

The Diverse Income Trust plc

Objective

The Company's investment objective is to provide shareholders with an attractive and growing level of dividends coupled with capital growth over the long term.

Awards and ratings



Ratings are not a recommendation. Please see page 4 for further information

Key facts

| Net assets | £230.4m | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|
| Shares in issue | 236,393,165 | | |
| Share price | 90.60p | | |
| NAV | 97.47p | | |
| Premium/(Discount) | (7.05)% | | |
| No. of holdings | 116 | | |
| Domicile | United Kingdom | | |
| Launch date | 28 Apr 2011 | | |
| Reporting dates | Final - 31 May Interim - 30 Nov | | |
| ISA eligible | Yes | | |
| AIC sector | | | |

Performance comparators

IT UK Equity Income

IT UK Equity Income sector (share price return) Deutsche Numis All-Share Index Deutsche Numis Smaller Companies + AIM (ex ICs)

Trust managers



Gervais Williams
Joined Premier Miton
Mar 2011
Manager since
Apr 2011



Martin Turner
Joined Premier Miton
May 2011
Manager since
May 2011

Directors

Andrew Bell (Chairman), Charles Crole, Caroline Kemsley-Pein, Michelle McGrade, Calum Thomson

Fund codes

| ISIN | GB00B65TLW28 | | |
|-----------|--------------|--|--|
| SEDOL | B65TLW2 | | |
| Bloomberg | DIVI LN | | |

Manager commentary

US growth prospects are anticipated to accelerate when Trump becomes the US President. In the final weeks of 2024, this led to a surge of investment into the US stock market, driving it up further. The US Dollar exchange rate was also notably firm. Meanwhile, nearly all other asset prices came under pressure, especially government bonds.

As past low-cost bonds issued reach maturity, governments are now obliged to pay much higher costs for their ongoing borrowing which makes it harder for them to set balanced budgets. Over recent weeks, this issue has triggered no confidence votes against the French and German governments. Furthermore, as investors consider the New Year prospects, there is a new uncertainty regarding the forthcoming US import tariffs which could drive up the costs of government debt further. Alongside, if the UK exchange rate remains comparatively weak, this might lead to UK interest rates and the

costs of government debt also remaining higher than desired. All this represent a challenge for UK companies, especially private businesses that often are funded by larger sums of debt than companies listed on the UK stock exchange.

The net effect is that we believe financially strong

businesses may have extra commercial advantages in 2025, because weaker businesses are compromised by higher debt costs. If this is correct, then we believe it will benefit equity stocks which pay an income. Renewed investment into the UK stock market would be something of a 'game-changer', especially for smaller companies listed on the UK stock exchange. Their prospects are often enhanced when there is an increasing supply of capital available, especially if it is also at a time when many private companies are structure.

Gervais Williams & Martin Turner 31.12.2024

Performance over 10 years (%)

Smaller Companies + AIM (ex ICs)



| | 31.12.19 31.12.20 | 31.12.20 31.12.21 | 31.12.21 30.12.22 | 30.12.22 29.12.23 | 29.12.23 31.12.24 |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Share price | 8.60 | 19.49 | -16.82 | -5.68 | 15.91 |
| NAV | 7.57 | 15.78 | -13.39 | -2.56 | 15.06 |
| IT UK Equity Income sector | -7.84 | 18.67 | 0.08 | 3.91 | 10.32 |
| Deutsche Numis All-Share Index | -7.88 | 17.07 | -2.54 | 7.82 | 9.72 |
| Deutsche Numis Smaller Companies + AIM (ex ICs) | 4.93 | 20.03 | -21.93 | 3.21 | 5.02 |

Source of performance data: Morningstar, as at 31.12.2024, net income reinvested, bid to bid basis, Index on a total return basis. ©2024 Morningstar. All Rights Reserved. The information contained herein; is proprietary to Morningstar and/or its content providers; may not be copied or redistributed; and is not warranted to be accurate, complete or timely. Neither Morningstar nor its content providers are responsible for any damages or losses arising from any use of this information.

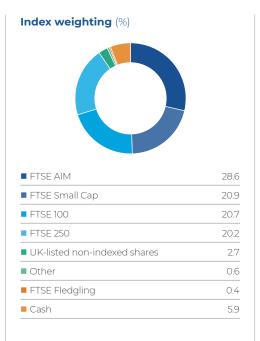
The performance information presented on this page relates to the past. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future returns.

