond Fund have not been prepared on a 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 except for Liontrust MA Strategic Bond Fund. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over their ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

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

Our conclusions based on this work:

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of Liontrust Multi-Asset Investments ICVC II (the "Company") (continued)

Report on the audit of the financial statements (continued)

Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of Liontrust Multi-Asset Investments ICVC II (the "Company") (continued)

Report on the audit of the financial statements (continued)

Other information

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

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

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

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

Authorised Corporate Director's responsibilities

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

Auditor's responsibilities

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

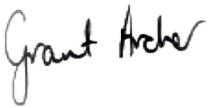
A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

Independent Auditor's Report to the Shareholders of Liontrust Multi-Asset Investments ICVC II (the "Company") (continued)

Report on the audit of the financial statements (continued)

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

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



Grant Archer

for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

KPMG LLP

St Vincent Plaza

319 St Vincent Street

Glasgow

G2 5AS

27 April 2023

Notes applicable to the financial statements of all Sub-funds

for the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Accounting Policies

a) Basis of accounting

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

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

The Liontrust MA Strategic Bond Fund closed on 14 October 2022 and will be terminated at a later date once the residual assets and liabilities are settled. As a result the financial statements of this Sub-fund have not been prepared on a going concern basis.

No adjustments were required to the financial statements to adjust assets or liabilities to their realisable values or to provide for liabilities arising from the decision to terminate the Sub-fund. No liabilities have been recorded for costs of the terminations as the intention is that the ACD will bear any such costs which may arise.

b) Valuation of investments

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

For Collective Investment Schemes (CIS) managed by other management groups, investments are valued at the bid price for dual priced funds and at the single price for single priced funds.

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.

In calculating the amount to be distributed, the Liontrust MA Monthly High Income Fund and Liontrust MA Global Equity Income Fund allocate the equalisation received and accrued to revenue, thereby increasing the amount available for distribution. For more information please refer to the financial statements of the Sub-funds.

Distributions receivable from offshore collective investment schemes are recognised on the ex-dividend date of the underlying fund and excess reportable income is recognised when reported.

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

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

for the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Accounting Policies (continued)

c) Revenue (continued)

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

Dividends received from UK REITs are split into PID (Property Income Distributions) and Non-PID components for tax purposes. Revenue arising from UK REITs tax-exempt rental business is colloquially known as PID revenue and is taxable in the hands of the Sub-fund. A UK REIT may also carry out other activities that give rise to taxable profits and gains, it is from these that the REIT will make a non-PID distribution, these are treated for tax purposes in the same way as dividends from normal UK companies.

d) Rebates of ACD fees

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

In calculating the amount to be distributed, the Liontrust MA Monthly High Income Fund allocates all rebates on an accrual basis to revenue, thereby increasing the amount available for distribution.

e) Expenses

Expenses are recognised on an accruals basis.

f) Allocation of income and expenses

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

g) 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.

h) Exchange rates

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

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

for the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Accounting Policies (continued)

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

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

Distribution Policies

j) 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.

In calculating the amount to be distributed, the Liontrust MA Monthly High Income Fund and Liontrust MA Blended Reserve Fund allocate the ACD fee and other expenses to capital, thereby increasing the amount available for distribution. To take account of the relief obtained in respect of charging the management fee to capital, a notional tax charge is deducted from the revenue account and a corresponding tax credit is added to the capital account.

It is the policy of the Liontrust MA Blended Reserve Fund, Liontrust MA Strategic Bond Fund and the Liontrust MA Monthly High Income Fund to make interest distributions where more than 60% of the portfolio is invested in qualifying investments. All other sub-funds make dividend distributions. Full details are set out in the Distribution Tables.

k) Equalisation

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

l) 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.

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

for the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Accounting Policies (continued)

m) Functional currency

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

MA Blended Growth Fund

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

Investment Objective

The Sub-fund seeks to achieve capital growth and income with a moderately high level of volatility (risk), having a risk profile of 6, in a range from 1 to 7 where 1 is the lowest risk and 7 the highest.

Investment Policy

The Sub-fund is an actively managed fund of funds.

The Sub-fund invests at least 70% of its assets in other funds (underlying funds), including funds which are traded on stock exchanges (investment trusts and exchange traded funds), other closed-ended funds and funds managed by the ACD or its associates.

The underlying funds will invest globally (including in emerging markets) in a range of asset classes and financial instruments including shares, debt instruments (bonds) including those which can easily be converted into cash (money market instruments), freely transferable rights to buy other investments at a future date (warrants), financial contracts that derive their values from those of other investment instruments or indices (derivatives) and deposits.

The underlying funds will be a blend of 'active' funds, whose managers aim to beat the performance of a benchmark, and 'passive' funds, which aim to track the performance of an index. Active funds will be selected over passive funds where the ACD believes the potential returns from active funds outweigh any additional cost.

The Sub-fund may also invest directly in the above asset classes and financial instruments when there are specific benefits in doing so.

Further, the Sub-fund may also obtain indirect exposure to property through investment in Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) and shares in property investment companies, and may engage in stock-lending and borrowing.

When required to manage liquidity, or the Sub-fund's risk, the Sub-fund may hold its assets in cash or deposits and money market instruments.

The Sub-fund may use derivatives to help achieve the investment objective (investment purposes) as well as to reduce risk or to manage the Sub-fund more efficiently (often referred to as "efficient portfolio management").

The Sub-fund aims to take a moderately high level of risk in achieving its investment objective. The Sub-fund's investments are combined together in different proportions as determined by the ACD based on asset risk profiles set by an external risk modelling company. The riskiness of different combinations and proportions of types of investment are measured by predicting how they might behave over a 15 year period. The risk modelling company assigns each combination of assets to one of seven risk profiles, ranging from 1, which reflects the risk of holding cash in bank accounts, to 7, which is the riskiest profile. The Sub-fund has a risk profile of 6, which means it will typically have greater exposure to higher risk assets, than other Sub-funds in the Company which have a lower risk profile. Typically shares, certain types of bonds, or exposure to property/commodities will be classified as higher risk assets, whilst certain other bonds, cash and near cash (money market instruments, deposits and money market Sub-funds) will be classified as lower risk assets.

The actual investments of the Sub-fund are not chosen by the risk modelling company and the ACD retains the discretion to select the Sub-fund's investments. The ACD may change the combination of assets for the Sub-fund where it sees a benefit in doing so, as long as its overall risk profile remains similar.

There is no guarantee that the Sub-fund's performance will reflect the behaviour of the assets used to create the risk profile.

MA Blended Growth Fund (continued)

Investment review

Sub-fund review

Financial markets were down in 2022 overall, but they did at least end with a positive performance in Q4 after a relentless stream of negative political and economic news for much of the year. Although the Omicron virus had been a worry going into the year, it was hoped that the pandemic would become less pernicious due to vaccinations and growing immunity. But as one black swan event subsided, another arose with Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Eventually, the bad news abated, and markets reached a nadir in October that has subsequently looked increasingly like a turning point.

With investor sentiment having reached extreme lows, the potential for positive surprises in 2023 is all the greater. A slowing economy is widely expected and the risk is that this will impact company earnings and their financial strength. However, we believe the global economy remains on a reasonably solid footing and we expect the downturn will be mild rather than deep and protracted. The re-opening of China following its draconian Covid lockdowns will also provide a boost to the global economy and trade.

The main focus for investors in 2022 had been how far central banks would hike interest rates in their efforts to control inflation and whether this would tip economies into recession. The pace of central bank tightening was indeed rapid, with the Federal Reserve instigating seven hikes. The European Central Bank (ECB) raised rates for the first time in more than a decade in July by 50 basis points (bps) as inflation soared to a record 8.6% in the eurozone.

The tenacity of the rate hikes impacted both equities and bonds. So much so that the benefits of diversification were noticeably absent. Equities, and particularly 'growth style' stocks that are priced according to longer-term future earnings, were badly hit but bonds suffered a historic sell off. Bonds would usually be expected to provide 'defensive ballast' during equity downturns, but it was a rare period of extreme stress in which normal asset class diversification temporarily broke down.

The obvious risk for financial markets in 2023 lies in unexpected rate hikes and slowing economic growth. But this risk reduces as inflation subsides. And there are growing signs that this is the case. US inflation was down to 6.5% in December after peaking at 9.1% in June. In the UK, it dipped from 11.1% in October to 10.5% in December. Even in the eurozone, where the ECB had warned investors not to expect rate rises to end early in 2023, inflation dropped from its 10.6% record high in October to 9.2% in December.

Financial assets are more attractively priced following the drawdowns they experienced in 2022. There is still a pervasive sense of uncertainty which will keep us 'neutral' in terms of our model limits, but we believe the outlook for equities is brighter and we are looking to raise exposure to them. We do not expect a bull market rally in 2023, but we do expect equities to regain some of their momentum. Our view on fixed income is also more positive, having been underweight the asset class for some time. We especially like the global high yield bond market, where we see attractive opportunities on a risk-return basis. The exposure that hampered our performance in 2022, including gilts, small caps and emerging market equities, together with increasing exposure to bonds, will be geared into a market recovery when it comes through.

Longer term, we see many financial assets reverting to their longer-term trend performances. But trying to predict and time asset class performances is a hazardous pursuit. A better approach is to diversify investment portfolios and reap rewards from across the asset classes.

Performance

In the twelve months to 31 December 2022, the Liontrust MA Blended Growth Fund (S Accumulation) returned -9.2%*.

**Source of discrete performance data: Financial Express, as at 31 December 2022. Please note that total return has been calculated at midday whereas the financial statements are at close of business.*

Sub-fund performance

To satisfy the Sub-fund's risk profile, the Sub-fund is over 95% invested in equities, with small allocations to fixed income, property and alternatives.

Equity markets were broadly negative over the year, which detracted significantly from performance, particularly the North America and emerging markets regions. Poorly performing funds held in these regions included Loomis Sayles US Growth Equity, Ossiam

MA Blended Growth Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Sub-fund performance (continued)

Schiller Barclay Cape US Sector Value, Vontobel mtX Sustainable Emerging Markets Leaders and iShares Emerging Markets Equity. The relatively best-performing region was Japan, with Man GLG Japan CoreAlpha and M&G Japan Smaller Companies delivering positive returns.

Our limited exposure to UK property also weighed on performance. Tritax Big Box was the most negative contributor in the asset class, having been its best performer in 2021.

Throughout the year we adjusted the asset allocation of the funds to emphasise asset classes that we believe offer, in combination, the best risk-adjusted returns for the Sub-fund's risk profile. Funds that we added during the year included L&G Emerging Markets Equity Index, M&G Japan Smaller Companies, L&G Pacific Index, Barings Europe Select and Liontrust European Dynamic. Fund that we removed included iShares Emerging Markets Equity, SPDR Refinitiv Global Convertible Bond, Selection European Equity, BGF European Equity Income, Vanguard Emerging Markets Stock Index, Vanguard Pacific ex Japan Stock Index, Selection US Equity Zero, Vanguard US Equity Index, iShares Edge S&P 500 Minimum Volatility and JOHCM UK Equity Income.

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

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

Material portfolio changes by value

Purchases

Legal & General US Index Trust
iShares Emerging Markets Equity Index Fund (UK)
Legal & General Emerging Markets Equity Index Fund
iShares Japan Equity Index Fund (UK)
iShares UK Equity Index Fund (UK)
JO Hambro UK Dynamic Fund
BlackRock European Dynamic Fund
Legal & General Pacific Index Trust
BlackRock Emerging Markets Fund
AB SICAV I - American Growth Portfolio

Sales

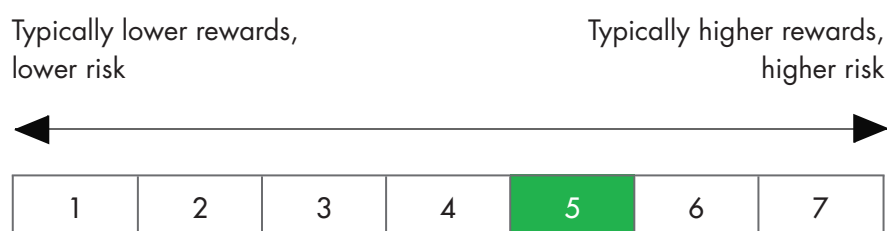
Ossiam Shiller Barclays Cape US Sector Value TR Fund
JO Hambro UK Equity Income Fund
iShares Emerging Markets Equity Index Fund (UK)
Man GLG Japan Core Alpha Fund
Architas Selection US Equity Fund
BlackRock European Equity Income Fund
Selection European Equity Fund
Baillie Gifford Japanese Fund
Vanguard Emerging Markets Stock Index Fund Institutional Plus
Liontrust UK Equity Fund

MA Blended Growth 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 and Reward Indicator (SRRI) is based on historical data and may not be relied upon to gauge the future risk profile of the Sub-fund.
- The SRRI shown is not guaranteed to remain the same and may shift over time.
- The lowest category (1) does not mean 'risk free'.
- The Sub-fund's risk and reward category has been calculated using the methodology adopted by the Financial Conduct Authority. It is based upon the rate by which the Sub-fund or a representative fund or index's value has moved up and down in the past.
- The risk profile per the investment objective used by Liontrust to produce the long-term asset allocation differs from SRRI, so the two rankings may not be the same.
- The Sub-fund is categorised 5 primarily for its exposure to a diversified portfolio of funds invested in mainly equities with some fixed income and other asset classes.
- The SRRI may not fully take into account the following risks:
 - that a company may fail thus reducing its value within the Sub-fund;
 - overseas investments may carry a higher currency risk. They are valued by reference to their local currency which may move up or down when compared to the currency of the Sub-fund.
 - Bonds are affected by changes in interest rates and their value and the income they generate can rise or fall as a result;
 - the creditworthiness of a bond issuer may also affect that bond's value. Bonds that produce a higher level of income usually also carry greater risk as such bond issuers may have difficulty in paying their debts. The value of a bond would be significantly affected if the issuer either refused to pay or was unable to pay.
- Some of the underlying funds may invest in derivatives, which can, in some circumstances, create wider fluctuations in their prices over time.
- Investments in emerging markets may involve a higher element of risk due to less well-regulated markets and political and economic instability. This may result in higher volatility and larger drops in the value of the Sub-fund over the short term.
- Liquidity Risk: If underlying funds suspend or defer the payment of redemption proceeds, the Sub-fund's ability to meet redemption requests may also be affected.
- Counterparty risk: any derivative contract, including FX hedging, may be at risk if the counterparty fails.
- Index Tracking Risk: The performance of any passive funds used may not exactly track that of their indices.

MA Blended Growth Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile (continued)

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.

MA Blended Growth Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables

for the year ended 31 December 2022

A Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	218.77	192.34	186.54
Return before operating charges	(17.10)	29.16	8.10
Operating charges	(2.17)	(2.73)	(2.30)
Return after operating charges	(19.27)	26.43	5.80
Distributions	(2.59)	(2.13)	(1.85)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	2.59	2.13	1.85
Closing net asset value per share	199.50	218.77	192.34
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.04)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Performance			
Return after charges	(8.81%)	13.74%	3.11%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	8,509	10,826	8,971
Closing number of shares	4,265,348	4,948,518	4,664,247
Operating charges**	1.07%	1.31%	1.31%
Direct transaction costs*	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	221.03	221.05	192.90
Lowest share price	188.00	190.80	139.20

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

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure includes an element of underlying fund charges in relation to the Sub-fund holding investments in other collective investment schemes but excludes holdings in closed ended investment vehicles. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

MA Blended Growth Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

R Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	304.45	269.55	263.25
Return before operating charges	(23.78)	40.74	11.22
Operating charges	(4.98)	(5.84)	(4.92)
Return after operating charges	(28.76)	34.90	6.30
Distributions	(1.62)	(0.94)	(0.89)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	1.62	0.94	0.89
Closing net asset value per share	275.69	304.45	269.55
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.05)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Performance			
Return after charges	(9.45%)	12.95%	2.39%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	5,191	6,967	7,058
Closing number of shares	1,882,808	2,288,429	2,618,430
Operating charges**	1.77%	2.01%	2.01%
Direct transaction costs*	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	307.55	307.88	270.30
Lowest share price	260.19	267.40	196.10

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

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure includes an element of underlying fund charges in relation to the Sub-fund holding investments in other collective investment schemes but excludes holdings in closed ended investment vehicles. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

MA Blended Growth Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

S Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	191.86	168.35	162.94
Return before operating charges	(15.00)	25.54	7.11
Operating charges	(1.55)	(2.03)	(1.70)
Return after operating charges	(16.55)	23.51	5.41
Distributions	(2.64)	(2.23)	(1.93)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	2.64	2.23	1.93
Closing net asset value per share	175.31	191.86	168.35
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.03)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Performance			
Return after charges	(8.63%)	13.96%	3.32%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	72,418	77,611	62,081
Closing number of shares	41,307,742	40,451,317	36,876,609
Operating charges**	0.87%	1.11%	1.11%
Direct transaction costs*	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	193.85	193.82	168.80
Lowest share price	165.14	167.00	121.60

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

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure includes an element of underlying fund charges in relation to the Sub-fund holding investments in other collective investment schemes but excludes holdings in closed ended investment vehicles. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

MA Blended Growth Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement

as at 31 December 2022

Holding/Nominal Value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES (98.40%)	86,203	100.10
	ASIA PACIFIC EXCLUDING JAPAN EQUITIES (6.19%)	5,079	5.89
200,761	Federated Hermes Asia Ex-Japan Equity Fund	616	0.71
679,122	Fidelity Asia Pacific Opportunities Fund	1,895	2.20
1,194,090	Legal & General Pacific Index Trust	2,568	2.98
	EMERGING MARKETS EQUITIES (8.81%)	4,014	4.66
414,718	BlackRock Emerging Markets Fund	2,223	2.58
25,620	Vontobel Fund - mtX Sustainable Emerging Markets Leaders	1,791	2.08
	EUROPE EXCLUDING UK EQUITIES (0.15%)	12,330	14.32
22,477	Barings Europe Select Trust	972	1.13
1,129,504	BlackRock European Dynamic Fund	2,620	3.04
746,439	iShares Continental European Equity Index Fund (UK)	2,360	2.74
5,825,642	Legal & General Emerging Markets Equity Index Fund	6,378	7.41
	EUROPE INCLUDING UK EQUITIES (10.45%)	1,094	1.27
7,937	FTF Martin Currie Emerging Markets Fund	9	0.01
348,405	Liontrust European Dynamic Fund+	1,085	1.26
	GLOBAL BONDS (0.00%)	1,758	2.04
1,397,091	iShares Overseas Government Bond Index Fund (UK)	1,758	2.04
	GLOBAL CONVERTIBLE BONDS (0.04%)	0	0.00
	JAPAN EQUITIES (13.93%)	10,701	12.42
190,330	Baillie Gifford Japanese Fund	3,392	3.94
2,017,398	iShares Japan Equity Index Fund (UK)	5,034	5.84
609,808	M&G Japan Smaller Companies Fund	669	0.78
742,010	Man GLG Japan Core Alpha Fund	1,606	1.86
	MONEY MARKET INSTRUMENTS (0.01%)	1,754	2.04
871,641	HSBC Sterling Liquidity Fund	872	1.01
871,641	JP Morgan Liquidity Fund	872	1.02
9,995	JPMorgan GBP Liquidity LVNAV Fund	10	0.01
	NORTH AMERICA EQUITIES (25.83%)	18,664	21.68
21,199	AB SICAV I - American Growth Portfolio	3,109	3.61

MA Blended Growth Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)

as at 31 December 2022

Holding/Nominal Value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES (continued)			
NORTH AMERICA EQUITIES (continued)			
11,933	iShares S&P Small Cap 600 UCITS ETF†	763	0.89
1,315,335	Legal & General US Index Trust	11,108	12.90
18,362	Loomis Sayles US Growth Equity Fund	2,153	2.50
1,844	Ossiam Shiller Barclays Cape US Sector Value UCITS ETF†	1,531	1.78
PROPERTY (1.90%)		3,101	3.60
1,387,922	Assura REIT	757	0.88
1,109,772	Civitas Social Housing REIT	700	0.81
673,294	Primary Health Properties REIT	746	0.87
151,024	Supermarket Income REIT	153	0.18
537,773	Tritax Big Box REIT	745	0.86
UK CORPORATE BONDS (0.00%)		803	0.93
559,177	iShares Corporate Bond Index Fund (UK)	803	0.93
UK EQUITIES (31.09%)		26,905	31.25
4,364	iShares MSCI UK Small Cap UCITS ETF†	862	1.00
3,121,957	iShares UK Equity Index Fund (UK)	8,213	9.54
2,258,469	JO Hambro UK Dynamic Fund	3,769	4.38
922,882	LF Lindsell Train UK Equity Fund	4,564	5.30
2,653,711	Liontrust UK Equity Fund+	4,907	5.70
1,205,257	TB Evenlode Continuing Income Fund	4,590	5.33
Portfolio of investments		86,203	100.10
Net other liabilities		(85)	(0.10)
Total net assets		86,118	100.00

Each holding listed above is either accumulation units of a Unit Trust or accumulation shares of an Open Ended Investment Company unless otherwise indicated.

Comparative figures shown in brackets relate to 31 December 2021.

Stocks shown as REITs represent Real Estate Investment Trust.

+ Managed by Liontrust Fund Partners LLP.

† Exchange Traded Fund.

MA Blended Growth Fund (continued)

Statement of Total Return

for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	(£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Income					
Net capital (losses)/gains	2		(9,599)		10,259
Revenue	3	1,728		1,516	
Expenses	4	(486)		(511)	
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(1)		–	
Net revenue before taxation		1,241		1,005	
Taxation	5	–		–	
Net revenue after taxation			1,241		1,005
Total return before distributions			(8,358)		11,264
Distributions	7		(1,242)		(1,007)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			(9,600)		10,257

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders

for the year ended 31 December 2022

	(£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		95,404		78,110
Amounts received on issue of shares	10,061		14,919	
Amounts paid on cancellation of shares	(10,977)		(8,916)	
		(916)		6,003
Dilution adjustment		–		3
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		(9,600)		10,257
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		1,230		1,031
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		86,118		95,404

MA Blended Growth Fund (continued)

Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2022

	Notes	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Investments		86,203	93,874
Current assets:			
Debtors	8	67	284
Cash and bank balances	9	13	2,183
Total assets		86,283	96,341
Liabilities			
Creditors:			
Other creditors	10	(165)	(937)
Total liabilities		(165)	(937)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		86,118	95,404

MA Blended Growth Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Accounting policies

The accounting policies for the Sub-fund are set out on pages 12 to 15.

2 Net capital (losses)/gains

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
The net capital (losses)/gains comprise:		
Non-derivative securities	(9,546)	10,281
Foreign currency losses	(58)	(25)
Transaction costs	1	(1)
ACD's charge rebates	4	4
Net capital (losses)/gains	(9,599)	10,259

3 Revenue

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Bank interest	3	–
Equity distributions on CIS holdings	1,303	877
Interest distributions on CIS holdings	13	–
Management fee rebates on CIS	73	36
Non-taxable overseas dividends	228	539
Taxable overseas dividends	4	–
UK dividends	33	9
UK REIT dividends	71	55
Total revenue	1,728	1,516

MA Blended Growth Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

4 Expenses

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Payable to the ACD or associates of the ACD:		
ACD's charge	425	440
General administration charges*, **	61	37
	486	477
Payable to the Depositary, associates of the Depositary, and agents of either of them:		
Depositary fee	1	3
Safe custody fee	(1)	5
	—	8
Other expenses:		
Audit fee***	—	8
Publication costs	—	(2)
Registration fee	—	20
	—	26
Total expenses	486	511

* From 1 July 2021 the ACD moved from variable to fixed Administration Fees.

** The audit fee for the year (borne out of the General administration charges), excluding VAT, was £10,050. Where the fee exceeds the General administration charges, the shortfall will be met by the ACD.

*** The audit fee for the prior year, excluding VAT, was £9,187.

MA Blended Growth Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

5 Taxation

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
a) Analysis of charge in year		
There is no corporation tax charge in the current year or prior year [see note (b)].		
b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year		
The taxation assessed for the year is lower (2021: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an authorised investment company with variable capital. The differences are explained below:		
	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Net revenue before taxation	1,241	1,005
Corporation tax at 20% (2021 - 20%)	248	201
Effects of:		
Capitalised income subject to tax	1	–
Movement in unrecognised tax losses	559	(421)
Prior year adjustment to unrecognised tax losses	(495)	505
Revenue not subject to tax	(313)	(285)
Total tax charge [see note(a)]	–	–

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

c) Deferred tax

At the year end there is a potential deferred tax asset of £642,000 (2021: £83,000) due to tax losses of £3,212,000 (2021: £415,000). It is unlikely that the Sub-fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise these expenses and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised in the year or the prior year.

6 Interest payable and similar charges

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

MA Blended Growth Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

7 Distributions

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Final distribution	1,230	1,031
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	66	56
Amounts received on issue of shares	(54)	(80)
Distributions	1,242	1,007

The distributable amount has been calculated as follows:

Net revenue after taxation	1,241	1,005
Add: Equalisation on conversions	–	2
Add: Tax relief on capitalised expenses	1	–
Distributions	1,242	1,007

The distribution per share is set out in the table on page 40.

8 Debtors

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Accrued management fee rebates on CIS	23	12
Accrued revenue	11	167
Amounts receivable for issue of shares	20	103
Income tax recoverable	13	2
Total debtors	67	284

9 Cash and bank balances

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Cash and bank balances	13	2,183
Total cash and bank balances	13	2,183

MA Blended Growth Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

10 Creditors

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Accrued expenses	10	11
Accrued ACD's charge	35	40
Amounts payable for cancellation of shares	120	730
Corporation tax	–	2
Purchases awaiting settlement	–	154
Total other creditors	165	937

11 Contingent liabilities and outstanding commitments

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

12 Related party transactions

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

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

The balance due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates in respect of expenses at the year end was £39,000 (2021: £45,000).

The total expense due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates for the year was £486,000 (2021: £476,000).

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:

- units and shares in regulated collective investment schemes, securities and other investments;
- derivative transactions for investment purposes as well as 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.

MA Blended Growth Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Risk management policies (continued)

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 each collective investment scheme, investment trust or other investment vehicle has individual underlying asset types that 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.

Investments in Collective Investment Schemes with an exposure in emerging markets may be more volatile than investments in more developed markets from time to time, as some of these markets have relatively unstable economies based on only a few industries and securities markets that trade only a limited number of securities.

Investments in Collective Investment Schemes with an exposure in the shares of individual companies are subject to a wide range of risks that may cause their prices to fluctuate over time. The value of those financial instruments is not fixed and may go down as well as up. This may be as a result of a specific factor affecting the value of an individual instrument or may be caused by general market factors (such as government policy or the health of the underlying economy) which can affect the entire portfolio.

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. The Sub-fund seeks to minimise all of the above mentioned risks by holding diversified portfolios of investments.

The sensitivity of the Sub-fund to market price risk is estimated below which shows the expected change in the market value of the Sub-fund when the Sub-fund performance changes by 5%. These percentage movements are based on the ACD's estimate of reasonably possible market movements over the course of a year.

A 5% increase in the value of the Sub-fund's portfolio would have the effect of increasing the return and net assets by £4,310,000 (2021: £4,694,000). A 5% decrease would have an equal and opposite effect.

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

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

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

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

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

MA Blended Growth Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Currency risk

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

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

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

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

The Sub-fund invests predominantly in sterling denominated Collective Investment Schemes (CIS) that in turn invest in a range of instruments, some of which may be overseas and subject to foreign currency risk. 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.

Sub-funds which hold cash balances and invest in fixed interest securities will be subject to interest rate risk. As a result, the Sub-fund is subject to the risk of potentially adverse movements in the prevailing level of market interest rates.

The Sub-fund invests predominantly in CIS and therefore has no significant direct exposure to interest rate risk. As the Sub-fund has no direct exposure to interest rate risk no interest rate risk table or sensitivity analysis has been prepared, however the ACD may take a particular view on the interest rate movements and may alter investment strategies accordingly.

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

Liquidity risk

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

Sub-funds investing in smaller companies, emerging markets, high yield bonds, alternatives and property or OTC derivatives hold transferable securities that may be less liquid than the securities of larger companies as a result of lower trading volumes or restrictions on trading. The Sub-funds that invest in collective investment schemes that themselves may hold illiquid assets are also exposed to the risk of suspensions of dealing in those collective investment schemes.

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.

MA Blended Growth Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

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 (directly, or through purchasing the units of collective investment schemes, 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.

Sub-funds are also exposed to credit risk indirectly by the activities of collective investment schemes in which they invest. In general, the Company will only invest in regulated collective investment schemes and in any case the Investment Manager will ensure that underlying schemes have equivalent credit risk management processes in place to those described above.

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

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

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

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

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

Maturity profile of financial liabilities

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

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

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

MA Blended Growth Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Valuation of financial investments

	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
31.12.2022		
Level 1: Quoted prices	6,257	—
Level 2: Observable market data	79,946	—
	86,203	—
31.12.2021		
Level 1: Quoted prices	13,995	—
Level 2: Observable market data	79,879	—
	93,874	—

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 2022

	Opening shares	Shares issued	Shares redeemed	Shares converted	Closing shares
A Accumulation	4,948,518	174,730	(791,243)	(66,657)	4,265,348
R Accumulation	2,288,429	94,466	(493,314)	(6,773)	1,882,808
S Accumulation	40,451,317	5,292,464	(4,522,693)	86,654	41,307,742

MA Blended Growth Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

15 Portfolio transaction costs

for the year ending 31 December 2022

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	2,245	2	0.09	11	0.49
Collective investment schemes	59,927	1	–	–	–
Total purchases	62,172	3		11	
Total purchases including transaction costs	62,186				
Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Collective investment schemes	63,436	3	–	–	–
Total sales	63,436	3		–	
Total sales net of transaction costs	63,433				
Total transaction costs		6		11	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		0.01%		0.01%	

MA Blended Growth Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

15 Portfolio transaction costs (continued)

for the year ending 31 December 2021

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	1,606	1	0.06	8	0.50
Collective investment schemes	12,480	–	–	–	–
Total purchases	14,086	1		8	
Total purchases including transaction costs	14,095				
Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	715	1	0.14	–	–
Collective investment schemes	9,607	1	0.01	–	–
Total sales	10,322	2		–	
Total sales net of transaction costs	10,320				
Total transaction costs		3		8	
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.

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

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

At the balance sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (difference between bid and offer prices of all investments expressed as a percentage of the offer price value) was 0.02% (2021: 0.09%).

MA Blended Growth Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

16 Post balance sheet events

The Fund invests in a portfolio of assets, whose values have changed since the year-end, primarily due to market volatility.

