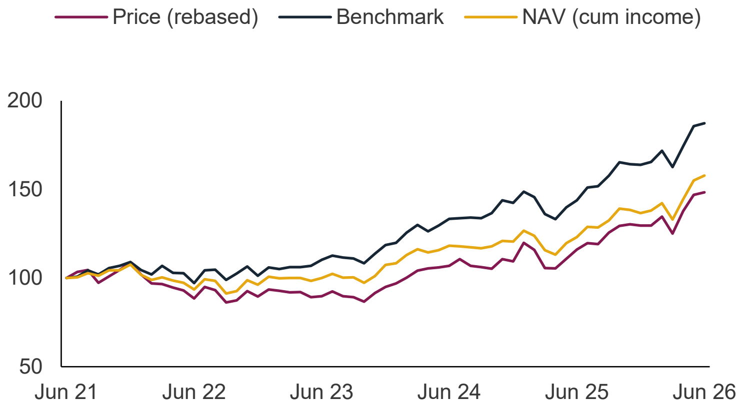
THE BANKERS INVESTMENT TRUST PLC (BNKR) ISIN: GB00BN4NDR39

Factsheet - at 30 June 2026

Marketing Communication

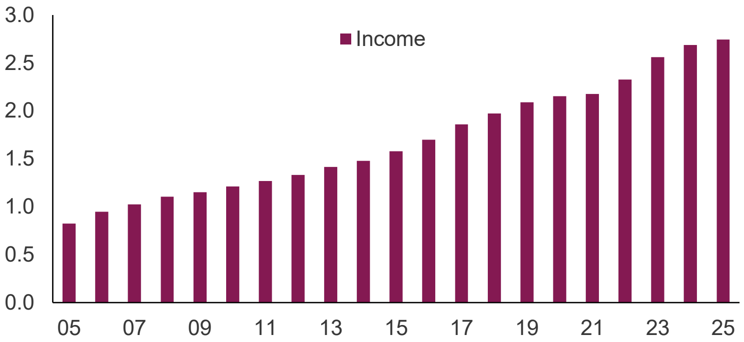
Janus Henderson INVESTORS

Share price performance (total return)



Please note that the Company undertook a 'Share Split' of the ordinary Shares of 25p each into 10 Ordinary Shares of 2.5p each with effect from 1 March 2021. For more information please see the Company website.

Dividend history (pence/share)



Please note that this chart could include dividends that have been declared but not yet paid.

Performance over (%)	1m	3m	6m	1y	3y	5y	10y
Share price (Total return)	0.9	18.6	14.5	27.9	65.3	48.4	218.2
NAV (Total return)	1.8	18.6	15.4	28.2	57.9	57.8	213.8
Benchmark (Total return)	0.8	15.2	14.4	30.2	69.9	87.3	252.1
Relative NAV (Total return)	1.0	3.4	1.0	-2.0	-12.0	-29.5	-38.3

Discrete year performance (%)	Share price (total return)	NAV (total return)
30/6/2025 to 30/6/2026	27.9	28.2
30/6/2024 to 30/6/2025	8.5	4.1
30/6/2023 to 30/6/2024	19.2	18.2
30/6/2022 to 30/6/2023	1.5	6.8
30/6/2021 to 30/6/2022	-11.5	-6.4

 Past performance does not predict future returns.

All performance, cumulative growth and annual growth data is sourced from Morningstar.

Company overview

Objective

Over the long term, the Company aims to achieve capital growth in excess of the FTSE World Index and dividend growth greater than inflation, as measured by the UK Consumer Prices Index ('CPI'), by investing in companies listed throughout the world.

Highlights

Since 1888 the Company has sought income and capital growth for shareholders with a globally diversified portfolio.

Company information

NAV (cum income)	165.3p
NAV (ex income)	164.6p
Share price	151.0p
Discount(-)/premium(+)	-8.7%
Yield	1.8%
Net gearing	4%
Net cash	-
Total assets Net assets	£1,617m £1,526m
Market capitalisation	£1,394m
Total voting rights	923,131,347
Total number of holdings	83
Ongoing charges (year end 31 Oct 2025)	0.51%
Benchmark	FTSE World Index
Overall Morningstar Rating™ As of 30/06/2026	★★★★

Source: BNP Paribas for holdings information and Morningstar for all other data. Differences in calculation may occur due to the methodology used.

Please note that the total voting rights in the Company do not include shares held in Treasury.

Please remember that past performance does not predict future returns. The value of an investment and the income from it can rise as well as fall as a result of market and currency fluctuations, and you may not get back the amount originally invested. Please refer to the glossary for the definition of share price total return.

