JANUS HENDERSON GLOBAL DIVIDEND INDEX

Janus Henderson
KNOWLEDGE. SHARED

Edition 24
November 2019

For promotional purposes

CONTENTS

Executive summary 2-3

Global dividends continue to grow, but a marked slowdown is underway 4-5

Underlying and headline growth* 6

Regions and countries 7-11

Industries and sectors 12

Top payers 13

Conclusion and outlook 14

Methodology 15

Glossary 15

Appendix 16-19

Frequently Asked Questions 20

Nothing in this document should be construed as advice.

* Please refer to the glossary of terms found on page 15.

INTRODUCTION

JANUS HENDERSON IS AN ASSET MANAGER INVESTING IN GLOBAL EQUITY MARKETS ON BEHALF OF ITS CLIENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD FOR OVER 80 YEARS.

Formed in 2017 from the merger between Janus Capital Group and Henderson Global Investors, we are committed to adding value through active management. For us, active is more than our investment approach – it is the way we translate ideas into action, how we communicate our views and the partnerships we build in order to create the best outcomes for clients.

We take pride in what we do and care passionately about the quality of our products and the services we provide. While our investment managers have the flexibility to follow approaches best suited to their areas of expertise, overall our people come together as a team. This is reflected in our Knowledge. Shared ethos, which informs the dialogue across the business and drives our commitment to empowering clients to make better investment and business decisions.

We are proud to offer a highly diversified range of products, harnessing the intellectual capital of some of the industry's most innovative and formative thinkers. Our expertise encompasses the major asset classes, we have investment teams situated around the world, and we serve individual and institutional investors globally. We have US$356.1bn in assets under management, more than 2,000 employees and offices in 28 cities worldwide*. Headquartered in London, we are an independent asset manager that is dual-listed on the New York Stock Exchange and the Australian Securities Exchange.

What is the Janus Henderson Global Dividend Index?

The Janus Henderson Global Dividend Index (JHGDI) is a long-term study into global dividend trends. It measures the progress global firms are making in paying their investors an income on their capital, using 2009 as a base year – index value 100. The index is calculated in US dollars, and can be broken down into regions, industries and sectors. It enables readers to easily compare the dividend performance of countries like the US, which provides a large proportion of global dividends, with smaller nations, such as the Netherlands.

The report aims to help readers better understand the world of income investing.

*As at 30 September 2019

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
BY REGION

Overview

- Dividends grew 2.8% on a headline basis to a third-quarter record of $355.3bn, a slower pace of growth than over the last couple of years
- Underlying growth was 5.3%, in line with the long-term trend and our forecast
- Janus Henderson Global Dividend Index rose to 193.1*

North America

- North American dividends rose 4.3% to $135.6bn; underlying growth was 8.1%
- US dividends hit an all-time record of $124.7bn, up 8.0% on an underlying basis
- A slowdown in profit growth, however, meant that more US companies are now not increasing their dividends
- Canadian payouts reached a Q3 record, with faster growth than the US; no Canadian company in our index cut its dividends

> US DIVIDENDS HIT AN ALL-TIME RECORD OF **$124.7BN**, UP 8.0% ON AN UNDERLYING BASIS

Europe ex UK

- Q3 marks a seasonal low point for European dividends
- Dividends rose 7.1% on an underlying basis, with Spain, the Netherlands and France all showing good growth

UK

- Very large special dividends from mining groups pushed headline dividends to a Q3 record, but on an underlying basis payouts rose just 0.6%
- A large dividend cut from Vodafone had the biggest negative impact
- UK dividend growth continues to lag behind the global average on an underlying basis

Asia Pacific ex Japan

- Asia Pacific's dividends fell 2.8% year-on-year on a headline basis; down 1.0% in underlying terms
- Australia was weak, with an underlying decline of 5.9% to $18.6bn; Taiwan also saw a fall
- Hong Kong's payouts rose 8.0% to $16.7bn (8.1% on an underlying basis) while dividends in Singapore and South Korea were broadly flat on an underlying basis

Unless otherwise stated all data is sourced by Janus Henderson Investors as of 30 September 2019. Nothing in this document should be construed as advice.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. International investing involves certain risks and increased volatility. These risks include currency fluctuations, economic or financial instability, lack of timely or reliable financial information or unfavourable political or legal developments.

The value of an investment and the income from it can fall as well as rise and you may not get back the amount initially invested.

* This is a statistical measure of change of the Janus Henderson Global Dividend Index.

Japan

- Q3 is seasonally less important in Japan, but rapid growth there continued the trend for the year
- After three strong years, Japan joins Asia Pacific and North America as the fastest growing regions for dividends over the last decade

Emerging Markets

- Emerging-market dividends rose 6.2% to $59.8bn, equivalent to an underlying increase of 7.3%
- Q3 marks China's seasonal dividend peak with dividends up 1.7% to $29.2bn, equivalent to an underlying increase of 3.7%
- But almost half the Chinese companies in our index reduced their payouts year-on-year
- Elsewhere energy companies pushed Russian dividends sharply higher and there was good growth in South Africa too

EMERGING-MARKET DIVIDENDS ROSE 6.2% TO $59.8BN, EQUIVALENT TO AN UNDERLYING INCREASE OF 7.3%

Industries & Sectors

- The energy sector saw the strongest growth in Q3, with dividends up by a fifth on an underlying basis
- The US led consumer dividends higher, and utilities were also strong
- Telecom payouts fell

Outlook

- No change to the 2019 forecast; we expect a record $1.43 trillion, up 3.9% year-on-year, equivalent to 5.4% on an underlying basis
- Given the current global economic environment, 2020 is likely to see a moderation in dividend growth

Unless otherwise stated all data is sourced by Janus Henderson Investors as of 30 September 2019. Nothing in this document should be construed as advice.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. International investing involves certain risks and increased volatility. These risks include currency fluctuations, economic or financial instability, lack of timely or reliable financial information or unfavourable political or legal developments.

