

# The Diverse Income Trust plc

## Objective

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	£398.9m
Shares in issue	361,920,105
Gearing	0.00%
Share Price	104.25p
NAV	110.21p
Premium/(Discount)	(5.41%)
Domicile	United Kingdom
Launch date	28 Apr 2011
Reporting dates	Final - 31 May Interim - 30 Nov
ISA eligible	Yes
AIC sector	UK Equity Income
Performance comparators	Numis All-Share Index 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  
**Apr 2011**

## Directors

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

## Fund codes

ISIN	GB00B65TLW28
SEDOL	B65TLW2
Bloomberg	DIVI LN

## Manager commentary

Over recent quarters, as consumer demand has fluctuated wildly, the share prices of businesses with limited cash reserves have been unusually vulnerable. Take the holiday business Tui, for example, whose share price has fallen considerably between May 2018 and now, in spite of Covid restrictions being removed. Tui's need to focus on limiting the decline of its cash balance during Covid inevitably led it to lose market share to those with stronger balance sheets. The bottom line is that businesses with robust finances have had the luxury of being able to plan for the recovery, even when this may have led to a short-term reduction in their cash balances.

Inflation is a concern for companies with negative cash flows because the fluctuations in demand amplify their overstretched position, often draining their resources at an even faster rate than anticipated. During May, it was notable just how many high-ambition companies announced hiring freezes, and job redundancies.

Meanwhile, many mainstream UK-listed companies such as those in the FTSE 100 Index who generate surplus cash have been able to continue focusing on scaling their businesses to match future demand. With inflation, capital intensive businesses sometimes have the greatest potential. It takes

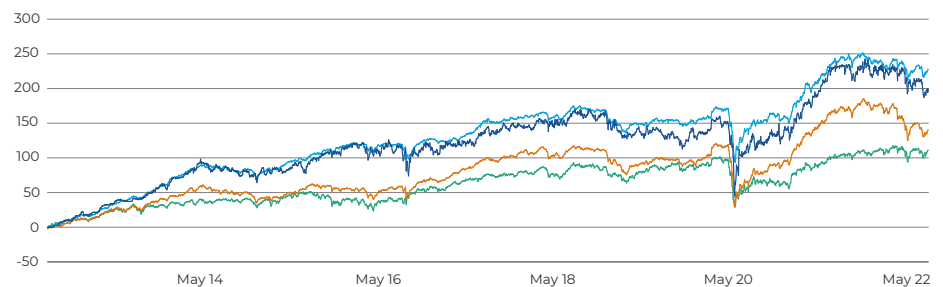
time for capital to be deployed in a capital-intensive business, so when demand exceeds supply, the market prices for their goods can sometimes rise aggressively.

The Diverse Income Trust strategy differentiates itself from others by investing across companies of differing sizes. Although the strategy has succeeded during the period of globalisation, we believe it also has the potential to continue generating returns even if inflationary pressures were to become endemic. Effectively, during challenging periods when many companies are struggling, the trust isn't limited to the narrow investment universe of mainstream companies. Its key differentiator is that it can invest in any of the UK-quoted companies paying an income, irrespective of their scale, and across a much wider range of industry sectors.

That said, with the market hullabaloo this year, the share prices of many quoted smaller companies generating ongoing cash surpluses haven't risen rapidly yet. This isn't unusual as their share prices can lag the abrupt rises of the larger more popular companies, though by announcing consistently strong figures they may eventually get a full catch-up in valuation terms over time.

**Gervais Williams & Martin Turner**  
 31.05.2022

## Performance over 10 years (%)



Cumulative performance (%)	1m	3m	1y	3y	5y	10y
Share price	-1.57	0.32	8.26	35.03	44.85	212.21
NAV	-1.87	-0.05	7.07	32.26	41.84	214.34
Numis All-Share Index	0.37	1.51	4.74	16.44	20.66	112.39
Numis Smaller Companies + AIM (ex ICs)	-1.66	-2.65	-11.67	20.80	19.41	139.55

Calendar year performance (%)	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	YTD
Share price	16.97	-7.69	6.94	8.60	19.49	-4.37
NAV	17.46	-8.37	12.51	7.57	15.78	-3.09
Numis All-Share Index	14.42	-9.61	18.83	-7.88	17.07	-0.85
Numis Smaller Companies + AIM (ex ICs)	21.89	-15.84	22.16	4.93	20.03	-13.31

Discrete annual performance (%)	31.05.17	31.05.18	31.05.19	29.05.20	28.05.21	31.05.22
Share price	12.70	-4.82	-5.79	32.39	8.26	
NAV	11.33	-3.67	-0.67	24.36	7.07	
Numis All-Share Index	7.13	-3.28	-11.18	25.16	4.74	
Numis Smaller Companies + AIM (ex ICs)	6.31	-7.01	-12.10	55.58	-11.67	

Source of performance data: Morningstar, as at 31.05.2022, net income reinvested, bid to bid basis, Index on a total return basis. ©2022 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.