Investing involves risk. The value of an investment can go down as well as up which means that you could get back less than you originally invested when you come to sell your investment. The value of your investment might not keep up with any rise in the cost of living. More information about the risks of investment is provided later in this document.

Portfolio breakdown

Top 20 holdings (%)

| 3.4 |
|-----|
| 3.1 |
| 2.9 |
| 2.7 |
| 2.7 |
| 2.7 |
| 2.1 |
| 2.0 |
| 1.9 |
| 1.9 |
| 1.9 |
| 1.8 |
| 1.8 |
| 1.7 |
| 1.7 |
| 1.7 |
| 1.6 |
| 1.6 |
| 1.5 |
| 1.5 |
| |



Income

| Historic Yield 4.619 | % |
|----------------------|---|
|----------------------|---|

The historic yield reflects the distributions declared over the past twelve months as a percentage of the trust price as at the date shown. It does not include any preliminary charge and investors may be subject to tax on their distributions.

The yield is not guaranteed and will fluctuate.

| Revenue reserve | 7.11p per share* |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| as at 31.05.2024 | |
| *before final dividend declared fo | r the year |

Expected payment dates Feb, May, Aug, Nov

Income distribution (pence per share)
Total income distributions in each of the trust's last 6 financial years.

| | 1st Interim | 2nd Interim | 3rd Interim | Final | Total |
|------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------|-------|
| 2024 | 1.00p | 1.00p | 1.05p | 1.20p | 4.25p |
| 2023 | 0.95p | 0.95p | 0.95p | 1.20p | 4.05p |
| 2022 | 0.90p | 0.90p | 0.90p | 1.20p | 3.90p |
| 2021 | 0.85p | 0.90p | 0.90p | 1.10p | 3.75p |
| 2020 | 0.85p | 0.90p | 0.90p | 1.05p | 3.70p |
| 2019 | 0.80p | 0.85p | 0.90p | 1.26p | 3.81p |

Charges

Ongoing charges figure (OCF) 1.14% as at 31.05.2024

The ongoing charges figure (OCF) is not the same as the ongoing costs figure set out in the Company's Key Information Document. The key differences are that gearing costs and portfolio transaction costs are not included in the OCF. In addition costs are calculated on slightly different bases. The OCF figure set out above mirrors that in the Report and Accounts and is based on costs incurred in the year which are likely to recur in the foreseeable future. The ongoing costs figures in the Key Information Document provide investors with the impact costs have had on returns averaged over the five year recommended holding period.

Management fee on market capitalisation

Fund management fees are tiered and calculated based on the share price, so may vary in each year. With effect from 1 June 2024, the Manager receives a management fee of 0.80% per annum on the average market capitalisation of the trust up to £450m and 0.70% per annum on the average market capitalisation above £450m.



General risks

Investing involves risk. The value of an investment can go down as well as up which means that you could get back less than you originally invested when you come to sell your investment. The value of your investment might not keep up with any rise in the cost of living.

Typically, there is less risk of losing money over the long-term (which we define as over 5 years) from an investment that is considered low risk, although potential returns may also be lower. Investments considered higher risk typically offer greater opportunities for better

long-term returns, though the risk of losing money is also likely to be higher.

Premier Miton is unable to provide investment, tax or financial planning advice. We recommend that you discuss any investment decisions with a financial adviser.

Other risks

Some of the main specific risks of investing in this trust are summarised here.

Derivatives

Derivatives may be used within funds for different reasons, usually to reduce risk, which can be called "hedging". This can limit gains in certain circumstances as well. Derivatives can also be used to generate income or to increase the risk being taken, which can have positive or negative outcomes. The derivatives used can be options or futures which are types of contracts that are dealt on an exchange or negotiated with a third party. More complex derivatives may also be used. Derivatives can also introduce leverage to a fund, which is similar to borrowing money to invest.

Equities

Equities (company shares) can experience high levels of price fluctuation. Smaller company shares can be riskier than the largest companies, companies in less developed countries (emerging markets) can be risker than those in developed countries and funds focused on a particular country or region can be riskier than funds that are more geographically diverse. These risks can result in bigger movements in the value of the fund. Equities can be affected by changes in central bank interest rates and by inflation.