The value of an investment and the income from it can fall as well as rise and you may not get back the amount initially invested.

GLOBAL DIVIDENDS CONTINUE TO GROW, BUT A MARKED SLOWDOWN IS UNDERWAY

A slowdown in global dividend growth, more in-line with long-term trends, is underway. We have been cautioning investors all year that the rapid income growth they have enjoyed over the last couple of years was set to return to more normal levels. A softening global economy is beginning to have an impact on corporate earnings and, in turn, on dividends. The trend began in the second quarter and continued in the third.

Even at their slower pace, dividends are still growing comfortably. Payouts rose 2.8% on a headline basis to reach a new third-quarter record of $355.3bn, equivalent to an underlying growth rate of 5.3%. This is exactly in line with the long-term trend, and our forecast. The Janus Henderson Global Dividend Index rose to 193.1, a new record.

$355.3BN

PAYOUTS ROSE 2.8% ON A HEADLINE BASIS TO REACH A NEW THIRD-QUARTER RECORD OF $355.3BN, EQUIVALENT TO AN UNDERLYING GROWTH RATE OF 5.3%

Only US dividends reached an all-time record in Q3. Allowing for seasonality, however, Japan, Canada and the United Kingdom all saw third-quarter records, though in the UK's case this was entirely due to very large special dividends with minimal underlying growth.

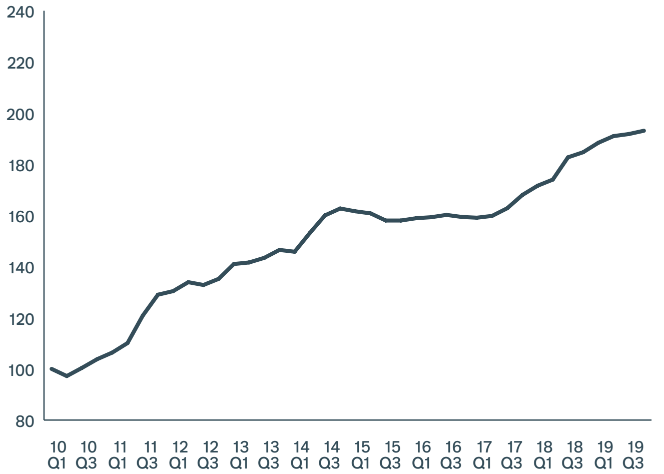
From a seasonal perspective, Q3 is especially important for Asia Pacific and China. Here we saw distinct signs of weakness. Almost half the Chinese companies in our index reduced their payouts, and the modest growth that was achieved was dependent on big increases from one or two companies. Across Asia-Pacific, Australia and Taiwan led payouts lower, and only Hong Kong delivered strong growth.

ANNUAL DIVIDENDS BY REGION (US$ BILLIONS)

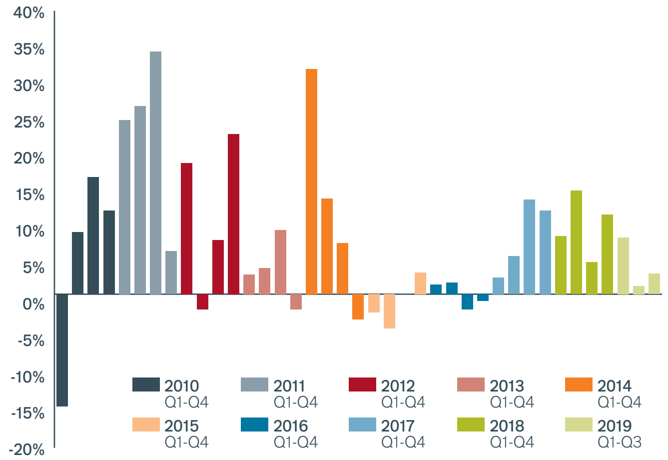
Region	2015	%*	2016	%*	2017	%*	2018	%*	Q3 2018	%*	Q3 2019	%*
Emerging Markets	$114.1	-10%	$88.7	-22%	$105.1	19%	$126.9	20.7%	$56.3	14.1%	$59.8	6.2%
Europe ex UK	$213.4	-10%	$223.2	5%	$225.1	1%	$256.6	14.0%	$20.1	16.5%	$19.6	-2.8%
Japan	$52.6	5%	$64.7	23%	$70.0	8%	$79.1	13.0%	$5.2	8.0%	$6.0	15.1%
North America	$441.2	12%	$445.0	1%	$475.7	7%	$509.9	7.2%	$130.0	8.6%	$135.6	4.3%
Asia Pacific	$113.8	-6%	$117.8	3%	$141.6	20%	$150.4	6.3%	$61.9	-12.1%	$60.1	-2.8%
UK	$96.2	-22%	$93.0	-3%	$95.7	3%	$99.6	4.1%	$33.3	3.1%	$34.3	2.9%
Total	$1,031.2	-2%	$1,032.4	0%	$1,113.2	8%	$1,222.5	9.8%	$306.8	4.4%	$315.3	2.8%
Divs outside top 1,200	$130.8	0%	$131.0	0%	$141.2	8%	$155.1	9.8%	$38.9	4.4%	$40.0	2.8%
Grand total	**$1,162.1**	**-2%**	**$1,163.4**	**0%**	**$1,254.4**	**8%**	**$1,377.6**	**9.8%**	**$345.7**	**4.4%**	**$355.3**	**2.8%**