How to invest
Go to www.janushenderson.com/howtoinvest

Find out more
Go to www.bankersinvestmenttrust.com

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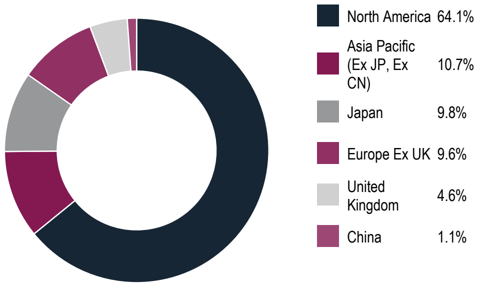
Top 10 holdings

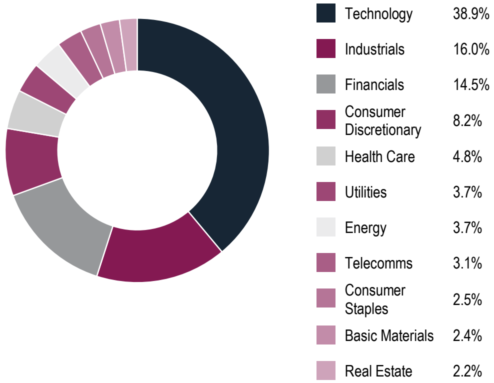
Top 10 holdings	(%)
NVIDIA	5.7
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	3.8
Amazon	3.4
Apple	2.8
Alphabet	2.7
Broadcom	2.4
Applied Materials	2.3
JPMorgan Chase	2.2
Japan Post Bank	2.1
Micron Technology	1.9

References made to individual securities do not constitute a recommendation to buy, sell or hold any security, investment strategy or market sector, and should not be assumed to be profitable. Janus Henderson Investors, its affiliated advisor, or its employees, may have a position in the securities mentioned.

Geographical focus (%)

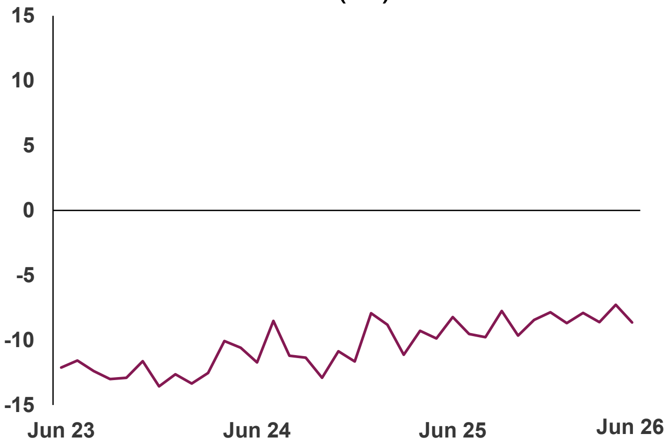


Sector breakdown (%)

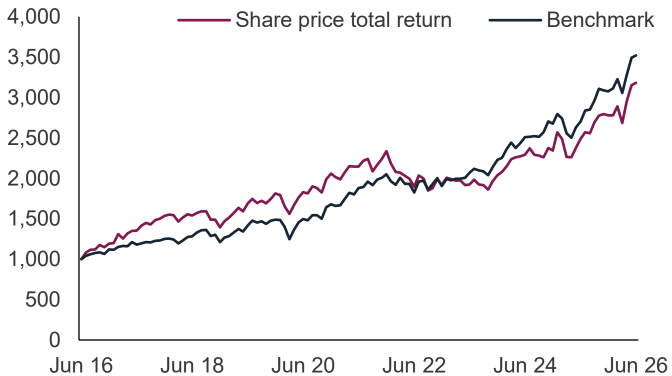


The above sector breakdown may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Premium/(discount) of share price to NAV at fair value (%)



10 year total return of £1,000



All performance, cumulative growth and annual growth data is sourced from Morningstar. Share price total return is calculated using mid-market share price with dividends reinvested.

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How to invest

Go to www.janushenderson.com/howtoinvest

Customer services

0800 832 832

Key information

Stock code	BNKR
AIC sector	AIC Global
Benchmark	FTSE World Index
Company type	Conventional (Ords)
Launch date	1888
Financial year	31-Oct
Dividend payment	May, August, November, February
Management fee	0.45% on net assets up to £750m. 0.40% on net assets between £750m and £1.5bn. 0.35% on net assets over £1.5bn
Performance fee	No

(See Annual Report & Key Information Document for more information)

Regional focus	Global
Fund manager appointment	Richard Clode 2025 Alex Crooke 2026

Richard Clode, CFA
Portfolio Manager

Alex Crooke, ASIP
Portfolio Manager

aic DIVIDEND HERO

For the award/achievement source, refer to page 6

Fund Manager commentary (for the quarter)

Investment environment

Global equities rose moderately in June in local currency terms. Ongoing tensions between the US and Iran weighed on investor sentiment early in the month, but equity markets rebounded around mid-month as the two countries signed a 'memorandum of understanding' that raised optimism about a more permanent agreement that would reopen the Strait of Hormuz. Oil prices fell as a result and eased some inflationary pressures. However, technology shares dropped amid renewed concerns about the substantial investments in artificial intelligence (AI).