Since the year-end, the NAV per share of the S Accumulation share class has increased by 5.18% to 19 April 2023. The other share classes in the Sub-fund have moved by a similar magnitude.

MA Blended Growth Fund (continued)

Distribution Table

for the year ended 31 December 2022

Final distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 January 2022

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

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.1.2023 Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.1.2022 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	2.5949	—	2.5949	2.1343
A Accumulation - Group 2	1.6800	0.9149	2.5949	2.1343
R Accumulation - Group 1	1.6194	—	1.6194	0.9405
R Accumulation - Group 2	1.5720	0.0474	1.6194	0.9405
S Accumulation - Group 1	2.6359	—	2.6359	2.2346
S Accumulation - Group 2	1.6373	0.9986	2.6359	2.2346

* 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.

MA Blended Intermediate Fund

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

Investment Objective

The Sub-fund seeks to achieve capital growth and income with a median level of volatility (risk), having a risk profile of 4, in a range from 1 to 7 where 1 is the lowest risk and 7 is the highest.

Investment Policy

The Sub-fund is an actively managed fund of funds.

The Sub-fund invests at least 70% of its assets in other funds (underlying funds), including funds which are traded on stock exchanges (investment trusts and exchange traded funds), other closed-ended funds and funds managed by the ACD or its associates.

The underlying funds will invest globally (including in emerging markets) in a range of asset classes and financial instruments including shares, debt instruments (bonds) including those which can easily be converted into cash (money market instruments), freely transferable rights to buy other investments at a future date (warrants), financial contracts that derive their values from those of other investment instruments or indices (derivatives) and deposits.

The underlying funds will be a blend of 'active' funds, whose managers aim to beat the performance of a benchmark, and 'passive' funds, which aim to track the performance of an index. Active funds will be selected over passive funds where the ACD believes the potential returns from active funds outweigh any additional cost.

The Sub-fund may also invest directly in the above asset classes and financial instruments when there are specific benefits in doing so.

Further, the Sub-fund may also obtain indirect exposure to property through investment in Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) and shares in property investment companies, and may engage in stock-lending and borrowing.

When required to manage liquidity, or the Sub-fund's risk, the Sub-fund may hold its assets in cash or deposits and money market instruments.

The Sub-fund may use derivatives to help achieve the investment objective (investment purposes) as well as to reduce risk or to manage the Sub-fund more efficiently (often referred to as "efficient portfolio management").

The Sub-fund aims to take a median level of risk in achieving its investment objective. The Sub-fund's investments are combined together in different proportions as determined by the ACD based on asset risk profiles set by an external risk modelling company. The riskiness of different combinations and proportions of types of investment are measured by predicting how they might behave over a 15 year period. The risk modelling company assigns each combination of assets to one of seven risk profiles, ranging from 1, which reflects the risk of holding cash in bank accounts, to 7, which is the riskiest profile. The Sub-fund has a risk profile of 4, which means it will typically have a balanced exposure to higher risk assets and lower risk assets than other Sub-funds in the Company which have a higher or lower risk profile. Typically shares, certain types of bonds, or exposure to property/commodities will be classified as higher risk assets, whilst certain other bonds, cash and near cash (money market instruments, deposits and money market funds) will be classified as lower risk assets.

The actual investments of the Sub-fund are not chosen by the risk modelling company and the ACD retains the discretion to select the Sub-fund's investments. The ACD may change the combination of assets for the Sub-fund where it sees a benefit in doing so, as long as its overall risk profile remains similar.

There is no guarantee that the Sub-fund's performance will reflect the behaviour of the assets used to create the risk profile.

MA Blended Intermediate Fund (continued)

Investment review

Sub-fund review

Financial markets were down in 2022 overall, but they did at least end with a positive performance in Q4 after a relentless stream of negative political and economic news for much of the year. Although the Omicron virus had been a worry going into the year, it was hoped that the pandemic would become less pernicious due to vaccinations and growing immunity. But as one black swan event subsided, another arose with Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Eventually, the bad news abated, and markets reached a nadir in October that has subsequently looked increasingly like a turning point.

With investor sentiment having reached extreme lows, the potential for positive surprises in 2023 is all the greater. A slowing economy is widely expected and the risk is that this will impact company earnings and their financial strength. However, we believe the global economy remains on a reasonably solid footing and we expect the downturn will be mild rather than deep and protracted. The re-opening of China following its draconian Covid lockdowns will also provide a boost to the global economy and trade.

The main focus for investors in 2022 had been how far central banks would hike interest rates in their efforts to control inflation and whether this would tip economies into recession. The pace of central bank tightening was indeed rapid, with the Federal Reserve instigating seven hikes. The European Central Bank (ECB) raised rates for the first time in more than a decade in July by 50bps as inflation soared to a record 8.6% in the eurozone.

The tenacity of the rate hikes impacted both equities and bonds. So much so that the benefits of diversification were noticeably absent. Equities, and particularly 'growth style' stocks that are priced according to longer-term future earnings, were badly hit but bonds suffered a historic sell off. Bonds would usually be expected to provide 'defensive ballast' during equity downturns, but it was a rare period of extreme stress in which normal asset class diversification temporarily broke down.

The obvious risk for financial markets in 2023 lies in unexpected rate hikes and slowing economic growth. But this risk reduces as inflation subsides. And there are growing signs that this is the case. US inflation was down to 6.5% in December after peaking at 9.1% in June. In the UK, it dipped from 11.1% in October to 10.5% in December. Even in the eurozone, where the ECB had warned investors not to expect rate rises to end early in 2023, inflation dropped from its 10.6% record high in October to 9.2% in December.

Financial assets are more attractively priced following the drawdowns they experienced in 2022. There is still a pervasive sense of uncertainty which will keep us 'neutral' in terms of our model limits, but we believe the outlook for equities is brighter and we are looking to raise exposure to them. We do not expect a bull market rally in 2023, but we do expect equities to regain some of their momentum. Our view on fixed income is also more positive, having been underweight the asset class for some time. We especially like the global high yield bond market, where we see attractive opportunities on a risk-return basis. The exposure that hampered our performance in 2022, including gilts, small caps and emerging market equities, together with increasing exposure to bonds, will be geared into a market recovery when it comes through.

Longer term, we see many financial assets reverting to their longer-term trend performances. But trying to predict and time asset class performances is a hazardous pursuit. A better approach is to diversify investment portfolios and reap rewards from across the asset classes.

Performance

In the twelve months to 31 December 2022, the Liontrust MA Blended Intermediate Fund (S Accumulation) returned -12.9%*.

**Source of discrete performance data: Financial Express, as at 31 December 2022. Please note that total return has been calculated at midday whereas the financial statements are at close of business.*

Sub-fund performance

To satisfy the Sub-fund's risk profile, the Sub-fund's allocations is invested just under two thirds in equities, along with a large allocation to fixed income assets and smaller allocations to property and alternatives.

Equity markets were broadly negative over the year, which detracted significantly from performance, particularly the North America and UK regions. Poorly performing funds held in these regions included Loomis Sayles US Growth Equity, Ossiam Schiller Barclay

MA Blended Intermediate Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Sub-fund performance (continued)

Cape US Sector, Liontrust UK Equity and TB Evenlode Income. The relatively best-performing region was Developed Asia Equity, in which Federated Hermes Asia ex Japan contributed marginally to performance.

Our holdings in fixed income and UK property performed negatively, too, with UK government bonds, including iShares UK Gilts All Stocks, weighing the most. Tritax Big Box was the poorest property performer, having been the best in the asset class in 2021.

Throughout the year we adjusted the asset allocation of the funds to emphasise asset classes that we believe offer, in combination, the best risk adjusted returns for the Sub-fund's risk profile. Funds that we added included L&G Emerging Markets Equity Index, L&G All Stocks Gilt Index, iShares Emerging Markets Equities, M&G Japan Smaller Companies, L&G Pacific Index, Barings Europe Select and Liontrust European Dynamic. Funds that we removed included iShares Emerging Markets Equity, Vanguard UK Long Duration Gilt, iShares ESG Overseas Corporate Bond, BGF European Equity Income, Vanguard Emerging Markets Stock, Vanguard Pacific ex Japan Stock, Selection US Equity Zero, Vanguard US Equity, iShares Edge S&P 500 Minimum Volatility, TwentyFour Monument Bond, Barings Global High Yield Bond, Jupiter Global Convertibles, Barings Emerging Markets Sovereign Debt, SPDR Refinitiv Global Convertible Bond and JOHCM UK Equity Income.

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

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

Material portfolio changes by value

Purchases

iShares Corporate Bond Index Fund (UK)
Legal & General US Index Trust
iShares Overseas Government Bond Index Fund (UK)
iShares Emerging Markets Equity Index Fund (UK)
Legal & General Emerging Markets Equity Index Fund
iShares Japan Equity Index Fund (UK)
JO Hambro UK Dynamic Fund
iShares UK Equity Index Fund (UK)
Legal & General Pacific Index Trust
BlackRock European Dynamic Fund

Sales

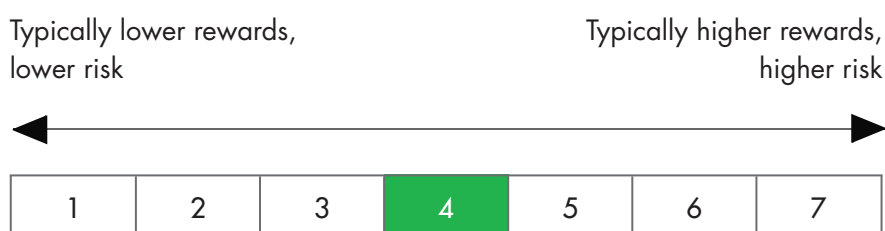
JO Hambro UK Equity Income Fund
iShares UK Gilts All Stocks Index Fund (UK)
TB Evenlode Continuing Income Fund
Ossiam Shiller Barclays Cape US Sector Value TR Fund
Man GLG Japan Core Alpha Fund
iShares Emerging Markets Equity Index Fund (UK)
Liontrust UK Equity Fund
BlackRock European Equity Income Fund
Baillie Gifford Japanese Fund
Selection European Equity Fund

MA Blended Intermediate 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 and Reward Indicator (SRRI) is based on historical data and may not be relied upon to gauge the future risk profile of the Sub-fund.
- The SRRI shown is not guaranteed to remain the same and may shift over time.
- The lowest category (1) does not mean 'risk free'.
- The Sub-fund's risk and reward category has been calculated using the methodology adopted by the Financial Conduct Authority. It is based upon the rate by which the Sub-fund or a representative fund or index's value has moved up and down in the past.
- The risk profile used by Liontrust to produce the long-term asset allocation differs from the Synthetic Risk and Reward indicator shown elsewhere in this document, so the two rankings may not be the same.
- The Sub-fund is categorised 4 primarily for its exposure to a diversified portfolio of funds invested in equities, fixed income and other asset classes.
- The SRRI may not fully take into account the following risks:
 - that a company may fail thus reducing its value within the Sub-fund;
 - overseas investments may carry a higher currency risk. They are valued by reference to their local currency which may move up or down when compared to the currency of the Sub-fund.
 - Bonds are affected by changes in interest rates and their value and the income they generate can rise or fall as a result;
 - the creditworthiness of a bond issuer may also affect that bond's value. Bonds that produce a higher level of income usually also carry greater risk as such bond issuers may have difficulty in paying their debts. The value of a bond would be significantly affected if the issuer either refused to pay or was unable to pay.
- Some of the underlying funds may invest in derivatives, which can, in some circumstances, create wider fluctuations in their prices over time.
- Investments in emerging markets may involve a higher element of risk due to less well-regulated markets and political and economic instability. This may result in higher volatility and larger drops in the value of the Sub-fund over the short term.
- Liquidity Risk: if underlying funds suspend or defer the payment of redemption proceeds, the Sub-fund's ability to meet redemption requests may also be affected.
- Counterparty risk: any derivative contract, including FX hedging, may be at risk if the counterparty fails.
- Index Tracking Risk: the performance of any passive funds used may not exactly track that of their indices.

MA Blended Intermediate Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile (continued)

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.

MA Blended Intermediate Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables

for the year ended 31 December 2022

A Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	186.37	171.97	165.78
Return before operating charges	(21.77)	16.36	7.96
Operating charges	(1.60)	(1.96)	(1.77)
Return after operating charges	(23.37)	14.40	6.19
Distributions	(2.25)	(1.53)	(1.70)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	2.25	1.53	1.70
Closing net asset value per share	163.00	186.37	171.97
After direct transaction costs of*	0.00	(0.04)	(0.01)
Performance			
Return after charges	(12.54%)	8.37%	3.73%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	89,241	112,675	107,562
Closing number of shares	54,750,312	60,455,901	62,546,154
Operating charges**	0.94%	1.09%	1.10%
Direct transaction costs*	0.00%	0.02%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	187.11	188.70	172.60
Lowest share price	154.35	170.03	138.10

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

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure includes an element of underlying fund charges in relation to the Sub-fund holding investments in other collective investment schemes but excludes holdings in closed ended investment vehicles. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

MA Blended Intermediate Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

A Income Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	163.07	151.72	147.72
Return before operating charges	(19.07)	14.43	7.09
Operating charges	(1.40)	(1.73)	(1.57)
Return after operating charges	(20.47)	12.70	5.52
Distributions	(1.96)	(1.35)	(1.52)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	140.64	163.07	151.72
After direct transaction costs of*	0.00	(0.03)	(0.01)
Performance			
Return after charges	(12.55%)	8.37%	3.74%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	1,795	2,406	2,339
Closing number of shares	1,276,466	1,475,643	1,541,719
Operating charges**	0.94%	1.09%	1.10%
Direct transaction costs*	0.00%	0.02%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	163.71	166.47	153.80
Lowest share price	135.04	150.00	123.00

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

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure includes an element of underlying fund charges in relation to the Sub-fund holding investments in other collective investment schemes but excludes holdings in closed ended investment vehicles. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

MA Blended Intermediate Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

R Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	221.19	205.53	199.23
Return before operating charges	(25.23)	19.49	9.75
Operating charges	(3.31)	(3.83)	(3.45)
Return after operating charges	(28.54)	15.66	6.30
Distributions	(1.83)	(0.33)	(0.97)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	1.83	0.33	0.97
Closing net asset value per share	192.65	221.19	205.53
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.01)	(0.05)	(0.02)
Performance			
Return after charges	(12.90%)	7.62%	3.16%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	22,406	28,582	32,592
Closing number of shares	11,629,904	12,921,765	15,857,195
Operating charges**	1.64%	1.79%	1.79%
Direct transaction costs*	0.00%	0.02%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	222.04	224.05	206.30
Lowest share price	182.65	202.97	165.70

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

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure includes an element of underlying fund charges in relation to the Sub-fund holding investments in other collective investment schemes but excludes holdings in closed ended investment vehicles. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

MA Blended Intermediate Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

S Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	166.87	153.67	147.90
Return before operating charges	(19.65)	14.63	7.06
Operating charges	(1.13)	(1.43)	(1.29)
Return after operating charges	(20.78)	13.20	5.77
Distributions	(2.18)	(1.69)	(1.75)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	2.18	1.69	1.75
Closing net asset value per share	146.09	166.87	153.67
After direct transaction costs of*	0.00	(0.03)	(0.01)
Performance			
Return after charges	(12.45%)	8.59%	3.90%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	395,073	489,051	456,342
Closing number of shares	270,425,006	293,071,651	296,965,323
Operating charges**	0.74%	0.89%	0.90%
Direct transaction costs*	0.00%	0.02%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	167.53	168.93	154.20
Lowest share price	138.29	151.98	123.20

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

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure includes an element of underlying fund charges in relation to the Sub-fund holding investments in other collective investment schemes but excludes holdings in closed ended investment vehicles. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

MA Blended Intermediate Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

S Income Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	146.83	136.61	133.00
Return before operating charges	(17.29)	13.00	6.34
Operating charges	(0.99)	(1.27)	(1.16)
Return after operating charges	(18.28)	11.73	5.18
Distributions	(1.92)	(1.51)	(1.57)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	126.63	146.83	136.61
After direct transaction costs of*	0.00	(0.03)	(0.01)
Performance			
Return after charges	(12.45%)	8.59%	3.89%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	12,967	15,543	14,052
Closing number of shares	10,240,033	10,585,192	10,286,495
Operating charges**	0.74%	0.89%	0.90%
Direct transaction costs*	0.00%	0.02%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	147.42	150.16	138.70
Lowest share price	121.68	135.10	110.80

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

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure includes an element of underlying fund charges in relation to the Sub-fund holding investments in other collective investment schemes but excludes holdings in closed ended investment vehicles. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

MA Blended Intermediate Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement

as at 31 December 2022

Holding/Nominal Value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES (97.83%)	517,988	99.33
	ASIA PACIFIC EXCLUDING JAPAN EQUITIES (3.22%)	18,491	3.54
943,275	Federated Hermes Asia Ex-Japan Equity Fund	2,896	0.55
3,052,565	Fidelity Asia Pacific Opportunities Fund	8,517	1.63
3,290,527	Legal & General Pacific Index Trust	7,078	1.36
	ASSET BACKED SECURITIES (1.20%)	0	0.00
	EMERGING MARKETS EQUITIES (2.23%)	32,624	6.25
1,347,601	BlackRock Emerging Markets Fund	7,223	1.38
7,937	FTF Martin Currie Emerging Markets Fund	9	0.00
17,849,676	Legal & General Emerging Markets Equity Index Fund	19,542	3.75
83,687	Vontobel Fund - mtx Sustainable Emerging Markets Leaders	5,850	1.12
	EUROPE EXCLUDING UK EQUITIES (1.46%)	18,066	3.47
55,213	Barings Europe Select Trust	2,387	0.46
3,616,773	BlackRock European Dynamic Fund	8,391	1.61
2,305,072	iShares Continental European Equity Index Fund (UK)	7,288	1.40
	EUROPE INCLUDING UK EQUITIES (5.79%)	3,370	0.65
1,082,169	Liontrust European Dynamic Fund+	3,370	0.65
	GLOBAL BONDS (6.45%)	59,044	11.32
46,927,089	iShares Overseas Government Bond Index Fund (UK)	59,044	11.32
	GLOBAL CONVERTIBLE BONDS (1.67%)	0	0.00
	GLOBAL EMERGING DEBT (0.97%)	0	0.00
	HIGH YIELD BONDS (1.51%)	0	0.00
	JAPAN EQUITIES (9.85%)	41,677	7.99
692,251	Baillie Gifford Japanese Fund	12,336	2.37
8,590,325	iShares Japan Equity Index Fund (UK)	21,437	4.11
2,526,920	M&G Japan Smaller Companies Fund	2,771	0.53
2,371,066	Man GLG Japan Core Alpha Fund	5,133	0.98
	MONEY MARKET INSTRUMENTS (0.06%)	6,515	1.25
3,066,559	HSBC Sterling Liquidity Fund	3,067	0.59

MA Blended Intermediate Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)

as at 31 December 2022

Holding/Nominal Value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES (continued)			
MONEY MARKET INSTRUMENTS (continued)			
3,066,559	JP Morgan Liquidity Fund	3,066	0.59
381,832	JPMorgan GBP Liquidity LVNAV Fund	382	0.07
NORTH AMERICA EQUITIES (13.96%)		68,584	13.15
67,844	AB SICAV I - American Growth Portfolio	9,951	1.91
46,254	iShares S&P Small Cap 600 UCITS ETF†	2,957	0.57
4,741,062	Legal & General US Index Trust	40,038	7.68
82,460	Loomis Sayles US Growth Equity Fund	9,671	1.85
7,189	Ossiam Shiller Barclays Cape US Sector Value UCITS ETF†	5,967	1.14
PROPERTY (4.12%)		18,195	3.49
8,254,859	Assura REIT	4,499	0.86
2,256,024	Civitas Social Housing REIT	1,423	0.27
4,110,809	Primary Health Properties REIT	4,555	0.87
2,247,745	Supermarket Income REIT	2,270	0.44
3,930,549	Tritax Big Box REIT	5,448	1.05
UK CORPORATE BONDS (3.40%)		88,158	16.90
61,351,568	iShares Corporate Bond Index Fund (UK)	88,158	16.90
UK EQUITIES (25.05%)		103,616	19.88
18,501	iShares MSCI UK Small Cap UCITS ETF†	3,652	0.70
11,912,397	iShares UK Equity Index Fund (UK)	31,338	6.01
7,844,636	JO Hambro UK Dynamic Fund	13,093	2.51
3,718,496	LF Lindsell Train UK Equity Fund	18,388	3.53
10,056,695	Liontrust UK Equity Fund	18,595	3.57
4,870,742	TB Evenlode Continuing Income Fund	18,550	3.56
UK GILTS (16.89%)		59,648	11.44
35,580,755	iShares UK Gilts All Stocks Index Fund (UK)	49,813	9.55

MA Blended Intermediate Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)

as at 31 December 2022

Holding/Nominal Value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES (continued)			
UK GILTS (continued)			
4,142,156	Legal & General All Stocks Gilt Index Trust	7,717	1.48
44,226	SPDR Bloomberg Barclays 1-5 Year Gilt UCITS ETF†	2,118	0.41
Portfolio of investments		517,988	99.33
Net other assets		3,494	0.67
Total net assets		521,482	100.00

Each holding listed above is either accumulation units of a Unit Trust or accumulation shares of an Open Ended Investment Company unless otherwise indicated.

Comparative figures shown in brackets relate to 31 December 2021.

Stocks shown as REITs represent Real Estate Investment Trust.

+ Managed by Liontrust Fund Partners LLP.

† Exchange Traded Fund.

MA Blended Intermediate Fund (continued)

Statement of Total Return

for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	(£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Income					
Net capital (losses)/gains	2		(87,536)		45,720
Revenue	3	11,265		9,602	
Expenses	4	(3,083)		(3,447)	
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(4)		–	
Net revenue before taxation		8,178		6,155	
Taxation	5	(182)		–	
Net revenue after taxation			7,996		6,155
Total return before distributions			(79,540)		51,875
Distributions	7		(8,000)		(6,178)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			(87,540)		45,697

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders

for the year ended 31 December 2022

	(£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		648,257		612,887
Amounts received on issue of shares	19,932		43,386	
Amounts paid on cancellation of shares	(66,516)		(59,651)	
		(46,584)		(16,265)
Dilution adjustment		–		6
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		(87,540)		45,697
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		7,349		5,932
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		521,482		648,257

MA Blended Intermediate Fund (continued)

Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2022

	Notes	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Investments		517,988	634,174
Current assets:			
Debtors	8	5,666	1,566
Cash and bank balances	9	77	13,586
Total assets		523,731	649,326
Liabilities			
Creditors:			
Distribution payable		(222)	(179)
Other creditors	10	(2,027)	(890)
Total liabilities		(2,249)	(1,069)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		521,482	648,257

MA Blended Intermediate Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Accounting policies

The accounting policies for the Sub-fund are set out on pages 12 to 15.

2 Net capital (losses)/gains

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
The net capital (losses)/gains comprise:		
Non-derivative securities	(87,239)	45,715
Foreign currency losses	(314)	(18)
Transaction costs	1	(2)
ACD's charge rebates	16	25
Net capital (losses)/gains	(87,536)	45,720

3 Revenue

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Bank interest	15	–
Equity distributions on CIS holdings	5,644	4,832
Interest distributions on CIS holdings	2,387	1,374
Management fee rebates on CIS	602	443
Non-taxable overseas dividends	755	1,738
Taxable overseas dividends	807	152
UK dividends	283	209
UK REIT dividends	772	854
Total revenue	11,265	9,602

MA Blended Intermediate Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

4 Expenses

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Payable to the ACD or associates of the ACD:		
ACD's charge	2,728	3,037
General administration charges*, **	350	214
	3,078	3,251
Payable to the Depositary, associates of the Depositary, and agents of either of them:		
Depositary fee	6	25
Safe custody fee	(1)	22
	5	47
Other expenses:		
Audit fee***	—	8
Publication costs	—	(12)
Registration fee	—	153
	—	149
Total expenses	3,083	3,447

* From 1 July 2021 the ACD moved from variable to fixed Administration Fees.

** The audit fee for the year (borne out of the General administration charges), excluding VAT, was £10,050. Where the fee exceeds the General administration charges, the shortfall will be met by the ACD.

*** The audit fee for the prior year, excluding VAT, was £9,187.

MA Blended Intermediate Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

5 Taxation

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
a) Analysis of charge in year		
Corporation tax	182	–
Total tax charge [see note(b)]	182	–

b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year

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

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Net revenue before taxation	8,178	6,155
Corporation tax at 20% (2021 - 20%)	1,636	1,231
Effects of:		
Capitalised income subject to tax	3	5
Movement in unrecognised tax losses	(120)	120
Revenue not subject to tax	(1,337)	(1,356)
Total tax charge [see note(a)]	182	–

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

c) Deferred tax

At the year end there is a potential deferred tax asset of £0 (2021: £120,000) due to tax losses of £0 (2021: £601,000). It is unlikely that the Sub-fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise these expenses and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised in the year or the prior year.

6 Interest payable and similar charges

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Overdraft interest	4	–
Total interest payable and similar charges	4	–

MA Blended Intermediate Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

7 Distributions

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Final distribution	7,571	6,111
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	524	305
Amounts received on issue of shares	(95)	(238)
Distributions	8,000	6,178

The distributable amount has been calculated as follows:

Net revenue after taxation	7,996	6,155
Add: Equalisation on conversions	1	18
Add: Tax on capitalised ACD charge rebates	3	5
Distributions	8,000	6,178

The distribution per share is set out in the table on page 68.

8 Debtors

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Accrued management fee rebates on CIS	164	204
Accrued revenue	65	155
Amounts receivable for issue of shares	–	1,049
Income tax recoverable	198	158
Sales awaiting settlement	5,239	–
Total debtors	5,666	1,566

9 Cash and bank balances

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Cash and bank balances	77	13,586
Total cash and bank balances	77	13,586

MA Blended Intermediate Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

10 Creditors

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Accrued expenses	32	40
Accrued ACD's charge	213	262
Amounts payable for cancellation of shares	1,600	588
Corporation tax	182	–
Total other creditors	2,027	890

11 Contingent liabilities and outstanding commitments

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

12 Related party transactions

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

The charges paid to ACD and its associates are shown in note 4. Details of shares issued and cancelled by ACD 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 ACD and its associates in respect of expenses at the year end was £240,000 (2021: £294,000).

The total expense due to ACD and its associates for the year was £3,078,000 (2021: £3,251,000).

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:

- units and shares in regulated collective investment schemes, securities and other investments;
- derivative transactions for investment purposes as well as 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.

MA Blended Intermediate Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Risk management policies (continued)

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 each collective investment scheme, investment trust or other investment vehicle has individual underlying asset types that 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.

Investments in Collective Investment Schemes with an exposure in emerging markets may be more volatile than investments in more developed markets from time to time, as some of these markets have relatively unstable economies based on only a few industries and securities markets that trade only a limited number of securities.

Investments in Collective Investment Schemes with an exposure in the shares of individual companies are subject to a wide range of risks that may cause their prices to fluctuate over time. The value of those financial instruments is not fixed and may go down as well as up. This may be as a result of a specific factor affecting the value of an individual instrument or may be caused by general market factors (such as government policy or the health of the underlying economy) which can affect the entire portfolio.

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. The Sub-fund seeks to minimise all of the above mentioned risks by holding diversified portfolios of investments.

The sensitivity of the Sub-fund to market price risk is estimated below which shows the expected change in the market value of the Sub-fund when the Sub-fund performance changes by 5%. These percentage movements are based on the ACD's estimate of reasonably possible market movements over the course of a year.

A 5% increase in the value of the Sub-fund's portfolio would have the effect of increasing the return and net assets by £25,899,000 (2021: £31,709,000). A 5% decrease would have an equal and opposite effect.

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

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

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

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

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

MA Blended Intermediate Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Currency risk

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

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

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

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

The Sub-fund invests predominantly in sterling denominated Collective Investment Schemes (CIS) that in turn invest in a range of instruments, some of which may be overseas and subject to foreign currency risk. 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.

Sub-funds which hold cash balances and invest in fixed interest securities will be subject to interest rate risk. As a result, the Sub-fund is subject to the risk of potentially adverse movements in the prevailing level of market interest rates.

The Sub-fund invests predominantly in CIS and therefore has no significant direct exposure to interest rate risk. As the Sub-fund has no direct exposure to interest rate risk no interest rate risk table or sensitivity analysis has been prepared, however the ACD may take a particular view on the interest rate movements and may alter investment strategies accordingly.

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

Liquidity risk

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

Sub-funds investing in smaller companies, emerging markets, high yield bonds, alternatives and property or OTC derivatives hold transferable securities that may be less liquid than the securities of larger companies as a result of lower trading volumes or restrictions on trading. The Sub-funds that invest in collective investment schemes that themselves may hold illiquid assets are also exposed to the risk of suspensions of dealing in those collective investment schemes.

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.

MA Blended Intermediate Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

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 (directly, or through purchasing the units of collective investment schemes, 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.

Sub-funds are also exposed to credit risk indirectly by the activities of collective investment schemes in which they invest. In general, the Company will only invest in regulated collective investment schemes and in any case the Investment Manager will ensure that underlying schemes have equivalent credit risk management processes in place to those described above.

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

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

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

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

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

Maturity profile of financial liabilities

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

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

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

MA Blended Intermediate Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Valuation of financial investments

	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
31.12.2022		
Level 1: Quoted prices	32,889	—
Level 2: Observable market data	485,099	—
	517,988	—
31.12.2021		
Level 1: Quoted prices	79,474	—
Level 2: Observable market data	554,700	—
	634,174	—

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 2022

	Opening shares	Shares issued	Shares redeemed	Shares converted	Closing shares
A Accumulation	60,455,901	530,401	(5,990,624)	(245,366)	54,750,312
A Income	1,475,643	43,854	(240,427)	(2,604)	1,276,466
R Accumulation	12,921,765	679,087	(1,812,719)	(158,229)	11,629,904
S Accumulation	293,071,651	9,990,674	(33,119,956)	482,637	270,425,006
S Income	10,585,192	1,570,702	(1,918,750)	2,889	10,240,033

MA Blended Intermediate Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

15 Portfolio transaction costs

for the year ending 31 December 2022

	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Purchases (excluding derivatives)					
Collective investment schemes	327,581	2	–	–	–
Total purchases	327,581	2		–	
Total purchases including transaction costs	327,583				
	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Sales (excluding derivatives)					
Collective investment schemes	371,335	13	–	–	–
Total sales	371,335	13		–	
Total sales net of transaction costs	371,322				
Total transaction costs		15		–	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		-		–	

MA Blended Intermediate Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

15 Portfolio transaction costs (continued)

for the year ending 31 December 2021

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	21,213	9	0.04	102	0.48
Collective investment schemes	92,883	1	-	-	-
Total purchases	114,096	10		102	
Total purchases including transaction costs	114,208				
Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	4,430	4	0.09	-	-
Collective investment schemes	137,526	20	0.01	-	-
Total sales	141,956	24		-	
Total sales net of transaction costs	141,932				
Total transaction costs		34		102	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		0.01%		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.

