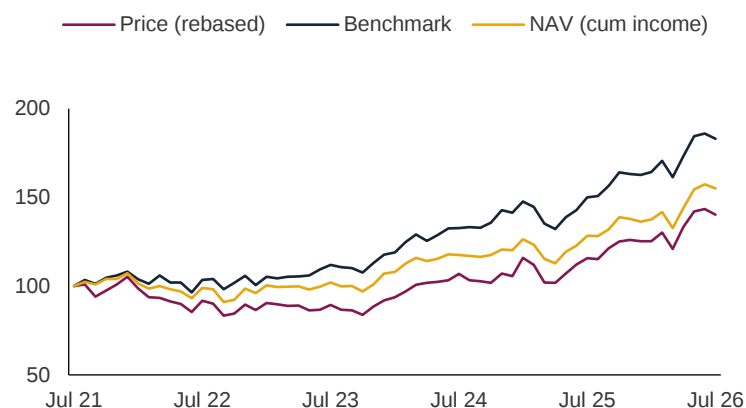


Share price performance (total return)



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.

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.

Performance over (%)

	1m	3m	6m	1y	3y	5y	10y
Share price (Total return)	-2.2	5.4	12.0	21.2	56.9	40.3	188.1
NAV (Total return)	-1.4	7.7	12.7	20.7	52.0	55.0	191.1
Benchmark (Total return)	-1.5	5.8	11.4	22.1	63.7	83.1	233.3
Relative NAV (Total return)	0.1	2.0	1.3	-1.4	-11.7	-28.0	-42.2

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

Source: at 31/07/26. © 2026 Morningstar, Inc. All rights reserved. The information contained herein: (1) is proprietary to Morningstar and/or its content providers; (2) may not be copied or distributed; and (3) 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. **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)	162.2p
NAV (ex income)	162.2p
Share price	147.0p
Discount(-)/premium(+)	-9.4%
Yield	1.9%
Net gearing	5%
Net cash	-
Total assets	£1,579m
Net assets	£1,490m
Market capitalisation	£1,350m
Total voting rights	918,378,671
Total number of holdings	82
Ongoing charges (year end 31 Oct 2025)	0.51%
Benchmark	FTSE World Index

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.

How to invest

Go to www.janushenderson.com/howtoinvest

Find out more

Go to www.bankersinvestmenttrust.com

Factsheet - at 31 July 2026

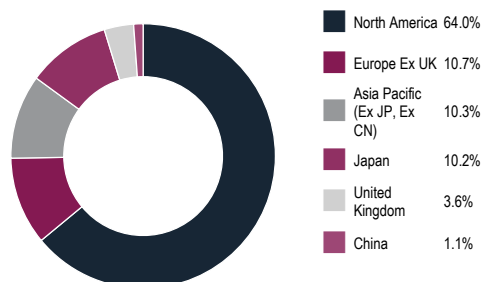
Marketing Communication

Top 10 holdings (%)

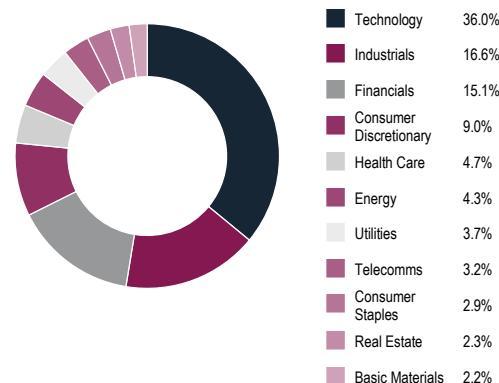
NVIDIA	5.7
Amazon.com	3.9
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	3.5
Apple	3.0
Alphabet	2.7
Broadcom	2.6
JPMorgan Chase	2.4
Japan Post Bank	2.2
Microsoft	2.1
RTX	2.0

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 (%)

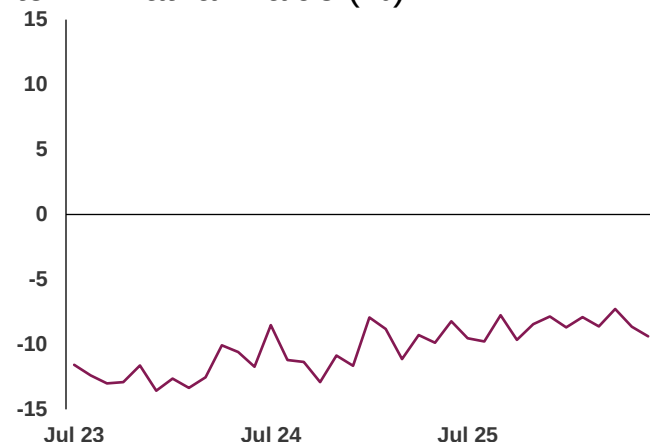


Sector breakdown (%)