Other investment risks

Funds may have holdings in investments such as commodities (raw materials), infrastructure and property as well as other areas such as specialist lending and renewable energy. These investments will be indirect, which means accessing these

assets by investing in companies, other funds or similar investment vehicles. These investments can also increase risk and experience sharp price movements. Funds focused on specific sectors or industries, such as property or infrastructure, may carry a higher level of risk and can experience bigger movements in value. Certain investments can be impacted by decisions made by third parties, such as governments or regulators.

Other risks

There are many other factors that can influence the value of a fund. These include currency movements, changes in the law, regulations or tax, operational systems or third-party failures, or financial market conditions that make it difficult to buy or sell investments for the fund.



Ratings, awards and other information

The methodology and calculations used by the third parties providing the ratings/ awards are not verified by Premier Miton Investors and we are unable to accept responsibility for their accuracy, nor should they be relied upon for making an investment decision.

Glossary

Annual management charge (AMC)

The yearly fee paid to Premier Miton for managing a trust, expressed as a percentage of your investment. The AMC does not typically change from year to year.

Assets

Different groups of investments such as company shares, bonds, commodities or property.

Bonds (or fixed income)

Types of investments that allow investors to loan money to governments and companies, usually in return for a regular fixed level of interest until the bond's maturity date, plus the return of the original value of the bond at the maturity date. The price of bonds will vary and the investment terms of bonds will also vary.

Capital

Describes financial assets, particularly cash, or other assets, such as shares, owned by a person or organisation.

Capital growth

The increase in the value of an asset or investment over time, measured by its current value compared to its purchase

Collective Investment Schemes

A generic term for investment funds with more than one investor, such as unit trusts, Open Ended Investment Schemes (OEICs) and investment trusts.

Discount

The shares of investment trusts can have a price below the value of their net assets, this difference is known as the discount. The shares can also be at a premium to their net assets.

Dividends

The portion of its capital that a company chooses to return to its shareholders. For a

trust, this is the payment of trust's income to its shareholders.

Equities

Another name for shares (or stock) in a company.

FTSE 100 Put Option

A type of derivative contract in which the underlying value is based on the level of the FTSE 100 index which tracks the performance of the top 100 largest companies by market value listed on the London Stock Exchange. Such contracts can be used to protect the value of an underlying investment or group of investments against a fall in the value of those 100 largest companies and can be thought of as an insurance policy.

Gearing

The level of a company's debt in relation to its capital. A company with significant debt compared to its capital is considered to be highly geared.

Individual Savings Account (ISA)

A type of tax-free scheme, set up by the government, designed to help people make the most of their savings and investments. All income and gains from an ISA investment are exempt from UK Income Tax and Capital Gains Tax. HM Revenue and Customs sets the maximum amounts that you are allowed to invest into an ISA each tax year.

Micro-Cap

A company with a market capitalisation (the total value of all a company's shares) of below £250 million.

Multi-Cap

A type of equity fund or investment trust that invests in companies across all market capitalisations (the market capitalisation is the total value of all a company's shares).

Net Asset Value (NAV)

The total of a company's assets minus its liabilities. The net asset value per share is the total of a company's assets minus its liabilities divided by the number of shares in issue

Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF)

As recommended by the Association of Investment Companies in its guidance, ongoing charges are the Company's annualised revenue and capital expenses (excluding finance costs and certain non-recurring items) expressed as a percentage of the average monthly net assets of the Company during the year. Please note this figure is different to what is stated in the PRIIPS KID.

Revenue reserve

An investment trust has to pay a minimum of 85% of the income it receives each financial year to shareholders, usually via a dividend. Up to 15% can be retained in a revenue reserve account to be paid in the future.

Share price yield

The dividend per share divided by the stock's or fund's price per share and expressed as a percentage. The historic yield is the dividend income distributed during the past year and expressed as a percentage of the share price on a particular day.

Total return

A way of showing how an investment has performed, and is made-up of the capital appreciation or depreciation and includes any income generated by the investment. Measured over a set period, it is expressed as a percentage of the value of the investment at the start of that period.

Corporate contacts

Investment Manager

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Contact us

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Any views and opinions expressed here are those of the author at the time of writing and can change; they may not represent the views of Premier Miton and should not be taken as statements of fact, nor should they be relied upon for making investment decisions.

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A free, English language copy of the trust's full prospectus, the Key Information Document and Pre-investment Disclosure Document are available on the Premier Miton website, or you can request copies by calling us on 01483 306090.

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