**Key risks: The value of investments may fluctuate which will cause fund prices to fall as well as rise and investors may not get the original amount invested. The performance information presented on this page relates to the past. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future returns. Reference to any stock or fund is not a recommendation for investment purposes. More information about the risks of investment is provided later in this document.**

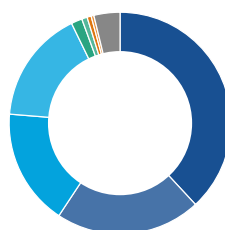


## Portfolio breakdown

### Top 20 holdings (%)

i3 Energy plc	3.4
Kenmare Resources plc	2.6
CMC Markets plc	2.5
Drax Group plc	2.2
K3 Capital Group plc	2.1
Savannah Energy	1.9
National Grid plc	1.7
Man Group plc	1.7
888 Holdings plc	1.5
FRP Advisory Group plc	1.5
iEnergizer Ltd	1.5
XPS Pensions Group	1.5
Legal & General Group plc	1.4
Phoenix Group Holdings plc	1.4
BT Group plc	1.4
Aferian plc	1.3
Tesco plc	1.3
DWF Group Ltd	1.3
Mears Group	1.3
Galliford Try	1.3

### Index weighting (%)



FTSE AIM	38.1
FTSE 100	21.2
FTSE Small Cap	17.0
FTSE 250	16.5
UK-listed non-indexed shares	1.6
FTSE 100 Put Option	0.8
Other	0.6
FTSE Fledgling	0.4
Cash	3.8

## Income

**Historic yield** 3.69%

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.**

**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
2022	0.90p	0.90p	0.90p	-	2.70p
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
2018	0.75p	0.80p	0.85p	1.23p	3.63p
2017	0.70p	0.70p	0.80p	1.20p	3.40p

## Charges

**Ongoing charges figure (OCF)** 1.06%  
as at 31.05.2021

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 August 2019, the Manager received a management fee of 0.9% per annum on the adjusted market capitalisation of the trust up to £300m, 0.8% per annum on the average market capitalisation between £300 and £500m and then 0.7% per annum on the average market capitalisation above £500m.



## General risks

All types of investment carry a degree of risk. It is possible you could lose some, or all, of the money you invest. The level of risk varies depending on the type of investment.

Typically, you are less likely to lose money over the long term 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.

When you invest, it is important that you understand the risk to your money and are comfortable with that level of risk. If you are unsure, we would recommend that you consult a financial adviser.

Past performance of an investment is not an indication of how it will perform in the future. The value of your investment and any income generated by your investment can go down as well as up, and you could get back less than you invested.

The value of your investment might not keep up with any rise in the cost of living.

You could lose money if financial markets fall. There is no guarantee that the investment objective of the trust will be achieved.

The levels of taxation that apply to income or capital gains from the trust, including any tax relief that may be available, will depend on your personal tax situation.

Trusts with similar objectives may not perform in the same way as they are likely to have different holdings or hold different amounts of the same investment.

Performance will be affected by investment decisions made by the fund managers.

## Other risks

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

### Derivative

A contract whose value is based on the change in price of a specific asset or index. When derivatives are used within a trust, it doesn't necessarily increase risk. However, price changes in the underlying asset can translate into big swings in the value of derivatives (up and down), which has a direct effect on the value of the trust.

### Equities

Equities (shares) can experience high levels of price fluctuation.

### Geographic concentration

Trusts that have a strong focus on a particular country or region can carry a higher risk than trusts with a more diversified portfolio.

### Hedging

A hedge is designed to offset the risk of another investment falling in price. It can also act as a limit on potential gains if the investment that has been hedged increases in value.

### Inflation

Higher inflation can lead to some investments falling in value, particularly those

with a fixed level of interest, for example government bonds and corporate bonds.

### Infrastructure

Investments are often in large-scale projects whose profitability can be affected by supply problems or rising prices for raw materials or natural resources. Changes in the wider economy and government regulation can also have a significant influence.

### Interest rate

Changes in central bank interest rates can affect all types of assets, in particular, securities such as government bonds and corporate bonds that generally offer a fixed level of interest. If interest rates go up, the value of a bond may fall, and vice versa.

### Legal and tax

The income or capital gains from investments can sometimes be affected by changes in legal and tax regulations or how these rules are applied.

### Liquidity

In some instances, for example, when market conditions generally are difficult, holdings in a trust may be difficult to sell and buy at the desired price. The trust value could fall as a result.

### Operational

Processes, systems and controls around your investment might fail. The more complex or unusual the investments that the trust holds, the more likely this is to happen. For example, developing markets may have less reliable systems or lower standards of governance than more developed markets.

### Property and Real Estate Investment Trusts

Property values can rise and fall sharply depending on the strength of a country's economy.

### Put-options

A type of derivative. Put-options can be used for a number of reasons. For example, they can be used to protect the value of an underlying investment or group of investments against a fall in value. They can be thought of as an insurance policy. These can make a trust more volatile from time to time.

### Smaller companies

Investment in smaller companies is typically higher risk than investment in larger companies. Shares in smaller companies can experience greater levels of volatility.



## Ratings, awards and other information

The methodology and calculations used by the companies or organisations that provide the fund or fund manager awards and ratings are not verified by us and we therefore are unable to accept responsibility for their accuracy. Ratings

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## Glossary

### Annual management charge (AMC)

The yearly fee paid to Premier Miton for managing a fund, 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 cost.

### 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.

### Dividends

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

fund or trust, this is the payment of fund'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.

### 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)

A measure of what it costs to invest in a fund over a year. It includes the fee paid to Premier Miton for the management of the fund (known as the annual management charge), with the remainder covering costs that have to be paid to external companies for other services relating to the ongoing administration and management of a fund, such as the fees paid to the depositary, custodian, regulator, auditor and administrator. The fee is deducted from the value of the fund and reflected in the fund's share price. The OCF is typically calculated once a year and can change from year to year.

### 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.

### 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.

## Corporate contacts

### Investment Manager

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## Contact us

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Reference to any particular stock or fund does not constitute a recommendation to buy or sell the stock or fund. Persons who do not have professional experience in matters relating to investments should not rely on the content of this document. We are unable to give financial advice. If you are unsure about the content contained within/suitability of the funds mentioned, please speak to a financial adviser. All data is sourced to Premier Miton unless otherwise stated.

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.

For your protection, calls may be monitored and recorded for training and quality assurance purposes.

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