

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	£425.7m
Shares in issue	359,095,105
Gearing	0.00%
Share price	110.00p
NAV	117.79p
Premium/(Discount)	(6.61%)
Domicile	United Kingdom
Launch date	28 Apr 2011
Reporting dates	Final - 31 May Interim - 30 Nov
Domicile	United Kingdom
ISA eligible	Yes
Historic yield	3.33%
AIC sector	UK Equity Income
Performance comparator	UK Equity Income

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), Paul Craig, Calum Thomson, Michelle McGrade, Caroline Kemsley-Pein

Fund codes

ISIN	GB00B65TLW28
Sedol	B65TLW2
Bloomberg	DIVI LN

Manager commentary

In the past, the pace of economic recoveries has normally been related to the trajectory of demand. Yet the current recovery is different. It appears to be related to the ability to supply. In effect, there is already excess demand, and it is spilling over into inflation. Some argue that the appropriate response at this early stage of economic recovery is for central banks and politicians to cool demand.

But raising interest rates and taxes isn't popular because they can make stock markets and house prices peak. Politicians would much rather scale up demand as they did in the past. In effect, we have a dilemma. Either the authorities start withdrawing stimulus to actively slow demand, or we run the risk of persistent inflation. The stock market could be vulnerable either way because both policies are a challenge to corporates.

Despite these concerns, markets have generally appreciated well over recent quarters. With all this in mind, we believe that it is a good time to buy stock market 'insurance'. The principle is a bit like your car insurance. You buy it to cover a known period and at the end of the term it is worthless. In the case of stock market 'insurance' it can 'pay out' if stock

market prices fall below a specified level. During July, the Trust bought 37.4% portfolio cover via FTSE 100 Put Options with a term extending to December 2022. These are standard instruments, which makes them relatively easy to close, even when markets are very unsettled.

You may remember that the Trust held some FTSE 100 Put Options last year. During the stock market setback in March 2020, the Trust was able to take profits on the Put Options and use the extra cash to buy additional UK equity stock when their share prices were most depressed. Thereafter, the Trust didn't just recover, but it recovered in greater magnitude, with the extra shares that were bought at the bottom.

Overall, if our fears are misplaced, the Trust remains invested in a multi-cap equity income portfolio at a time when UK takeover fever is rising. Otherwise, if markets do become more unsettled, then the Trust might be able to take profits on its options, which may enhance its long-term prospects even further.

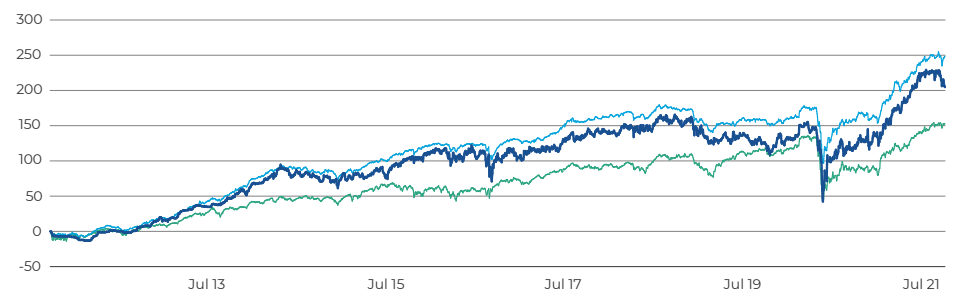
Gervais Williams & Martin Turner
 30.07.2021

Investment approach

The trust invests primarily in quoted or traded UK companies with a wide range of market capitalisations, but a long-term bias toward small and mid-cap equities. The trust may also invest

in large cap companies, including FTSE 100 Index constituents, where it is believed that this may increase shareholder value.