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

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

At the balance sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (difference between bid and offer prices of all investments expressed as a percentage of the offer price value) was 0.02% (2021: 0.11%).

MA Blended Intermediate Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

16 Post balance sheet events

The Fund invests in a portfolio of assets, whose values have changed since the year-end, primarily due to market volatility.

Since the year-end, the NAV per share of the S Accumulation share class has increased by 3.31% to 19 April 2023. The other share classes in the Sub-fund have moved by a similar magnitude.

MA Blended Intermediate Fund (continued)

Distribution Table

for the year ended 31 December 2022

Final distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 January 2022

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

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.1.2023 Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.1.2022 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	2.2533	—	2.2533	1.5333
A Accumulation - Group 2	1.3287	0.9246	2.2533	1.5333
A Income - Group 1	1.9590	—	1.9590	1.3539
A Income - Group 2	1.1024	0.8566	1.9590	1.3539
R Accumulation - Group 1	1.8266	—	1.8266	0.3268
R Accumulation - Group 2	1.1913	0.6353	1.8266	0.3268
S Accumulation - Group 1	2.1829	—	2.1829	1.6934
S Accumulation - Group 2	1.2409	0.9420	2.1829	1.6934
S Income - Group 1	1.9198	—	1.9198	1.5059
S Income - Group 2	1.2302	0.6896	1.9198	1.5059

* 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.

MA Blended Moderate Fund

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

Investment Objective

The Sub-fund seeks to achieve capital growth and income with a below median level of volatility (risk), having a risk profile of 3, in a range from 1 to 7 where 1 is the lowest risk and 7 the highest.

Investment Policy

The Sub-fund is an actively managed fund of funds.

The Sub-fund invests at least 70% of its assets in other funds (underlying funds), including funds which are traded on stock exchanges (investment trusts and exchange traded funds), other closed-ended funds and funds managed by the ACD or its associates.

The underlying funds will invest globally (including in emerging markets) in a range of asset classes and financial instruments including shares, debt instruments (bonds) including those which can easily be converted into cash (money market instruments), freely transferable rights to buy other investments at a future date (warrants), financial contracts that derive their values from those of other investment instruments or indices (derivatives) and deposits.

The underlying funds will be a blend of 'active' funds, whose managers aim to beat the performance of a benchmark, and 'passive' funds, which aim to track the performance of an index. Active funds will be selected over passive funds where the ACD believes the potential returns from active funds outweigh any additional cost.

The Sub-fund may also invest directly in the above asset classes and financial instruments when there are specific benefits in doing so.

Further, the Sub-fund may also obtain indirect exposure to property through investment in Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) and shares in property investment companies, and may engage in stock-lending and borrowing.

When required to manage liquidity, or the Sub-fund's risk, the Sub-fund may hold its assets in cash or deposits and money market instruments.

The Sub-fund may use derivatives to help achieve the investment objective (investment purposes) as well as to reduce risk or to manage the Sub-fund more efficiently (often referred to as "efficient portfolio management").

The Sub-fund aims to take a below median level of risk in achieving its investment objective. The Sub-fund's investments are combined together in different proportions as determined by the ACD based on asset risk profiles set by an external risk modelling company. The riskiness of different combinations and proportions of types of investment are measured by predicting how they might behave over a 15 year period. The risk modelling company assigns each combination of assets to one of seven risk profiles, ranging from 1, which reflects the risk of holding cash in bank accounts, to 7, which is the riskiest profile. The Sub-fund has a risk profile of 3, which means it will typically have a lower exposure to higher risk assets, and a greater exposure to lower risk assets than other Sub-funds in the Company which have a higher risk profile. Typically shares, certain types of bonds, or exposure to property/commodities will be classified as higher risk assets, whilst certain other bonds, cash and near cash (money market instruments, deposits and money market funds) will be classified as lower risk assets.

The actual investments of the Sub-fund are not chosen by the risk modelling company and the ACD retains the discretion to select the Sub-fund's investments. The ACD may change the combination of assets for the Sub-fund where it sees a benefit in doing so, as long as its overall risk profile remains similar.

There is no guarantee that the Sub-fund's performance will reflect the behaviour of the assets used to create the risk profile.

MA Blended Moderate Fund (continued)

Investment review

Sub-fund review

Financial markets were down in 2022 overall, but they did at least end with a positive performance in Q4 after a relentless stream of negative political and economic news for much of the year. Although the Omicron virus had been a worry going into the year, it was hoped that the pandemic would become less pernicious due to vaccinations and growing immunity. But as one black swan event subsided, another arose with Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Eventually, the bad news abated, and markets reached a nadir in October that has subsequently looked increasingly like a turning point.

With investor sentiment having reached extreme lows, the potential for positive surprises in 2023 is all the greater. A slowing economy is widely expected and the risk is that this will impact company earnings and their financial strength. However, we believe the global economy remains on a reasonably solid footing and we expect the downturn will be mild rather than deep and protracted. The re-opening of China following its draconian Covid lockdowns will also provide a boost to the global economy and trade.

The main focus for investors in 2022 had been how far central banks would hike interest rates in their efforts to control inflation and whether this would tip economies into recession. The pace of central bank tightening was indeed rapid, with the Federal Reserve instigating seven hikes. The European Central Bank (ECB) raised rates for the first time in more than a decade in July by 50bps as inflation soared to a record 8.6% in the eurozone.

The tenacity of the rate hikes impacted both equities and bonds. So much so that the benefits of diversification were noticeably absent. Equities, and particularly 'growth style' stocks that are priced according to longer-term future earnings, were badly hit but bonds suffered a historic sell off. Bonds would usually be expected to provide 'defensive ballast' during equity downturns, but it was a rare period of extreme stress in which normal asset class diversification temporarily broke down.

The obvious risk for financial markets in 2023 lies in unexpected rate hikes and slowing economic growth. But this risk reduces as inflation subsides. And there are growing signs that this is the case. US inflation was down to 6.5% in December after peaking at 9.1% in June. In the UK, it dipped from 11.1% in October to 10.5% in December. Even in the eurozone, where the ECB had warned investors not to expect rate rises to end early in 2023, inflation dropped from its 10.6% record high in October to 9.2% in December.

Financial assets are more attractively priced following the drawdowns they experienced in 2022. There is still a pervasive sense of uncertainty which will keep us 'neutral' in terms of our model limits, but we believe the outlook for equities is brighter and we are looking to raise exposure to them. We do not expect a bull market rally in 2023, but we do expect equities to regain some of their momentum. Our view on fixed income is also more positive, having been underweight the asset class for some time. We especially like the global high yield bond market, where we see attractive opportunities on a risk-return basis. The exposure that hampered our performance in 2022, including gilts, small caps and emerging market equities, together with increasing exposure to bonds, will be geared into a market recovery when it comes through.

Longer term, we see many financial assets reverting to their longer-term trend performances. But trying to predict and time asset class performances is a hazardous pursuit. A better approach is to diversify investment portfolios and reap rewards from across the asset classes.

Performance

In the twelve months to 31 December 2022, the Liontrust MA Blended Moderate Fund (S Accumulation) returned -14.8%*.

**Source of discrete performance data: Financial Express, as at 31 December 2022. Please note that total return has been calculated at midday whereas the financial statements are at close of business.*

Sub-fund performance

To satisfy the Sub-fund's risk profile, the Sub-fund is invested predominantly in a mix of fixed income assets and equities, with smaller allocations to property and alternatives.

Equity markets were broadly negative over the year, which detracted significantly from performance, particularly the North America and UK regions. Poorly performing funds held in these regions included AB American Growth, Loomis Sayles US Growth Equity, TB

MA Blended Moderate Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Sub-fund performance (continued)

Evenlode Income and Liontrust UK Equity. The relatively best-performing region was Japan, with Man GLG Japan CoreAlpha and M&G Japan Smaller Companies delivering positive returns.

Overall, our exposure to fixed income weighed significantly more on performance, and especially our holding in UK government bonds (gilts). Even though we were underweight this sector, our holdings in iShares UK Gilts All Stocks and Vanguard UK Long Duration Gilt still detracted the most from performance.

Our exposure to UK property also delivered a negative contribution. Tritax Big Box was our worst performer in the asset class, having been its best in 2021.

Throughout the year we adjusted the asset allocation of the funds to emphasise asset classes that we believe offer, in combination, the best risk-adjusted returns for the Sub-fund's risk profile. Funds that we added during the year included L&G Emerging Markets Equity Index, L&G All Stocks Gilt Index, iShares Emerging Markets Equity, L&G US Index, M&G Japan Smaller Companies, Barings Europe Select and Liontrust European Dynamic. Funds that we removed included Barings Global High Yield Bond, iShares Emerging Markets Equity, Barings Emerging Markets Sovereign Debt, SPDR Refinitiv Global Convertible Bond, Vanguard UK Long Duration Gilt, iShares ESG Overseas Corporate Bond, Selection European Equity, BGF European Equity Income, Vanguard Emerging Markets Stock, Vanguard Pacific ex Japan, Selection US Equity Zero, Vanguard US Equity, iShares Edge S&P 500 Minimum Volatility, JOHCM UK Equity Income, TwentyFour Monument Bond and Jupiter Global Convertibles.

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

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

Material portfolio changes by value

Purchases

iShares Corporate Bond Index Fund (UK)
Legal & General US Index Trust
Legal & General All Stocks Gilt Index Trust
iShares UK Equity Index Fund (UK)
iShares Emerging Markets Equity Index Fund (UK)
iShares Japan Equity Index Fund (UK)
iShares UK Gilts All Stocks Index Fund (UK)
Legal & General Emerging Markets Equity Index Fund
JO Hambro UK Dynamic Fund
Legal & General Pacific Index Trust

Sales

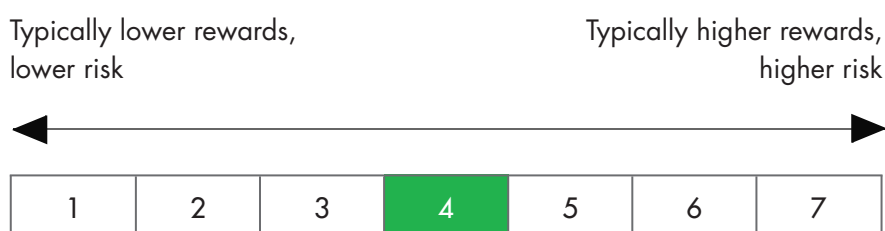
JO Hambro UK Equity Income Fund
Vanguard UK Long Duration Gilt Index Fund
TB Evenlode Continuing Income Fund
iShares UK Gilts All Stocks Index Fund (UK)
Man GLG Japan Core Alpha Fund
iShares Edge S&P 500 Minimum Volatility UCITS ETF
Baillie Gifford Japanese Fund
iShares Emerging Markets Equity Index Fund (UK)
SPDR Refinitiv Global Convertible Bond UCITS ETF
Selection European Equity Fund

MA Blended Moderate 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 and Reward Indicator (SRRI) is based on historical data and may not be relied upon to gauge the future risk profile of the Sub-fund.
- The SRRI shown is not guaranteed to remain the same and may shift over time.
- The lowest category (1) does not mean 'risk free'.
- The Sub-fund's risk and reward category has been calculated using the methodology set by the European Commission. 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 risk profile used by Liontrust to produce the long-term asset allocation differs from SRRI, so the two rankings may not be the same.
- The Sub-fund is categorised 4 primarily because of its exposure to a diversified portfolio of funds invested in mainly fixed income with some equities and other asset classes.
- The SRRI may not fully take into account the following risks:
 - that a company may fail thus reducing its value within the Sub-fund;
 - overseas investments may carry a higher currency risk. They are valued by reference to their local currency which may move up or down when compared to the currency of the Sub-fund.
 - Bonds are affected by changes in interest rates and their value and the income they generate can rise or fall as a result;
 - the creditworthiness of a bond issuer may also affect that bond's value. Bonds that produce a higher level of income usually also carry greater risk as such bond issuers may have difficulty in paying their debts. The value of a bond would be significantly affected if the issuer either refused to pay or was unable to pay.
- Some of the underlying funds may invest in derivatives, which can, in some circumstances, create wider fluctuations in their prices over time.
- Investments in emerging markets may involve a higher element of risk due to less well-regulated markets and political and economic instability. This may result in higher volatility and larger drops in the value of the Sub-fund over the short term.
- Liquidity Risk: if underlying funds suspend or defer the payment of redemption proceeds, the Sub-fund's ability to meet redemption requests may also be affected.
- Counterparty risk: any derivative contract, including FX hedging, may be at risk if the counterparty fails.
- Index Tracking Risk: the performance of any passive funds used may not exactly track that of their indices.

MA Blended Moderate Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile (continued)

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.

MA Blended Moderate Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables

for the year ended 31 December 2022

A Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	171.01	162.22	155.53
Return before operating charges	(23.50)	10.49	8.27
Operating charges	(1.40)	(1.70)	(1.58)
Return after operating charges	(24.90)	8.79	6.69
Distributions	(1.65)	(1.43)	(1.54)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	1.65	1.43	1.54
Closing net asset value per share	146.11	171.01	162.22
After direct transaction costs of*	0.00	(0.04)	(0.01)
Performance			
Return after charges	(14.56%)	5.42%	4.30%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	90,819	118,234	115,324
Closing number of shares	62,157,670	69,140,297	71,089,145
Operating charges**	0.91%	1.02%	1.03%
Direct transaction costs*	0.00%	0.02%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	171.12	174.34	162.80
Lowest share price	137.96	158.03	133.30

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

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure includes an element of underlying fund charges in relation to the Sub-fund holding investments in other collective investment schemes but excludes holdings in closed ended investment vehicles. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

MA Blended Moderate Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

A Income Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	149.70	143.22	138.63
Return before operating charges	(20.57)	9.25	7.36
Operating charges	(1.23)	(1.50)	(1.40)
Return after operating charges	(21.80)	7.75	5.96
Distributions	(1.44)	(1.27)	(1.37)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	126.46	149.70	143.22
After direct transaction costs of*	0.00	(0.03)	(0.01)
Performance			
Return after charges	(14.56%)	5.41%	4.30%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	2,626	3,656	3,705
Closing number of shares	2,076,700	2,442,476	2,587,269
Operating charges**	0.91%	1.02%	1.03%
Direct transaction costs*	0.00%	0.02%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	149.80	153.91	145.10
Lowest share price	120.78	139.51	118.80

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

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure includes an element of underlying fund charges in relation to the Sub-fund holding investments in other collective investment schemes but excludes holdings in closed ended investment vehicles. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

MA Blended Moderate Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

R Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	249.32	238.06	229.51
Return before operating charges	(33.63)	15.44	12.44
Operating charges	(3.62)	(4.18)	(3.89)
Return after operating charges	(37.25)	11.26	8.55
Distributions	(1.38)	(0.53)	(1.00)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	1.38	0.53	1.00
Closing net asset value per share	212.07	249.32	238.06
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.01)	(0.05)	(0.01)
Performance			
Return after charges	(14.94%)	4.73%	3.73%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	23,415	33,539	39,951
Closing number of shares	11,040,868	13,451,883	16,782,245
Operating charges**	1.61%	1.72%	1.72%
Direct transaction costs*	0.00%	0.02%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	249.47	254.35	238.90
Lowest share price	200.49	231.63	196.50

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

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure includes an element of underlying fund charges in relation to the Sub-fund holding investments in other collective investment schemes but excludes holdings in closed ended investment vehicles. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

MA Blended Moderate Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

R Income Accounting year ended	31 December 2022+ per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	142.11	135.97	131.64
Return before operating charges	(13.01)	8.83	7.14
Operating charges	(0.72)	(2.39)	(2.24)
Return after operating charges	(13.73)	6.44	4.90
Distributions	—	(0.30)	(0.57)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	128.38	142.11	135.97
After direct transaction costs of*	0.00	(0.03)	(0.01)
Performance			
Return after charges	(9.66%)	4.74%	3.72%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	—	868	866
Closing number of shares	—	610,794	636,647
Operating charges**	1.63%	1.72%	1.73%
Direct transaction costs*	0.00%	0.02%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	142.19	145.27	137.00
Lowest share price	128.39	132.60	112.70

+ Closed on 10 June 2022

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

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure includes an element of underlying fund charges in relation to the Sub-fund holding investments in other collective investment schemes but excludes holdings in closed ended investment vehicles. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

MA Blended Moderate Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

S Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	157.05	148.71	142.35
Return before operating charges	(21.67)	9.59	7.52
Operating charges	(1.01)	(1.25)	(1.16)
Return after operating charges	(22.68)	8.34	6.36
Distributions	(1.71)	(1.59)	(1.64)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	1.71	1.59	1.64
Closing net asset value per share	134.37	157.05	148.71
After direct transaction costs of*	0.00	(0.03)	(0.01)
Performance			
Return after charges	(14.44%)	5.61%	4.47%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	252,146	340,193	355,301
Closing number of shares	187,653,314	216,621,144	238,916,465
Operating charges**	0.71%	0.82%	0.83%
Direct transaction costs*	0.00%	0.02%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	157.15	160.07	149.20
Lowest share price	126.83	144.92	122.10

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

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure includes an element of underlying fund charges in relation to the Sub-fund holding investments in other collective investment schemes but excludes holdings in closed ended investment vehicles. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

MA Blended Moderate Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

S Income	31 December 2022	31 December 2021	31 December 2020
Accounting year ended	per share (p)	per share (p)	per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	138.63	132.62	128.35
Return before operating charges	(19.13)	8.55	6.79
Operating charges	(0.89)	(1.12)	(1.05)
Return after operating charges	(20.02)	7.43	5.74
Distributions	(1.51)	(1.42)	(1.47)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	117.10	138.63	132.62
After direct transaction costs of*	0.00	(0.03)	(0.01)
Performance			
Return after charges	(14.44%)	5.60%	4.47%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	14,491	19,434	20,148
Closing number of shares	12,374,847	14,018,864	15,192,303
Operating charges**	0.71%	0.82%	0.83%
Direct transaction costs*	0.00%	0.02%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	138.72	142.75	134.60
Lowest share price	111.96	129.23	110.10

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

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure includes an element of underlying fund charges in relation to the Sub-fund holding investments in other collective investment schemes but excludes holdings in closed ended investment vehicles. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

MA Blended Moderate Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement

as at 31 December 2022

Holding/Nominal Value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES (98.00%)	383,863	100.10
	ASIA PACIFIC EXCLUDING JAPAN EQUITIES (2.04%)	14,062	3.66
490,570	Federated Hermes Asia Ex-Japan Equity Fund	1,506	0.39
2,006,880	Fidelity Asia Pacific Opportunities Fund	5,599	1.46
3,234,434	Legal & General Pacific Index Trust	6,957	1.81
	ASSET BACKED SECURITIES (0.53%)	0	0.00
	EMERGING MARKETS EQUITIES (1.11%)	20,311	5.30
722,413	BlackRock Emerging Markets Fund	3,872	1.01
7,937	FTF Martin Currie Emerging Markets Fund	9	0.00
10,926,206	Legal & General Emerging Markets Equity Index Fund	11,962	3.12
63,913	Vontobel Fund - mtX Sustainable Emerging Markets Leaders	4,468	1.17
	EUROPE EXCLUDING UK EQUITIES (1.59%)	10,583	2.76
33,511	Barings Europe Select Trust	1,449	0.38
2,428,324	BlackRock European Dynamic Fund	5,634	1.47
1,107,095	iShares Continental European Equity Index Fund (UK)	3,500	0.91
	EUROPE INCLUDING UK EQUITIES (3.96%)	1,959	0.51
629,124	Liontrust European Dynamic Fund+	1,959	0.51
	GLOBAL BONDS (10.41%)	46,636	12.16
37,065,499	iShares Overseas Government Bond Index Fund (UK)	46,636	12.16
	GLOBAL CONVERTIBLE BONDS (2.95%)	0	0.00
	GLOBAL EMERGING DEBT (1.66%)	0	0.00
	HIGH YIELD BONDS (0.74%)	0	0.00
	JAPAN EQUITIES (8.09%)	21,113	5.51
379,483	Baillie Gifford Japanese Fund	6,762	1.76
4,172,344	iShares Japan Equity Index Fund (UK)	10,412	2.72
1,494,974	M&G Japan Smaller Companies Fund	1,639	0.43
1,062,461	Man GLG Japan Core Alpha Fund	2,300	0.60
	MONEY MARKET INSTRUMENTS (0.03%)	7,050	1.84
3,453,602	HSBC Sterling Liquidity Fund	3,454	0.90

MA Blended Moderate Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)

as at 31 December 2022

Holding/Nominal Value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES (continued)			
MONEY MARKET INSTRUMENTS (continued)			
3,453,602	JP Morgan Liquidity Fund	3,454	0.90
142,399	JPMorgan GBP Liquidity LVNAV Fund	142	0.04
NORTH AMERICA EQUITIES (11.07%)		39,127	10.20
48,762	AB SICAV I - American Growth Portfolio	7,152	1.87
27,755	iShares S&P Small Cap 600 UCITS ETF†	1,775	0.46
2,725,269	Legal & General US Index Trust	23,015	6.00
30,127	Loomis Sayles US Growth Equity Fund	3,533	0.92
4,399	Ossiam Shiller Barclays Cape US Sector Value UCITS ETF†	3,652	0.95
PROPERTY (4.46%)		14,248	3.72
7,115,311	Assura REIT	3,878	1.01
1,944,571	Civitas Social Housing REIT	1,227	0.32
3,543,296	Primary Health Properties REIT	3,926	1.03
1,937,453	Supermarket Income REIT	1,956	0.51
2,352,771	Tritax Big Box REIT	3,261	0.85
UK CORPORATE BONDS (0.14%)		37,138	9.68
25,845,308	iShares Corporate Bond Index Fund (UK)	37,138	9.68
UK EQUITIES (19.44%)		64,840	16.91
12,192	iShares MSCI UK Small Cap UCITS ETF†	2,407	0.63
7,413,218	iShares UK Equity Index Fund (UK)	19,502	5.09
5,420,841	JO Hambro UK Dynamic Fund	9,047	2.36
2,266,505	LF Lindsell Train UK Equity Fund	11,208	2.92
6,515,305	Liontrust UK Equity Fund	12,047	3.14
2,790,761	TB Evenlode Continuing Income Fund	10,629	2.77
UK GILTS (29.78%)		106,796	27.85
46,325,251	iShares UK Gilts All Stocks Index Fund (UK)	64,856	16.91

MA Blended Moderate Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)

as at 31 December 2022

Holding/Nominal Value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES (continued)			
UK GILTS (continued)			
13,209,690	Legal & General All Stocks Gilt Index Trust	24,610	6.42
361,947	SPDR Bloomberg Barclays 1-5 Year Gilt UCITS ETF†	17,330	4.52
	Portfolio of investments	383,863	100.10
	Net other liabilities	(366)	(0.10)
	Total net assets	383,497	100.00

Each holding listed above is either accumulation units of a Unit Trust or accumulation shares of an Open Ended Investment Company unless otherwise indicated.

Comparative figures shown in brackets relate to 31 December 2021.

Stocks shown as REITs represent Real Estate Investment Trust.

+ Managed by Liontrust Fund Partners LLP.

† Exchange Traded Fund.

MA Blended Moderate Fund (continued)

Statement of Total Return

for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	(£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Income					
Net capital (losses)/gains	2		(77,583)		23,230
Revenue	3	7,767		7,997	
Expenses	4	(2,515)		(3,027)	
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(5)		(1)	
Net revenue before taxation		5,247		4,969	
Taxation	5	(190)		(1)	
Net revenue after taxation			5,057		4,968
Total return before distributions			(72,526)		28,198
Distributions	7		(5,059)		(4,994)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			(77,585)		23,204

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders

for the year ended 31 December 2022

	(£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		515,924		535,295
Amounts received on issue of shares	11,187		26,229	
Amounts paid on cancellation of shares	(70,422)		(73,317)	
		(59,235)		(47,088)
Dilution adjustment		–		7
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		(77,585)		23,204
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		4,393		4,506
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		383,497		515,924

MA Blended Moderate Fund (continued)

Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2022

	Notes	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Investments		383,863	505,606
Current assets:			
Debtors	8	1,969	758
Cash and bank balances	9	260	10,293
Total assets		386,092	516,657
Liabilities			
Creditors:			
Distribution payable		(217)	(232)
Other creditors	10	(2,378)	(501)
Total liabilities		(2,595)	(733)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		383,497	515,924

MA Blended Moderate Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Accounting policies

The accounting policies for the Sub-fund are set out on pages 12 to 15.

2 Net capital (losses)/gains

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
The net capital (losses)/gains comprise:		
Non-derivative securities	(77,444)	23,176
Foreign currency (losses)/gains	(149)	39
Transaction costs	1	(2)
ACD's charge rebates	9	17
Net capital (losses)/gains	(77,583)	23,230

3 Revenue

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Bank interest	12	–
Equity distributions on CIS holdings	3,238	3,615
Interest distributions on CIS holdings	2,024	1,418
Management fee rebates on CIS	441	400
Non-taxable overseas dividends	524	1,488
Taxable overseas dividends	671	129
UK dividends	244	180
UK REIT dividends	613	767
Total revenue	7,767	7,997

MA Blended Moderate Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

4 Expenses

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Payable to the ACD or associates of the ACD:		
ACD's charge	2,239	2,686
General administration charges*, **	270	176
	2,509	2,862
Payable to the Depositary, associates of the Depositary, and agents of either of them:		
Depositary fee	6	21
Safe custody fee	–	15
	6	36
Other expenses:		
Audit fee***	–	8
Professional service fees	–	2
Publication costs	–	(11)
Registration fee	–	130
	–	129
Total expenses	2,515	3,027

* From 1 July 2021 the ACD moved from variable to fixed Administration Fees.

** The audit fee for the year (borne out of the General administration charges), excluding VAT, was £10,050. Where the fee exceeds the General administration charges, the shortfall will be met by the ACD.

*** The audit fee for the prior year, excluding VAT, was £9,187.

MA Blended Moderate Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

5 Taxation

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
a) Analysis of charge in year		
Corporation tax	190	–
Corporation tax prior year adjustment	–	1
Total tax charge [see note(b)]	190	1

b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year

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

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Net revenue before taxation	5,247	4,969
Corporation tax at 20% (2021 - 20%)	1,049	994
Effects of:		
Capitalised income subject to tax	2	3
Corporation tax prior year adjustment	–	1
Movement in unrecognised tax losses	(60)	60
Revenue not subject to tax	(801)	(1,057)
Total tax charge [see note(a)]	190	1

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

c) Deferred tax

At the year end there is a potential deferred tax asset of £0 (2021: £60,000) due to tax losses of £0 (2021: £298,000). It is unlikely that the Sub-fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise these expenses and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised in the year or the prior year.

6 Interest payable and similar charges

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Overdraft interest	5	1
Total interest payable and similar charges	5	1

MA Blended Moderate Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

7 Distributions

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Final distribution	4,610	4,737
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	497	371
Amounts received on issue of shares	(48)	(114)
Distributions	5,059	4,994

The distributable amount has been calculated as follows:

Net revenue after taxation	5,057	4,968
Add: Equalisation on conversions	–	21
Add: Tax relief on capitalised expenses	2	3
Add: Other expenses reimbursed by capital	–	2
Distributions	5,059	4,994

The distribution per share is set out in the table on page 97.

8 Debtors

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Accrued management fee rebates on CIS	115	174
Accrued revenue	23	202
Amounts receivable for issue of shares	220	241
Income tax recoverable	208	141
Sales awaiting settlement	1,403	–
Total debtors	1,969	758

9 Cash and bank balances

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Cash and bank balances	260	10,293
Total cash and bank balances	260	10,293

MA Blended Moderate Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

10 Creditors

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Accrued expenses	25	33
Accrued ACD's charge	167	224
Amounts payable for cancellation of shares	1,996	244
Corporation tax	190	–
Total other creditors	2,378	501

11 Contingent liabilities and outstanding commitments

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

12 Related party transactions

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

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

The balance due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates in respect of expenses at the year end was £187,000 (2021: £250,000).

The total expense due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates for the year was £2,509,000 (2021: £2,862,000).

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:

- units and shares in regulated collective investment schemes, securities and other investments;
- derivative transactions for investment purposes as well as 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.

MA Blended Moderate Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Risk management policies (continued)

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 each collective investment scheme, investment trust or other investment vehicle has individual underlying asset types that 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.

Investments in Collective Investment Schemes with an exposure in emerging markets may be more volatile than investments in more developed markets from time to time, as some of these markets have relatively unstable economies based on only a few industries and securities markets that trade only a limited number of securities.

Investments in Collective Investment Schemes with an exposure in the shares of individual companies are subject to a wide range of risks that may cause their prices to fluctuate over time. The value of those financial instruments is not fixed and may go down as well as up. This may be as a result of a specific factor affecting the value of an individual instrument or may be caused by general market factors (such as government policy or the health of the underlying economy) which can affect the entire portfolio.

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. The Sub-fund seeks to minimise all of the above mentioned risks by holding diversified portfolios of investments.

The sensitivity of the Sub-fund to market price risk is estimated below which shows the expected change in the market value of the Sub-fund when the Sub-fund performance changes by 5%. These percentage movements are based on the ACD's estimate of reasonably possible market movements over the course of a year.

A 5% increase in the value of the Sub-fund's portfolio would have the effect of increasing the return and net assets by £19,193,000 (2021: £25,280,000). A 5% decrease would have an equal and opposite effect.

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

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

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

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

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

MA Blended Moderate Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Currency risk

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

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

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

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

The Sub-fund invests predominantly in sterling denominated Collective Investment Schemes (CIS) that in turn invest in a range of instruments, some of which may be overseas and subject to foreign currency risk. 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.

Sub-funds which hold cash balances and invest in fixed interest securities will be subject to interest rate risk. As a result, the Sub-fund is subject to the risk of potentially adverse movements in the prevailing level of market interest rates.

The Sub-fund invests predominantly in CIS and therefore has no significant direct exposure to interest rate risk. As the Sub-fund has no direct exposure to interest rate risk no interest rate risk table or sensitivity analysis has been prepared, however the ACD may take a particular view on the interest rate movements and may alter investment strategies accordingly.

