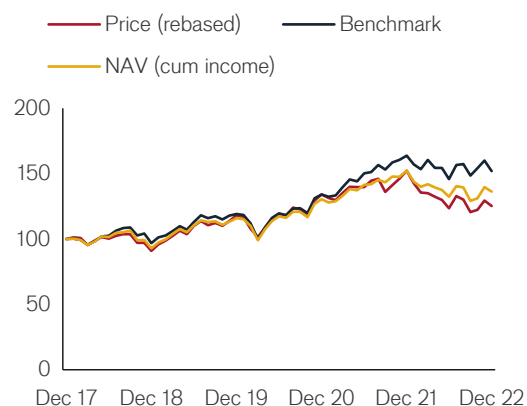


Share price performance (total return)



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 (%)	6m	1y	3y	5y	10y
Share price (Total return)	1.3	-17.8	6.0	25.2	169.8
NAV (Total return)	2.9	-10.6	17.6	36.2	185.8
Benchmark (Total return)	4.2	-7.2	27.8	52.1	144.9
Relative NAV (Total return)	-1.3	-3.4	-10.2	-15.8	40.9

Discrete year performance (%)	Share price	NAV
31/12/2021 to 31/12/2022	-17.8	-10.6
31/12/2020 to 31/12/2021	13.6	16.8
31/12/2019 to 31/12/2020	13.5	12.6
31/12/2018 to 31/12/2019	29.9	24.7
31/12/2017 to 31/12/2018	-9.1	-7.1

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

Source: at 31/12/22. © 2023 Morningstar, Inc. All rights reserved. The information contained herein: (1) is proprietary to Morningstar; (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.

Commentary at a glance

Performance

The Company underperformed the FTSE World Index during the month.

Contributors/detractors (for the quarter)

On a geographic basis, notable contributors included our underweight position in US stocks and our selections within the region. Our overweight positions in UK equities and, to a smaller extent, European stocks were also beneficial. Positioning in China and selections in the UK market detracted. At the sector level, consumer discretionary contributed the most to relative performance, while consumer staples was the biggest detractor.

Outlook

Inflation remains elevated, despite early signs that it may have peaked. This could put further upward pressure on interest rates, and central banks have signalled further tightening in 2023. Meanwhile, recession appears increasingly likely as economic indicators and company updates point to slowing growth. To us, it makes sense to remain cautious with portfolio positioning at present. Nevertheless, we continue to seek opportunities to take advantage of market dislocations for our clients. The Company is managed with the ability to adjust levels of investment across regions, allowing us to capitalise on changes happening in any part of the world.

See full commentary on page 3.

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.

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)	108.6p
NAV (ex income)	107.7p
Share price	99.0p
Discount(-)/premium(+)	-8.8%
Yield	2.3%
Net gearing	8%
Net cash	-
Total assets	£1,546m
Net assets	£1,405m
Market capitalisation	£1,281m
Total voting rights	1,294,042,936
Total number of holdings	163
Ongoing charges (year end 31 October 2022)	0.50%
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 does 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.

How to invest

Go to www.janushenderson.com/howtoinvest

Find out more

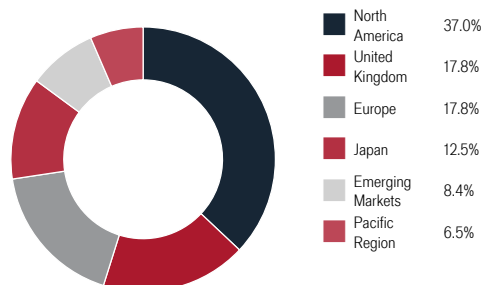
Go to www.bankersinvestmenttrust.com

Top 10 holdings (%)

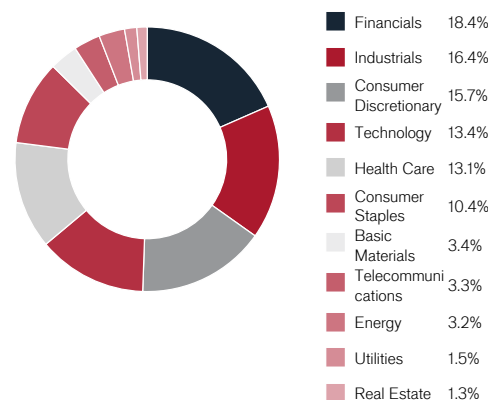
Microsoft	3.1
Apple	2.4
Accenture	1.7
JPMorgan Chase	1.6
AstraZeneca	1.4
UnitedHealth Group	1.4
Deere	1.3
TotalEnergies	1.2
KLA	1.1
Diageo	1.1

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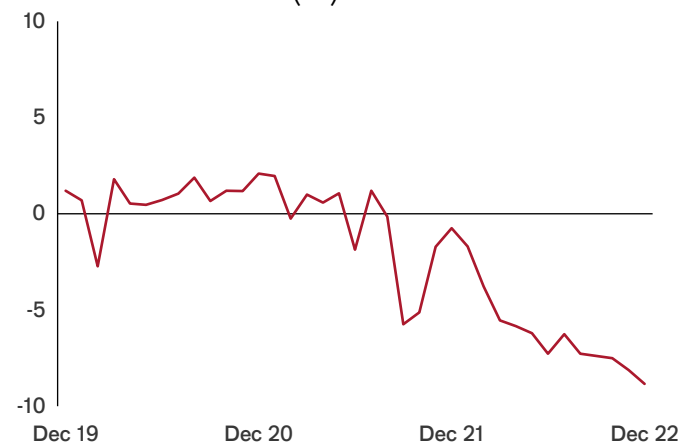
Geographical focus (%)