Performance since trust launch (%)



Cumulative performance (%)	1m	3m	1y	3y	5y	Trust launch
■ Share price	-5.98	-5.67	39.27	16.84	44.62	204.67
■ NAV	-0.07	1.47	35.83	26.86	59.23	243.75
■ UK Equity Income	1.06	4.14	45.76	15.06	41.63	140.93
Calendar year performance (%)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	YTD
Share price	-0.85	16.97	-7.69	6.94	8.60	12.87
NAV	2.16	17.46	-8.37	12.51	7.57	17.16
UK Equity Income	7.43	13.42	-10.39	22.53	-7.84	16.83
FTSE All-Share Index	16.75	13.10	-9.47	19.17	-9.82	11.68
FTSE Small Cap (ex IT) Index	12.54	15.61	-13.80	17.68	1.65	30.14
Discrete annual performance (%)	29.07.16	31.07.17	31.07.18	31.07.19	31.07.20	30.07.21
Share price	14.47	8.13	-14.22	-2.20	39.27	
NAV	17.50	6.82	-6.47	-0.14	35.83	
UK Equity Income	15.61	6.48	-3.04	-18.59	45.76	

Source for all performance data: Morningstar.

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.

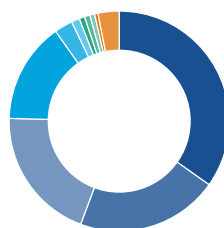
MORE INFORMATION 0333 456 4560 contactus@premiermiton.com premiermiton.com



Portfolio breakdown

Top 20 holdings (%)

CMC Markets plc	3.4
K3 Capital Group plc	2.4
Kenmare Resources plc	2.1
Morrison (Wm) Supermarkets plc	1.9
Strix Group plc	1.9
888 Holdings plc	1.9
Admiral Group plc	1.4
Randall & Quilter Inv Holdings Ltd	1.4
i3 Energy plc	1.4
Sainsbury plc	1.4
Legal & General Group plc	1.3
Aferian plc	1.3
National Grid plc	1.3
Just Group plc	1.3
UKX 12/16/22 P6200	1.3
Diversified Energy Company plc	1.3
FRP Advisory Group plc	1.2
Direct Line Insurance Group plc	1.2
Man Group plc	1.2
Blackbird plc	1.2



FTSE AIM	34.8
FTSE 100	20.9
FTSE 250	19.7
FTSE Small Cap	14.8
UK-listed non-indexed shares	2.7
FTSE 100 Put Option	1.2
FTSE Fledgling	0.8
Other	0.8
Overseas	0.7
Bonds	0.5
Cash	3.1

Income

Historic yield	3.33%
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The historic yield reflects distributions declared over the past twelve months as a percentage of the share price of the fund. 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
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	1.00p	3.40p
2017	0.70p	0.70p	0.80p	0.80p	3.00p
2016	0.65p	0.65p	0.75p	1.25p	3.30p
2015	0.40p	0.50p	0.50p	1.00p	2.40p

Charges

Ongoing charges figure (OCF) as at 31.05.2021	1.06%
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The ongoing charges figure disclosed includes direct costs to the fund, such as the annual management fee, custodian charge and administration fee. It excludes interest charged on any borrowing and is based on expenses for the period ending 31.05.2021.

Management fee on market cap

0.9% per annum up to £300m market cap, 0.8% per annum between £300m and £500m market cap, 0.7% per annum above £500m market cap.

The management fee was reduced to 0.90% (from 1.00%) with effect from 1 September 2020.



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 and awards should not be relied upon for making an investment decision, nor are

they an indication, promise or guarantee of future performance of a fund or fund manager.

Glossary

Annual management charge (AMC)

The fee paid to Premier Miton for the different costs associated with managing your investment each year and is 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 commercial property.

Bonds (or fixed income)

Types of investments that allow investors to loan money to governments and companies, usually in return for the offer of the pay-out of a regular fixed amount of money until the bond's maturity date, plus the return of the original value of the bond at a set 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 value of your original investment. Investments can potentially grow with or without dividends (income) reinvested.

Collective Investment Schemes

A generic term for investment funds with more than one investor, such as unit trusts, OEICs and investment trusts.

Dividends

The portion of its capital that a company chooses to return to its shareholders. For a fund, this is the payment of fund's income to its shareholders.

Equities

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

ISA

This stands for Individual Savings Account and is 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 published 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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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.

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

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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