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

Liquidity risk

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

Sub-funds investing in smaller companies, emerging markets, high yield bonds, alternatives and property or OTC derivatives hold transferable securities that may be less liquid than the securities of larger companies as a result of lower trading volumes or restrictions on trading. The Sub-funds that invest in collective investment schemes that themselves may hold illiquid assets are also exposed to the risk of suspensions of dealing in those collective investment schemes.

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.

MA Blended Moderate Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

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 (directly, or through purchasing the units of collective investment schemes, 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.

Sub-funds are also exposed to credit risk indirectly by the activities of collective investment schemes in which they invest. In general, the Company will only invest in regulated collective investment schemes and in any case the Investment Manager will ensure that underlying schemes have equivalent credit risk management processes in place to those described above.

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

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

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

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

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

Maturity profile of financial liabilities

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

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

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

MA Blended Moderate Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Valuation of financial investments

	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
31.12.2022		
Level 1: Quoted prices	39,412	—
Level 2: Observable market data	344,451	—
	383,863	—
31.12.2021		
Level 1: Quoted prices	79,672	—
Level 2: Observable market data	425,934	—
	505,606	—

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 2022

	Opening shares	Shares issued	Shares redeemed	Shares converted	Closing shares
A Accumulation	69,140,297	580,189	(7,421,011)	(141,805)	62,157,670
A Income	2,442,476	211,100	(576,876)	—	2,076,700
R Accumulation	13,451,883	216,279	(2,609,351)	(17,943)	11,040,868
R Income	610,794	—	(610,794)	—	—
S Accumulation	216,621,144	4,438,109	(33,588,511)	182,572	187,653,314
S Income	14,018,864	2,445,137	(4,089,154)	—	12,374,847

MA Blended Moderate Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

15 Portfolio transaction costs

for the year ending 31 December 2022

	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Purchases (excluding derivatives)					
Collective investment schemes	232,256	2	–	–	–
Total purchases	232,256	2		–	
Total purchases including transaction costs	232,258				
	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Sales (excluding derivatives)					
Equity instruments (direct)	2,516	2	0.08	–	–
Collective investment schemes	286,177	10	–	–	–
Total sales	288,693	12		–	
Total sales net of transaction costs	288,681				
Total transaction costs		14		–	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		0.01%		–	

MA Blended Moderate Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

15 Portfolio transaction costs (continued)

for the year ending 31 December 2021

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	18,019	8	0.04	86	0.48
Collective investment schemes	68,002	5	0.01	–	–
Total purchases	86,021	13		86	
Total purchases including transaction costs	86,120				
Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	4,713	4	0.08	–	–
Collective investment schemes	132,801	12	0.01	–	–
Total sales	137,514	16		–	
Total sales net of transaction costs	137,498				
Total transaction costs		29		86	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		0.01%		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.

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

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

At the balance sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (difference between bid and offer prices of all investments expressed as a percentage of the offer price value) was 0.02% (2021: 0.08%).

MA Blended Moderate Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

16 Post balance sheet events

The Fund invests in a portfolio of assets, whose values have changed since the year-end, primarily due to market volatility.

Since the year-end, the NAV per share of the S Accumulation share class has increased by 2.59% to 19 April 2023. The other share classes in the Sub-fund have moved by a similar magnitude.

MA Blended Moderate Fund (continued)

Distribution Table

for the year ended 31 December 2022

Final distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 January 2022

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

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.1.2023 Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.1.2022 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	1.6477	—	1.6477	1.4349
A Accumulation - Group 2	0.8776	0.7701	1.6477	1.4349
A Income - Group 1	1.4431	—	1.4431	1.2674
A Income - Group 2	0.4250	1.0181	1.4431	1.2674
R Accumulation - Group 1	1.3845	—	1.3845	0.5265
R Accumulation - Group 2	0.8634	0.5211	1.3845	0.5265
R Income - Group 1	—	—	—	0.2991
R Income - Group 2	—	—	—	0.2991
S Accumulation - Group 1	1.7137	—	1.7137	1.5892
S Accumulation - Group 2	0.9829	0.7308	1.7137	1.5892
S Income - Group 1	1.5121	—	1.5121	1.4175
S Income - Group 2	1.0480	0.4641	1.5121	1.4175

* 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.

MA Blended Progressive Fund

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

Investment Objective

The Sub-fund seeks to achieve capital growth and income with an above median level of volatility (risk), having a risk profile of 5, in a range from 1 to 7 where 1 is the lowest risk and 7 the highest.

Investment Policy

The Sub-fund is an actively managed fund of funds.

The Sub-fund invests at least 70% of its assets in other funds (underlying funds), including funds which are traded on stock exchanges (investment trusts and exchange traded funds), other closed-ended funds and funds managed by the ACD or its associates.

The underlying funds will invest globally (including in emerging markets) in a range of asset classes and financial instruments including shares, debt instruments (bonds) including those which can easily be converted into cash (money market instruments), freely transferable rights to buy other investments at a future date (warrants), financial contracts that derive their values from those of other investment instruments or indices (derivatives) and deposits.

The underlying funds will be a blend of 'active' funds, whose managers aim to beat the performance of a benchmark, and 'passive' funds, which aim to track the performance of an index. Active funds will be selected over passive funds where the ACD believes the potential returns from active funds outweigh any additional cost.

The Sub-fund may also invest directly in the above asset classes and financial instruments when there are specific benefits in doing so.

Further, the Sub-fund may also obtain indirect exposure to property through investment in Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) and shares in property investment companies, and may engage in stock-lending and borrowing.

When required to manage liquidity, or the Sub-fund's risk, the Sub-fund may hold its assets in cash or deposits and money market instruments.

The Sub-fund may use derivatives to help achieve the investment objective (investment purposes) as well as to reduce risk or to manage the Sub-fund more efficiently (often referred to as "efficient portfolio management").

The Sub-fund aims to take an above median level of risk in achieving its investment objective. The Sub-fund's investments are combined together in different proportions as determined by the ACD based on asset risk profiles set by an external risk modelling company. The riskiness of different combinations and proportions of types of investment are measured by predicting how they might behave over a 15 year period. The risk modelling company assigns each combination of assets to one of seven risk profiles, ranging from 1, which reflects the risk of holding cash in bank accounts, to 7, which is the riskiest profile. The Sub-fund has a risk profile of 5, which means it will typically have greater exposure to higher risk assets than other Sub-funds in the Company which have a lower risk profile. Typically shares, certain types of bonds, or exposure to property/commodities will be classified as higher risk assets, whilst certain other bonds, cash and near cash (money market instruments, deposits and money market funds) will be classified as lower risk assets.

The actual investments of the Sub-fund are not chosen by the risk modelling company and the ACD retains the discretion to select the Sub-fund's investments. The ACD may change the combination of assets for the Sub-fund where it sees a benefit in doing so, as long as its overall risk profile remains similar.

There is no guarantee that the Sub-fund's performance will reflect the behaviour of the assets used to create the risk profile.

MA Blended Progressive Fund (continued)

Investment review

Sub-fund review

Financial markets were down in 2022 overall, but they did at least end with a positive performance in Q4 after a relentless stream of negative political and economic news for much of the year. Although the Omicron virus had been a worry going into the year, it was hoped that the pandemic would become less pernicious due to vaccinations and growing immunity. But as one black swan event subsided, another arose with Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Eventually, the bad news abated, and markets reached a nadir in October that has subsequently looked increasingly like a turning point.

With investor sentiment having reached extreme lows, the potential for positive surprises in 2023 is all the greater. A slowing economy is widely expected and the risk is that this will impact company earnings and their financial strength. However, we believe the global economy remains on a reasonably solid footing and we expect the downturn will be mild rather than deep and protracted. The re-opening of China following its draconian Covid lockdowns will also provide a boost to the global economy and trade.

The main focus for investors in 2022 had been how far central banks would hike interest rates in their efforts to control inflation and whether this would tip economies into recession. The pace of central bank tightening was indeed rapid, with the Federal Reserve instigating seven hikes. The European Central Bank (ECB) raised rates for the first time in more than a decade in July by 50bps as inflation soared to a record 8.6% in the eurozone.

The tenacity of the rate hikes impacted both equities and bonds. So much so that the benefits of diversification were noticeably absent. Equities, and particularly 'growth style' stocks that are priced according to longer-term future earnings, were badly hit but bonds suffered a historic sell off. Bonds would usually be expected to provide 'defensive ballast' during equity downturns, but it was a rare period of extreme stress in which normal asset class diversification temporarily broke down.

The obvious risk for financial markets in 2023 lies in unexpected rate hikes and slowing economic growth. But this risk reduces as inflation subsides. And there are growing signs that this is the case. US inflation was down to 6.5% in December after peaking at 9.1% in June. In the UK, it dipped from 11.1% in October to 10.5% in December. Even in the eurozone, where the ECB had warned investors not to expect rate rises to end early in 2023, inflation dropped from its 10.6% record high in October to 9.2% in December.

Financial assets are more attractively priced following the drawdowns they experienced in 2022. There is still a pervasive sense of uncertainty which will keep us 'neutral' in terms of our model limits, but we believe the outlook for equities is brighter and we are looking to raise exposure to them. We do not expect a bull market rally in 2023, but we do expect equities to regain some of their momentum. Our view on fixed income is also more positive, having been underweight the asset class for some time. We especially like the global high yield bond market, where we see attractive opportunities on a risk-return basis. The exposure that hampered our performance in 2022, including gilts, small caps and emerging market equities, together with increasing exposure to bonds, will be geared into a market recovery when it comes through.

Longer term, we see many financial assets reverting to their longer-term trend performances. But trying to predict and time asset class performances is a hazardous pursuit. A better approach is to diversify investment portfolios and reap rewards from across the asset classes.

Performance

In the twelve months to 31 December 2022, the Liontrust MA Blended Progressive Fund (S Accumulation) returned -11.3%*.

**Source of discrete performance data: Financial Express, as at 31 December 2022. Please note that total return has been calculated at midday whereas the financial statements are at close of business.*

Sub-fund performance

To satisfy the Sub-fund's risk profile, the Sub-fund is over 75% invested in equities. It also has a significant allocation to fixed income assets, and smaller allocations to property and alternatives.

Equity markets were broadly negative over the year, which detracted significantly from performance, particularly the North America and UK regions. Poorly performing funds held in these regions included Loomis Sayles US Growth Equity, AB American Growth,

MA Blended Progressive Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Sub-fund performance (continued)

Liontrust UK Equity and iShares MSCI UK Small Cap. The relatively best-performing region was Japan, with Man GLG Japan CoreAlpha and M&G Japan Smaller Companies delivering positive returns.

Our fixed income and UK property allocations also weighed on performance, especially corporate bonds, in which iShares Corporate Bond detracted the most. Tritax Big Box was the poorest performer in property, having been the asset class's best performer in 2021.

Throughout the year we adjusted the asset allocation of the funds to emphasise asset classes that we believe offer, in combination, the best risk adjusted returns for the Sub-fund's risk profile. Funds that we added included L&G Emerging Markets Equity Index, L&G All Stocks Gilt Index, iShares Emerging Mkts Equity Index, L&G US Index, M&G Japan Smaller Companies, Barings Europe Select and Liontrust European Dynamic. Funds that we removed included iShares Emerging Markets Equity, Vanguard UK Long Duration Gilt, iShares ESG Overseas Corporate Bond, Selection European Equity, BGF European Equity Income, Vanguard Emerging Markets Stock, Vanguard Pacific ex Japan Stock, Selection US Equity Zero, Vanguard US Equity Index, iShares Edge S&P 500 Minimum Volatility, JOHCM UK Equity Income, TwentyFour Monument Bond, Barings Global High Yield Bond and SPDR Refinitiv Global Convertible Bond.

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

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

Material portfolio changes by value

Purchases

Legal & General US Index Trust
iShares Corporate Bond Index Fund (UK)
iShares Emerging Markets Equity Index Fund (UK)
iShares Overseas Government Bond Index Fund (UK)
iShares Japan Equity Index Fund (UK)
Legal & General Emerging Markets Equity Index Fund
iShares UK Equity Index Fund (UK)
JO Hambro UK Dynamic Fund
Legal & General Pacific Index Trust
BlackRock European Dynamic Fund

Sales

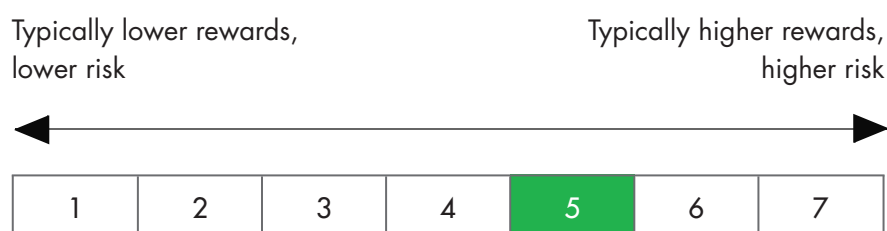
Ossiam Shiller Barclays Cape US Sector Value TR Fund
JO Hambro UK Equity Income Fund
iShares Emerging Markets Equity Index Fund (UK)
Liontrust UK Equity Fund
Man GLG Japan Core Alpha Fund
Baillie Gifford Japanese Fund
BlackRock European Equity Income Fund
TB Evenlode Continuing Income Fund
Architas Selection US Equity Fund
Loomis Sayles US Growth Equity Fund

MA Blended Progressive 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 and Reward Indicator (SRRI) is based on historical data and may not be relied upon to gauge the future risk profile of the Sub-fund.
- The SRRI shown is not guaranteed to remain the same and may shift over time.
- The lowest category (1) does not mean 'risk free'.
- The Sub-fund's risk and reward category has been calculated using the methodology adopted by the Financial Conduct Authority. It is based upon the rate by which the Sub-fund or a representative fund or index's value has moved up and down in the past.
- The risk profile per the investment objective used by Liontrust to produce the long-term asset allocation differs from SRRI, so the two rankings may not be the same.
- The Sub-fund is categorised 5 primarily because of its exposure to a diversified portfolio of funds invested in equities, fixed income and other asset classes.
- The SRRI may not fully take into account the following risks:
 - that a company may fail thus reducing its value within the Sub-fund;
 - overseas investments may carry a higher currency risk. They are valued by reference to their local currency which may move up or down when compared to the currency of the Sub-fund.
 - Bonds are affected by changes in interest rates and their value and the income they generate can rise or fall as a result;
 - the creditworthiness of a bond issuer may also affect that bond's value. Bonds that produce a higher level of income usually also carry greater risk as such bond issuers may have difficulty in paying their debts. The value of a bond would be significantly affected if the issuer either refused to pay or was unable to pay.
- Some of the underlying funds may invest in derivatives, which can, in some circumstances, create wider fluctuations in their prices over time.
- Investments in emerging markets may involve a higher element of risk due to less well-regulated markets and political and economic instability. This may result in higher volatility and larger drops in the value of the Sub-fund over the short term.
- Liquidity Risk: If underlying funds suspend or defer the payment of redemption proceeds, the Sub-fund's ability to meet redemption requests may also be affected.
- Counterparty risk: any derivative contract, including FX hedging, may be at risk if the counterparty fails.
- Index Tracking Risk: The performance of any passive funds used may not exactly track that of their indices.

MA Blended Progressive Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile (continued)

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.

MA Blended Progressive Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables

for the year ended 31 December 2022

A Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	203.17	183.35	178.15
Return before operating charges	(20.49)	22.10	7.18
Operating charges	(1.85)	(2.28)	(1.98)
Return after operating charges	(22.34)	19.82	5.20
Distributions	(2.44)	(1.80)	(1.97)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	2.44	1.80	1.97
Closing net asset value per share	180.83	203.17	183.35
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.01)	(0.04)	(0.02)
Performance			
Return after charges	(11.00%)	10.81%	2.92%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	18,186	22,059	19,848
Closing number of shares	10,056,788	10,857,181	10,825,299
Operating charges**	0.99%	1.17%	1.17%
Direct transaction costs*	0.00%	0.02%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	204.61	204.91	184.00
Lowest share price	170.21	181.81	141.10

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

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure includes an element of underlying fund charges in relation to the Sub-fund holding investments in other collective investment schemes but excludes holdings in closed ended investment vehicles. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

MA Blended Progressive Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

R Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	293.49	266.92	261.08
Return before operating charges	(29.33)	31.85	10.44
Operating charges	(4.54)	(5.28)	(4.60)
Return after operating charges	(33.87)	26.57	5.84
Distributions	(1.85)	(0.41)	(1.23)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	1.85	0.41	1.23
Closing net asset value per share	259.62	293.49	266.92
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.01)	(0.06)	(0.02)
Performance			
Return after charges	(11.54%)	9.95%	2.24%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	10,124	14,164	15,293
Closing number of shares	3,899,572	4,826,054	5,729,528
Operating charges**	1.69%	1.87%	1.86%
Direct transaction costs*	0.00%	0.02%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	295.53	296.11	267.60
Lowest share price	244.90	264.31	206.60

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

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure includes an element of underlying fund charges in relation to the Sub-fund holding investments in other collective investment schemes but excludes holdings in closed ended investment vehicles. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

MA Blended Progressive Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

S Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	178.64	160.87	156.02
Return before operating charges	(18.04)	19.43	6.28
Operating charges	(1.30)	(1.66)	(1.43)
Return after operating charges	(19.34)	17.77	4.85
Distributions	(2.46)	(1.94)	(2.01)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	2.46	1.94	2.01
Closing net asset value per share	159.30	178.64	160.87
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.01)
Performance			
Return after charges	(10.83%)	11.05%	3.11%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	171,969	203,404	165,580
Closing number of shares	107,954,465	113,864,179	102,928,748
Operating charges**	0.79%	0.97%	0.97%
Direct transaction costs*	0.00%	0.02%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	179.91	180.14	161.40
Lowest share price	149.87	159.57	123.60

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

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure includes an element of underlying fund charges in relation to the Sub-fund holding investments in other collective investment schemes but excludes holdings in closed ended investment vehicles. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

MA Blended Progressive Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement

as at 31 December 2022

Holding/Nominal Value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES (97.74%)	200,417	100.07
	ASIA PACIFIC EXCLUDING JAPAN EQUITIES (4.62%)	9,489	4.74
280,066	Federated Hermes Asia Ex-Japan Equity Fund	860	0.43
1,399,884	Fidelity Asia Pacific Opportunities Fund	3,906	1.95
2,195,843	Legal & General Pacific Index Trust	4,723	2.36
	ASSET BACKED SECURITIES (1.27%)	0	0.00
	EMERGING MARKETS EQUITIES (3.58%)	16,404	8.19
652,875	BlackRock Emerging Markets Fund	3,499	1.75
7,937	FTF Martin Currie Emerging Markets Fund	9	0.00
9,101,787	Legal & General Emerging Markets Equity Index Fund	9,965	4.97
41,924	Vontobel Fund - mtX Sustainable Emerging Markets Leaders	2,931	1.47
	EUROPE EXCLUDING UK EQUITIES (3.25%)	8,624	4.30
25,573	Barings Europe Select Trust	1,106	0.55
1,772,762	BlackRock European Dynamic Fund	4,113	2.05
1,076,846	iShares Continental European Equity Index Fund (UK)	3,405	1.70
	EUROPE INCLUDING UK EQUITIES (5.61%)	1,539	0.77
494,282	Liontrust European Dynamic Fund+	1,539	0.77
	GLOBAL BONDS (3.20%)	17,286	8.63
13,739,022	iShares Overseas Government Bond Index Fund (UK)	17,286	8.63
	GLOBAL CONVERTIBLE BONDS (1.22%)	0	0.00
	HIGH YIELD BONDS (1.02%)	0	0.00
	JAPAN EQUITIES (11.61%)	18,869	9.43
306,339	Baillie Gifford Japanese Fund	5,459	2.73
3,600,367	iShares Japan Equity Index Fund (UK)	8,985	4.49
1,173,188	M&G Japan Smaller Companies Fund	1,286	0.64
1,449,669	Man GLG Japan Core Alpha Fund	3,139	1.57
	MONEY MARKET INSTRUMENTS (0.08%)	2,973	1.48
1,386,605	HSBC Sterling Liquidity Fund	1,387	0.69
1,386,605	JP Morgan Liquidity Fund	1,386	0.69
199,753	JPMorgan GBP Liquidity LVNAV Fund	200	0.10

MA Blended Progressive Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)

as at 31 December 2022

Holding/Nominal Value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES (continued)			
NORTH AMERICA EQUITIES (18.82%)		31,555	15.75
37,164	AB SICAV I - American Growth Portfolio	5,451	2.72
21,116	iShares S&P Small Cap 600 UCITS ETF†	1,350	0.67
2,093,356	Legal & General US Index Trust	17,678	8.83
37,073	Loomis Sayles US Growth Equity Fund	4,348	2.17
3,286	Ossiam Shiller Barclays Cape US Sector Value UCITS ETF†	2,728	1.36
PROPERTY (3.74%)		6,119	3.06
2,776,023	Assura REIT	1,513	0.76
758,677	Civitas Social Housing REIT	479	0.24
1,382,422	Primary Health Properties REIT	1,532	0.77
755,893	Supermarket Income REIT	763	0.38
1,321,802	Tritax Big Box REIT	1,832	0.91
UK CORPORATE BONDS (5.82%)		28,696	14.33
19,970,048	iShares Corporate Bond Index Fund (UK)	28,696	14.33
UK EQUITIES (28.86%)		51,228	25.58
8,491	iShares MSCI UK Small Cap UCITS ETF†	1,676	0.84
6,011,785	iShares UK Equity Index Fund (UK)	15,815	7.90
4,391,468	JO Hambro UK Dynamic Fund	7,329	3.66
1,698,342	LF Lindsell Train UK Equity Fund	8,398	4.19
5,174,593	Liontrust UK Equity Fund	9,568	4.78
2,216,722	TB Evenlode Continuing Income Fund	8,442	4.21
UK GILTS (5.04%)		7,635	3.81
4,515,343	iShares UK Gilts All Stocks Index Fund (UK)	6,322	3.16
312,957	Legal & General All Stocks Gilt Index Trust	583	0.29
15,246	SPDR Bloomberg Barclays 1-5 Year Gilt UCITS ETF†	730	0.36
Portfolio of investments		200,417	100.07
Net other liabilities		(138)	(0.07)
Total net assets		200,279	100.00

MA Blended Progressive Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)

as at 31 December 2022

Each holding listed above is either accumulation units of a Unit Trust or accumulation shares of an Open Ended Investment Company unless otherwise indicated.

Comparative figures shown in brackets relate to 31 December 2021.

Stocks shown as REITs represent Real Estate Investment Trust.

+ Managed by Liontrust Fund Partners LLP.

† Exchange Traded Fund.

MA Blended Progressive Fund (continued)

Statement of Total Return

for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	(£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Income					
Net capital (losses)/gains	2		(28,662)		20,531
Revenue	3	4,183		3,553	
Expenses	4	(1,125)		(1,220)	
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(1)		–	
Net revenue before taxation		3,057		2,333	
Taxation	5	3		–	
Net revenue after taxation			3,060		2,333
Total return before distributions			(25,602)		22,864
Distributions	7		(3,062)		(2,342)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			(28,664)		20,522

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders

for the year ended 31 December 2022

	(£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		239,627		200,721
Amounts received on issue of shares	13,659		32,559	
Amounts paid on cancellation of shares	(27,314)		(16,604)	
		(13,655)		15,955
Dilution adjustment		–		5
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		(28,664)		20,522
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		2,971		2,424
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		200,279		239,627

MA Blended Progressive Fund (continued)

Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2022

	Notes	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Investments		200,417	234,204
Current assets:			
Debtors	8	460	346
Cash and bank balances	9	32	5,803
Total assets		200,909	240,353
Liabilities			
Creditors:			
Other creditors	10	(630)	(726)
Total liabilities		(630)	(726)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		200,279	239,627

MA Blended Progressive Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Accounting policies

The accounting policies for the Sub-fund are set out on pages 12 to 15.

2 Net capital (losses)/gains

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
The net capital (losses)/gains comprise:		
Non-derivative securities	(28,580)	20,527
Foreign currency losses	(92)	(7)
Transaction costs	1	(2)
ACD's charge rebates	9	13
Net capital (losses)/gains	(28,662)	20,531

3 Revenue

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Bank interest	7	–
Equity distributions on CIS holdings	2,551	1,976
Interest distributions on CIS holdings	638	378
Management fee rebates on CIS	193	114
Non-taxable overseas dividends	282	711
Taxable overseas dividends	157	11
UK dividends	95	70
UK REIT dividends	260	293
Total revenue	4,183	3,553

MA Blended Progressive Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

4 Expenses

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Payable to the ACD or associates of the ACD:		
ACD's charge	994	1,066
General administration charges*, **	130	78
	1,124	1,144
Payable to the Depositary, associates of the Depositary, and agents of either of them:		
Depositary fee	2	8
Safe custody fee	(1)	10
	1	18
Other expenses:		
Audit fee***	—	8
Publication costs	—	(2)
Registration fee	—	52
	—	58
Total expenses	1,125	1,220

* From 1 July 2021 the ACD moved from variable to fixed Administration Fees.

** The audit fee for the year (borne out of the General administration charges), excluding VAT, was £10,050. Where the fee exceeds the General administration charges, the shortfall will be met by the ACD.

*** The audit fee for the prior year, excluding VAT, was £9,187.

MA Blended Progressive Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

5 Taxation

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
a) Analysis of charge in year		
Corporation tax prior year adjustment	(3)	–
Total tax credit [see note(b)]	(3)	–

b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year

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

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Net revenue before taxation	3,057	2,333
Corporation tax at 20% (2021: 20%)	611	466
Effects of:		
Capitalised income subject to tax	2	3
Movement in unrecognised tax losses	(45)	82
Corporation tax prior year adjustment	(3)	–
Prior year adjustment to unrecognised tax losses	18	–
Revenue not subject to tax	(586)	(551)
Total tax credit [see note(a)]	(3)	–

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

c) Deferred tax

At the year end there is a potential deferred tax asset of £389,000 (2021: £434,000) due to tax losses of £1,944,000 (2021: £2,172,000). It is unlikely that the Sub-fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise these expenses and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised in the year or the prior year.

6 Interest payable and similar charges

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

MA Blended Progressive Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

7 Distributions

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Final distribution	2,971	2,424
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	193	99
Amounts received on issue of shares	(102)	(181)
Distributions	3,062	2,342

The distributable amount has been calculated as follows:

Net revenue after taxation	3,060	2,333
Add: Equalisation on conversions	–	6
Add: Tax relief on capitalised expenses	2	2
Add: Other expenses reimbursed by capital	–	1
Distributions	3,062	2,342

The distribution per share is set out in the table on page 123.

8 Debtors

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Accrued management fee rebates on CIS	60	51
Accrued revenue	21	20
Amounts receivable for issue of shares	307	220
Income tax recoverable	72	55
Total debtors	460	346

9 Cash and bank balances

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Cash and bank balances	32	5,803
Total cash and bank balances	32	5,803

MA Blended Progressive Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

10 Creditors

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Accrued expenses	16	19
Accrued ACD's charge	80	96
Amounts payable for cancellation of shares	534	611
Total other creditors	630	726

11 Contingent liabilities and outstanding commitments

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

12 Related party transactions

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

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

The balance due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates in respect of expenses at the year end was £90,000 (2021: £108,000).

The total expense due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates for the year was £1,124,000 (2021: £1,144,000).

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:

- units and shares in regulated collective investment schemes, securities and other investments;
- derivative transactions for investment purposes as well as 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.

MA Blended Progressive Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Risk management policies (continued)

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 each collective investment scheme, investment trust or other investment vehicle has individual underlying asset types that 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.

Investments in Collective Investment Schemes with an exposure in emerging markets may be more volatile than investments in more developed markets from time to time, as some of these markets have relatively unstable economies based on only a few industries and securities markets that trade only a limited number of securities.

Investments in Collective Investment Schemes with an exposure in the shares of individual companies are subject to a wide range of risks that may cause their prices to fluctuate over time. The value of those financial instruments is not fixed and may go down as well as up. This may be as a result of a specific factor affecting the value of an individual instrument or may be caused by general market factors (such as government policy or the health of the underlying economy) which can affect the entire portfolio.

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. The Sub-fund seeks to minimise all of the above mentioned risks by holding diversified portfolios of investments.

The sensitivity of the Sub-fund to market price risk is estimated below which shows the expected change in the market value of the Sub-fund when the Sub-fund performance changes by 5%. These percentage movements are based on the ACD's estimate of reasonably possible market movements over the course of a year.

A 5% increase in the value of the Sub-fund's portfolio would have the effect of increasing the return and net assets by £10,021,000 (2021: £11,710,000). A 5% decrease would have an equal and opposite effect.

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

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

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

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

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

MA Blended Progressive Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Currency risk

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

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

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

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

The Sub-fund invests predominantly in sterling denominated Collective Investment Schemes (CIS) that in turn invest in a range of instruments, some of which may be overseas and subject to foreign currency risk. 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.

Sub-funds which hold cash balances and invest in fixed interest securities will be subject to interest rate risk. As a result, the Sub-fund is subject to the risk of potentially adverse movements in the prevailing level of market interest rates.

The Sub-fund invests predominantly in CIS and therefore has no significant direct exposure to interest rate risk. As the Sub-fund has no direct exposure to interest rate risk no interest rate risk table or sensitivity analysis has been prepared, however the ACD may take a particular view on the interest rate movements and may alter investment strategies accordingly.

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

Liquidity risk

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

Sub-funds investing in smaller companies, emerging markets, high yield bonds, alternatives and property or OTC derivatives hold transferable securities that may be less liquid than the securities of larger companies as a result of lower trading volumes or restrictions on trading. The Sub-funds that invest in collective investment schemes that themselves may hold illiquid assets are also exposed to the risk of suspensions of dealing in those collective investment schemes.

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.

MA Blended Progressive Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

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 (directly, or through purchasing the units of collective investment schemes, 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.

Sub-funds are also exposed to credit risk indirectly by the activities of collective investment schemes in which they invest. In general, the Company will only invest in regulated collective investment schemes and in any case the Investment Manager will ensure that underlying schemes have equivalent credit risk management processes in place to those described above.

