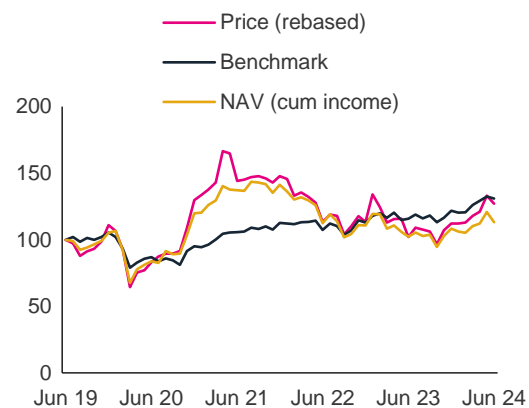


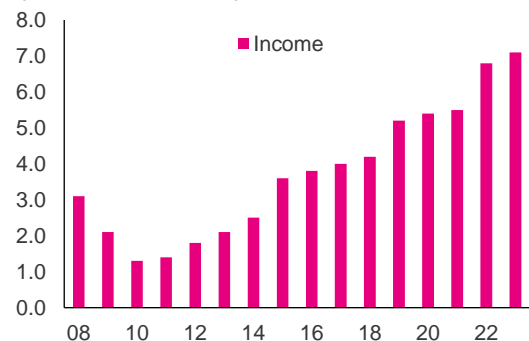
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## Share price performance (total return)



## Dividend history (pence/share)



Please note that this chart could include dividends that have been declared but not yet paid. The Company underwent a 5 for 1 stock split on 11 March 2024; comparative dividend figures have been adjusted to reflect this.

Performance over (%)	6m	1y	3y	5y	10y
Share price (Total return)	13.3	24.7	-11.8	27.1	53.7
NAV (Total return)	4.4	10.6	-17.6	13.1	60.8
Benchmark (Total return)	7.4	13.0	23.9	30.9	77.8
Relative NAV (Total return)	-3.1	-2.4	-41.5	-17.9	-17.0

Discrete year performance (%)	Share price (total return)	NAV (total return)
30/6/2023 to 30/6/2024	24.7	10.6
30/6/2022 to 30/6/2023	-10.0	-9.0
30/6/2021 to 30/6/2022	-21.3	-18.2
30/6/2020 to 30/6/2021	73.2	63.7
30/6/2019 to 30/6/2020	-16.8	-16.2

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

Source: at 30/06/24. © 2024 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 -6.5% and the FTSE All-Share Index total return was -1.2%.

### Contributors/detractors (for the quarter)

The best performers tended to be companies subject to takeover offers. This was offset by an underweight position in large index weights that performed well.

### Outlook

The UK election could prove a 'clearing event' to lift some of the additional risk premium on UK equities. This would likely be more material for domestically-focused equities.

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 aims to achieve capital growth in excess of the FTSE All-Share Index from a portfolio of primarily UK investments.

### Highlights

A flexible, capital growth-focused UK portfolio that aims to identify the best opportunities across the breadth of the UK market.

## Company information

NAV (cum income)	241.6p
NAV (ex income)	239.3p
Share price	221.5p
Discount(-)/premium(+)	-8.3%
Yield	3.2%
Net gearing	9%
Net cash	-
Total assets	£106m
Net assets	£95m
Market capitalisation	£87m
Total voting rights	39,491,875
Total number of holdings	89
Ongoing charges (year end 31 Oct 2023)	1.02%
Benchmark	FTSE All-Share 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.

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](http://www.janushenderson.com/howtoinvest)

### Find out more

Go to [www.hendersonopportunitiestrust.com](http://www.hendersonopportunitiestrust.com)

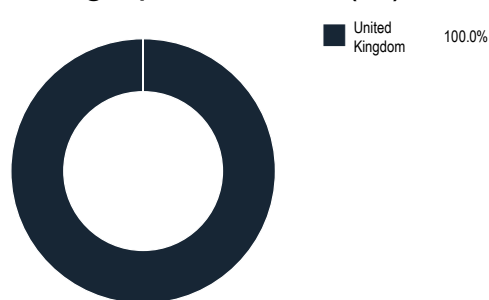
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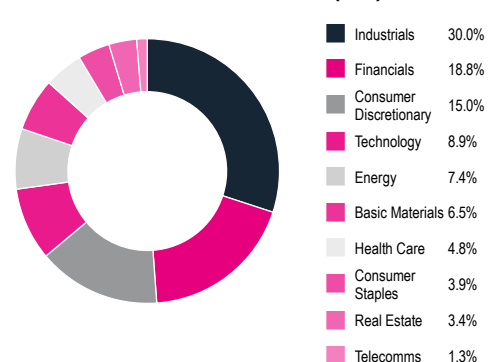
## Top 10 holdings (%)

Rolls-Royce	3.7
Boku	3.1
Springfield Properties	3.1
Barclays	2.9
HSBC	2.8
Standard Chartered	2.7
Rio Tinto	2.5
Anglo American	2.3
Cohort	2.3
Marshalls	2.1

