Bridge Fund Management Limited

Integration of Sustainability Risks on Investment decision making process

Liontrust Global Fundamental plc

EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation

The Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation ('SFDR') entered into force on 10 March 2021. The Regulation requires managers to better inform end-investors with regard to the integration of sustainability risks, the consideration of adverse sustainability impacts, the promotion of environmental or social characteristics, and sustainable investment, as applicable.

This document specifically addresses Article 3 of SFDR: "Financial market participants shall publish on their websites information about their policies on the integration of sustainability risks in their investment decision-making process."

The following applies to all sub-funds under Liontrust Global Fundamental plc

Integration of Sustainability Risk

The extent to which Sustainability Risks represent potential or actual material risks to the Funds is considered by the Investment Advisor in its investment decision making and risk monitoring. Along with any other material risk, the Investment Advisor will consider Sustainability Risks in order to seek to maximize long-term risk-adjusted returns for the Fund.

The Investment Advisor undertakes materiality assessments as part of its fundamental investment approach whereby the Investment Advisor assess the degree to which each company is managing its key material issues. This enables the Investment Advisor to understand 1) what a company's principal, material risks and opportunities are and 2) to engage on these issues to ensure that they understand the extent to which these issues are being managed by the company, as well as how they are being managed. The Investment Advisor attributes a proprietary resiliency score to each holding reflecting its evaluation of this assessment. A conviction score is also attributed to each of the holdings which reflects the Investment Advisor's fundamental analysis of each holding, including information received from the materiality assessment and engagement with a company. The Investment Advisor's conviction score may indicate the trading in terms of whether a particular investment is no longer suitable and to sell it or decide not make an investment in it, or whether it is suitable and should be held. This may also reflect the weighting of the holdings in the Funds. In this way, the Sustainability Risks and opportunities are integrated into investment decisions.

Assessment of the Impact of Sustainability Risks

An assessment is undertaken of the likely impacts of the Sustainability Risks listed in this Prospectus on each Fund's return.

The impacts following the occurrence of a Sustainability Risk may be numerous and may vary depending on the specific risk, region and asset class. In general, where a Sustainability Risk occurs in respect of an asset, there could be a negative impact on, or entire loss of, its value. A Sustainability Risk can either represent a risk on its own or have an impact on other risks and contribute significantly to other risks, such as market risks, operational risks, liquidity risks or counterparty risks. The impact of Sustainability Risks on the returns of each Fund as a whole is considered to be low to medium due to the level of diversification of investments in each Fund. Unless otherwise set out in the relevant Supplement, the investments underlying each Fund which complies with Article 6 of SFDR do not take account of EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities

Sustainability Risks may arise in respect of an issuer itself, its affiliates or in its supply chain and/or apply to a particular economic sector, geographical or political region. Environmental Sustainability Risks, including risks arising from climate change, are associated with events or conditions affecting the natural environment. Social risks may be internal or external to an issuer and are associated with employees, local communities, customers or populations of companies or countries and regions. Governance risks are associated with the quality, effectiveness and process for the oversight of day to day management of companies and issuers.

Loss of investment value following a Sustainability Risk may occur in numerous ways. For investments in a corporate issuer, losses may result from damage to its reputation with a consequential fall in demand for its products or services, loss of key personnel, exclusion from potential business opportunities, increased costs of doing business and/or increased cost of capital. Laws, regulations and industry norms play a significant role in controlling the impact of sustainability factors on many industries, particularly in respect of environmental and social factors. Any changes in such measures, such as increasingly stringent environmental or health and safety laws, can have a material impact on the operations, costs and profitability of businesses. A corporate may also suffer the impact of fines and other regulatory sanctions. The time and resources of the corporate's management team may be diverted from furthering its business and be absorbed seeking to deal with the Sustainability Risk, including changes to business practices and dealing with investigations and litigation. Sustainability Risks may also give rise to loss of assets and/or physical loss including damage to real estate and infrastructure. The utility and value of assets held by businesses to which a Fund is exposed may also be adversely impacted by a Sustainability Risk. Further, certain industries face considerable scrutiny from regulatory authorities, non governmental organisations and special interest groups in respect of their impact on sustainability which may cause affected industries to make material changes to their business practices which can increase costs and result in a material negative impact on the profitability of businesses.

Such scrutiny may also materially impact the consumer demand for a business's products and services which may result in a material loss in value of an investment linked to such businesses. Sustainability Risks are relevant as both standalone risks, and also as cross-cutting risks which manifest through many other risk types which are relevant to the assets of a Fund. For example, the occurrence of a Sustainability Risk can give rise to financial and business risk, including through a negative impact on the creditworthiness of other businesses.