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

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

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

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

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

Maturity profile of financial liabilities

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

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

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

MA Blended Progressive Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Valuation of financial investments

	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
31.12.2022		
Level 1: Quoted prices	12,603	—
Level 2: Observable market data	187,814	—
	200,417	—
31.12.2021		
Level 1: Quoted prices	34,972	—
Level 2: Observable market data	199,232	—
	234,204	—

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 2022

	Opening shares	Shares issued	Shares redeemed	Shares converted	Closing shares
A Accumulation	10,857,181	518,805	(1,164,032)	(155,166)	10,056,788
R Accumulation	4,826,054	96,484	(1,022,966)	—	3,899,572
S Accumulation	113,864,179	7,603,379	(13,689,374)	176,281	107,954,465

MA Blended Progressive Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

15 Portfolio transaction costs

for the year ending 31 December 2022

	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Purchases (excluding derivatives)					
Collective investment schemes	125,918	1	–	–	–
Total purchases	125,918	1		–	
Total purchases including transaction costs	125,919				
	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Sales (excluding derivatives)					
Collective investment schemes	137,164	7	0.01	–	–
Total sales	137,164	7		–	
Total sales net of transaction costs	137,157				
Total transaction costs		8		–	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		–		–	

MA Blended Progressive Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

15 Portfolio transaction costs (continued)

for the year ending 31 December 2021

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	7,237	3	0.04	35	0.48
Collective investment schemes	25,993	1	-	-	-
Total purchases	33,230	4		35	
Total purchases including transaction costs	33,269				
Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	1,829	2	0.11	-	-
Collective investment schemes	21,788	3	0.01	-	-
Total sales	23,617	5		-	
Total sales net of transaction costs	23,612				
Total transaction costs		9		35	
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.

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

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

At the balance sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (difference between bid and offer prices of all investments expressed as a percentage of the offer price value) was 0.02% (2021: 0.13%).

MA Blended Progressive Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

16 Post balance sheet events

The Fund invests in a portfolio of assets, whose values have changed since the year-end, primarily due to market volatility. Since the year-end, the NAV per share of the S Accumulation share class has increased by 4.17% to 19 April 2023. The other share classes in the Sub-fund have moved by a similar magnitude.

MA Blended Progressive Fund (continued)

Distribution Table

for the year ended 31 December 2022

Final distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 January 2022

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

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.1.2023 Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.1.2022 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	2.4361	—	2.4361	1.8011
A Accumulation - Group 2	1.5127	0.9234	2.4361	1.8011
R Accumulation - Group 1	1.8547	—	1.8547	0.4130
R Accumulation - Group 2	1.4550	0.3997	1.8547	0.4130
S Accumulation - Group 1	2.4584	—	2.4584	1.9397
S Accumulation - Group 2	1.2610	1.1974	2.4584	1.9397

* 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.

MA Blended Reserve Fund

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

Investment Objective

The Sub-fund seeks to achieve capital growth and income with a low level of volatility (risk), having a risk profile of 2, in a range from 1 to 7 where 1 is the lowest risk and 7 the highest.

Investment Policy

The Sub-fund is an actively managed fund of funds.

The Sub-fund invests at least 70% of its assets in other funds (underlying funds), including funds which are traded on stock exchanges (investment trusts and exchange traded funds), other closed-ended funds and funds managed by the ACD or its associates.

The underlying funds will invest globally (including in emerging markets) in a range of asset classes and financial instruments including shares, debt instruments (bonds) including those which can easily be converted into cash (money market instruments), freely transferable rights to buy other investments at a future date (warrants), financial contracts that derive their values from those of other investment instruments or indices (derivatives) and deposits.

The underlying funds will be a blend of 'active' funds, whose managers aim to beat the performance of a benchmark, and 'passive' funds, which aim to track the performance of an index. Active funds will be selected over passive funds where the ACD believes the potential returns from active funds outweigh any additional cost.

The Sub-fund may also invest directly in the above asset classes and financial instruments when there are specific benefits in doing so.

Further, the Sub-fund may also obtain indirect exposure to property through investment in Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) and shares in property investment companies, and may engage in stock-lending and borrowing.

When required to manage liquidity, or the Sub-fund's risk, the Sub-fund may hold its assets in cash or deposits and money market instruments.

The Sub-fund may use derivatives to help achieve the investment objective (investment purposes) as well as to reduce risk or to manage the Sub-fund more efficiently (often referred to as "efficient portfolio management").

The Sub-fund aims to take a low level of risk in achieving its investment objective. The Sub-fund's investments are combined together in different proportions as determined by the ACD based on asset risk profiles set by an external risk modelling company. The riskiness of different combinations and proportions of types of investment are measured by predicting how they might behave over a 15 year period. The risk modelling company assigns each combination of assets to one of seven risk profiles, ranging from 1, which reflects the risk of holding cash in bank accounts, to 7, which is the riskiest profile. The Sub-fund has a risk profile of 2, which means it will typically have a lower exposure to higher risk assets, and a greater exposure to lower risk assets than other Sub-funds in the Company which have a higher risk profile. Typically shares, certain types of bonds, or exposure to property/commodities will be classified as higher risk assets, whilst certain other bonds, cash and near cash (money market instruments, deposits and money market funds) will be classified as lower risk assets.

The actual investments of the Sub-fund are not chosen by the risk modelling company and the ACD retains the discretion to select the Sub-fund's investments. The ACD may change the combination of assets for the Sub-fund where it sees a benefit in doing so, as long as its overall risk profile remains similar.

There is no guarantee that the Sub-fund's performance will reflect the behaviour of the assets used to create the risk profile.

MA Blended Reserve Fund (continued)

Investment review

Sub-fund review

Financial markets were down in 2022 overall, but they did at least end with a positive performance in Q4 after a relentless stream of negative political and economic news for much of the year. Although the Omicron virus had been a worry going into the year, it was hoped that the pandemic would become less pernicious due to vaccinations and growing immunity. But as one black swan event subsided, another arose with Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Eventually, the bad news abated, and markets reached a nadir in October that has subsequently looked increasingly like a turning point.

With investor sentiment having reached extreme lows, the potential for positive surprises in 2023 is all the greater. A slowing economy is widely expected and the risk is that this will impact company earnings and their financial strength. However, we believe the global economy remains on a reasonably solid footing and we expect the downturn will be mild rather than deep and protracted. The re-opening of China following its draconian Covid lockdowns will also provide a boost to the global economy and trade.

The main focus for investors in 2022 had been how far central banks would hike interest rates in their efforts to control inflation and whether this would tip economies into recession. The pace of central bank tightening was indeed rapid, with the Federal Reserve instigating seven hikes. The European Central Bank (ECB) raised rates for the first time in more than a decade in July by 50bps as inflation soared to a record 8.6% in the eurozone.

The tenacity of the rate hikes impacted both equities and bonds. So much so that the benefits of diversification were noticeably absent. Equities, and particularly 'growth style' stocks that are priced according to longer-term future earnings, were badly hit but bonds suffered a historic sell off. Bonds would usually be expected to provide 'defensive ballast' during equity downturns, but it was a rare period of extreme stress in which normal asset class diversification temporarily broke down.

The obvious risk for financial markets in 2023 lies in unexpected rate hikes and slowing economic growth. But this risk reduces as inflation subsides. And there are growing signs that this is the case. US inflation was down to 6.5% in December after peaking at 9.1% in June. In the UK, it dipped from 11.1% in October to 10.5% in December. Even in the eurozone, where the ECB had warned investors not to expect rate rises to end early in 2023, inflation dropped from its 10.6% record high in October to 9.2% in December.

Financial assets are more attractively priced following the drawdowns they experienced in 2022. There is still a pervasive sense of uncertainty which will keep us 'neutral' in terms of our model limits, but we believe the outlook for equities is brighter and we are looking to raise exposure to them. We do not expect a bull market rally in 2023, but we do expect equities to regain some of their momentum. Our view on fixed income is also more positive, having been underweight the asset class for some time. We especially like the global high yield bond market, where we see attractive opportunities on a risk-return basis. The exposure that hampered our performance in 2022, including gilts, small caps and emerging market equities, together with increasing exposure to bonds, will be geared into a market recovery when it comes through.

Longer term, we see many financial assets reverting to their longer-term trend performances. But trying to predict and time asset class performances is a hazardous pursuit. A better approach is to diversify investment portfolios and reap rewards from across the asset classes.

Performance

In the twelve months to 31 December 2022, the Liontrust MA Blended Reserve Fund (S Accumulation) returned -16.4%*.

**Source of discrete performance data: Financial Express, as at 31 December 2022. Please note that total return has been calculated at midday whereas the financial statements are at close of business.*

Sub-fund performance

To satisfy the Sub-fund's risk profile, it is largely invested in fixed income assets but has small allocations to equities (mainly in developed markets, and the UK in particular), property and alternatives.

MA Blended Reserve Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Sub-fund performance (continued)

The relatively high allocation to fixed income accounted for most of the Sub-fund's negative performance. Our exposure to UK government bonds (gilts) weighed the most, and iShares UK Gilts All Stocks and Vanguard UK Long Duration Gilt were the poorest performers. Exposures to corporate, global government, convertibles and high yield bonds all had negative impacts.

Equity markets were broadly negative over the year, too. North America equities detracted the most here, with Loomis Sayles US Growth Equity our notable underperformer. The relatively best-performing equities region was Japan, with Man GLG Japan CoreAlpha and M&G Japan Smaller Companies delivering positive returns.

UK property also impacted negatively, with Tritax Big Box our worst performer.

Throughout the year we adjusted the asset allocation of the funds to emphasise asset classes that we believe offer, in combination, the best risk adjusted returns for the Sub-fund's risk profile. Funds that we added included L&G All Stocks Gilt Index, iShares Emerging Markets Equity, M&G Japan Smaller Companies, L&G Pacific Index, Barings Europe Select and Liontrust European Dynamic. Funds that we removed included Barings Global High Yield Bond, iShares Emerging Markets Equity, Barings Emerging Markets Sovereign Debt, SPDR Refinitiv Global Convertible Bond, Vanguard UK Long Duration Gilt, iShares ESG Overseas Corporate Bond, Selection European Equity, Vanguard Emerging Markets Stock, Vanguard Pacific ex Japan Stock, Selection US Equity Zero, Vanguard US Equity, iShares Edge S&P 500 Minimum Volatility, JOHCM UK Equity Income, TwentyFour Monument Bond and Jupiter Global Convertibles.

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

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

Material portfolio changes by value

Purchases

iShares Corporate Bond Index Fund (UK)
iShares UK Gilts All Stocks Index Fund (UK)
Vanguard UK Government Bond Index Fund
iShares Overseas Government Bond Index Fund (UK)
Legal & General US Index Trust
iShares UK Equity Index Fund (UK)
iShares Emerging Markets Equity Index Fund (UK)
Legal & General Emerging Markets Equity Index Fund
iShares Japan Equity Index Fund (UK)
Legal & General All Stocks Gilt Index Trust

Sales

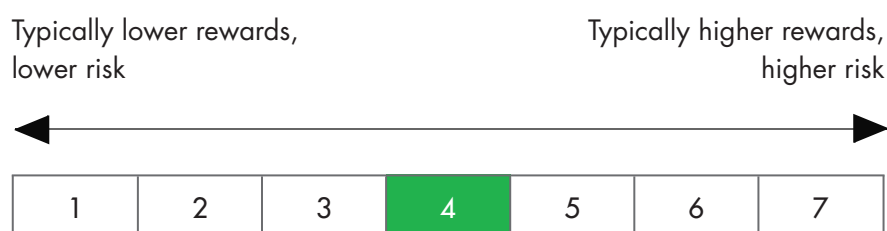
Vanguard UK Long Duration Gilt Index Fund
iShares UK Gilts All Stocks Index Fund (UK)
iShares Corporate Bond Index Fund (UK)
Barings Global High Yield Bond Fund
Barings Emerging Markets Sovereign Debt Fund
SPDR Refinitiv Global Convertible Bond UCITS ETF
JO Hambro UK Equity Income Fund
Jupiter Global Convertibles Fund
SPDR Bloomberg Barclays 1-5 Year Gilt UCITS ETF
iShares Emerging Markets Equity Index Fund (UK)

MA Blended Reserve 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 and Reward Indicator (SRRI) is based on historical data and may not be relied upon to gauge the future risk profile of the Sub-fund.
- The SRRI shown is not guaranteed to remain the same and may shift over time.
- The lowest category (1) does not mean 'risk free'.
- The Sub-fund's risk and reward category has been calculated using the methodology adopted by the Financial Conduct Authority. It is based upon the rate by which the Sub-fund or a representative fund or index's value has moved up and down in the past.
- The risk profile per the investment objective used by Liontrust to produce the long-term asset allocation differs from SRRI, so the two rankings may not be the same.
- The Sub-fund is categorised 4 primarily because of its exposure to a diversified portfolio of funds invested in mainly fixed income with some equities and other asset classes.
- The SRRI may not fully take into account the following risks:
 - that a company may fail thus reducing its value within the Sub-fund;
 - overseas investments may carry a higher currency risk. They are valued by reference to their local currency which may move up or down when compared to the currency of the Sub-fund.
 - Bonds are affected by changes in interest rates and their value and the income they generate can rise or fall as a result;
 - the creditworthiness of a bond issuer may also affect that bond's value. Bonds that produce a higher level of income usually also carry greater risk as such bond issuers may have difficulty in paying their debts. The value of a bond would be significantly affected if the issuer either refused to pay or was unable to pay.
- Some of the underlying funds may invest in derivatives, which can, in some circumstances, create wider fluctuations in their prices over time.
- Investments in emerging markets may involve a higher element of risk due to less well-regulated markets and political and economic instability. This may result in higher volatility and larger drops in the value of the Sub-fund over the short term.
- Liquidity Risk: If underlying funds suspend or defer the payment of redemption proceeds, the Sub-fund's ability to meet redemption requests may also be affected.
- Counterparty risk: any derivative contract, including FX hedging, may be at risk if the counterparty fails.
- Index Tracking Risk: The performance of any passive funds used may not exactly track that of their indices.

MA Blended Reserve Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile (continued)

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.

MA Blended Reserve Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables

for the year ended 31 December 2022

A Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	148.34	146.07	139.75
Return before operating charges	(23.09)	3.73	7.62
Operating charges	(1.18)	(1.46)	(1.30)
Return after operating charges	(24.27)	2.27	6.32
Distributions	(2.71)	(1.56)	(1.92)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	2.71	1.56	1.92
Closing net asset value per share	124.07	148.34	146.07
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)
Performance			
Return after charges	(16.36%)	1.55%	4.52%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	71,194	95,861	99,809
Closing number of shares	57,383,587	64,623,537	68,330,102
Operating charges**	0.89%	1.00%	0.93%
Direct transaction costs*	0.01%	0.02%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	148.39	151.51	146.50
Lowest share price	117.44	141.06	123.50

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

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure includes an element of underlying fund charges in relation to the Sub-fund holding investments in other collective investment schemes but excludes holdings in closed ended investment vehicles. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

MA Blended Reserve Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

A Income Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	124.32	123.73	119.98
Return before operating charges	(19.31)	3.15	6.50
Operating charges	(0.98)	(1.24)	(1.11)
Return after operating charges	(20.29)	1.91	5.39
Distributions	(2.26)	(1.32)	(1.64)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	101.77	124.32	123.73
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)
Performance			
Return after charges	(16.32%)	1.54%	4.50%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	3,917	5,254	5,561
Closing number of shares	3,849,106	4,226,295	4,494,158
Operating charges**	0.89%	1.00%	0.93%
Direct transaction costs*	0.01%	0.02%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	124.38	127.65	124.80
Lowest share price	97.24	119.48	106.00

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

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure includes an element of underlying fund charges in relation to the Sub-fund holding investments in other collective investment schemes but excludes holdings in closed ended investment vehicles. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

MA Blended Reserve Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

R Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	242.39	240.37	231.59
Return before operating charges	(37.65)	6.10	12.63
Operating charges	(3.43)	(4.08)	(3.85)
Return after operating charges	(41.08)	2.02	8.78
Distributions	(4.41)	(2.56)	(3.18)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	4.41	2.56	3.18
Closing net asset value per share	201.31	242.39	240.37
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.02)
Performance			
Return after charges	(16.95%)	0.84%	3.79%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	4,274	6,165	9,066
Closing number of shares	2,123,271	2,543,261	3,771,435
Operating charges**	1.59%	1.70%	1.66%
Direct transaction costs*	0.01%	0.02%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	242.46	247.67	241.00
Lowest share price	190.85	231.86	204.30

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

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure includes an element of underlying fund charges in relation to the Sub-fund holding investments in other collective investment schemes but excludes holdings in closed ended investment vehicles. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

MA Blended Reserve Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

R Income Accounting year ended	31 December 2022+ per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	142.75	143.08	139.73
Return before operating charges	(14.66)	3.63	7.58
Operating charges	(0.70)	(2.44)	(2.32)
Return after operating charges	(15.36)	1.19	5.26
Distributions	—	(1.52)	(1.91)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	127.39	142.75	143.08
After direct transaction costs of*	0.00	(0.02)	(0.01)
Performance			
Return after charges	(10.76%)	0.83%	3.76%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	—	27	258
Closing number of shares	—	18,721	180,533
Operating charges**	1.63%	1.71%	1.66%
Direct transaction costs*	0.01%	0.02%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	142.81	146.64	144.30
Lowest share price	127.39	138.01	123.20

+ Closed on 10 June 2022.

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

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure includes an element of underlying fund charges in relation to the Sub-fund holding investments in other collective investment schemes but excludes holdings in closed ended investment vehicles. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

MA Blended Reserve Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

S Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	141.53	139.09	132.81
Return before operating charges	(22.05)	3.56	7.28
Operating charges	(0.87)	(1.12)	(1.00)
Return after operating charges	(22.92)	2.44	6.28
Distributions	(2.59)	(1.49)	(1.83)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	2.59	1.49	1.83
Closing net asset value per share	118.61	141.53	139.09
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)
Performance			
Return after charges	(16.19%)	1.75%	4.73%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	54,336	84,576	91,257
Closing number of shares	45,809,831	59,757,194	65,609,669
Operating charges**	0.69%	0.80%	0.75%
Direct transaction costs*	0.01%	0.02%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	141.59	144.54	139.50
Lowest share price	112.23	134.36	117.40

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

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure includes an element of underlying fund charges in relation to the Sub-fund holding investments in other collective investment schemes but excludes holdings in closed ended investment vehicles. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

MA Blended Reserve Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

S Income Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	121.46	120.63	116.74
Return before operating charges	(18.88)	3.09	6.37
Operating charges	(0.74)	(0.97)	(0.88)
Return after operating charges	(19.62)	2.12	5.49
Distributions	(2.21)	(1.29)	(1.60)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	99.63	121.46	120.63
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)
Performance			
Return after charges	(16.15%)	1.76%	4.70%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	2,736	3,992	3,201
Closing number of shares	2,746,148	3,286,674	2,653,704
Operating charges**	0.69%	0.80%	0.75%
Direct transaction costs*	0.01%	0.02%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	121.52	124.69	121.70
Lowest share price	95.15	116.53	103.20

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

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure includes an element of underlying fund charges in relation to the Sub-fund holding investments in other collective investment schemes but excludes holdings in closed ended investment vehicles. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

MA Blended Reserve Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement

as at 31 December 2022

Holding/Nominal Value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES (97.82%)	135,459	99.27
	ASIA PACIFIC EXCLUDING JAPAN EQUITIES (2.13%)	3,394	2.49
133,452	Federated Hermes Asia Ex-Japan Equity Fund	410	0.30
615,048	Fidelity Asia Pacific Opportunities Fund	1,716	1.26
589,592	Legal & General Pacific Index Trust	1,268	0.93
	ASSET BACKED SECURITIES (0.09%)	0	0.00
	EMERGING MARKETS EQUITIES (0.81%)	5,487	4.03
207,471	BlackRock Emerging Markets Fund	1,112	0.82
7,937	FTF Martin Currie Emerging Markets Fund	10	0.01
3,101,994	Legal & General Emerging Markets Equity Index Fund	3,396	2.49
13,858	Vontobel Fund - mtx Sustainable Emerging Markets Leaders	969	0.71
	EUROPE EXCLUDING UK EQUITIES (1.02%)	2,669	1.96
8,054	Barings Europe Select Trust	348	0.26
548,784	BlackRock European Dynamic Fund	1,273	0.93
331,467	iShares Continental European Equity Index Fund (UK)	1,048	0.77
	EUROPE INCLUDING UK EQUITIES (2.29%)	465	0.34
149,401	Liontrust European Dynamic Fund+	465	0.34
	GLOBAL BONDS (6.77%)	18,316	13.42
14,557,743	iShares Overseas Government Bond Index Fund (UK)	18,316	13.42
	GLOBAL CONVERTIBLE BONDS (6.14%)	0	0.00
	GLOBAL EMERGING DEBT (5.60%)	0	0.00
	HIGH YIELD BONDS (5.97%)	0	0.00
	JAPAN EQUITIES (5.45%)	5,599	4.10
77,674	Baillie Gifford Japanese Fund	1,384	1.01
1,319,860	iShares Japan Equity Index Fund (UK)	3,294	2.41
355,404	M&G Japan Smaller Companies Fund	390	0.29
245,451	Man GLG Japan Core Alpha Fund	531	0.39
	MONEY MARKET INSTRUMENTS (0.00%)	2,175	1.60
1,087,733	HSBC Sterling Liquidity Fund	1,087	0.80
1,087,734	JP Morgan Liquidity Fund	1,088	0.80

MA Blended Reserve Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)

as at 31 December 2022

Holding/Nominal Value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES (continued)			
NORTH AMERICA EQUITIES (6.17%)		10,271	7.52
12,242	AB SICAV I - American Growth Portfolio	1,796	1.32
7,119	iShares S&P Small Cap 600 UCITS ETF†	455	0.33
687,341	Legal & General US Index Trust	5,805	4.25
11,111	Loomis Sayles US Growth Equity Fund	1,303	0.95
1,099	Ossiam Shiller Barclays Cape US Sector Value UCITS ETF†	912	0.67
PROPERTY (2.79%)		4,295	3.15
2,071,044	Assura REIT	1,129	0.83
566,009	Civitas Social Housing REIT	357	0.26
1,031,352	Primary Health Properties REIT	1,143	0.84
1,202,033	Tritax Big Box REIT	1,666	1.22
UK CORPORATE BONDS (0.34%)		10,633	7.79
7,399,662	iShares Corporate Bond Index Fund (UK)	10,633	7.79
UK EQUITIES (12.04%)		16,835	12.34
3,311	iShares MSCI UK Small Cap UCITS ETF†	654	0.48
1,884,667	iShares UK Equity Index Fund (UK)	4,958	3.63
1,407,348	JO Hambro UK Dynamic Fund	2,349	1.72
581,121	LF Lindsell Train UK Equity Fund	2,874	2.11
1,712,276	Liontrust UK Equity Fund	3,166	2.32
744,005	TB Evenlode Continuing Income Fund	2,834	2.08
UK GILTS (39.86%)		54,751	40.12
17,582,939	iShares UK Gilts All Stocks Index Fund (UK)	24,616	18.04
1,451,397	Legal & General All Stocks Gilt Index Trust	2,704	1.98
321,600	SPDR Bloomberg Barclays 1-5 Year Gilt UCITS ETF†	15,398	11.28
121,764	Vanguard UK Government Bond Index Fund	12,033	8.82

MA Blended Reserve Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)

as at 31 December 2022

Holding/Nominal Value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES (continued)		
	UK PROPERTY (0.35%)	569	0.41
563,803	Supermarket Income REIT	569	0.41
	Portfolio of investments	135,459	99.27
	Net other assets	998	0.73
	Total net assets	136,457	100.00

Each holding listed above is either accumulation units of a Unit Trust or accumulation shares of an Open Ended Investment Company unless otherwise indicated.

Comparative figures shown in brackets relate to 31 December 2021.

Stocks shown as REITs represent Real Estate Investment Trust.

+ Managed by Liontrust Fund Partners LLP.

† Exchange Traded Fund.

MA Blended Reserve Fund (continued)

Statement of Total Return

for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	(£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Income					
Net capital (losses)/gains	2		(32,365)		2,303
Revenue	3	3,337		2,177	
Expenses	4	(987)		(1,244)	
Interest payable and similar charges	6	(2)		(1)	
Net revenue before taxation		2,348		932	
Taxation	5	(73)		–	
Net revenue after taxation			2,275		932
Total return before distributions			(30,090)		3,235
Distributions	7		(3,262)		(2,176)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			(33,352)		1,059

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders

for the year ended 31 December 2022

	(£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		195,875		209,152
Amounts received on issue of shares	1,391		7,761	
Amounts paid on cancellation of shares	(30,445)		(24,125)	
		(29,054)		(16,364)
Dilution adjustment		–		6
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		(33,352)		1,059
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		2,987		2,022
Unclaimed distributions		1		–
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		136,457		195,875

MA Blended Reserve Fund (continued)

Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2022

	Notes	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Investments		135,459	191,606
Current assets:			
Debtors	8	1,569	244
Cash and bank balances	9	54	4,278
Total assets		137,082	196,128
Liabilities			
Creditors:			
Distribution payable		(63)	(49)
Other creditors	10	(562)	(204)
Total liabilities		(625)	(253)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		136,457	195,875

MA Blended Reserve Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Accounting policies

The accounting policies for the Sub-fund are set out on pages 12 to 15.

2 Net capital (losses)/gains

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
The net capital (losses)/gains comprise:		
Non-derivative securities	(32,345)	2,308
Foreign currency losses	(24)	(9)
Transaction costs	1	(1)
ACD's charge rebates	3	5
Net capital (losses)/gains	(32,365)	2,303

3 Revenue

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Bank interest	5	–
Equity distributions on CIS holdings	897	781
Interest distributions on CIS holdings	743	657
Management fee rebates on CIS	148	137
Non-taxable overseas dividends	101	223
Taxable overseas dividends	1,182	136
UK dividends	71	67
UK REIT dividends	190	176
Total revenue	3,337	2,177

MA Blended Reserve Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

4 Expenses

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Payable to the ACD or associates of the ACD:		
ACD's charge	859	1,089
General administration charges*, **	126	94
	985	1,183
Payable to the Depositary, associates of the Depositary, and agents of either of them:		
Depositary fee	2	8
Safe custody fee	—	6
	2	14
Other expenses:		
Audit fee***	—	8
Publication costs	—	(16)
Registration fee	—	51
Other expenses	—	4
	—	47
Total expenses	987	1,244

* From 1 July 2021 the ACD moved from variable to fixed Administration Fees.

** The audit fee for the year (borne out of the General administration charges), excluding VAT, was £10,050. Where the fee exceeds the General administration charges, the shortfall will be met by the ACD.

*** The audit fee for the prior year, excluding VAT, was £9,187.

MA Blended Reserve Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

5 Taxation

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
a) Analysis of charge in year		
Corporation tax	38	–
Corporation tax prior year adjustment	35	–
Total tax charge [see note(b)]	73	–

b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year

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

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Net revenue before taxation	2,348	932
Corporation tax at 20% (2021 - 20%)	470	186
Effects of:		
Capitalised income subject to tax	1	1
Movement in unrecognised tax losses	(184)	(38)
Prior year adjustment to unrecognised tax losses	–	65
Revenue not subject to tax	(214)	(214)
Total tax charge [see note(a)]	73	–

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

c) Deferred tax

At the year end there is a potential deferred tax asset of £6,224,000 (2021: £6,408,000) due to tax losses of £31,123,000 (2021: £32,041,000). It is unlikely that the Sub-fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise these expenses and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised in the year or the prior year.

6 Interest payable and similar charges

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Overdraft interest	2	1
Total interest payable and similar charges	2	1

MA Blended Reserve Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

7 Distributions

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Interim distribution	1,871	1,083
Final distribution	1,271	1,038
	3,142	2,121
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	125	80
Amounts received on issue of shares	(5)	(25)
Distributions	3,262	2,176

The distributable amount has been calculated as follows:

Net revenue after taxation	2,275	932
Add: ACD's charge reimbursed by capital	859	1,089
Add: Other expenses reimbursed by capital	127	155
Distributions	3,261	2,176

The distribution per share is set out in the tables on page 152.

8 Debtors

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Accrued management fee rebates on CIS	37	53
Accrued revenue	17	15
Amounts receivable for issue of shares	1	141
Income tax recoverable	9	35
Sales awaiting settlement	1,505	–
Total debtors	1,569	244

9 Cash and bank balances

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Cash and bank balances	54	4,278
Total cash and bank balances	54	4,278

MA Blended Reserve Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

10 Creditors

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Accrued expenses	12	20
Accrued ACD's charge	64	89
Amounts payable for cancellation of shares	448	95
Corporation tax	38	–
Total other creditors	562	204

11 Contingent liabilities and outstanding commitments

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

12 Related party transactions

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

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

The balance due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates in respect of expenses at the year end was £71,000 (2021: £103,000).

The total expense due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates for the year was £985,000 (2021: £1,183,000).

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:

- units and shares in regulated collective investment schemes, securities and other investments;
- derivative transactions for investment purposes as well as 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.

MA Blended Reserve Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Risk management policies (continued)

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 each collective investment scheme, investment trust or other investment vehicle has individual underlying asset types that 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.

Investments in Collective Investment Schemes with an exposure in emerging markets may be more volatile than investments in more developed markets from time to time, as some of these markets have relatively unstable economies based on only a few industries and securities markets that trade only a limited number of securities.

Investments in Collective Investment Schemes with an exposure in the shares of individual companies are subject to a wide range of risks that may cause their prices to fluctuate over time. The value of those financial instruments is not fixed and may go down as well as up. This may be as a result of a specific factor affecting the value of an individual instrument or may be caused by general market factors (such as government policy or the health of the underlying economy) which can affect the entire portfolio.

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. The Sub-fund seeks to minimise all of the above mentioned risks by holding diversified portfolios of investments.

The sensitivity of the Sub-fund to market price risk is estimated below which shows the expected change in the market value of the Sub-fund when the Sub-fund performance changes by 5%. These percentage movements are based on the ACD's estimate of reasonably possible market movements over the course of a year.

A 5% increase in the value of the Sub-fund's portfolio would have the effect of increasing the return and net assets by £6,773,000 (2021: £9,580,000). A 5% decrease would have an equal and opposite effect.

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

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

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

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

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

MA Blended Reserve Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Currency risk

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

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

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

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

The Sub-fund invests predominantly in sterling denominated Collective Investment Schemes (CIS) that in turn invest in a range of instruments, some of which may be overseas and subject to foreign currency risk. 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.

Sub-funds which hold cash balances and invest in fixed interest securities will be subject to interest rate risk. As a result, the Sub-fund is subject to the risk of potentially adverse movements in the prevailing level of market interest rates.

The Sub-fund invests predominantly in CIS and therefore has no significant direct exposure to interest rate risk. As the Sub-fund has no direct exposure to interest rate risk no interest rate risk table or sensitivity analysis has been prepared, however the ACD may take a particular view on the interest rate movements and may alter investment strategies accordingly.