* % change

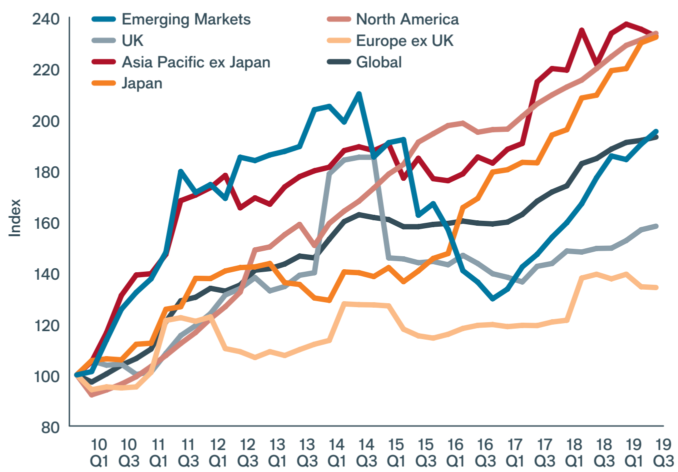
JHGDI (INDEX)



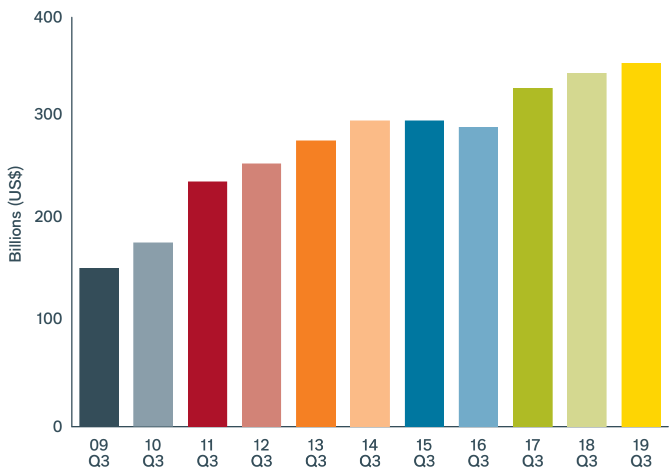
TOTAL DIVIDENDS, ANNUAL GROWTH PER QUARTER (%)



JHGDI BY REGION (INDEX)



GLOBAL DIVIDENDS (US$ BILLIONS)



Unless otherwise stated all data is sourced by Janus Henderson Investors as of 30 September 2019. Nothing in this document should be construed as advice.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. International investing involves certain risks and increased volatility. These risks include currency fluctuations, economic or financial instability, lack of timely or reliable financial information or unfavourable political or legal developments.

The value of an investment and the income from it can fall as well as rise and you may not get back the amount initially invested.

A STRONGER US DOLLAR IS DEPRESSING THE HEADLINE GROWTH RATE

Our underlying growth rate adjusts the headline figure for movements in exchange rates, changes in volatile special dividends, and two technical factors related to changes in our index constituents and to timing effects caused by companies shifting payments from one quarter to another. In any particular country or sector, these adjustments can be large in any single quarter, but the effect is much less pronounced at the global level.

In the third quarter, the US dollar was stronger compared to the same period in 2018 against most currencies around the world, with the notable exception of the Japanese yen. This caused a 1.3 percentage point drag on the headline growth rate.

IN THE THIRD QUARTER, THE US DOLLAR WAS STRONGER COMPARED TO THE SAME PERIOD IN 2018 AGAINST MOST CURRENCIES AROUND THE WORLD, WITH THE NOTABLE EXCEPTION OF THE JAPANESE YEN

The value of special dividends was almost unchanged year-on-year, so their impact was negligible at the global level. They did, however, have a significant effect in the UK, US, and Australia, as well as some smaller countries.

Timing and index changes between them artificially reduced the headline growth rate by 1.3 percentage points. Neither of these are likely to make much impact over the course of the whole year, however.

Q3 2019 ANNUAL GROWTH RATE – ADJUSTMENTS FROM UNDERLYING TO HEADLINE GROWTH – BY REGION

Region	Underlying growth*	Special dividends*	Currency effects	Index changes	Timing effects†	Headline dividend growth*
Emerging Markets	**7.3%**	-0.6%	-0.1%	1.0%	-1.4%	**6.2%**
Europe ex UK	**7.1%**	0.7%	-4.1%	-4.0%	-2.6%	**-2.8%**
Japan	**10.0%**	0.1%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**15.1%**
North America	**8.1%**	-2.9%	-0.1%	-0.8%	0.0%	**4.3%**
Asia Pacific ex Japan	**-1.0%**	2.3%	-2.4%	-0.9%	-0.8%	**-2.8%**
UK	**0.6%**	8.9%	-5.3%	-1.3%	0.0%	**2.9%**
Global	**5.3%**	0.1%	-1.3%	-0.8%	-0.6%	**2.8%**

† Timing effects are not significant on an annual basis.

* Please refer to the glossary of terms found on page 15.

REGIONS AND COUNTRIES

North America

North American dividends rose 4.3% to a new record of $135.6bn, equivalent to underlying growth of 8.1%. The region has seen faster growth than any other part of the world over the last decade, overtaking Asia-Pacific and taking our index of North American payouts to 233.7.

Record US dividends of $124.7bn were 4.1% higher year-on-year on a headline basis. Special dividends were much smaller this year, however, meaning that the underlying growth rate was well ahead of the global average at 8.0%.

With most US companies paying four equal quarterly distributions, the dividend growth trend is set very early in the year. But changes in dividends lag behind earnings and a slowdown in US profit growth is now apparent. Consequently, a rising proportion of US companies are not increasing their dividend payments - one in six US companies in Q3, up from one in ten in Q1, kept payouts at the same level. Nevertheless, there remain very few outright cutters and one third of index constituents are delivering double-digit dividend growth. The most recent US earnings season was better than anticipated, with most companies beating relatively pessimistic consensus expectations. For the time being, companies are generally choosing to increase their payout ratios rather than reduce dividend growth.

