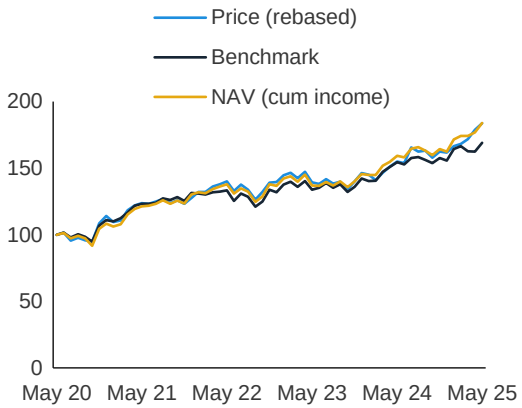
THE CITY OF LONDON INVESTMENT TRUST PLC (CTY) ISIN: GB0001990497

Factsheet - at 31 May 2025

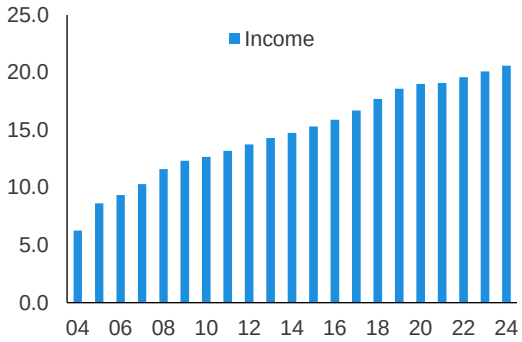
Marketing Communication

Janus Henderson INVESTORS

Share price performance (total return)



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)	13.2	18.6	31.2	83.7	84.0
NAV (Total return)	11.9	15.4	33.3	83.9	88.3
Benchmark (Total return)	7.3	9.4	26.8	69.0	80.7
Relative NAV (Total return)	4.6	6.0	6.5	14.9	7.6

Discrete year performance (%)	Share price (total return)	NAV (total return)
31/3/2024 to 31/3/2025	17.2	14.8
31/3/2023 to 31/3/2024	2.9	8.6
31/3/2022 to 31/3/2023	4.5	4.1
31/3/2021 to 31/3/2022	15.0	16.3
31/3/2020 to 31/3/2021	23.4	25.7

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

Source: at 31/05/25. © 2025 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.**

Commentary at a glance

Performance

In the month under review the Company's NAV total return was 3.9% and the FTSE All-Share Index total return was 4.1%.

Contributors/detractors (for the quarter)

The largest detractor was the holding in Imperial Brands. The position in M&G was the biggest positive contributor.

Outlook

We think the valuation of UK equities is compelling compared with equivalents overseas. In particular, the dividend yields on offer are attractive relative to the main alternatives.

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

The Company's objective is to provide long-term growth in income and capital, principally by investment in equities listed on the London Stock Exchange. The Board fully recognises the importance of dividend income to shareholders.

Highlights

Renowned for its record-setting annual dividend increases since 1966, the Company targets long-term income and capital growth.

Company information

NAV (cum income)	476.6p
NAV (ex income)	472.2p
Share price	478.0p
Discount(-)/premium(+)	0.3%
Yield	4.4%
Net gearing	6%
Net cash	-
Total assets Net assets	£2,477m £2,350m
Market capitalisation	£2,356m
Shares in issue excluding shares in Treasury	492,967,106
Total number of holdings	79
Ongoing charges (year end 30 Jun 2024)	0.37%
Benchmark	FTSE All-Share Index
Overall Morningstar Rating™ As of 31/05/2025	★★★★
Morningstar Medalist Rating™ Effective 24/03/2025	Gold
	Analyst-Driven %: 100.00 Data Coverage %: 100.00

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.

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.

How to invest
Go to www.janushenderson.com/howtoinvest

Find out more
Go to www.cityinvestmenttrust.com

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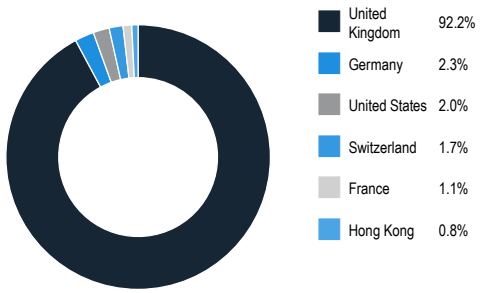
Janus Henderson INVESTORS

Top 10 holdings (%)

HSBC	4.8
BAE Systems	4.4
Shell	4.3
RELX	4.1
NatWest Group	3.8
British American Tobacco	3.6
Unilever	3.6
Imperial Brands	3.3
Tesco	3.1
Lloyds Banking Group	3.0

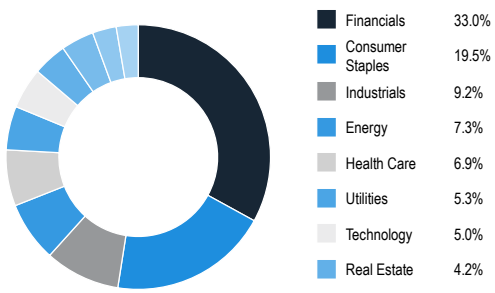
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Geographical focus (%)