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

Liquidity risk

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

Sub-funds investing in smaller companies, emerging markets, high yield bonds, alternatives and property or OTC derivatives hold transferable securities that may be less liquid than the securities of larger companies as a result of lower trading volumes or restrictions on trading. The Sub-funds that invest in collective investment schemes that themselves may hold illiquid assets are also exposed to the risk of suspensions of dealing in those collective investment schemes.

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.

MA Blended Reserve Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

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 (directly, or through purchasing the units of collective investment schemes, 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.

Sub-funds are also exposed to credit risk indirectly by the activities of collective investment schemes in which they invest. In general, the Company will only invest in regulated collective investment schemes and in any case the Investment Manager will ensure that underlying schemes have equivalent credit risk management processes in place to those described above.

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

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

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

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

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

Maturity profile of financial liabilities

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

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

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

MA Blended Reserve Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Valuation of financial investments

	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
31.12.2022		
Level 1: Quoted prices	22,283	—
Level 2: Observable market data	113,176	—
	135,459	—
31.12.2021		
Level 1: Quoted prices	38,414	—
Level 2: Observable market data	153,192	—
	191,606	—

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 2022

	Opening shares	Shares issued	Shares redeemed	Shares converted	Closing shares
A Accumulation	64,623,537	15,479	(7,274,815)	19,386	57,383,587
A Income	4,226,295	30,880	(408,069)	—	3,849,106
R Accumulation	2,543,261	20,415	(407,549)	(32,856)	2,123,271
R Income ⁺	18,721	—	(18,721)	—	—
S Accumulation	59,757,194	864,524	(14,847,745)	35,858	45,809,831
S Income	3,286,674	183,575	(724,101)	—	2,746,148

⁺ Closed on 10 June 2022

MA Blended Reserve Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

15 Portfolio transaction costs

for the year ending 31 December 2022

	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Purchases (excluding derivatives)					
Equity instruments (direct)	1,232	1	0.08	6	0.49
Collective investment schemes	108,037	–	–	–	–
Total purchases	109,269	1		6	
Total purchases including transaction costs	109,276				
	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Sales (excluding derivatives)					
Equity instruments (direct)	505	–	–	–	–
Collective investment schemes	136,252	4	–	–	–
Total sales	136,757	4		–	
Total sales net of transaction costs	136,753				
Total transaction costs		5		6	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		-		0.01%	

MA Blended Reserve Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

15 Portfolio transaction costs (continued)

for the year ending 31 December 2021

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	4,997	2	0.04	24	0.48
Collective investment schemes	33,961	–	–	–	–
Total purchases	38,958	2		24	
Total purchases including transaction costs	38,984				
Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Equity instruments (direct)	718	–	–	–	–
Collective investment schemes	57,414	5	0.01	–	–
Total sales	58,132	5		–	
Total sales net of transaction costs	58,127				
Total transaction costs		7		24	
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.

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

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

At the balance sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (difference between bid and offer prices of all investments expressed as a percentage of the offer price value) was 0.02% (2021: 0.09%).

MA Blended Reserve Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

16 Post balance sheet events

The Fund invests in a portfolio of assets, whose values have changed since the year-end, primarily due to market volatility.

Since the year-end, the NAV per share of the S Accumulation share class has increased by 1.83% to 19 April 2023. The other share classes in the Sub-fund have moved by a similar magnitude.

MA Blended Reserve Fund (continued)

Distribution Tables

for the year ended 31 December 2022

Final distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 July 2022

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

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.1.2023 Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.1.2022 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	1.1553	—	1.1553	0.7864
A Accumulation - Group 2	0.5255	0.6298	1.1553	0.7864
A Income - Group 1	0.9566	—	0.9566	0.6626
A Income - Group 2	0.7789	0.1777	0.9566	0.6626
R Accumulation - Group 1	1.8785	—	1.8785	1.2876
R Accumulation - Group 2	1.8785	—	1.8785	1.2876
R Income - Group 1+	—	—	—	0.7624
R Income - Group 2+	—	—	—	0.7624
S Accumulation - Group 1	1.1039	—	1.1039	0.7499
S Accumulation - Group 2	0.4246	0.6793	1.1039	0.7499
S Income - Group 1	0.9359	—	0.9359	0.6469
S Income - Group 2	0.5218	0.4141	0.9359	0.6469

+ Closed on 10 June 2022

MA Blended Reserve Fund (continued)

Distribution Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

Interim distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 January 2022

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

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.7.2022 Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.7.2021 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	1.5521	—	1.5521	0.7756
A Accumulation - Group 2	1.1610	0.3911	1.5521	0.7756
A Income - Group 1	1.3008	—	1.3008	0.6570
A Income - Group 2	0.8627	0.4381	1.3008	0.6570
R Accumulation - Group 1	2.5298	—	2.5298	1.2742
R Accumulation - Group 2	2.1813	0.3485	2.5298	1.2742
R Income - Group 1+	—	—	—	0.7586
R Income - Group 2+	—	—	—	0.7586
S Accumulation - Group 1	1.4819	—	1.4819	0.7389
S Accumulation - Group 2	1.0769	0.4050	1.4819	0.7389
S Income - Group 1	1.2717	—	1.2717	0.6409
S Income - Group 2	0.7787	0.4930	1.2717	0.6409

+ Closed on 10 June 2022

* 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.

MA Monthly High Income Fund

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

Investment Objective

The Sub-fund seeks to generate a monthly income.

Investment Policy

The Sub-fund is an actively managed fund of funds.

The Sub-fund invests at least 70% of its assets in other funds (underlying funds), including funds which are traded on stock exchanges (investment trusts and exchange traded funds), other closed-ended funds and funds which are managed by the ACD or its associates.

The underlying funds will primarily (meaning at least 70%) invest in debt instruments (bonds) issued by companies, governments and other institutions, and debt instruments which can easily be converted into cash (money market instruments).

The Sub-fund may also invest directly or indirectly (through underlying funds) in a range of asset classes and financial instruments including shares, bonds including money market instruments, freely transferable rights to buy other investments at a future date (warrants), financial contracts that derive their values from those of other investment instruments or indices (derivatives) and deposits.

The Sub-fund may also obtain indirect exposure to property through investment in Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) and shares in property investment companies, and may engage in stock-lending and borrowing.

When investing directly in debt instruments, the Sub-fund will favour investment grade securities (that is, securities with a credit rating of at least BBB- as rated by Standard and Poors, or Baa3 as rated by Moody's), but the Sub-fund may also invest in non-investment grade securities.

When required to manage liquidity, or the Sub-fund's risk, the Sub-fund may hold its assets in cash or deposits and money market instruments.

The Sub-fund may use derivatives to help achieve the investment objective (investment purposes) as well as to reduce risk or to manage the Sub-fund more efficiently (often referred to as "efficient portfolio management").

MA Monthly High Income Fund (continued)

Investment review

Sub-fund review

Financial markets were down in 2022 overall, but they did at least end with a positive performance in Q4 after a relentless stream of negative political and economic news for much of the year. Although the Omicron virus had been a worry going into the year, it was hoped that the pandemic would become less pernicious due to vaccinations and growing immunity. But as one black swan event subsided, another arose with Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Eventually, the bad news abated, and markets reached a nadir in October that has subsequently looked increasingly like a turning point.

With investor sentiment having fallen to extreme lows, the potential for positive surprises in 2023 is all the greater. A slowing economy is widely expected and the risk is that this will impact company earnings and their financial strength. However, we believe the global economy remains on a reasonably solid footing and we expect the downturn will be mild rather than deep and protracted. The reopening of China following its draconian Covid lockdowns will also provide a boost to the global economy and trade.

The main focus for investors in 2022 had been how far central banks would hike interest rates in their efforts to control inflation and whether this would tip economies into recession. The pace of central bank tightening was indeed rapid, with the Federal Reserve instigating seven hikes. The European Central Bank (ECB) raised rates for the first time in more than a decade in July by 50bps as inflation soared to a record 8.6% in the eurozone.

The tenacity of the rate hikes impacted both equities and bonds. So much so that the benefits of diversification were noticeably absent. Equities, and particularly 'growth style' stocks that are priced according to longer-term future earnings, were badly hit but bonds suffered a historic sell off. Bonds would usually be expected to provide 'defensive ballast' during equity downturns, but it was a rare period of extreme stress in which normal asset class diversification temporarily broke down.

The obvious risk for financial markets in 2023 lies in unexpected rate hikes and slowing economic growth. But this risk reduces as inflation subsides. And there are growing signs that this is the case. US inflation was down to 6.5% in December after peaking at 9.1% in June. In the UK, it dipped from 11.1% in October to 10.5% in December. Even in the eurozone, where the ECB had warned investors not to expect rate rises to end early in 2023, inflation dropped from its 10.6% record high in October to 9.2% in December.

Financial assets are more attractively priced following the drawdowns they experienced in 2022. There is still a pervasive sense of uncertainty which will keep us 'neutral' in terms of our model limits, but we believe the outlook for equities is brighter and we are looking to raise exposure to them. We do not expect a bull market rally in 2023, but we do expect equities to regain some of their momentum. Our view on fixed income is also more positive, having been underweight the asset class for some time. We especially like the global high yield bond market, where we see attractive opportunities on a risk-return basis. The exposure that hampered our performance in 2022, including gilts, small caps and emerging market equities, together with increasing exposure to bonds, will be geared into a market recovery when it comes through.

Longer term, we see many financial assets reverting to their longer-term trend performances. But trying to predict and time asset class performances is a hazardous pursuit. A better approach is to diversify investment portfolios and reap rewards from across the asset classes.

Performance

In the twelve months to 31 December 2022, the Liontrust MA Monthly High Income Fund (S Income) returned -13.0%*.

**Source of discrete performance data: Financial Express, as at 31 December 2022. Please note that total return has been calculated at midday whereas the financial statements are at close of business.*

Sub-fund performance

The Sub-fund is mainly invested in fixed income, with smaller allocations to equities, property and alternatives.

The sharply rising interest rates seen globally in 2022 created headwinds for equities and fixed income.

The Sub-fund's relatively high allocation to fixed income, which is in line with its objective, accounted for most of its negative performance.

MA Monthly High Income Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Performance (continued)

Corporate and UK government bonds (gilts) detracted the most from performance, with L&G Sterling Corporate Bond Index, Robeco Global Credits and Vanguard UK Long Duration Gilts performing poorly. Holdings in emerging market, high yield and strategic bonds were also negatives.

Equity and property markets also weighed on performance, although exposure to North American value stocks via the SPDR® S&P US Dividend Aristocrats, and to renewable energy through the JLEN Environmental Assets Group and Renewables Infrastructure Group, delivered positive performances.

We consistently monitor the Sub-fund and will adjust the asset allocation of the funds to emphasise asset classes that we believe offer, in combination, the best risk-adjusted returns for its risk profile. However, in 2022, we neither added new positions nor removed any funds from the portfolio.

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

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

Material portfolio changes by value

Sales

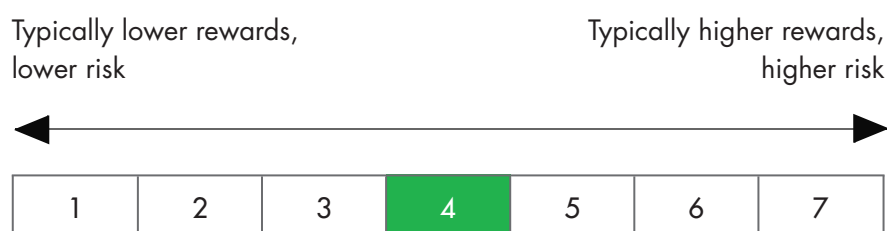
SPDR S&P US Dividend Aristocrats UCITS ETF
Barings Global High Yield Bond Fund
PIMCO Global Investors Series Income Fund
SPDR S&P UK Dividend Aristocrats UCITS ETF
Robeco Global Credits
Legal & General Emerging Markets Government Bond Index Fund
Vanguard UK Long Duration Gilt Index Fund
Robeco Financial Institutions Bonds
Vanguard US Investment Grade Credit Index Fund
BlackRock Continental European Income Fund

MA Monthly High 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 and Reward Indicator (SRRI) is based on historical data and may not be relied upon to gauge the future risk profile of the Sub-fund.
- The risk and reward category may shift over time and is not guaranteed.
- The lowest category does not mean risk free.
- The Sub-fund's risk and reward category has been calculated using the methodology adopted by the Financial Conduct Authority. It is based upon the rate by which the Sub-fund or a representative fund or index's value has moved up and down in the past.
- The risk profile used by Liontrust to produce the long-term asset allocation differs from the Synthetic Risk and Reward indicator shown elsewhere in this document, so the two rankings may not be the same.
- The Sub-fund is categorised 4 primarily because of its exposure to a diversified portfolio of funds invested in mainly fixed income with some equities and other asset classes.
- The SRRI may not fully take into account the following risks:
 - that a company may fail thus reducing its value within the Sub-fund;
 - overseas investments may carry a higher currency risk. They are valued by reference to their local currency which may move up or down when compared to the currency of the Sub-fund.
 - Bonds are affected by changes in interest rates and their value and the income they generate can rise or fall as a result;
 - the creditworthiness of a bond issuer may also affect that bond's value. Bonds that produce a higher level of income usually also carry greater risk as such bond issuers may have difficulty in paying their debts. The value of a bond would be significantly affected if the issuer either refused to pay or was unable to pay.
- Some of the underlying funds may invest in derivatives, which can, in some circumstances, create wider fluctuations in their prices over time.
- Investments in emerging markets may involve a higher element of risk due to less well-regulated markets and political and economic instability. This may result in higher volatility and larger drops in the value of the Sub-fund over the short term.
- Liquidity Risk: If underlying funds suspend or defer the payment of redemption proceeds, the Sub-fund's ability to meet redemption requests may also be affected.
- Counterparty Risk: any derivative contract, including FX hedging, may be at risk if the counterparty fails.
- Index Tracking Risk: The performance of any passive funds used may not exactly track that of their indices.

MA Monthly High Income Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile (continued)

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.

MA Monthly High Income Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables

for the year ended 31 December 2022

A Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	135.25	131.64	132.08
Return before operating charges	(16.46)	4.92	0.61
Operating charges	(1.32)	(1.31)	(1.05)
Return after operating charges	(17.78)	3.61	(0.44)
Distributions	(4.17)	(4.54)	(4.55)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	4.17	4.54	4.55
Closing net asset value per share	117.47	135.25	131.64
After direct transaction costs of*	0.00	(0.01)	(0.01)
Performance			
Return after charges	(13.15%)	2.74%	(0.33%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	18,793	23,854	25,022
Closing number of shares	15,998,613	17,637,634	19,007,386
Operating charges**	1.07%	0.98%	0.84%
Direct transaction costs*	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	135.38	136.14	134.30
Lowest share price	110.77	129.71	108.10

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

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure includes an element of underlying fund charges in relation to the Sub-fund holding investments in other collective investment schemes but excludes holdings in closed ended investment vehicles. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

MA Monthly High Income Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

A Income Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	94.62	95.30	99.20
Return before operating charges	(11.46)	3.49	0.24
Operating charges	(0.91)	(0.93)	(0.77)
Return after operating charges	(12.37)	2.56	(0.53)
Distributions	(2.87)	(3.24)	(3.37)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	79.38	94.62	95.30
After direct transaction costs of*	0.00	(0.01)	(0.01)
Performance			
Return after charges	(13.07%)	2.69%	(0.53%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	23,866	31,633	34,029
Closing number of shares	30,069,165	33,431,502	35,707,089
Operating charges**	1.07%	0.98%	0.84%
Direct transaction costs*	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	94.73	96.48	100.60
Lowest share price	75.54	93.09	80.82

* 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.

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MA Monthly High Income Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

R Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	186.54	182.85	184.74
Return before operating charges	(22.67)	6.79	1.09
Operating charges	(2.99)	(3.10)	(2.98)
Return after operating charges	(25.66)	3.69	(1.89)
Distributions	(5.73)	(6.28)	(6.41)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	5.73	6.28	6.41
Closing net asset value per share	160.88	186.54	182.85
After direct transaction costs of*	0.00	(0.01)	(0.01)
Performance			
Return after charges	(13.76%)	2.02%	(1.02%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	1,638	2,387	3,464
Closing number of shares	1,018,284	1,279,547	1,894,509
Operating charges**	1.77%	1.68%	1.69%
Direct transaction costs*	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	186.71	188.19	187.70
Lowest share price	151.94	179.96	151.00

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

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure includes an element of underlying fund charges in relation to the Sub-fund holding investments in other collective investment schemes but excludes holdings in closed ended investment vehicles. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

MA Monthly High Income Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

R Income Accounting year ended	31 December 2022+ per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	75.17	76.25	79.92
Return before operating charges	(6.19)	2.80	0.33
Operating charges	(0.55)	(1.30)	(1.28)
Return after operating charges	(6.74)	1.50	(0.95)
Distributions	(0.61)	(2.58)	(2.72)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	67.82	75.17	76.25
After direct transaction costs of*	0.00	0.00	(0.01)
Performance			
Return after charges	(8.97%)	1.97%	(1.19%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	—	13	1,036
Closing number of shares	—	17,014	1,359,054
Operating charges**	1.78%	1.71%	1.70%
Direct transaction costs*	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	75.25	76.85	81.00
Lowest share price	67.83	74.07	65.02

+ Closed on 10 June 2022.

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

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure includes an element of underlying fund charges in relation to the Sub-fund holding investments in other collective investment schemes but excludes holdings in closed ended investment vehicles. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

MA Monthly High Income Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

S Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	132.17	128.39	128.55
Return before operating charges	(16.10)	4.79	0.76
Operating charges	(1.05)	(1.01)	(0.92)
Return after operating charges	(17.15)	3.78	(0.16)
Distributions	(4.06)	(4.43)	(4.46)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	4.06	4.43	4.46
Closing net asset value per share	115.02	132.17	128.39
After direct transaction costs of*	0.00	(0.01)	(0.01)
Performance			
Return after charges	(12.98%)	2.94%	(0.12%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	1,781	4,604	3,887
Closing number of shares	1,548,000	3,483,449	3,027,704
Operating charges**	0.87%	0.78%	0.75%
Direct transaction costs*	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	132.31	133.03	130.80
Lowest share price	108.42	126.55	105.30

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

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure includes an element of underlying fund charges in relation to the Sub-fund holding investments in other collective investment schemes but excludes holdings in closed ended investment vehicles. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

MA Monthly High Income Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

S Income Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	96.47	96.96	100.72
Return before operating charges	(11.72)	3.56	0.40
Operating charges	(0.75)	(0.75)	(0.71)
Return after operating charges	(12.47)	2.81	(0.31)
Distributions	(2.93)	(3.30)	(3.45)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	81.07	96.47	96.96
After direct transaction costs of*	0.00	(0.01)	(0.01)
Performance			
Return after charges	(12.93%)	2.90%	(0.31%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	2,315	3,746	4,999
Closing number of shares	2,855,813	3,882,763	5,155,887
Operating charges**	0.87%	0.78%	0.75%
Direct transaction costs*	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	96.58	98.28	102.20
Lowest share price	77.13	94.86	82.10

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

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure includes an element of underlying fund charges in relation to the Sub-fund holding investments in other collective investment schemes but excludes holdings in closed ended investment vehicles. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

MA Monthly High Income Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement

as at 31 December 2022

Holding/Nominal Value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES (98.93%)	48,481	100.18
	ALTERNATIVES (3.34%)	1,653	3.42
172,256	BBGI Global Infrastructure	270	0.56
163,395	GCP Infrastructure Investments	167	0.34
158,214	International Public Partnerships	240	0.50
269,862	JLEN Environmental Assets	322	0.67
503,109	Renewables Infrastructure	654	1.35
	ASSET BACKED SECURITIES (4.25%)	2,687	5.55
2,664,276	MI TwentyFour - Monument Bond Fund	2,687	5.55
	EMERGING MARKETS EQUITIES (1.87%)	0	0.00
	EUROPE EXCLUDING UK EQUITIES (1.21%)	415	0.86
369,143	BlackRock Continental European Income Fund	415	0.86
	GLOBAL BONDS (23.69%)	11,259	23.27
322,024	PIMCO Global Investors Series Income Fund	2,914	6.02
8,343	Robeco Financial Institutions Bonds	981	2.03
46,277	Robeco Global Credits	4,157	8.59
1,554,519	TwentyFour Income Fund	1,524	3.15
15,191	Vanguard US Investment Grade Credit Index Fund	1,683	3.48
	GLOBAL CONVERTIBLE BONDS (1.84%)	1,093	2.26
32,839	SPDR Refinitiv Global Convertible Bond UCITS ETF†	1,093	2.26
	GLOBAL EMERGING DEBT (7.80%)	4,565	9.44
32,077	Barings Emerging Markets Sovereign Debt Fund	2,672	5.52
1,166,761	JPMorgan Fund ICVC - Emerging Markets Income	1,116	2.31
1,893,763	Legal & General Emerging Markets Government Bond Index Fund	777	1.61
	HIGH YIELD BONDS (10.70%)	4,946	10.22
21,063	Barings Global High Yield Bond Fund	2,194	4.53
27,259	BlackRock Global High Yield ESG and Credit Screened Fund	2,752	5.69
	INFRASTRUCTURE (0.39%)	239	0.49
147,803	Hicl Infrastructure	239	0.49

MA Monthly High Income Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)

as at 31 December 2022

Holding/Nominal Value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES (continued)			
MONEY MARKET INSTRUMENTS (0.00%)		420	0.86
210,132	HSBC Sterling Liquidity Fund	210	0.43
210,131	JP Morgan Liquidity Fund	210	0.43
PROPERTY (2.59%)		1,087	2.25
443,085	Assura REIT	241	0.50
686,028	Civitas Social Housing REIT	433	0.90
297,982	Tritax Big Box REIT	413	0.85
SPECIALIST PROPERTY (0.03%)		16	0.03
27,234	Legal & General Global Real Estate Dividend Index Fund	16	0.03
UK CORPORATE BONDS (16.47%)		9,010	18.61
2,087,000	iShares Corporate Bond Index Fund (UK)	2,334	4.82
10,102,370	Legal & General Sterling Corporate Bond Index Fund	4,774	9.86
14,957	Vanguard UK Investment Grade Bond Index Fund	725	1.50
10,910	Vanguard UK Short-Term Investment Grade Bond Index Fund	1,177	2.43
UK EQUITIES (16.46%)		7,766	16.05
497,311	SPDR S&P UK Dividend Aristocrats UCITS ETF†	4,918	10.16
49,450	SPDR S&P US Dividend Aristocrats UCITS ETF†	2,848	5.89
UK GILTS (8.29%)		3,325	6.87
1,622,096	iShares UK Gilts All Stocks Index Fund (UK)	2,271	4.69
9,681	Vanguard UK Long Duration Gilt Index Fund	1,054	2.18
Portfolio of investments		48,481	100.18
Net other liabilities		(88)	(0.18)
Total net assets		48,393	100.00

MA Monthly High Income Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement (continued)

as at 31 December 2022

Each holding listed above is either accumulation units of a Unit Trust or accumulation shares of an Open Ended Investment Company unless otherwise indicated.

Comparative figures shown in brackets relate to 31 December 2021.

Stocks shown as REITs represent Real Estate Investment Trust.

† Exchange Traded Fund.

MA Monthly High Income Fund (continued)

Statement of Total Return

for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	(£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Income					
Net capital (losses)/gains	2		(9,922)		6
Revenue	3	1,911		2,372	
Expenses	4	(383)		(484)	
Interest payable and similar charges	6	–		(11)	
Net revenue before taxation		1,528		1,877	
Taxation	5	(34)		3	
Net revenue after taxation			1,494		1,880
Total return before distributions			(8,428)		1,886
Distributions	7		(1,877)		(2,375)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			(10,305)		(489)

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders

for the year ended 31 December 2022

	(£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		66,237		72,437
Amounts received on issue of shares	305		2,138	
Amounts paid on cancellation of shares	(8,709)		(8,944)	
		(8,404)		(6,806)
Dilution adjustment		6		–
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		(10,305)		(489)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		856		1,092
Unclaimed distributions		3		3
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		48,393		66,237

MA Monthly High Income Fund (continued)

Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2022

	Notes	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Investments		48,481	65,525
Current assets:			
Debtors	8	80	119
Cash and bank balances	9	50	824
Total assets		48,611	66,468
Liabilities			
Creditors:			
Distribution payable		(50)	(69)
Other creditors	10	(168)	(162)
Total liabilities		(218)	(231)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		48,393	66,237

MA Monthly High Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Accounting policies

The accounting policies for the Sub-fund are set out on pages 12 to 15.

2 Net capital (losses)/gains

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
The net capital (losses)/gains comprise:		
Non-derivative securities	(9,922)	(10)
Foreign currency gains	–	5
ACD's charge rebates	–	11
Net capital (losses)/gains	(9,922)	6

3 Revenue

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Bank interest	1	1
Equity distributions on CIS holdings	82	191
Interest distributions on CIS holdings	314	338
Management fee rebates on CIS	26	11
Non-taxable overseas dividends	409	455
Taxable overseas dividends	1,006	1,263
UK dividends	4	11
UK REIT dividends	69	102
Total revenue	1,911	2,372

MA Monthly High Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

4 Expenses

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Payable to the ACD or associates of the ACD:		
ACD's charge	338	426
General administration charges*, **	44	38
	382	464
Payable to the Depositary, associates of the Depositary, and agents of either of them:		
Depositary fee	1	3
Safe custody fee	—	3
	1	6
Other expenses:		
Audit fee***	—	8
Publication costs	—	(13)
Registration fee	—	18
Other expenses	—	1
	—	14
Total expenses	383	484

* From 1 July 2021 the ACD moved from variable to fixed Administration Fees.

** The audit fee for the year (borne out of the General administration charges), excluding VAT, was £10,050. Where the fee exceeds the General administration charges, the shortfall will be met by the ACD.

*** The audit fee for the prior year, excluding VAT, was £9,187.

MA Monthly High Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

5 Taxation

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
a) Analysis of charge in year		
Corporation tax	14	–
Corporation tax prior year adjustment	20	(3)
Total tax charge/(credit) [see note(b)]	34	(3)

b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year

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

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Net revenue before taxation	1,528	1,877
Corporation tax at 20% (2021 - 20%)	306	375
Effects of:		
Movement in unrecognised tax losses	(173)	(971)
Prior year adjustment to unrecognised tax losses	–	725
Revenue not subject to tax	(99)	(132)
Total tax charge/(credit) [see note(a)]	34	(3)

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

c) Deferred tax

At the year end there is a potential deferred tax asset of £2,653,000 (2021: £2,826,000) due to tax losses of £13,267,000 (2021: £14,130,000). It is unlikely that the Sub-fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise these expenses and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised in the year or the prior year.

6 Interest payable and similar charges

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Overdraft interest	–	11
Total interest payable and similar charges	–	11

MA Monthly High Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

7 Distributions

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
First Interim	47	87
Second Interim	88	126
Third Interim	170	297
Fourth Interim	108	88
Fifth Interim	114	288
Sixth Interim	453	161
Seventh Interim	47	435
Eighth Interim	108	102
Ninth Interim	279	281
Tenth Interim	249	260
Eleventh Interim	109	115
Final	92	129
	1,864	2,369
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	13	10
Amounts received on issue of shares	–	(4)
Distributions	1,877	2,375

The distributable amount has been calculated as follows:

Net revenue after taxation	1,494	1,880
Add: Manager's charge rebate recognised in capital	–	11
Add: ACD's charge reimbursed by capital	338	426
Add: Other expenses reimbursed by capital	45	58
Distributions	1,877	2,375

The distribution per share is set out in the tables on pages 183 to 189.

8 Debtors

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Accrued management fee rebates on CIS	4	10
Accrued revenue	72	79
Amounts receivable for issue of shares	–	11
Income tax recoverable	4	19
Total debtors	80	119

MA Monthly High Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

9 Cash and bank balances

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Cash and bank balances	50	824
Total cash and bank balances	50	824

10 Creditors

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Accrued expenses	8	10
Accrued ACD's charge	25	34
Amounts payable for cancellation of shares	121	118
Corporation tax	14	–
Total other creditors	168	162

11 Contingent liabilities and outstanding commitments

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

12 Related party transactions

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

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

The balance due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates in respect of expenses at the year end was £28,000 (2021: £39,000).

The total expense due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates for the year was £382,000 (2021: £463,000).

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:

- units and shares in regulated collective investment schemes, securities and other investments;
- derivative transactions for investment purposes as well as 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.

MA Monthly High Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 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 each collective investment scheme, investment trust or other investment vehicle has individual underlying asset types that 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.

Investments in Collective Investment Schemes with an exposure in emerging markets may be more volatile than investments in more developed markets from time to time, as some of these markets have relatively unstable economies based on only a few industries and securities markets that trade only a limited number of securities.

Investments in Collective Investment Schemes with an exposure in the shares of individual companies are subject to a wide range of risks that may cause their prices to fluctuate over time. The value of those financial instruments is not fixed and may go down as well as up. This may be as a result of a specific factor affecting the value of an individual instrument or may be caused by general market factors (such as government policy or the health of the underlying economy) which can affect the entire portfolio.

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. The Sub-fund seeks to minimise all of the above mentioned risks by holding diversified portfolios of investments.

The sensitivity of the Sub-fund to market price risk is estimated below which shows the expected change in the market value of the Sub-fund when the Sub-fund performance changes by 5%. These percentage movements are based on the ACD's estimate of reasonably possible market movements over the course of a year.

A 5% increase in the value of the Sub-fund's portfolio would have the effect of increasing the return and net assets by £2,424,000 (2021: £3,276,000). A 5% decrease would have an equal and opposite effect.

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.

MA Monthly High Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Market price risk (continued)

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

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

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

Currency risk

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

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

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

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

The Sub-fund invests predominantly in sterling denominated Collective Investment Schemes (CIS) that in turn invest in a range of instruments, some of which may be overseas and subject to foreign currency risk. 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.

Sub-funds which hold cash balances and invest in fixed interest securities will be subject to interest rate risk. As a result, the Sub-fund is subject to the risk of potentially adverse movements in the prevailing level of market interest rates.

The Sub-fund invests predominantly in CIS and therefore has no significant direct exposure to interest rate risk. As the Sub-fund has no direct exposure to interest rate risk no interest rate risk table or sensitivity analysis has been prepared, however the ACD may take a particular view on the interest rate movements and may alter investment strategies accordingly.

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.

MA Monthly High Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Liquidity risk

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

Sub-funds investing in smaller companies, emerging markets, high yield bonds, alternatives and property or OTC derivatives hold transferable securities that may be less liquid than the securities of larger companies as a result of lower trading volumes or restrictions on trading. The Sub-funds that invest in collective investment schemes that themselves may hold illiquid assets are also exposed to the risk of suspensions of dealing in those collective investment schemes.