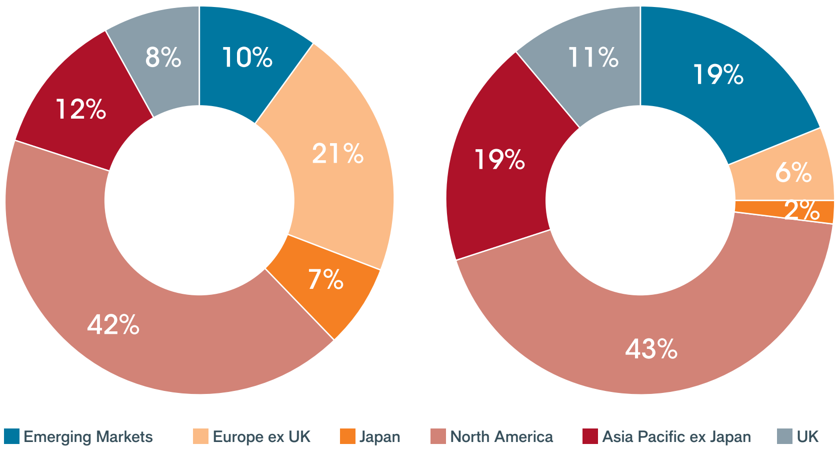
The largest dividend payer in the US this year will be AT&T, jumping ahead of Apple, Exxon Mobil, and Microsoft. AT&T's return to the top spot for the first time since 2012 is thanks to its acquisition of Time Warner in 2018; the combined company will distribute close to $14.9bn, though this will not be enough to dislodge Shell as the world's largest payer for the fourth year in a row. The biggest contribution to Q3 growth came from JP Morgan Chase. It raised its quarterly payout by two-fifths this time last year, distributing an additional $2.8bn over the last twelve months. The bank will increase its payout again for the next year, but by a much more modest 11%. Even so, this will mean an additional $1.2bn returned to its shareholders.

Other big contributors to the rapid growth of US payouts included Broadcom, Nike, Home Depot, and Microsoft, but cuts at Kraft Heinz and General Electric continued to flow through the quarterly figures.

Growth in Canada beat its US counterpart for the ninth consecutive quarter driven by strong results from energy companies and banks; no Canadian company in our index cut its dividend.

2018 DIVIDENDS BY REGION

2019 Q3 DIVIDENDS BY REGION



THE REGION HAS SEEN FASTER GROWTH THAN ANY OTHER PART OF THE WORLD OVER THE LAST DECADE, OVERTAKING ASIA-PACIFIC AND TAKING OUR INDEX OF NORTH AMERICAN PAYOUTS TO 233.7

Europe ex UK

Q3 marks the seasonal low point for European dividends, meaning that both big changes at one or two companies alongside technical factors can have a disproportionate impact. For example, Banco Santander's switch from quarterly to semi-annual payments was only partially offset by other companies making similar moves, including Nokia's adoption of quarterly payouts – this all meant that the headline total was artificially depressed by timing changes. Index changes also had a negative impact.

Without these technical factors, and adjusting for the weaker euro, European dividends were 7.1% higher on an underlying basis. One third of this growth came from only three companies, however – Unibail-Rodamco-Westfield, ACS, and Equinor. This increase was faster than the second quarter, when the bulk of European dividends are paid, but will not be enough to bring European growth up to the global average this year.

Spain was the largest Q3 payer, mainly because Spanish dividends are less seasonal than other European countries. Dividends here rose 7.7% (underlying), thanks mainly to a big increase by construction group ACS, which is restoring its payout back to levels last seen in 2013/2014 helped by improving profitability and a reduction in its debt levels. Every Spanish company in our index grew its dividend year-on-year.

The Netherlands is the second-largest Q3 payer in Europe. The largest contribution to underlying growth of 6.9% came from insurance company NN Group, which benefitted from some one-off profit gains earlier in the year. Only ABN Amro cut its payout, thanks to the unfavourable European interest-rate environment and growing regulatory demands on its capital.

7.1%

WITHOUT THESE TECHNICAL FACTORS, AND ADJUSTING FOR THE WEAKER EURO, EUROPEAN DIVIDENDS WERE 7.1% HIGHER ON AN UNDERLYING BASIS

SPAIN WAS THE LARGEST Q3 PAYER, MAINLY BECAUSE SPANISH DIVIDENDS ARE LESS SEASONAL THAN OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Among the larger countries, the fastest underlying growth came from France, up 14.8% year-on-year, thanks to solid growth at Publicis and Pernod Ricard. Unibail-Rodamco-Westfield also paid out significantly more than this time last year, but only because the company is now much larger following its Australian acquisition – in per share terms, the dividend was flat. All the French companies that paid either increased or held their dividends steady.

In Germany, Italy and Switzerland only a handful of companies paid a Q3 dividend, but all of those increased their payouts year-on-year.