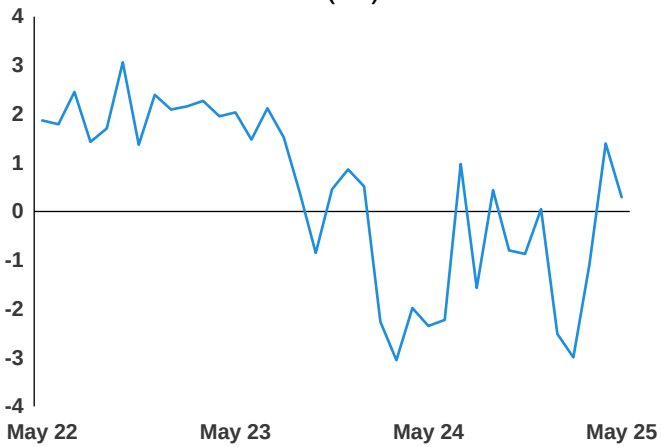
The above geographical breakdown may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

Sector breakdown (%)

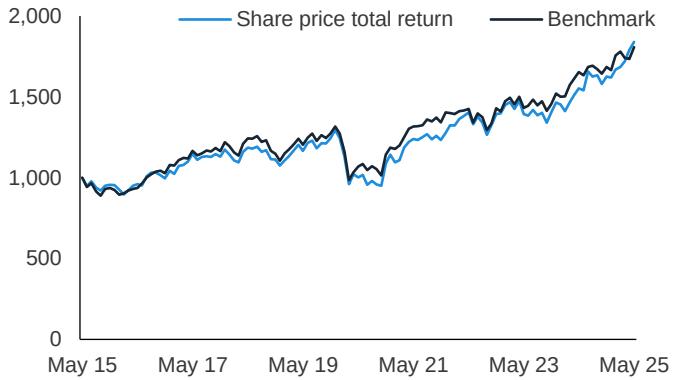


The above sector breakdown may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

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.

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.

How to invest
Go to www.janushenderson.com/howtoinvest

Customer services
0800 832 832

Key information

Stock code	CTY
AIC sector	AIC UK Equity Income
Benchmark	FTSE All-Share Index
Company type	Conventional (Ords)
Launch date	1891
Financial year	30-Jun
Dividend payment	November, February, May, August
Management fee	0.3% per annum of net assets
Performance fee	No
(See Annual Report & Key Information Document for more information)	
Regional focus	UK
Fund manager appointment	Job Curtis 1991 David Smith 2021



Job Curtis, ASIP
Fund Manager



David Smith, CFA
Deputy Fund Manager

aic DIVIDEND HERO

Winner Investment Awards 2024 Category Income Company of the Year City of London

ELITE RATED by FundCalibre.com™

Fund Manager commentary

Investment environment

The FTSE All-Share Index was up 4.1% during May. It was supported by improved global trade relations, some positive corporate results and cautious optimism about the economy.

The Bank of England (BoE) lowered its benchmark rate by 25 basis points (bps) to 4.25%. GDP growth of 0.7% over the first quarter was slightly better than predicted, and was up from 0.1% expansion in the previous quarter.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation increased to a worse-than-anticipated 3.5% in April from 2.6% in March, in part due to energy and water price rises. The news prompted investors to trim their expectations for further interest rate cuts.

Sterling gained further against the US dollar as it benefited from economic optimism and unease about the US fiscal position and trade policy.

Mid-cap companies outperformed with the FTSE 250 Index returning 6.1% versus the FTSE 100 Index which was up 3.8%.

Cyclical sectors outperformed, given the improvement in global trade relations, with industrials, basic materials and consumer discretionary outperforming. Defensive sectors lagged with consumer staples, utilities and healthcare all underperforming.

Portfolio review

The largest detractor from performance was the holding in Imperial Brands, after the company announced that the well-regarded CEO was retiring. The second biggest detractor was not owning Rolls Royce, as the shares were well supported by increasing geopolitical tensions.

The largest positive contributor to performance was the overweight position in M&G. The company announced a long-term strategic partnership with Japanese Insurer Dai-Ichi Life. The second biggest positive contributor was the underweight position in AstraZeneca, as its shares underperformed due to fears around tariffs impacting the pharmaceutical sector.

Trading activity for the month was low. We trimmed the position in BAE Systems after a period of strong share price performance. We also added to the holding in Marshalls, a leading manufacturer of hard landscaping, construction and roofing products. We believe the company is well placed for a recovery in the housing market, especially with its leading position in supplying roofing systems, including solar panels for new homes.

Manager outlook

Rising trade tariffs are viewed negatively by most investors, given the likely adverse implications for inflation and economic growth. The UK economy is likely to be relatively less affected with its bias towards services. Some two-thirds of the revenues earned by companies that we invest in are from outside the UK, which provides useful diversification, even though the companies are predominantly listed on the London Stock Exchange.

Given the low growth from the UK economy expected over the next 12 months, we think some interest rate cuts are likely. In our view, this should be supportive of equities. We also think the valuation of UK equities is compelling compared to equivalents overseas, possibly due to the low allocation from domestic institutional investors. In particular, we find the dividend yield of UK equities attractive relative to the main alternatives.

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 a measure of a fund's risk-adjusted return, relative to similar funds. Fund share classes are rated from 1 to 5 stars, with the best performers receiving 5 stars and the worst performers receiving a single star.

Overall Morningstar Rating™ is shown for an investment company achieving a rating of 4 or 5.

Morningstar Medalist Rating™

Ratings should not be taken as a recommendation. For more detailed information about Morningstar Ratings, including its methodology, please go to https://shareholders.morningstar.com/investor-relations/governance/Compliance--Disclosure/default.aspx.

Company specific risks

- 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.
- Active management techniques that have worked well in normal market conditions could prove ineffective or negative for performance 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.
- If a Company's portfolio is concentrated towards a particular country or geographical region, the investment carries greater risk than a portfolio that is diversified across more countries.
- 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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