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 (directly, or through purchasing the units of collective investment schemes, 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.

Sub-funds are also exposed to credit risk indirectly by the activities of collective investment schemes in which they invest. In general, the Company will only invest in regulated collective investment schemes and in any case the Investment Manager will ensure that underlying schemes have equivalent credit risk management processes in place to those described above.

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

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

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

MA Monthly High Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Counterparty credit risk (continued)

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

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

Maturity profile of financial liabilities

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

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

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

Valuation of financial investments

	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
31.12.2022		
Level 1: Quoted prices	10,352	—
Level 2: Observable market data	38,129	—
	48,481	—
31.12.2021		
Level 1: Quoted prices	16,047	—
Level 2: Observable market data	49,478	—
	65,525	—

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.

MA Monthly High Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

14 Share movement

For the year ending 31 December 2022

	Opening shares	Shares issued	Shares redeemed	Shares converted	Closing shares
A Accumulation	17,637,634	6,610	(1,640,249)	(5,382)	15,998,613
A Income	33,431,502	48,626	(3,410,963)	—	30,069,165
R Accumulation	1,279,547	4,476	(262,715)	(3,024)	1,018,284
R Income	17,014	—	(17,014)	—	—
S Accumulation	3,483,449	18,272	(1,963,450)	9,729	1,548,000
S Income	3,882,763	255,256	(1,282,206)	—	2,855,813

MA Monthly High Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

15 Portfolio transaction costs

for the year ending 31 December 2022

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Total purchases	–	–		–	
Total purchases including transaction costs	–				
Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Collective investment schemes	8,218	1	0.01	–	–
Total sales	8,218	1		–	
Total sales net of transaction costs	8,217				
Total transaction costs		1		–	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		–		–	

MA Monthly High Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

15 Portfolio transaction costs (continued)

for the year ending 31 December 2021

	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Purchases (excluding derivatives)					
Collective investment schemes	5,820	2	0.03	–	–
Total purchases	5,820	2		–	
Total purchases including transaction costs	5,822				
	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Sales (excluding derivatives)					
Equity instruments (direct)	1,445	1	0.10	–	–
Collective investment schemes	11,788	1	0.01	–	–
Total sales	13,233	2		–	
Total sales net of transaction costs	13,231				
Total transaction costs		4		–	
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.

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

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

At the balance sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (difference between bid and offer prices of all investments expressed as a percentage of the offer price value) was 0.10% (2021: 0.14%).

MA Monthly High Income Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

16 Post balance sheet events

The Fund invests in a portfolio of assets, whose values have changed since the year-end, primarily due to market volatility. Since the year-end, the NAV per share of the S Accumulation share class has increased by 2.10% to 19 April 2023. The other share classes in the Sub-fund have moved by a similar magnitude.

MA Monthly High Income Fund (continued)

Distribution Tables

for the year ended 31 December 2022

Final distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 December 2022

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

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 15.1.2023 Pence per share	Distribution paid 15.1.2022 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	0.2237	—	0.2237	0.2634
A Accumulation - Group 2	0.1374	0.0863	0.2237	0.2634
A Income - Group 1	0.1514	—	0.1514	0.1846
A Income - Group 2	0.1407	0.0107	0.1514	0.1846
R Accumulation - Group 1	0.3064	—	0.3064	0.3633
R Accumulation - Group 2	0.1802	0.1262	0.3064	0.3633
R Income - Group 1	—	—	—	0.1466
R Income - Group 2	—	—	—	0.1466
S Accumulation - Group 1	0.2190	—	0.2190	0.2574
S Accumulation - Group 2	0.1849	0.0341	0.2190	0.2574
S Income - Group 1	0.1547	—	0.1547	0.1882
S Income - Group 2	0.1280	0.0267	0.1547	0.1882

Eleventh interim distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 November 2022

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 November 2022 to 30 November 2022

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 15.12.2022 Pence per share	Distribution paid 15.12.2021 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	0.2622	—	0.2622	0.2323
A Accumulation - Group 2	0.1565	0.1057	0.2622	0.2323
A Income - Group 1	0.1779	—	0.1779	0.1631
A Income - Group 2	0.0987	0.0792	0.1779	0.1631
R Accumulation - Group 1	0.3595	—	0.3595	0.3207
R Accumulation - Group 2	0.3595	—	0.3595	0.3207
R Income - Group 1	—	—	—	0.1295
R Income - Group 2	—	—	—	0.1295
S Accumulation - Group 1	0.2568	—	0.2568	0.2270
S Accumulation - Group 2	0.1198	0.1370	0.2568	0.2270
S Income - Group 1	0.1819	—	0.1819	0.1663
S Income - Group 2	0.0086	0.1733	0.1819	0.1663

MA Monthly High Income Fund (continued)

Distribution Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

Tenth interim distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 October 2022

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

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 15.11.2022 Pence per share	Distribution paid 15.11.2021 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	0.5869	—	0.5869	0.5198
A Accumulation - Group 2	0.4921	0.0948	0.5869	0.5198
A Income - Group 1	0.4003	—	0.4003	0.3665
A Income - Group 2	0.1940	0.2063	0.4003	0.3665
R Accumulation - Group 1	0.8050	—	0.8050	0.7179
R Accumulation - Group 2	0.8050	—	0.8050	0.7179
R Income - Group 1	—	—	—	0.2916
R Income - Group 2	—	—	—	0.2916
S Accumulation - Group 1	0.5745	—	0.5745	0.5078
S Accumulation - Group 2	0.4372	0.1373	0.5745	0.5078
S Income - Group 1	0.4087	—	0.4087	0.3735
S Income - Group 2	0.3306	0.0781	0.4087	0.3735

Ninth interim distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 September 2022

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

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 15.10.2022 Pence per share	Distribution paid 15.10.2021 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	0.6512	—	0.6512	0.5539
A Accumulation - Group 2	0.5768	0.0744	0.6512	0.5539
A Income - Group 1	0.4465	—	0.4465	0.3918
A Income - Group 2	0.3345	0.1120	0.4465	0.3918
R Accumulation - Group 1	0.8937	—	0.8937	0.7653
R Accumulation - Group 2	0.8937	—	0.8937	0.7653
R Income - Group 1	—	—	—	0.3121
R Income - Group 2	—	—	—	0.3121
S Accumulation - Group 1	0.6168	—	0.6168	0.5410
S Accumulation - Group 2	0.4094	0.2074	0.6168	0.5410
S Income - Group 1	0.4560	—	0.4560	0.3995
S Income - Group 2	0.0966	0.3594	0.4560	0.3995

MA Monthly High Income Fund (continued)

Distribution Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

Eighth interim distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 August 2022

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 August 2022 to 31 August 2022

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 15.9.2022 Pence per share	Distribution paid 15.9.2021 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	0.2433	—	0.2433	0.1980
A Accumulation - Group 2	0.1250	0.1183	0.2433	0.1980
A Income - Group 1	0.1672	—	0.1672	0.1407
A Income - Group 2	0.1604	0.0068	0.1672	0.1407
R Accumulation - Group 1	0.3341	—	0.3341	0.2739
R Accumulation - Group 2	0.3341	—	0.3341	0.2739
R Income - Group 1	—	—	—	0.1118
R Income - Group 2	—	—	—	0.1118
S Accumulation - Group 1	0.2381	—	0.2381	0.1934
S Accumulation - Group 2	0.1449	0.0932	0.2381	0.1934
S Income - Group 1	0.1707	—	0.1707	0.1430
S Income - Group 2	0.0787	0.0920	0.1707	0.1430

Seventh interim distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 July 2022

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 July 2022 to 31 July 2022

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 15.8.2022 Pence per share	Distribution paid 15.8.2021 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	0.1048	—	0.1048	0.8339
A Accumulation - Group 2	0.0875	0.0173	0.1048	0.8339
A Income - Group 1	0.0721	—	0.0721	0.5948
A Income - Group 2	0.0611	0.0110	0.0721	0.5948
R Accumulation - Group 1	0.1441	—	0.1441	1.1537
R Accumulation - Group 2	0.1441	—	0.1441	1.1537
R Income - Group 1	—	—	—	0.4741
R Income - Group 2	—	—	—	0.4741
S Accumulation - Group 1	0.1026	—	0.1026	0.8143
S Accumulation - Group 2	0.0447	0.0579	0.1026	0.8143
S Income - Group 1	0.0736	—	0.0736	0.6059
S Income - Group 2	0.0648	0.0088	0.0736	0.6059

MA Monthly High Income Fund (continued)

Distribution Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

Sixth interim distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 June 2022

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

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 15.7.2022 Pence per share	Distribution paid 15.7.2021 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	0.9904	—	0.9904	0.3060
A Accumulation - Group 2	0.9249	0.0655	0.9904	0.3060
A Income - Group 1	0.6869	—	0.6869	0.2188
A Income - Group 2	0.6401	0.0468	0.6869	0.2188
R Accumulation - Group 1	1.3614	—	1.3614	0.4237
R Accumulation - Group 2	1.3614	—	1.3614	0.4237
R Income - Group 1	—	—	—	0.1733
R Income - Group 2	—	—	—	0.1733
S Accumulation - Group 1	0.9688	—	0.9688	0.2988
S Accumulation - Group 2	0.8700	0.0988	0.9688	0.2988
S Income - Group 1	0.7010	—	0.7010	0.2229
S Income - Group 2	0.6334	0.0676	0.7010	0.2229

Fifth interim distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 May 2022

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 May 2022 to 31 May 2022

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 15.6.2022 Pence per share	Distribution paid 15.6.2021 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	0.2458	—	0.2458	0.5398
A Accumulation - Group 2	0.1211	0.1247	0.2458	0.5398
A Income - Group 1	0.1708	—	0.1708	0.3875
A Income - Group 2	0.0743	0.0965	0.1708	0.3875
R Accumulation - Group 1	0.3382	—	0.3382	0.7478
R Accumulation - Group 2	0.3382	—	0.3382	0.7478
R Income - Group 1	0.1358	—	0.1358	0.3092
R Income - Group 2	0.1358	—	0.1358	0.3092
S Accumulation - Group 1	0.2404	—	0.2404	0.5269
S Accumulation - Group 2	0.1634	0.0770	0.2404	0.5269
S Income - Group 1	0.1743	—	0.1743	0.3946
S Income - Group 2	0.0163	0.1580	0.1743	0.3946

MA Monthly High Income Fund (continued)

Distribution Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

Fourth interim distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 April 2022

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

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 15.5.2022 Pence per share	Distribution paid 15.5.2021 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	0.2279	—	0.2279	0.1626
A Accumulation - Group 2	0.1110	0.1169	0.2279	0.1626
A Income - Group 1	0.1587	—	0.1587	0.1169
A Income - Group 2	0.0761	0.0826	0.1587	0.1169
R Accumulation - Group 1	0.3137	—	0.3137	0.2254
R Accumulation - Group 2	0.3137	—	0.3137	0.2254
R Income - Group 1	0.1261	—	0.1261	0.0933
R Income - Group 2	0.1261	—	0.1261	0.0933
S Accumulation - Group 1	0.2228	—	0.2228	0.1587
S Accumulation - Group 2	0.1200	0.1028	0.2228	0.1587
S Income - Group 1	0.1619	—	0.1619	0.1190
S Income - Group 2	0.0704	0.0915	0.1619	0.1190

Third interim distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 March 2022

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

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 15.4.2022 Pence per share	Distribution paid 15.4.2021 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	0.3553	—	0.3553	0.5408
A Accumulation - Group 2	0.2792	0.0761	0.3553	0.5408
A Income - Group 1	0.2481	—	0.2481	0.3903
A Income - Group 2	0.1007	0.1474	0.2481	0.3903
R Accumulation - Group 1	0.4894	—	0.4894	0.7501
R Accumulation - Group 2	0.4894	—	0.4894	0.7501
R Income - Group 1	0.1972	—	0.1972	0.3118
R Income - Group 2	0.1972	—	0.1972	0.3118
S Accumulation - Group 1	0.3475	—	0.3475	0.5277
S Accumulation - Group 2	0.3021	0.0454	0.3475	0.5277
S Income - Group 1	0.2531	—	0.2531	0.3973
S Income - Group 2	0.1700	0.0831	0.2531	0.3973

MA Monthly High Income Fund (continued)

Distribution Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

Second interim distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 February 2022

Group 2 - Shares purchased 1 February 2022 to 28 February 2022

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 15.3.2022 Pence per share	Distribution paid 15.3.2021 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	0.1812	—	0.1812	0.2316
A Accumulation - Group 2	0.1356	0.0456	0.1812	0.2316
A Income - Group 1	0.1267	—	0.1267	0.1675
A Income - Group 2	0.0962	0.0305	0.1267	0.1675
R Accumulation - Group 1	0.2498	—	0.2498	0.3212
R Accumulation - Group 2	0.2498	—	0.2498	0.3212
R Income - Group 1	0.1009	—	0.1009	0.1339
R Income - Group 2	0.1009	—	0.1009	0.1339
S Accumulation - Group 1	0.1772	—	0.1772	0.2260
S Accumulation - Group 2	0.1409	0.0363	0.1772	0.2260
S Income - Group 1	0.1292	—	0.1292	0.1704
S Income - Group 2	0.0868	0.0424	0.1292	0.1704

MA Monthly High Income Fund (continued)

Distribution Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

First interim distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 January 2022

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

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 15.2.2022 Pence per share	Distribution paid 15.2.2021 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	0.0962	—	0.0962	0.1587
A Accumulation - Group 2	0.0779	0.0183	0.0962	0.1587
A Income - Group 1	0.0673	—	0.0673	0.1150
A Income - Group 2	0.0549	0.0124	0.0673	0.1150
R Accumulation - Group 1	0.1327	—	0.1327	0.2204
R Accumulation - Group 2	0.1188	0.0139	0.1327	0.2204
R Income - Group 1	0.0534	—	0.0534	0.0920
R Income - Group 2	0.0534	—	0.0534	0.0920
S Accumulation - Group 1	0.0940	—	0.0940	0.1548
S Accumulation - Group 2	0.0152	0.0788	0.0940	0.1548
S Income - Group 1	0.0686	—	0.0686	0.1170
S Income - Group 2	0.0584	0.0102	0.0686	0.1170

* 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.

MA Strategic Bond Fund

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

Investment Objective

The Sub-fund seeks to achieve a return for investors based on a combination of capital growth and income.

Investment Policy

The Sub-fund is an actively managed fund of funds.

The Sub-fund invests at least 70% of its assets in other funds (underlying funds) including funds which are traded on stock exchanges (investment trusts and exchange traded funds), other closed-ended funds and funds which are managed by the ACD or its associates.

The underlying funds will primarily (meaning at least 70%) invest in debt instruments (bonds) issued by companies, governments and other institutions denominated in (or hedged back to) pounds sterling.

The Sub-fund may also invest directly or indirectly (through underlying funds) in a range of asset classes and financial instruments including shares, bonds including those which can easily be converted into cash (money market instruments), freely transferable rights to buy other investments at a future date (warrants), financial contracts that derive their values from those of other investment instruments or indices (derivatives) and deposits.

The Sub-fund may also obtain indirect exposure to property through investment in Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) and shares in property investment companies, and may engage in stock-lending and borrowing.

When investing directly in debt instruments, the Sub-fund will favour investment grade securities (that is, securities with a credit rating of at least BBB- as rated by Standard and Poors, or Baa3 as rated by Moody's), but the Sub-fund may also invest in non-investment grade securities.

When required to manage liquidity, or the Sub-fund's risk, the Sub-fund may hold its assets in cash or deposits and money market instruments.

The Sub-fund may use derivatives to help achieve the investment objective (investment purposes) as well as to reduce risk or to manage the Sub-fund more efficiently (often referred to as "efficient portfolio management").

MA Strategic Bond Fund (continued)

Investment review

Sub-fund review

The Liontrust MA Strategic Bond Fund closed on 14 October 2022 following its merger with Liontrust Strategic Bond Fund and will be terminated at a later date once the residual assets and liabilities have been settled.

Material portfolio changes by value

There were no purchases during the year.

Sales

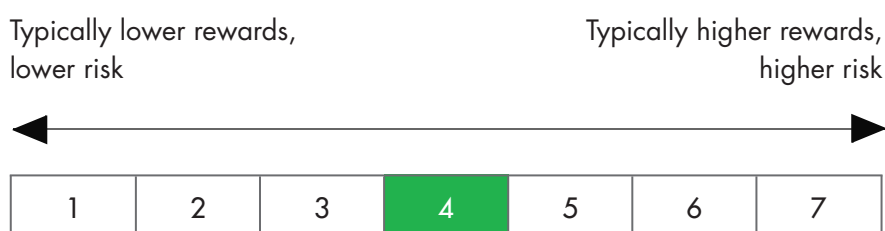
iShares Corporate Bond Index Fund (UK)
Barings Global High Yield Bond Fund
iShares UK Gilts All Stocks Index Fund (UK)
BlackRock Global High Yield ESG and Credit Screened Fund
Robeco Global Credits
Robeco Financial Institutions Bonds
SPDR Bloomberg Barclays 1-5 Year Gilt UCITS ETF
Vanguard UK Short-Term Investment Grade Bond Index Fund
SPDR Refinitiv Global Convertible Bond UCITS ETF
UBAM - Global High Yield Solution

MA Strategic Bond Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile

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



- This Synthetic Risk and Reward Indicator (SRRI) is based on historical data and may not be relied upon to gauge the future risk profile of the Sub-fund.
- The SRRI shown is not guaranteed to remain the same and may shift over time.
- The lowest category (1) does not mean 'risk free'.
- The Sub-fund's risk and reward category has been calculated using the methodology adopted by the Financial Conduct Authority. It is based upon the rate by which the Sub-fund or a representative fund or index's value has moved up and down in the past.
- The risk profile used by Liontrust to produce the long-term asset allocation differs from the Synthetic Risk and Reward indicator shown elsewhere in this document, so the two rankings may not be the same.
- The Sub-fund is categorised 4 primarily because of its exposure to a diversified portfolio of funds invested in mainly fixed income with some equities and other asset classes.
- The SRRI may not fully take into account the following risks:
 - that a company may fail thus reducing its value within the Sub-fund;
 - overseas investments may carry a higher currency risk. They are valued by reference to their local currency which may move up or down when compared to the currency of the Sub-fund.
 - Bonds are affected by changes in interest rates and their value and the income they generate can rise or fall as a result;
 - the creditworthiness of a bond issuer may also affect that bond's value. Bonds that produce a higher level of income usually also carry greater risk as such bond issuers may have difficulty in paying their debts. The value of a bond would be significantly affected if the issuer either refused to pay or was unable to pay.
- Some of the underlying funds may invest in derivatives, which can, in some circumstances, create wider fluctuations in their prices over time.
- Investments in emerging markets may involve a higher element of risk due to less well-regulated markets and political and economic instability. This may result in higher volatility and larger drops in the value of the Sub-fund over the short term.
- Liquidity Risk: If underlying funds suspend or defer the payment of redemption proceeds, the Sub-fund's ability to meet redemption requests may also be affected.
- Counterparty risk: any derivative contract, including FX hedging, may be at risk if the counterparty fails.
- Index Tracking Risk: The performance of any passive funds used may not exactly track that of their indices.

MA Strategic Bond Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile (continued)

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.

MA Strategic Bond Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables

for the year ended 31 December 2022

A Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022+ per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	124.07	124.82	124.48
Return before operating charges	(20.31)	0.49	1.44
Operating charges	(0.61)	(1.24)	(1.10)
Return after operating charges	(20.92)	(0.75)	0.34
Distributions	(2.16)	(2.73)	(3.71)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	2.16	2.73	3.71
Closing net asset value per share	103.15	124.07	124.82
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.01)	0.00	(0.01)
Performance			
Return after charges	(16.86%)	(0.60%)	0.27%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	–	13,447	14,738
Closing number of shares	–	10,838,097	11,806,950
Operating charges**	0.68%	1.00%	0.92%
Direct transaction costs*	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	124.19	126.00	126.70
Lowest share price	102.87	121.76	105.70

+ Merged into Liontrust Strategic Bond Fund on 14 October 2022.

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

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure includes an element of underlying fund charges in relation to the Sub-fund holding investments in other collective investment schemes but excludes holdings in closed ended investment vehicles. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

MA Strategic Bond Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

A Income Accounting year ended	31 December 2022+ per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	98.06	100.87	103.68
Return before operating charges	(16.05)	0.40	1.25
Operating charges	(0.48)	(1.00)	(0.97)
Return after operating charges	(16.53)	(0.60)	0.28
Distributions	(1.71)	(2.21)	(3.09)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	79.82	98.06	100.87
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.01)	0.00	(0.01)
Performance			
Return after charges	(16.86%)	(0.59%)	0.27%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	—	18	17
Closing number of shares	—	18,504	17,004
Operating charges**	0.68%	1.00%	0.97%
Direct transaction costs*	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	98.16	101.83	105.50
Lowest share price	81.31	98.41	88.07

+ Merged into Liontrust Strategic Bond Fund on 14 October 2022.

* 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.

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MA Strategic Bond Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

R Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022+ per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	167.78	169.99	170.71
Return before operating charges	(27.38)	0.67	2.08
Operating charges	(1.68)	(2.88)	(2.80)
Return after operating charges	(29.06)	(2.21)	(0.72)
Distributions	(2.06)	(2.53)	(3.92)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	2.06	2.53	3.92
Closing net asset value per share	138.72	167.78	169.99
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Performance			
Return after charges	(17.32%)	(1.30%)	(0.42%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	–	5,642	8,153
Closing number of shares	–	3,362,752	4,796,386
Operating charges**	1.38%	1.71%	1.69%
Direct transaction costs*	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	167.93	170.78	173.50
Lowest share price	138.39	165.57	144.80

+ Merged into Liontrust Strategic Bond Fund on 14 October 2022.

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

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure includes an element of underlying fund charges in relation to the Sub-fund holding investments in other collective investment schemes but excludes holdings in closed ended investment vehicles. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

MA Strategic Bond Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

S Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022+ per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	123.32	123.82	123.23
Return before operating charges	(20.20)	0.49	1.51
Operating charges	(0.43)	(0.99)	(0.92)
Return after operating charges	(20.63)	(0.50)	0.59
Distributions	(2.33)	(2.96)	(3.92)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	2.33	2.96	3.92
Closing net asset value per share	102.69	123.32	123.82
After direct transaction costs of*	(0.01)	0.00	(0.01)
Performance			
Return after charges	(16.73%)	(0.40%)	0.48%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	–	5,389	4,479
Closing number of shares	–	4,370,125	3,617,441
Operating charges**	0.48%	0.80%	0.77%
Direct transaction costs*	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	123.44	125.15	125.40
Lowest share price	102.40	120.83	104.70

+ Merged into Liontrust Strategic Bond Fund on 14 October 2022.

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

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure includes an element of underlying fund charges in relation to the Sub-fund holding investments in other collective investment schemes but excludes holdings in closed ended investment vehicles. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

MA Strategic Bond Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

S Income Accounting year ended	31 December 2022+ per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	97.48	100.28	103.06
Return before operating charges	(0.68)	0.40	1.25
Operating charges	(0.01)	(0.80)	(0.66)
Return after operating charges	(0.69)	(0.40)	0.59
Distributions	—	(2.40)	(3.37)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	96.79	97.48	100.28
After direct transaction costs of*	0.00	0.00	(0.01)
Performance			
Return after charges	(0.71%)	(0.40%)	0.57%
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	—	7	3
Closing number of shares	—	7,353	2,981
Operating charges**	0.35%	0.80%	0.66%
Direct transaction costs*	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%
Prices			
Highest share price	97.58	101.37	104.90
Lowest share price	95.79	97.87	87.60

+ Closed on 19 January 2022.

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

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure includes an element of underlying fund charges in relation to the Sub-fund holding investments in other collective investment schemes but excludes holdings in closed ended investment vehicles. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

MA Strategic Bond Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement

as at 31 December 2022

Holding/Nominal Value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES (99.24%)	84	0.00
	ALTERNATIVES (3.11%)	0	0.00
	ASSET BACKED SECURITIES (4.09%)	0	0.00
	GLOBAL BONDS (18.81%)	0	0.00
	GLOBAL CONVERTIBLE BONDS (4.99%)	0	0.00
	GLOBAL EMERGING DEBT (11.30%)	0	0.00
	HIGH YIELD BONDS (22.93%)	0	0.00
	MONEY MARKET INSTRUMENTS (0.00%)	84	0.00
41,873	HSBC Sterling Liquidity Fund	42	0.00
41,873	JP Morgan Liquidity Fund	42	0.00
	UK CORPORATE BONDS (17.92%)	0	0.00
	UK GILTS (16.09%)	0	0.00
	Portfolio of investments	84	0.00
	Net other liabilities	(84)	0.00
	Total net assets	0	0.00

Comparative figures shown in brackets relate to 31 December 2021.

MA Strategic Bond Fund (continued)

Statement of Total Return

for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	(£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Income					
Net capital losses	2		(4,366)		(730)
Revenue	3	522		750	
Expenses	4	(137)		(224)	
Interest payable and similar charges	6	–		–	
Net revenue before taxation		385		526	
Taxation	5	–		–	
Net revenue after taxation			385		526
Total return before distributions			(3,981)		(204)
Distributions	7		(384)		(529)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			(4,365)		(733)

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders

for the year ended 31 December 2022

	(£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		24,503		27,390
Amounts received on issue of shares	835		1,073	
In-specie transfer+	(18,227)		–	
Amounts paid on cancellation of shares	(3,106)		(3,737)	
Amounts payable on termination	(2)		–	
		(20,500)		(2,664)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		(4,365)		(733)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		362		510
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		–		24,503

+ Merged into Liontrust Strategic Bond Fund on 14 October 2022.

MA Strategic Bond Fund (continued)

Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2022

	Notes	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Investments		84	24,318
Current assets:			
Debtors	8	–	30
Cash and bank balances	9	–	254
Total assets		84	24,602
Liabilities			
Creditors:			
Distribution payable		–	(1)
Other creditors	10	(84)	(98)
Total liabilities		(84)	(99)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		–	24,503

MA Strategic Bond Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Accounting policies

The accounting policies for the Sub-fund are set out on pages 12 to 15.

2 Net capital losses

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
The net capital losses comprise:		
Non-derivative securities	(4,361)	(730)
Foreign currency losses	(5)	–
Net capital losses	(4,366)	(730)

3 Revenue

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Bank interest	2	–
Interest distributions on CIS holdings	115	117
Management fee rebates on CIS	8	12
Non-taxable overseas dividends	37	77
Taxable overseas dividends	360	544
Total revenue	522	750

MA Strategic Bond Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

4 Expenses

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Payable to the ACD or associates of the ACD:		
ACD's charge	123	193
General administration charges*	14	14
	137	207
Payable to the Depositary, associates of the Depositary, and agents of either of them:		
Depositary fee	—	1
Safe custody fee	—	2
	—	3
Other expenses:		
Audit fee**	—	8
Professional service fees	—	2
Publication costs	—	(3)
Registration fee	—	7
	—	14
Total expenses	137	224

* From 1 July 2021 the ACD moved from variable to fixed Administration Fees.

** The audit fee for the year, excluding VAT, was £6,950 (2021: £9,187).

MA Strategic Bond Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

5 Taxation

1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

a) Analysis of charge in year

There is no corporation tax charge in the current year or prior year [see note (b)].

b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year

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

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Net revenue before taxation	385	526
Corporation tax at 20% (2021 - 20%)	77	105
Effects of:		
Revenue not subject to tax	(7)	(15)
Tax deductible interest distributions	(70)	(90)
Total tax charge [see note(a)]	-	-

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

c) Deferred tax

No deferred tax asset has been recognised in the accounts. The Sub-fund has no tax losses (2021: £nil).

6 Interest payable and similar charges

1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

Overdraft interest	-	-
Total interest payable and similar charges	-	-

MA Strategic Bond Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

7 Distributions

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Special distribution	362	–
Final distribution	–	511
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	26	27
Amounts received on issue of shares	(4)	(9)
Distributions	384	529

The distributable amount has been calculated as follows:

Net revenue after taxation	385	526
Add: Equalisation on conversions	–	3
Add: Equalisation on termination	(1)	–
Distributions	384	529

The distribution per share is set out in the table on page 213.

8 Debtors

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Accrued management fee rebates on CIS	–	5
Accrued revenue	–	17
Amounts receivable for issue of shares	–	8
Total debtors	–	30

9 Cash and bank balances

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Cash and bank balances	–	254
Total cash and bank balances	–	254

MA Strategic Bond Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

10 Creditors

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Accrued expenses	5	7
Accrued ACD's charge	–	15
Amounts payable for cancellation of shares	2	76
Amounts payable on termination	77	–
Total other creditors	84	98

11 Contingent liabilities and outstanding commitments

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

12 Related party transactions

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

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

The balance due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates in respect of expenses at the year end was £Nil (2021: £17,000).

The total expense due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates for the year was £137,000 (2021: £207,000).

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:

- units and shares in regulated collective investment schemes, securities and other investments;
- derivative transactions for investment purposes as well as 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.

MA Strategic Bond Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Risk management policies (continued)

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 each collective investment scheme, investment trust or other investment vehicle has individual underlying asset types that 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.

Investments in Collective Investment Schemes with an exposure in emerging markets may be more volatile than investments in more developed markets from time to time, as some of these markets have relatively unstable economies based on only a few industries and securities markets that trade only a limited number of securities.

Investments in Collective Investment Schemes with an exposure in the shares of individual companies are subject to a wide range of risks that may cause their prices to fluctuate over time. The value of those financial instruments is not fixed and may go down as well as up. This may be as a result of a specific factor affecting the value of an individual instrument or may be caused by general market factors (such as government policy or the health of the underlying economy) which can affect the entire portfolio.

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. The Sub-fund seeks to minimise all of the above mentioned risks by holding diversified portfolios of investments.

The sensitivity of the Sub-fund to market price risk is estimated below which shows the expected change in the market value of the Sub-fund when the Sub-fund performance changes by 5%. These percentage movements are based on the ACD's estimate of reasonably possible market movements over the course of a year.

The Sub-fund merged on 14 October 2022, however, there were investments held at the year end. A 5% increase in the value of the Sub-fund's portfolio would have the effect of increasing the return and net assets by £4,000 (2021: £1,216,000). A 5% decrease would have an equal and opposite effect.

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.

MA Strategic Bond Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Market price risk (continued)

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

Currency risk

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

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

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

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

The Sub-fund invests predominantly in sterling denominated Collective Investment Schemes (CIS) that in turn invest in a range of instruments, some of which may be overseas and subject to foreign currency risk. 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.