The US Federal Reserve (Fed) left interest rates unchanged at its June meeting, but new Chair Kevin Warsh struck a hawkish tone by emphasising the importance of price stability and keeping inflation in check. Stronger-than-anticipated US job market data and US annual inflation reaching a three-year high in May also contributed to markets pricing in a potential rate hike in the coming months.

European and UK equity markets were aided by hopes of a peace deal between the US and Iran. The European Central Bank (ECB) raised its key deposit rate, but the move was widely expected. The Bank of England (BoE) left rates unchanged but lowered its inflation forecast. However, increased political uncertainty moderated sentiment as Prime Minister Keir Starmer announced his resignation, with Andy Burnham widely expected to succeed him in July.

By sector, healthcare was the strongest performer, with typically more defensive areas faring better amid worries about the levels of spending on artificial intelligence (AI) and the possibility of interest rate hikes. The financial sector benefited from expectations that the Fed may tighten borrowing conditions by raising interest rates. The basic materials sector fared worst as metals prices, particularly gold, generally declined. The energy sector was the second weakest as oil prices fell. Telecommunications and technology were among the other underperformers due to concerns about elevated share prices following a lengthy rally led by stocks associated with AI.

Europe was the top-performing region in the index. Here, lower energy prices and a wider shift away from US technology stocks aided the region. Asia Pacific ex Japan also outperformed the index, while Japan and US equities lagged slightly. Emerging markets were weakest, with the stronger US dollar and falling commodity prices among the headwinds.

Portfolio review

European holdings made the biggest contribution to absolute performance, with Asia Pacific ex Japan and US stocks also favourable.

Stock selection was the key driver of relative performance, led by holdings in the US and Europe. Holdings in Asia Pacific ex Japan also added relative value, while those in Japan were broadly neutral. Regional allocation had a small positive impact overall, due to the lack of exposure to emerging markets.

At the sector level, stock selection in technology was the biggest contributor. Choices in telecommunications, industrials and consumer staples were also helpful. However, selection in consumer discretionary and healthcare detracted. Allocation was broadly neutral, with the underweight position in the healthcare sector detracting but offset by gains elsewhere.

At the stock level, Applied Materials, Micron Technology and ASML were among the key contributors. All three stocks were able to overcome the wider technology sector downturn in June as investors remained upbeat about the outlook for demand. Additionally, Applied Materials announced an expansion of its Singaporean chip manufacturing facility, while Micron Technology reported quarterly results which came in above expectations.

Detractors included Amazon, Broadcom and Oracle, as all three succumbed to a bout of profit-taking as investors grew wary about their higher share prices. Amazon announced it expects to spend $200 billion this year on AI endeavours, prompting some concerns about how this would translate into profitability. Broadcom reported above-expectations quarterly earnings in June, but its share price fell as its current-quarter AI-chip sales forecast fell short of expectations. Meanwhile, Oracle's shares retreated due to similar investor concerns about high levels of capital expenditure (capex) on AI.

Manager outlook

Given the dynamic nature of events in the Middle East, we believe volatility could remain elevated. As active investment managers with a broad opportunity set across global equities, we aim to navigate any weakness by taking advantage of what we see as attractive investment opportunities.

We believe our investment focus on companies with strong historical profits and cash flows, as part of a diversified portfolio, can help provide some resilience during more volatile times. We feel that our internal expertise across equity regions and sectors, as well as our fundamental research process, gives us a good understanding of the risks and opportunities that global events can present.

We also think it is worth taking a step back when the headlines can seem daunting. We think current events reinforce some of our long-held themes, such as the need for greater electrification and deglobalisation. At the same time, some trends may remain inexorable, such as providing for ageing populations or the rise of AI. By investing for the long term, while seeking to understand (but not necessarily react to) short-term noise, we aim to deliver long-term capital growth for our investors. We also aim to grow the dividend over time. This provides investment discipline not just for the companies we invest in, but also for us as the stewards of your capital.

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Glossary

Discount/Premium

The amount by which the price per share of an investment company is either lower (at a discount) or higher (at a premium) than the net asset value per share (cum income), expressed as a percentage of the net asset value per share.

Gearing

The effect of borrowing money for investment purposes (financial gearing). The amount a company can "gear" is the amount it can borrow in order to invest. Gearing is used in the expectation that the returns on the investments bought will exceed the costs of the borrowings that funded the purchase. This Company can also use synthetic gearing through derivatives and foreign exchange hedging and/or other non-fully funded instruments or techniques.