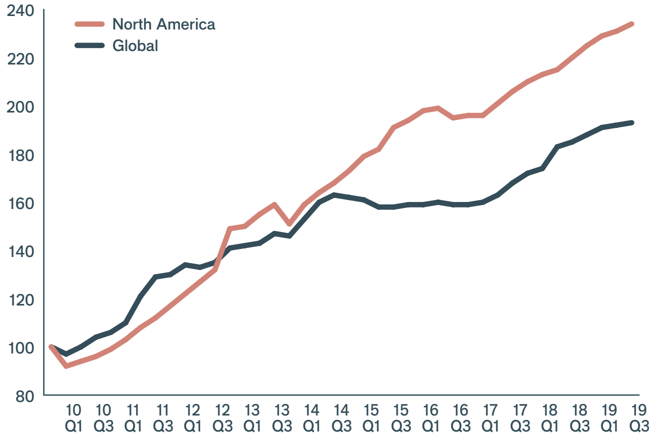
UK

In the UK, payouts received a £3.1bn boost from special dividends paid by Royal Bank of Scotland as well as mining groups BHP and Rio Tinto. These helped offset the deleterious impact of further declines in sterling's exchange rate against the dollar. The headline total was up 2.9% year-on-year as a result to $34.3bn. Underlying growth was just 0.6%, however, dragged lower by a £1.9bn cut from Vodafone, which needs to preserve capital to reduce its debt levels and invest in 5G. A sluggish UK economy, and no dividend growth from some of the UK's largest multinationals, such as Shell and HSBC, were also behind the failure of UK dividend growth to match the global average.

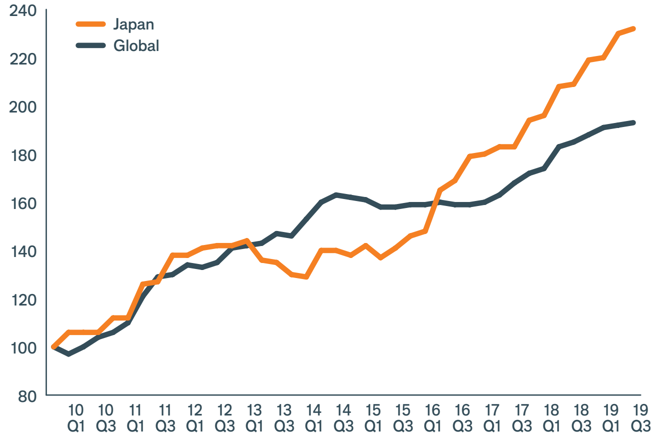
Asia Pacific ex Japan

The slowing global economy is taking its toll in Asia Pacific. Lower profits flow through very quickly to dividends in this part of the world because most companies operate a fixed payout ratio dividend policy so when profits fall, dividends fall in tandem. As a result, Asia Pacific has lost its position as the fastest growing region for dividends for