Sub-funds which hold cash balances and invest in fixed interest securities will be subject to interest rate risk. As a result, the Sub-fund is subject to the risk of potentially adverse movements in the prevailing level of market interest rates.

The Sub-fund invests predominantly in CIS and therefore has no significant direct exposure to interest rate risk. As the Sub-fund has no direct exposure to interest rate risk no interest rate risk table or sensitivity analysis has been prepared, however the ACD may take a particular view on the interest rate movements and may alter investment strategies accordingly.

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

Liquidity risk

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

Sub-funds investing in smaller companies, emerging markets, high yield bonds, alternatives and property or OTC derivatives hold transferable securities that may be less liquid than the securities of larger companies as a result of lower trading volumes or

MA Strategic Bond Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

restrictions on trading. The Sub-funds that invest in collective investment schemes that themselves may hold illiquid assets are also exposed to the risk of suspensions of dealing in those collective investment schemes.

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 (directly, or through purchasing the units of collective investment schemes, 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.

Sub-funds are also exposed to credit risk indirectly by the activities of collective investment schemes in which they invest. In general, the Company will only invest in regulated collective investment schemes and in any case the Investment Manager will ensure that underlying schemes have equivalent credit risk management processes in place to those described above.

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

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

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

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

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

MA Strategic Bond Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Maturity profile of financial liabilities

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

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

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

Valuation of financial investments

The Fund closed on 14 October 2022 and only held liquidity fund financial investments at the current year end.

	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
31.12.2022		
Level 1: Quoted prices	—	—
Level 2: Observable market data	84	—
	84	—
31.12.2021		
Level 1: Quoted prices	3,697	—
Level 2: Observable market data	20,621	—
	24,318	—

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 2022

	Opening shares	Shares issued	Shares redeemed	Shares converted	Closing shares
A Accumulation	10,838,097	19,626	(10,857,723)	—	—
A Income	18,504	1,030	(19,534)	—	—
R Accumulation	3,362,752	202,716	(3,565,468)	—	—
S Accumulation	4,370,125	420,169	(4,790,294)	—	—
S Income	7,353	—	(7,353)	—	—

MA Strategic Bond Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

15 Portfolio transaction costs
for the year ending 31 December 2022

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Total purchases	–	–		–	
Total purchases including transaction costs	–				
Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Collective investment schemes	20,246	1	–	–	–
Total sales	20,246	1		–	
Total sales net of transaction costs	20,245				
Total transaction costs		1		–	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		0.01%		–	

MA Strategic Bond Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

15 Portfolio transaction costs (continued)

for the year ending 31 December 2021

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Collective investment schemes	718	–	–	–	–
Total purchases	718	–		–	
Total purchases including transaction costs	718				
Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Collective investment schemes	3,120	1	0.03	–	–
Total sales	3,120	1		–	
Total sales net of transaction costs	3,119				
Total transaction costs		1		–	
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.

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

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

At the balance sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (difference between bid and offer prices of all investments expressed as a percentage of the offer price value) was Nil (2021: 0.16%). The Fund closed on 14 October 2022 and only held liquidity fund investments at the current year end.

MA Strategic Bond Fund (continued)

Distribution Tables

for the year ended 31 December 2022

Final distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 15 October 2022

Group 2 - Shares purchased 15 October 2022 to 31 December 2022

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.1.2023 Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.1.2022 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1+	—	—	—	2.7327
A Accumulation - Group 2+	—	—	—	2.7327
A Income - Group 1+	—	—	—	2.2091
A Income - Group 2+	—	—	—	2.2091
R Accumulation - Group 1+	—	—	—	2.5254
R Accumulation - Group 2+	—	—	—	2.5254
S Accumulation - Group 1+	—	—	—	2.9605
S Accumulation - Group 2+	—	—	—	2.9605
S Income - Group 1 #	—	—	—	2.4038
S Income - Group 2 #	—	—	—	2.4038

Closed on 19 January 2022.

+ Merged into Liontrust Strategic Bond Fund on 14 October 2022.

MA Strategic Bond Fund (continued)

Distribution Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

Special distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 January 2022

Group 2 - Shares purchased to 14 October 2022

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 09.12.2022 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	2.1583	—	2.1583
A Accumulation - Group 2	0.3367	1.8216	2.1583
A Income - Group 1	1.7057	—	1.7057
A Income - Group 2	1.0800	0.6257	1.7057
R Accumulation - Group 1	2.0620	—	2.0620
R Accumulation - Group 2	2.0202	0.0418	2.0620
S Accumulation - Group 1	2.3256	—	2.3256
S Accumulation - Group 2	1.4825	0.8431	2.3256
S Income - Group 1+	—	—	—
S Income - Group 2+	—	—	—

+ Closed on 19 January 2022.

* 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.

MA UK Equity Fund

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

Investment Objective

The Sub-fund seeks to achieve capital growth.

Investment Policy

This Sub-fund is an actively managed fund of funds.

The Sub-fund invests at least 70% of its assets in other funds (underlying funds) including funds which are traded on stock exchanges (investment trusts and exchange traded funds), other closed-ended funds and funds which are managed by the ACD or its associates.

The underlying funds will primarily (meaning at least 70%) invest in shares of companies which are domiciled, incorporated, or have significant business operations in the UK, and which are listed on the UK stock market (UK equities).

The Sub-fund may also invest directly or indirectly (through underlying funds) in a range of asset classes and financial instruments including shares, debt instruments (bonds) including those which can easily be converted into cash (money market instruments), freely transferable rights to buy other investments at a future date (warrants), financial contracts that derive their values from those of other investment instruments or indices (derivatives) and deposits.

The Sub-fund may also engage in stock-lending and borrowing.

At any time, 80% of the Sub-fund's assets will be exposed directly or indirectly to UK equities.

When required to manage liquidity, or the Sub-fund's risk, the Sub-fund may hold its assets in cash or deposits and money market instruments.

The Sub-fund may use derivatives to help achieve the investment objective (investment purposes) as well as to reduce risk or to manage the Sub-fund more efficiently (often referred as "efficient portfolio management").

MA UK Equity Fund (continued)

Investment review

Sub-fund review

Financial markets were down in 2022 overall, but they did at least end with a positive performance in Q4 after a relentless stream of negative political and economic news for much of the year. Although the Omicron virus had been a worry going into the year, it was hoped that the pandemic would become less pernicious due to vaccinations and growing immunity. But as one black swan event subsided, another arose with Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Eventually, the bad news abated, and markets reached a nadir in October that has subsequently looked increasingly like a turning point.

With investor sentiment having fallen to extreme lows, the potential for positive surprises in 2023 is all the greater. A slowing economy is widely expected and the risk is that this will impact company earnings and their financial strength. However, we believe the global economy remains on a reasonably solid footing and we expect the downturn will be mild rather than deep and protracted. The reopening of China following its draconian Covid lockdowns will also provide a boost to the global economy and trade.

The main focus for investors in 2022 had been how far central banks would hike interest rates in their efforts to control inflation and whether this would tip economies into recession. The pace of central bank tightening was indeed rapid, with the Federal Reserve instigating seven hikes. The European Central Bank (ECB) raised rates for the first time in more than a decade in July by 50bps as inflation soared to a record 8.6% in the eurozone.

The tenacity of the rate hikes impacted both equities and bonds. So much so that the benefits of diversification were noticeably absent. Equities, and particularly 'growth style' stocks that are priced according to longer-term future earnings, were badly hit but bonds suffered a historic sell off. Bonds would usually be expected to provide 'defensive ballast' during equity downturns, but it was a rare period of extreme stress in which normal asset class diversification temporarily broke down.

The obvious risk for financial markets in 2023 lies in unexpected rate hikes and slowing economic growth. But this risk reduces as inflation subsides. And there are growing signs that this is the case. US inflation was down to 6.5% in December after peaking at 9.1% in June. In the UK, it dipped from 11.1% in October to 10.5% in December. Even in the eurozone, where the ECB had warned investors not to expect rate rises to end early in 2023, inflation dropped from its 10.6% record high in October to 9.2% in December.

Financial assets are more attractively priced following the drawdowns they experienced in 2022. There is still a pervasive sense of uncertainty which will keep us 'neutral' in terms of our model limits, but we believe the outlook for equities is brighter and we are looking to raise exposure to them. We do not expect a bull market rally in 2023, but we do expect equities to regain some of their momentum. Our view on fixed income is also more positive, having been underweight the asset class for some time. We especially like the global high yield bond market, where we see attractive opportunities on a risk-return basis. The exposure that hampered our performance in 2022, including gilts, small caps and emerging market equities, together with increasing exposure to bonds, will be geared into a market recovery when it comes through.

Longer term, we see many financial assets reverting to their longer-term trend performances. But trying to predict and time asset class performances is a hazardous pursuit. A better approach is to diversify investment portfolios and reap rewards from across the asset classes.

Performance

In the twelve months to 31 December 2022, the Liontrust MA UK Equity Fund (S Accumulation) returned -6.0%*.

**Source of discrete performance data: Financial Express, as at 31 December 2022. Please note that total return has been calculated at midday whereas the financial statements are at close of business.*

Sub-fund performance

The Sub-fund holds only UK equities, with a small but variable amount of cash for liquidity. For most of the review period, the bulk of the Sub-fund was invested in vehicles focusing on FTSE All Share companies with a modest exposure to two index-tracking funds dedicated to small- and mid-cap companies.

MA UK Equity Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Performance (continued)

Equity markets globally were broadly down over 2022, but the UK stock market performed relatively well versus other developed markets. The FTSE 100 delivered a slightly positive return in local currency terms, but the mid and small caps were impacted more than their larger counterparts by greater risk aversion among investors worldwide. The UK has been unloved by international investors since Brexit but significant exposure to the energy and mining sectors provided some support.

The Sub-fund outperformed its peers in the IA UK All Companies sector. Notable contributors to performance included iShares 100 UK Equity and JOHCM UK Dynamic, while iShares Mid Cap UK Equity and iShares MSCI UK Small Cap weighed the most on performance. However, we continue to believe in the small-cap premium and believe that the short-term re-rating could provide investment opportunities for the longer term.

We regularly monitor the Sub-fund and will adjust the asset allocation of the funds to emphasise asset classes that we believe offer, in combination, the best risk-adjusted returns for its risk profile. However, in 2022, we neither added new positions nor removed any funds from the portfolio.

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

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

Material portfolio changes by value

Sales

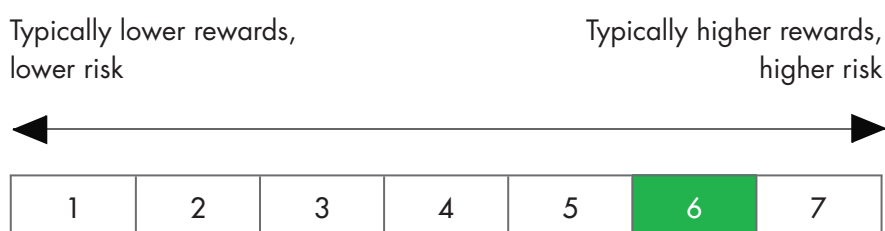
iShares Mid Cap UK Equity Index Fund (UK)
 iShares 100 UK Equity Index Fund (UK)
 iShares MSCI UK Small Cap UCITS ETF
 Artemis Income Fund
 iShares UK Equity Index Fund (UK)
 J O Hambro UK Equity Income Fund

MA UK 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 and Reward Indicator (SRRI) is based on historical data and may not be relied upon to gauge the future risk profile of the Sub-fund.
- The SRRI shown is not guaranteed to remain the same and may shift over time.
- The lowest category does not mean risk free.
- The Sub-fund's risk and reward category has been calculated using the methodology adopted by the Financial Conduct Authority. It is based upon the rate by which the Sub-fund or a representative fund or index's value has moved up and down in the past.
- The risk profile used by Liontrust to produce the long-term asset allocation differs from the Synthetic Risk and Reward indicator shown elsewhere in this document, so the two rankings may not be the same
- The Sub-fund is categorised 6 primarily because of its exposure to a diversified portfolio of funds invested in mainly equities with some fixed income and other asset classes.
- The SRRI may not fully take into account the following risks:
 - that a company may fail thus reducing its value within the Sub-fund;
 - overseas investments may carry a higher currency risk. They are valued by reference to their local currency which may move up or down when compared to the currency of the Sub-fund.
 - Bonds are affected by changes in interest rates and their value and the income they generate can rise or fall as a result;
 - the creditworthiness of a bond issuer may also affect that bond's value. Bonds that produce a higher level of income usually also carry greater risk as such bond issuers may have difficulty in paying their debts. The value of a bond would be significantly affected if the issuer either refused to pay or was unable to pay.
- Some of the underlying funds may invest in derivatives, which can, in some circumstances, create wider fluctuations in their prices over time.
- Investments in emerging markets may involve a higher element of risk due to less well-regulated markets and political and economic instability. This may result in higher volatility and larger drops in the value of the Sub-fund over the short term.
- Liquidity Risk: If underlying funds suspend or defer the payment of redemption proceeds, the Sub-fund's ability to meet redemption requests may also be affected.
- Counterparty risk: any derivative contract, including FX hedging, may be at risk if the counterparty fails.
- Index Tracking Risk: The performance of any passive funds used may not exactly track that of their indices.

MA UK Equity Fund (continued)

Investment review (continued)

Risk and Reward profile (continued)

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.

MA UK Equity Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables

for the year ended 31 December 2022

A Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	190.87	167.77	180.96
Return before operating charges	(8.52)	25.19	(11.75)
Operating charges	(2.13)	(2.09)	(1.44)
Return after operating charges	(10.65)	23.10	(13.19)
Distributions	(4.59)	(3.05)	(3.64)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	4.59	3.05	3.64
Closing net asset value per share	180.22	190.87	167.77
After direct transaction costs of*	0.00	0.00	0.00
Performance			
Return after charges	(5.58%)	13.77%	(7.29%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	102,208	115,133	106,733
Closing number of shares	56,713,986	60,321,030	63,618,262
Operating charges**	1.19%	1.16%	0.96%
Direct transaction costs*	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Prices			
Highest share price	194.09	192.27	181.40
Lowest share price	163.02	163.54	121.60

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

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure includes an element of underlying fund charges in relation to the Sub-fund holding investments in other collective investment schemes but excludes holdings in closed ended investment vehicles. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

MA UK Equity Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

A Income Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	161.80	144.59	159.44
Return before operating charges	(7.23)	21.64	(10.22)
Operating charges	(1.80)	(1.80)	(1.41)
Return after operating charges	(9.03)	19.84	(11.63)
Distributions	(3.89)	(2.63)	(3.22)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	—	—	—
Closing net asset value per share	148.88	161.80	144.59
After direct transaction costs of*	0.00	0.00	0.00
Performance			
Return after charges	(5.58%)	13.72%	(7.29%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	59	54	47
Closing number of shares	39,697	33,530	32,413
Operating charges**	1.19%	1.16%	1.05%
Direct transaction costs*	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Prices			
Highest share price	164.53	165.63	159.80
Lowest share price	138.19	140.88	107.10

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

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure includes an element of underlying fund charges in relation to the Sub-fund holding investments in other collective investment schemes but excludes holdings in closed ended investment vehicles. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

MA UK Equity Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

R Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	357.10	315.94	342.31
Return before operating charges	(15.99)	47.53	(20.83)
Operating charges	(6.30)	(6.37)	(5.54)
Return after operating charges	(22.29)	41.16	(26.37)
Distributions	(6.22)	(3.32)	(5.49)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	6.22	3.32	5.49
Closing net asset value per share	334.81	357.10	315.94
After direct transaction costs of*	0.00	0.00	(0.01)
Performance			
Return after charges	(6.24%)	13.03%	(7.70%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	494	610	2,607
Closing number of shares	147,659	170,938	825,197
Operating charges**	1.89%	1.88%	1.87%
Direct transaction costs*	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Prices			
Highest share price	363.08	359.74	343.10
Lowest share price	303.32	307.95	229.60

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

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure includes an element of underlying fund charges in relation to the Sub-fund holding investments in other collective investment schemes but excludes holdings in closed ended investment vehicles. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

MA UK Equity Fund (continued)

Comparative Tables (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

S Accumulation Accounting year ended	31 December 2022 per share (p)	31 December 2021 per share (p)	31 December 2020 per share (p)
Change in net assets per share			
Opening net asset value per share	157.28	137.97	148.51
Return before operating charges	(7.02)	20.74	(9.40)
Operating charges	(1.46)	(1.43)	(1.14)
Return after operating charges	(8.48)	19.31	(10.54)
Distributions	(4.08)	(2.81)	(3.25)
Retained distributions on accumulation shares	4.08	2.81	3.25
Closing net asset value per share	148.80	157.28	137.97
After direct transaction costs of*	0.00	0.00	0.00
Performance			
Return after charges	(5.39%)	14.00%	(7.10%)
Other information			
Closing net asset value (£'000)	3,494	3,756	3,495
Closing number of shares	2,348,263	2,387,663	2,533,225
Operating charges**	0.99%	0.96%	0.90%
Direct transaction costs*	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Prices			
Highest share price	159.94	158.44	148.90
Lowest share price	134.55	134.52	99.83

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

** The Operating Charges figure represents the annual operating expenses of the Sub-fund expressed as a percentage of average net assets for the year - it does not include initial charges or performance fees. The Operating Charges figure includes the ACD's periodic charge and all charges which are deducted directly from the Sub-fund. The Operating Charges figure includes an element of underlying fund charges in relation to the Sub-fund holding investments in other collective investment schemes but excludes holdings in closed ended investment vehicles. The Operating Charges figure is expressed as an annual percentage rate.

MA UK Equity Fund (continued)

Portfolio Statement

as at 31 December 2022

Holding/Nominal Value	Stock description	Market value (£'000)	Percentage of total net assets (%)
	COLLECTIVE INVESTMENT SCHEMES (98.88%)	106,348	100.09
	MONEY MARKET INSTRUMENTS (0.00%)	907	0.85
453,365	HSBC Sterling Liquidity Fund	454	0.43
453,365	JP Morgan Liquidity Fund	453	0.42
	UK EQUITIES (98.88%)	105,441	99.24
2,541,523	Artemis Income Fund	14,076	13.25
5,290,416	iShares 100 UK Equity Index Fund (UK)	10,231	9.63
4,006,694	iShares Mid Cap UK Equity Index Fund (UK)	8,706	8.19
31,400	iShares MSCI UK Small Cap UCITS ETF†	6,199	5.84
3,171,357	iShares UK Equity Index Fund (UK)	8,343	7.85
6,660,017	JO Hambro UK Dynamic Fund	11,115	10.46
4,101,509	JO Hambro UK Equity Income Fund	7,059	6.64
2,870,301	LF Lindsell Train UK Equity Fund	14,194	13.36
5,846,452	Liontrust UK Equity Fund	10,810	10.18
3,861,801	TB Evenlode Continuing Income Fund	14,708	13.84
	Portfolio of investments	106,348	100.09
	Net other liabilities	(93)	(0.09)
	Total net assets	106,255	100.00

Each holding listed above is either accumulation units of a Unit Trust or accumulation shares of an Open Ended Investment Company unless otherwise indicated.

Comparative figures shown in brackets relate to 31 December 2021.

† Exchange Traded Fund.

MA UK Equity Fund (continued)

Statement of Total Return

for the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	(£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Income					
Net capital (losses)/gains	2		(9,498)		13,123
Revenue	3	3,541		2,770	
Expenses	4	(739)		(792)	
Interest payable and similar charges	6	–		–	
Net revenue before taxation		2,802		1,978	
Taxation	5	–		–	
Net revenue after taxation			2,802		1,978
Total return before distributions			(6,696)		15,101
Distributions	7		(2,806)		(1,987)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities			(9,502)		13,114

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Shareholders

for the year ended 31 December 2022

	(£'000)	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	(£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Opening net assets attributable to shareholders		119,553		112,882
Amounts received on issue of shares	411		498	
Amounts paid on cancellation of shares	(6,916)		(8,854)	
		(6,505)		(8,356)
Change in net assets attributable to shareholders from investment activities		(9,502)		13,114
Retained distributions on accumulation shares		2,709		1,913
Closing net assets attributable to shareholders		106,255		119,553

MA UK Equity Fund (continued)

Balance Sheet

as at 31 December 2022

	Notes	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Investments		106,348	118,212
Current assets:			
Debtors	8	23	39
Cash and bank balances	9	1	1,464
Total assets		106,372	119,715
Liabilities			
Creditors:			
Distribution payable		(2)	(1)
Other creditors	10	(115)	(161)
Total liabilities		(117)	(162)
Net assets attributable to shareholders		106,255	119,553

MA UK Equity Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements

for the year ended 31 December 2022

1 Accounting policies

The accounting policies for the Sub-fund are set out on pages 12 to 15.

2 Net capital (losses)/gains

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
The net capital (losses)/gains comprise:		
Non-derivative securities	(9,512)	13,111
Foreign currency losses	–	(2)
ACD's charge rebates	14	14
Net capital (losses)/gains	(9,498)	13,123

3 Revenue

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Bank interest	2	1
Equity distributions on CIS holdings	3,321	2,583
Interest distributions on CIS holdings	5	11
Management fee rebates on CIS	50	65
Non-taxable overseas dividends	162	110
Taxable overseas dividends	1	–
Total revenue	3,541	2,770

MA UK Equity Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

4 Expenses

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Payable to the ACD or associates of the ACD:		
ACD's charge	650	707
General administration charges*, **	88	64
	738	771
Payable to the Depositary, associates of the Depositary, and agents of either of them:		
Depositary fee	1	5
Safe custody fee	–	4
	1	9
Other expenses:		
Audit fee***	–	8
Publication costs	–	(24)
Registration fee	–	28
	–	12
Total expenses	739	792

* From 1 July 2021 the ACD moved from variable to fixed Administration Fees.

** The audit fee for the year (borne out of the General administration charges), excluding VAT, was £10,050. Where the fee exceeds the General administration charges, the shortfall will be met by the ACD.

*** The audit fee for the prior year, excluding VAT, was £9,187.

MA UK Equity Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

5 Taxation

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
a) Analysis of charge in year		
There is no corporation tax charge in the current year or prior year [see note (b)].		
b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year		
The taxation assessed for the year is lower (2021: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for an authorised investment company with variable capital. The differences are explained below:		
	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Net revenue before taxation	2,802	1,978
Corporation tax at 20% (2021 - 20%)	560	396
Effects of:		
Capitalised income subject to tax	3	3
Movement in unrecognised tax losses	127	140
Prior year adjustment to unrecognised tax losses	7	-
Revenue not subject to tax	(697)	(539)
Total tax charge [see note(a)]	-	-

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

c) Deferred tax

At the year end there is a potential deferred tax asset of £11,881,000 (2021: £11,754,000) due to tax losses of £59,403,000 (2021: £58,770,000). It is unlikely that the Sub-fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise these expenses and therefore no deferred tax asset has been recognised in the year or the prior year.

6 Interest payable and similar charges

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

MA UK Equity Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

7 Distributions

	1.1.2022 to 31.12.2022 (£'000)	1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021 (£'000)
Final distribution	2,710	1,914
Amounts deducted on cancellation of shares	101	77
Amounts received on issue of shares	(5)	(4)
Distributions	2,806	1,987

The distributable amount has been calculated as follows:

Net revenue after taxation	2,802	1,978
Add: Equalisation on conversions	1	6
Add: Tax relief on capitalised expenses	3	3
Distributions	2,806	1,987

The distribution per share is set out in the table on page 239.

8 Debtors

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Accrued management fee rebates on CIS	20	37
Income tax recoverable	3	2
Total debtors	23	39

9 Cash and bank balances

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Cash and bank balances	1	1,464
Total cash and bank balances	1	1,464

MA UK Equity Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

10 Creditors

	31.12.2022 (£'000)	31.12.2021 (£'000)
Accrued expenses	12	14
Accrued ACD's charge	54	60
Amounts payable for cancellation of shares	49	87
Total other creditors	115	161

11 Contingent liabilities and outstanding commitments

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

12 Related party transactions

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

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

The balance due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates in respect of expenses at the year end was £62,000 (2021: £68,000).

The total expense due to Liontrust Fund Partners LLP and its associates for the year was £738,000 (2021: £771,000).

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:

- units and shares in regulated collective investment schemes, securities and other investments;
- derivative transactions for investment purposes as well as 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.

MA UK Equity Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Risk management policies (continued)

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 each collective investment scheme, investment trust or other investment vehicle has individual underlying asset types that 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.

Investments in Collective Investment Schemes with an exposure in emerging markets may be more volatile than investments in more developed markets from time to time, as some of these markets have relatively unstable economies based on only a few industries and securities markets that trade only a limited number of securities.

Investments in Collective Investment Schemes with an exposure in the shares of individual companies are subject to a wide range of risks that may cause their prices to fluctuate over time. The value of those financial instruments is not fixed and may go down as well as up. This may be as a result of a specific factor affecting the value of an individual instrument or may be caused by general market factors (such as government policy or the health of the underlying economy) which can affect the entire portfolio.

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. The Sub-fund seeks to minimise all of the above mentioned risks by holding diversified portfolios of investments.

The sensitivity of the Sub-fund to market price risk is estimated below which shows the expected change in the market value of the Sub-fund when the Sub-fund performance changes by 5%. These percentage movements are based on the ACD's estimate of reasonably possible market movements over the course of a year.

A 5% increase in the value of the Sub-fund's portfolio would have the effect of increasing the return and net assets by £5,317,000 (2021: £5,911,000). A 5% decrease would have an equal and opposite effect.

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

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

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

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

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

MA UK Equity Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Currency risk

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

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

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

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

The Sub-fund invests predominantly in sterling denominated Collective Investment Schemes (CIS) that in turn invest in a range of instruments, some of which may be overseas and subject to foreign currency risk. 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.

Sub-funds which hold cash balances and invest in fixed interest securities will be subject to interest rate risk. As a result, the Sub-fund is subject to the risk of potentially adverse movements in the prevailing level of market interest rates.

The Sub-fund invests predominantly in CIS and therefore has no significant direct exposure to interest rate risk. As the Sub-fund has no direct exposure to interest rate risk no interest rate risk table or sensitivity analysis has been prepared, however the ACD may take a particular view on the interest rate movements and may alter investment strategies accordingly.

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

Liquidity risk

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

Sub-funds investing in smaller companies, emerging markets, high yield bonds, alternatives and property or OTC derivatives hold transferable securities that may be less liquid than the securities of larger companies as a result of lower trading volumes or restrictions on trading. The Sub-funds that invest in collective investment schemes that themselves may hold illiquid assets are also exposed to the risk of suspensions of dealing in those collective investment schemes.

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.

MA UK Equity Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

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 (directly, or through purchasing the units of collective investment schemes, 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.

Sub-funds are also exposed to credit risk indirectly by the activities of collective investment schemes in which they invest. In general, the Company will only invest in regulated collective investment schemes and in any case the Investment Manager will ensure that underlying schemes have equivalent credit risk management processes in place to those described above.

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

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

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

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

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

Maturity profile of financial liabilities

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

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

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

MA UK Equity Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

13 Risk management policies (continued)

Valuation of financial investments

	Assets (£'000)	Liabilities (£'000)
31.12.2022		
Level 1: Quoted prices	6,199	—
Level 2: Observable market data	100,149	—
	106,348	—
31.12.2021		
Level 1: Quoted prices	9,359	—
Level 2: Observable market data	108,853	—
	118,212	—

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 2022

	Opening shares	Shares issued	Shares redeemed	Shares converted	Closing shares
A Accumulation	60,321,030	93,186	(3,675,638)	(24,592)	56,713,986
A Income	33,530	20,260	(14,093)	—	39,697
R Accumulation	170,938	49,164	(47,510)	(24,933)	147,659
S Accumulation	2,387,663	38,212	(163,549)	85,937	2,348,263

MA UK Equity Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

15 Portfolio transaction costs
for the year ending 31 December 2022

Purchases (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Total purchases	–	–		–	
Total purchases including transaction costs	–				
Sales (excluding derivatives)	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Collective investment schemes	6,745	–	–	–	–
Total sales	6,745	–		–	
Total sales net of transaction costs	6,745				
Total transaction costs		–		–	
Total transaction costs as a % of average net assets		–		–	

MA UK Equity Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

15 Portfolio transaction costs (continued)

for the year ending 31 December 2021

	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Purchases (excluding derivatives)					
Collective investment schemes	14,912	1	0.01	–	–
Total purchases	14,912	1		–	
Total purchases including transaction costs	14,913				
	Transaction Value (£'000)	Commissions (£'000)	%	Taxes (£'000)	%
Sales (excluding derivatives)					
Collective investment schemes	24,953	1	-	–	–
Total sales	24,953	1		–	
Total sales net of transaction costs	24,952				
Total transaction costs		2		–	
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.

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

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

At the balance sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread (difference between bid and offer prices of all investments expressed as a percentage of the offer price value) was 0.01% (2021: 0.19%).

MA UK Equity Fund (continued)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2022

16 Post balance sheet events

The Fund invests in a portfolio of assets, whose values have changed since the year-end, primarily due to market volatility.

Since the year-end, the NAV per share of the S Accumulation share class has increased by 5.94% to 19 April 2023. The other share classes in the Sub-fund have moved by a similar magnitude.

MA UK Equity Fund (continued)

Distribution Table

for the year ended 31 December 2022

Final distribution

Group 1 - Shares purchased prior to 1 January 2022

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

	Net Revenue Pence per share	Equalisation* Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.1.2023 Pence per share	Distribution paid 31.1.2022 Pence per share
A Accumulation - Group 1	4.5912	—	4.5912	3.0503
A Accumulation - Group 2	2.4391	2.1521	4.5912	3.0503
A Income - Group 1	3.8926	—	3.8926	2.6261
A Income - Group 2	2.3543	1.5383	3.8926	2.6261
R Accumulation - Group 1	6.2244	—	6.2244	3.3233
R Accumulation - Group 2	2.8898	3.3346	6.2244	3.3233
S Accumulation - Group 1	4.0820	—	4.0820	2.8071
S Accumulation - Group 2	2.2720	1.8100	4.0820	2.8071

* 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.

Additional Information (unaudited)

Important information

Past performance is not a guide to future performance. The value of an investment and the income generated from it may fall as well as rise and is not guaranteed. You may get back less than you originally invested. The issue of shares may be subject to an initial charge and this is likely to have an impact on the realisable value of your investment, particularly in the short term. The annual management fee of the Liontrust MA Blended Reserve Fund and Liontrust MA Monthly Income Fund is deducted from capital. Whilst this results in the dividend paid to investors being higher than would be the case were the annual management fee charged to income, the potential for capital growth may be reduced.



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