Leverage

The Company's leverage is the sum of financial gearing and synthetic gearing. Details of the Company's leverage limits can be found in both the Key Information Document and Annual Report. Where a company utilises leverage, the profits and losses incurred by the company can be greater than those of a company that does not use leverage.

Market capitalisation

Share price multiplied by the number of shares in issue, excluding treasury shares, at month end. Shares typically priced mid-market at month-end closing.

Net Asset Value (NAV)

The total value of a Company's assets less its liabilities.

NAV (Cum Income)

The value of investments and cash, including current year revenue, less liabilities (prior charges such as loans, debenture stock and preference shares at fair value).

NAV (Ex Income)

The value of investments and cash, excluding current year revenue, less liabilities (prior charges such as loans, debenture stock and preference shares at fair value).

NAV total return

The theoretical total return on shareholders' funds per share reflecting the change in Net Asset Value (NAV) assuming that dividends paid to shareholders were reinvested at NAV at the time the shares were quoted ex-dividend. A way of measuring investment management performance of investment trusts which is not affected by movements in discounts/premiums.

Net assets

Total assets minus any liabilities such as bank loans or creditors.

Net cash

A company's net exposure to cash/cash equivalents expressed as a percentage of shareholders' funds, after any offset against its gearing. This is only shown for companies that have gearing in place.

Net gearing

A company's total assets (less cash/cash equivalents) divided by shareholders' funds expressed as a percentage.

Ongoing charges

The total expenses for the financial year (excluding performance fee), divided by the average daily net assets, multiplied by 100.

Share price

Closing mid-market share price at month end.

Share price total return

The theoretical total return to the investor assuming that all dividends received were reinvested in the shares of the company at the time the shares were quoted ex-dividend. Transaction costs are not taken into account.

Total assets

Cum Income NAV multiplied by the number of shares, plus prior charges at fair value.

Yield

Calculated by dividing the current financial year's dividends per share (this will include prospective dividends) by the current price per share, then multiplying by 100 to arrive at a percentage figure.

For a full list of terms please visit: https://www.janushenderson.com/en-gb/investor/glossary/

Source for fund ratings/awards

Overall Morningstar Rating™ is a measure of a fund's risk-adjusted return, relative to similar funds. Fund share classes are rated from 1 to 5 stars, with the best performers receiving 5 stars and the worst performers receiving a single star.

Overall Morningstar Rating™ is shown for an investment company achieving a rating of 4 or 5.

Ratings should not be taken as a recommendation. For more detailed information about Morningstar Ratings, including its methodology, please go to https://shareholders.morningstar.com/investor-relations/governance/Compliance--Disclosure/default.aspx.

The Bankers Investment Trust PLC has been awarded the AIC Dividend Hero award for 58 years of dividend growth. For more information including its methodology, visit https://www.theaic.co.uk/income-finder/dividend-heroes. Source: AIC, Morningstar calculations, 06/03/2025.

Company specific risks

- Shares can lose value rapidly, and typically involve higher risks than bonds or money market instruments. The value of your investment may fall as a result.
- Active management techniques that have worked well in normal market conditions could prove ineffective or negative for performance at other times.
- Global portfolios may include some exposure to Emerging Markets, which tend to be less stable than more established markets. These markets can be affected by local political and economic conditions as well as variances in the reliability of trading systems, buying and selling practices and financial reporting standards.
- A persistent reduction in dividend income from investee companies could adversely affect the Company's ability to maintain its record of paying a growing dividend each year.
- Using derivatives exposes the Company to risks different from - and potentially greater than - the risks associated with investing directly in securities. It may therefore result in additional loss, which could be significantly greater than the cost of the derivative.
- This Company is suitable to be used as one component of several within a diversified investment portfolio. Investors should consider carefully the proportion of their portfolio invested in this Company.
- The Company could lose money if a counterparty with which it trades becomes unwilling or unable to meet its obligations to the Company.
- The return on your investment is directly related to the prevailing market price of the Company's shares, which will trade at a varying discount (or premium) relative to the value of the underlying assets of the Company. As a result, losses (or gains) may be higher or lower than those of the Company's assets.
- Where the Company invests in assets that are denominated in currencies other than the base currency, the currency exchange rate movements may cause the value of investments to fall as well as rise.
- The Company may use gearing (borrowing to invest) as part of its investment strategy. If the Company utilises its ability to gear, the profits and losses incurred by the Company can be greater than those of a Company that does not use gearing.
- All or part of the Company's management fee is taken from its capital. While this allows more income to be paid, it may also restrict capital growth or even result in capital erosion over time.