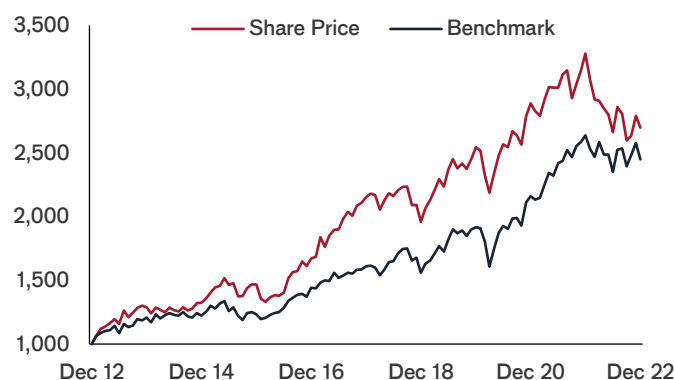
Sector breakdown (%)



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



10 year return of £1,000



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

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
Risk rating (Source: Numis)	Average
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	Alex Crooke 2003



Alex Crooke
Fund Manager

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.

How to invest

Go to www.janushenderson.com/howtoinvest

Customer services

0800 832 832



Fund Manager commentary (for the quarter)

Investment environment

Global equities advanced in the fourth quarter of 2022. Markets rallied due to hopes of a lower path upwards for interest rates, encouraged by softer US inflation data for October and November. This also boosted hopes for a better outcome for economic growth. Markets continued to be wary of a recession, but company earnings held up better than expected. As a result, the more economically sensitive sectors such as energy and financials performed well. This dynamic also helped cheaper and more cyclical markets, like the UK and Europe, to outperform the more expensive US index.

It was another volatile quarter for Chinese shares. In October, markets plunged after President Xi praised China's zero-Covid policy at the Communist Party Congress. Just days later, sentiment flipped given signs that Beijing was preparing to scrap restrictions. As well as lifting Chinese shares, this led to a surge in industrial metal prices and helped global mining stocks to outperform.

Portfolio review

The Bankers Investment Trust delivered strong performance during the fourth quarter, both in absolute terms and relative to the FTSE World Index. The Company returned 5.5% over the period, compared with the FTSE World Index's 2.3% return. In this environment of high inflation and volatile equity

markets, the Bankers Investment Trust also continued to increase dividend payments to shareholders.

Each of the Company's equity sleeves outperformed their local benchmark, with the US and UK equity sleeves especially strong in relative terms. The significant underweight position in US equities was beneficial, as US stocks lagged other international markets. Stock selections within the US were also helpful, led by the underweight position in large-cap technology stocks, which underperformed in the fourth quarter.

The overweight position in UK equities was beneficial as investors largely welcomed the new government's economic policies. Stock selections within the UK dragged slightly on performance, mostly due to the underweight exposure to mining and energy stocks. Elsewhere, overweight exposures to European, Japanese and Asia ex Japan equities all added value. Holdings in China rallied strongly towards quarter-end and recovered most of the ground lost in October's market volatility.

The Company's strong quarterly performance was largely driven by positive stock selections. Enterprise software company Oracle, energy firm TotalEnergies and elevator supplier Otis were notable contributors. At the other end, overweight positions in Apple, financial exchange operator CME Group and American Tower detracted from performance.

Manager outlook

Inflation remains at high levels, despite early signs that it may have peaked. This could put further upward pressure on interest rates, and central banks have signalled further tightening in 2023. Meanwhile, recession appears increasingly likely as leading economic indicators and company updates point to slowing growth. To us, it makes sense to remain cautious with regards to portfolio positioning at present. Nevertheless, we continue to seek opportunities to take advantage of market dislocations for our clients. The Company is managed with the ability to adjust levels of investment across regions. As a result, we can take advantage of changes that may be happening in any part of the world.

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

Month end closing mid-market share price multiplied by the number of shares outstanding at month end.

Net asset value (NAV)

The total value of a fund'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.

Risk rating

The key measure used to assess risk is volatility of returns, using historic net asset value (NAV) performance of the company over 1 and 3 years. In this instance volatility measures how much a company's NAV fluctuates over time in relation to the UK Equity market. The higher a volatility figure, the more the NAV has fluctuated (both up and down) over time. Please note that risk categorisations are indicative and based principally on historic data and should not be solely relied upon when making investment decisions.

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/>

Company specific risks

- This Company is suitable to be used as one component in several in a diversified investment portfolio. Investors should consider carefully the proportion of their portfolio invested into this Company.
- Active management techniques that have worked well in normal market conditions could prove ineffective or detrimental at other times.
- The Company could lose money if a counterparty with which it trades becomes unwilling or unable to meet its obligations to the Company.
- 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.
- 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.
- Global portfolios may include some exposure to Emerging Markets, which tend to be less stable than more established markets and can be affected by local political and economic conditions, reliability of trading systems, buying and selling practices and financial reporting standards.
- Derivatives use exposes the Company to risks different from, and potentially greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and may therefore result in additional loss, which could be significantly greater than the cost of the derivative.
- Where the Company invests in assets which are denominated in currencies other than the base currency then currency exchange rate movements may cause the value of investments to fall as well as rise.
- The Company may use gearing 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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