## Geographical focus (%)



## Sector breakdown (%)



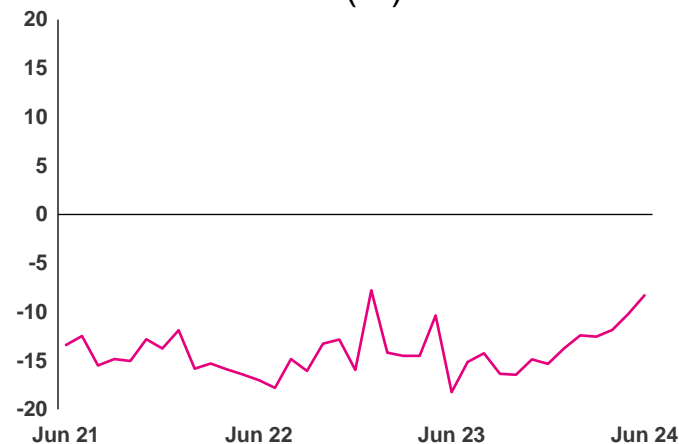
The above sector breakdown may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

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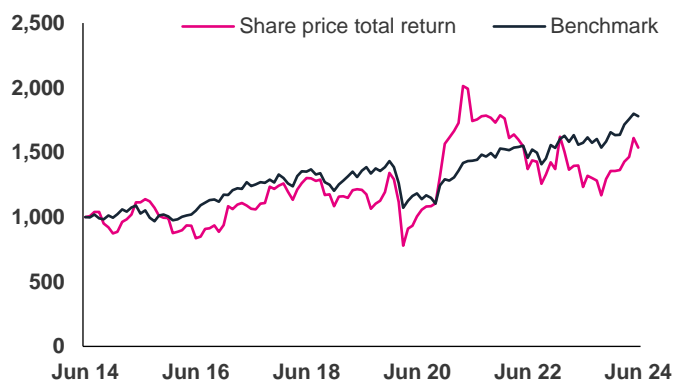
## Key information

Stock code	HOT
AIC sector	AIC UK All Companies
Benchmark	FTSE All-Share Index
Company type	Conventional (Ords)
Launch date	2007
Financial year	31-Oct
Dividend payment	March, June, September, December
Management fee	0.55%
Performance fee	No
<small>(See Annual Report &amp; Key Information Document for more information)</small>	
Regional focus	UK
Fund manager appointment	James Henderson 2007 Laura Foll 2018

## 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](http://www.janushenderson.com/howtoinvest)

### Customer services

0800 832 832



**James Henderson**  
Portfolio Manager



**Laura Foll, CFA**  
Portfolio Manager

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## Fund Manager commentary (for the quarter)

### Investment environment

UK equities rose during the second quarter. They were aided by improving domestic economic data which showed the UK economy exited recession in the second half of last year, along with ongoing takeover activity and a gradual reduction of inflation towards the Bank of England (BoE)'s 2% target.

Takeover activity extended up the market-cap scale towards larger UK-listed businesses. For example, International Distribution Services (IDS), previously Royal Mail accepted a cash offer from its largest shareholder, while Anglo American rejected an offer from Australian miner BHP.

### Portfolio review

The best-performing holdings during the quarter tended to be companies subject to takeover interest. These included IDS, Anglo American, and Tyman (which agreed to a takeover by a US peer). Elsewhere, the Company's bank holdings such as NatWest and Barclays performed well given the expectations for 'higher for longer' interest rates, and the fact that loan losses remain modest.

The largest detractors from relative performance were underweight positions relative to the FTSE All-Share Index benchmark in larger index weightings, specifically

AstraZeneca, Shell and Unilever. The largest detractors where we hold a position that is larger than the benchmark weighting were the small oil and gas companies, Deltic Energy and Jersey Oil & Gas. Both saw their shares underperform due to concerns of tax increases from the new Labour government.

Towards the end of the quarter, we took some profits in positions that had performed well, including some of our bank holdings and Marks & Spencer. We also recycled some of the cash raised from holdings that we sold following takeover announcements, such as IDS. We largely used the proceeds to add to existing positions in telecom company BT, fuel cell company Ceres Power, and medical device manufacturer and distributor Creo Medical.

### Manager outlook

Since the Brexit vote, UK equities that are domestically focused have materially underperformed UK equities that are predominantly overseas earners. This could be seen as a higher 'risk premium' being put on domestic earners as a result of political uncertainty. We could start to see this additional 'risk premium' being gradually unwound in a stable UK political backdrop (and potentially with some favourable overseas comparisons relative to, for example, the French election). A gradual easing of this risk premium could provide a more favourable outlook for domestically-focused equities at a time when the UK economy is already showing signs of modest progress.

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## 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.

### 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/>

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### Source for fund ratings/awards

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

### 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.
- Some of the investments in this portfolio are in smaller company shares. They may be more difficult to buy and sell, and their share prices may fluctuate more than those of larger companies.
- 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.

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