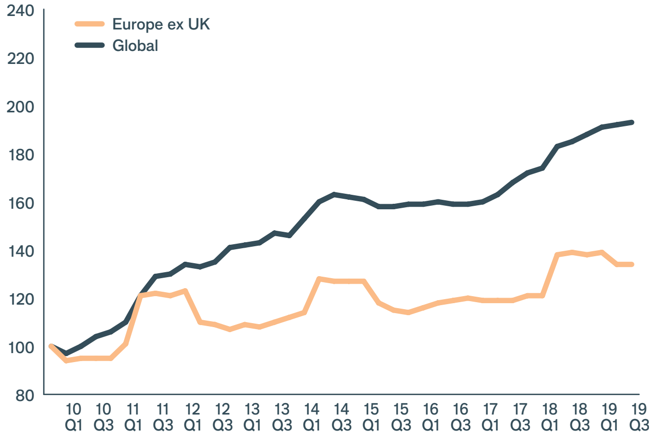
JHGDI – NORTH AMERICA



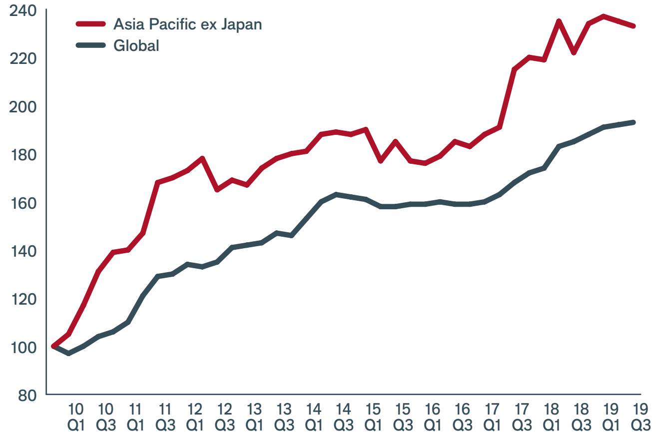
JHGDI – JAPAN



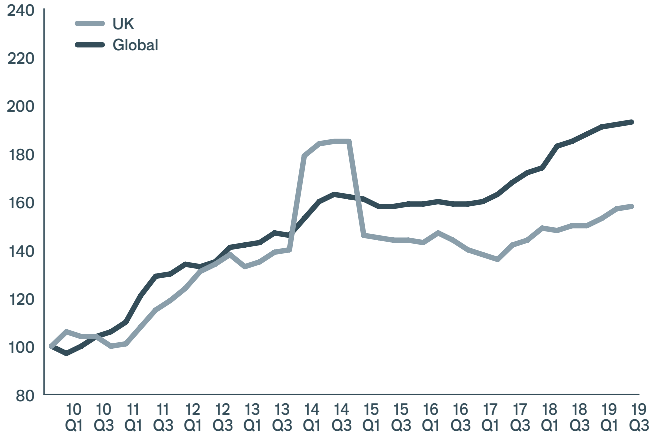
JHGDI – EUROPE EX UK



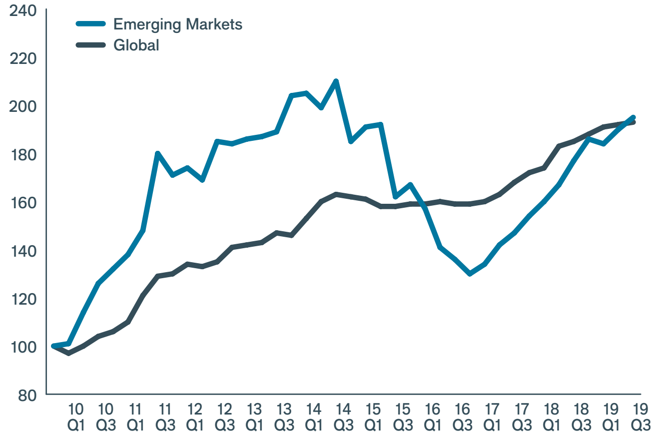
JHGDI – ASIA PACIFIC EX JAPAN



JHGDI – UK



JHGDI – EMERGING MARKETS



Unless otherwise stated all data is sourced by Janus Henderson Investors as of 30 September 2019. Nothing in this document should be construed as advice.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. International investing involves certain risks and increased volatility. These risks include currency fluctuations, economic or financial instability, lack of timely or reliable financial information or unfavourable political or legal developments.

The value of an investment and the income from it can fall as well as rise and you may not get back the amount initially invested.

the first time since mid-2017, overtaken by North America, and equalled by a resurgent Japan. Asia Pacific's dividends fell 2.8% year-on-year on a headline basis, the second consecutive quarterly decline. Weaker exchange rates across the region played a role, but even on an underlying basis, payouts were 1.0% lower year-on-year. Australia and Taiwan led the decline, Singapore and South Korea saw flat payouts, but Hong Kong's companies delivered good growth.

Australia's financial year-end in June means the third quarter brings a seasonal peak in dividends. It was a difficult quarter, as two fifths of companies in our index cut their payouts. The total dropped 5.5% on a headline basis to $18.6bn, the lowest Q3 total since 2010 in US dollar terms. The lower Australian dollar was largely balanced by higher special dividends, leaving payouts 5.9% lower year-on-year in underlying terms. The biggest impact came from National Australia Bank, which made its first dividend cut in a decade, as higher costs and rising regulatory pressures meant it had to hold more capital. The big four Australian banks already distribute a very large proportion of their profits, so their dividends are vulnerable to any earnings pressure. Telstra made another deep cut as it struggled with broadband rollout costs and rising competition, while Woodside Petroleum's dividend suffered from the impact of adverse weather, lower energy prices and maintenance shutdowns. Australia already has the lowest dividend cover in the world among the bigger economies, so if the slowing economy leads to a decline in corporate profitability, it will be bad news for income investors, highlighting the importance of taking a diversified global investment approach. There was better news from the mining sector, with big special dividends from both BHP and Rio Tinto.

$16.7BN

HONG KONG'S PAYOUTS ROSE 8.0% TO $16.7BN (8.1% ON AN UNDERLYING BASIS)

Hong Kong's payouts rose 8.0% to $16.7bn (8.1% on an underlying basis). Two thirds of companies in our index grew their dividends, with the biggest contribution to growth coming from China National Offshore Oil (CNOOC), whose profits rose despite lower energy prices, thanks to rising volumes and good cost control. Hong Kong's big real estate companies grew their payouts by one fifth. China Mobile, the world's largest mobile phone operator, was the weakest Hong Kong performer. With its payout ratio fixed at 49%, tumbling profits caused by the saturation of its market for mobile data and rising competition immediately translated into lower dividends - down by $800m year-on-year.

Dividends in Singapore and South Korea were broadly flat on an underlying basis, but Taiwanese dividends fell 3.6% year-on-year. The total paid dropped $1.1bn to $19.7bn. Most Taiwanese companies reduced their payouts, with the notable exception of Hon Hai Precision.

Japan

Q3 is seasonally less important in Japan, accounting for just $1 in every $7 paid throughout the year, so the 15.1% headline increase to a total of $6.0bn is not fully representative of the wider market. Every Japanese company in our index increased its dividend in Q3, but one eighth of the growth came from Chugai Pharma, whose rapidly growing profits have enabled it to pay out significantly more this year than last. Underlying growth was 10.0%, after adjusting for the strength of the Japanese yen.

Our index shows that Japanese dividend growth now almost exactly matches that of Asia Pacific and North America to join them as one of the fastest growing regions over the last decade, reflecting a significant cultural shift in corporate Japan towards distributing profits to investors. For the full year, Japanese dividends will outpace the wider world for the third year in a row.

Emerging Markets

Emerging-market dividends rose 6.2% to $59.8bn, equivalent to an underlying increase of 7.3%.

China's companies pay four-fifths of their annual dividends in Q3, enough to make China's contribution the third largest in the world in the quarter, after the US and the UK. Chinese dividends crept ahead 1.7% year-on-year on headline basis to $29.2bn, equivalent to an underlying increase of 3.7%. The slowdown in the Chinese economy is affecting the dividend-paying capacity of its companies, particularly since in the short term dividends are more closely tied to profits in China than in other parts of the world such as the US and UK. Almost half the Chinese companies in our index reduced their payouts year-on-year.