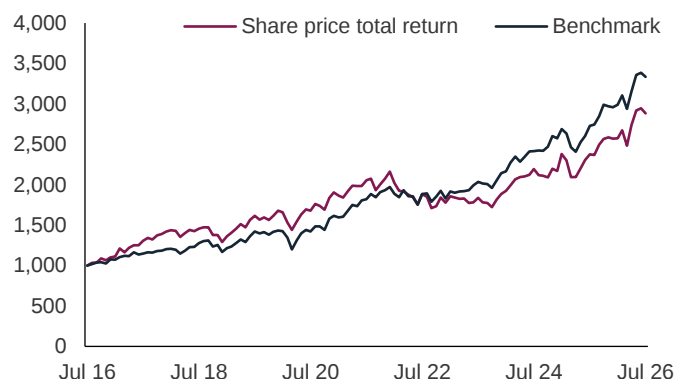


The above sector breakdown may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

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.

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



For the award/achievement source, refer to page 6

How to invest

Go to www.janushenderson.com/howtoinvest

Customer services

0800 832 832

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Fund Manager commentary (for the quarter)

Investment environment

Global equity markets were broadly flat in July as investors navigated a more volatile backdrop. Concerns emerged around the scale of investment being directed towards artificial intelligence (AI) infrastructure, prompting a reassessment of share prices across parts of the technology sector. At the same time, escalating tensions in the Middle East between the US and Iran pushed oil prices sharply higher, reviving concerns around inflation and the outlook for interest rates. Investor sentiment improved later in the month, however, as a number of companies delivered encouraging earnings results, which provided reassurance about the strength of underlying corporate fundamentals.

While geopolitical developments and central bank monetary policy remained important considerations for investors, attention increasingly shifted towards company earnings and the sustainability of future growth expectations. Financial markets had entered the period with elevated expectations for many of the market's strongest performers, particularly companies in the technology sector. This appeared to result in greater sensitivity to both positive and negative news. This also led to increased differentiation between companies as investors placed greater emphasis on the quality of earnings, cash generation and management execution.

At the sector level, energy stocks were among the strongest performers, supported by higher oil prices and

robust corporate results. Financials stocks also delivered solid returns following resilient earnings from several large banking institutions. By contrast, information technology (IT) was among the weaker areas of the market for much of the month as questions were raised about AI-related spending and share price levels. Nevertheless, strong results from several leading technology businesses towards the end of the month helped restore confidence and supported a recovery in share prices across parts of the sector.

Overall, July highlighted the market's growing focus on company fundamentals, with corporate results playing a more important role in driving share prices than broader macroeconomic developments.

Portfolio review

Positive contributors were drawn from a diverse range of holdings across sectors and regions. The defence and aerospace holding in RTX performed strongly, supported by continued strength in order activity and government spending. Financial holdings also contributed positively, with the share prices of OCBC and NatWest benefiting from resilient operating performance and a supportive backdrop for bank earnings. Elsewhere, shares in Chevron rose due to higher energy prices, while Amazon delivered robust results, driven by continued momentum in its AWS division and ongoing investment in artificial intelligence (AI). Japanese holdings Sony and OBIC Business Consultants were also among the stronger contributors following encouraging earnings updates.

Not holding several of the more challenged semiconductor and semiconductor equipment companies contributed to relative performance versus the benchmark. These included Intel, Lam Research and KLA, which saw their shares come under pressure as investors reassessed growth expectations across parts of the AI value chain.

Negative contributors were otherwise concentrated in the semiconductor sector. Following a prolonged period of strong share price performance, investors appeared to increasingly question the durability of AI-driven demand and the outlook for memory pricing, which led to weakness across a number of holdings. Applied Materials, TSMC, SK Hynix, Micron, Disco and Tokyo Ohka Kogyo were among the largest detractors. Corning's shares also gave back some of their recent gains following a particularly strong run earlier in the year.

Portfolio activity during the month included initiating new positions in Spanish bank BBVA and tobacco company Imperial Brands. We also exited positions in NatWest, Oracle and TE Connectivity.

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 seek 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 believe 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.

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, and 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 stewards of your capital.

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.

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 shown for an investment company achieving a rating of 4 or 5.

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.

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