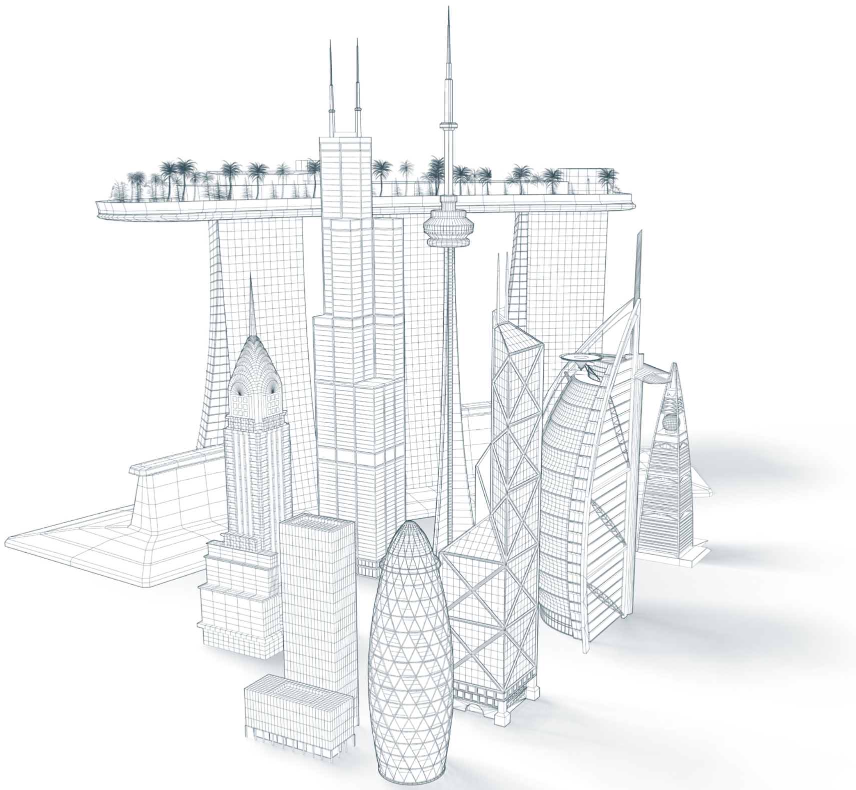
China Construction Bank is China's top payer. It was the world's sixth largest in 2018, and accounts for almost one third of all Chinese dividends. But a squeeze on margins meant it only just managed to eke out a small increase in its annual payout this year. Without Petrochina's large increase, Chinese payouts would have been lower year-on-year. Petrochina's more recent results have shown a sharp slowdown, so its payout next year is likely to reflect this change.

3.7%

CHINESE DIVIDENDS CREPT AHEAD 1.7% YEAR-ON-YEAR ON HEADLINE BASIS TO $29.2BN, EQUIVALENT TO AN UNDERLYING INCREASE OF 3.7%

Gazprom in Russia comfortably made the largest contribution to growth across emerging markets, doubling its payout to $6.2bn, but many other Russian energy and mining companies also made very large increases.

There was also good growth in South Africa, but many other emerging markets saw declines. In Brazil, payouts fell by almost a third on an underlying basis. The biggest impact came from Vale, which cancelled its dividend following a second major tragic incident. Ambev, normally Brazil's largest payer, even after reducing its dividend in recent years, has not yet declared a payment for this year. This knocked the Brazilian total by a fifth. The same applies to Vedanta Ltd in India, whose impact was big enough to pull Indian payouts lower too, although most Indian companies raised their dividends.



INDUSTRY AND SECTORS

The energy sector saw the strongest growth in Q3, with dividends up by just over a fifth on an underlying basis. Most of this came from Russian oil companies, but China, Hong Kong, Canada and the United States also made a significant contribution to the increase whilst British-based oil companies saw no growth. 12% underlying growth in consumer dividends was led by the US, while utilities in Europe and the US saw good growth too.

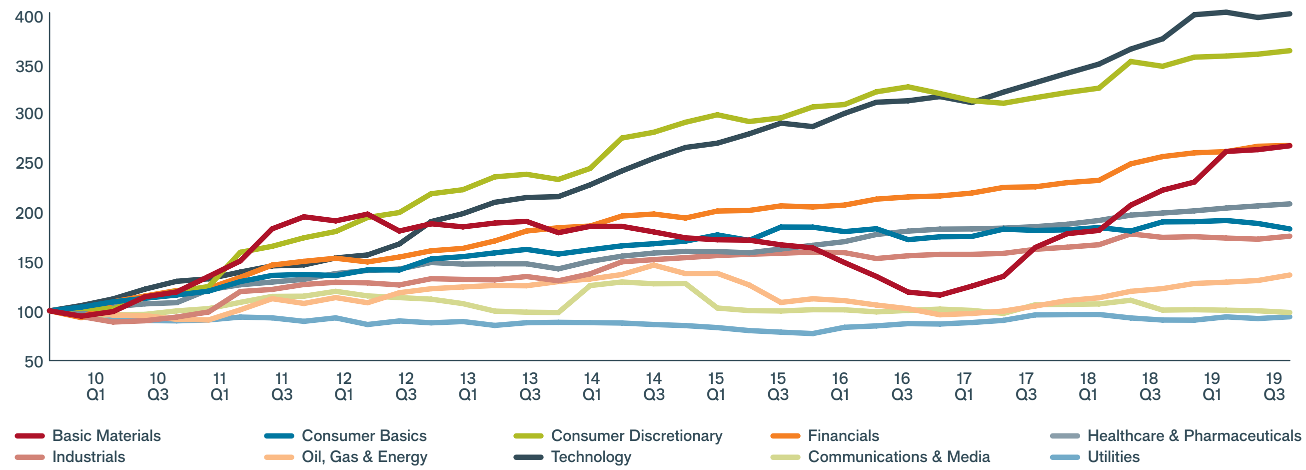
Basic materials headline growth was boosted by special dividends, but telecoms companies around the world were hit by cuts, with the biggest impact from Vodafone in the UK, China Mobile, and Telstra in Australia. Only just over half of the telcos in our index increased their payouts year-on-year.

12% UNDERLYING GROWTH IN CONSUMER DIVIDENDS WAS LED BY THE US, WHILE UTILITIES IN EUROPE AND THE US SAW GOOD GROWTH TOO

Q3 2019 ANNUAL GROWTH RATE – ADJUSTMENTS FROM UNDERLYING TO HEADLINE GROWTH – BY INDUSTRY

Industry	Underlying growth*	Headline dividend growth*
Basic Materials	-9%	5%
Consumer Basics	1%	-12%
Consumer Discretionary	12%	7%
Financials	5%	1%
Healthcare & Pharmaceuticals	7%	5%
Industrials	4%	10%
Oil, Gas & Energy	21%	15%
Technology	6%	3%
Communications & Media	-5%	-6%
Utilities	10%	7%

JHGDI – TOTAL DIVIDENDS BY INDUSTRY



Unless otherwise stated all data is sourced by Janus Henderson Investors as of 30 September 2019. Nothing in this document should be construed as advice.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. International investing involves certain risks and increased volatility. These risks include currency fluctuations, economic or financial instability, lack of timely or reliable financial information or unfavourable political or legal developments.

The value of an investment and the income from it can fall as well as rise and you may not get back the amount initially invested.

* Please refer to the glossary of terms found on page 15.

TOP PAYERS

WORLD'S BIGGEST DIVIDEND PAYERS

Rank	13Q3	14Q3	15Q3	16Q3	17Q3	18Q3	19Q3
1	China Construction Bank Corp.	China Construction Bank Corp.	China Construction Bank Corp.	China Construction Bank Corp.	China Mobile Limited	China Construction Bank Corp.	China Construction Bank Corp.
2	Vodafone Group plc	Gazprom	Kraft Foods Group, Inc	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	China Construction Bank Corp.	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing
3	Gazprom	China Mobile Limited	China Mobile Limited	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	Keurig Dr Pepper Inc	Gazprom
4	China Mobile Limited	Westpac Banking Corp	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	China Mobile Limited	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	China Mobile Limited	BHP Group Plc
5	Westpac Banking Corp	Rosneft Oil Co.	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	Royal Dutch Shell Plc	Royal Dutch Shell Plc	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	HSBC Holdings plc
6	Industrial & Commercial Bank of China Ltd.	Industrial & Commercial Bank of China Ltd.	Industrial & Commercial Bank of China Ltd.	Westpac Banking Corp	Westpac Banking Corp	Savings Bank Of Russia	China Mobile Limited
7	Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.	Vodafone Group plc	Westpac Banking Corp	Exxon Mobil Corp.	Exxon Mobil Corp.	HSBC Holdings plc	Commonwealth Bank of Australia
8	Royal Dutch Shell Plc	Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.	Vodafone Group plc	Industrial & Commercial Bank of China Ltd.	Apple Inc	Royal Dutch Shell Plc	Rio Tinto plc
9	Exxon Mobil Corp.	Royal Dutch Shell Plc	Exxon Mobil Corp.	Apple Inc	Gazprom	Apple Inc	Royal Dutch Shell Plc
10	Apple Inc	Exxon Mobil Corp.	Gazprom	AT&T, Inc.	Vodafone Group plc	Exxon Mobil Corp.	AT&T, Inc.
Subtotal $bn	**43.6**	**44.0**	**49.3**	**42.4**	**53.0**	**50.7**	**51.8**
% of total	**15.6%**	**14.7%**	**16.5%**	**14.5%**	**16.0%**	**14.7%**	**14.6%**
11	Rosneft Oil Co.	BHP Billiton Limited	Royal Dutch Shell Plc	Gazprom	AT&T, Inc.	Westpac Banking Corp	Exxon Mobil Corp.
12	Eni Spa	Apple Inc	Apple Inc	Microsoft Corporation	Microsoft Corporation	Microsoft Corporation	Microsoft Corporation
13	Natixis	Bank of China Ltd.	BHP Billiton Limited	Vodafone Group plc	Industrial & Commercial Bank of China Ltd.	Industrial & Commercial Bank of China Ltd.	Apple Inc
14	BHP Billiton Limited	Eni Spa	Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.	Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.	National Australia Bank Limited	Vodafone Group plc	Industrial & Commercial Bank of China Ltd.
15	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	Bank of China Ltd.	Verizon Communications Inc	Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.	AT&T, Inc.	PetroChina Co. Ltd.
16	AT&T, Inc.	Banco Santander S.A.	Microsoft Corporation	MTR Corporation Ltd.	Verizon Communications Inc	Gazprom	JPMorgan Chase & Co.
17	Bank of China Ltd.	AT&T, Inc.	AT&T, Inc.	Bank of China Ltd.	MTR Corporation Ltd.	BHP Billiton Limited	Johnson & Johnson
18	Telstra Corporation	Telstra Corporation	General Electric Co.	Johnson & Johnson	Power Assets Holdings Limited	National Australia Bank Limited	Verizon Communications Inc
19	Mining and Metallurgical Co Norilsk Nickel	Microsoft Corporation	Verizon Communications Inc	General Electric Co.	Johnson & Johnson	Verizon Communications Inc	National Australia Bank Limited
20	Banco Santander S.A.	General Electric Co.	Johnson & Johnson	Telstra Corporation	General Electric Co.	Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.	Cnooc Ltd.
Subtotal $bn	**24.7**	**25.1**	**25.5**	**24.0**	**25.7**	**29.7**	**28.8**
Grand total $bn	**68.3**	**69.1**	**74.8**	**66.4**	**78.7**	**80.4**	**80.6**
% of total	**24.4%**	**23.1%**	**25.0%**	**22.7%**	**23.8%**	**23.3%**	**22.7%**

Unless otherwise stated all data is sourced by Janus Henderson Investors as of 30 September 2019. Nothing in this document should be construed as advice.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. International investing involves certain risks and increased volatility. These risks include currency fluctuations, economic or financial instability, lack of timely or reliable financial information or unfavourable political or legal developments.

The value of an investment and the income from it can fall as well as rise and you may not get back the amount initially invested.

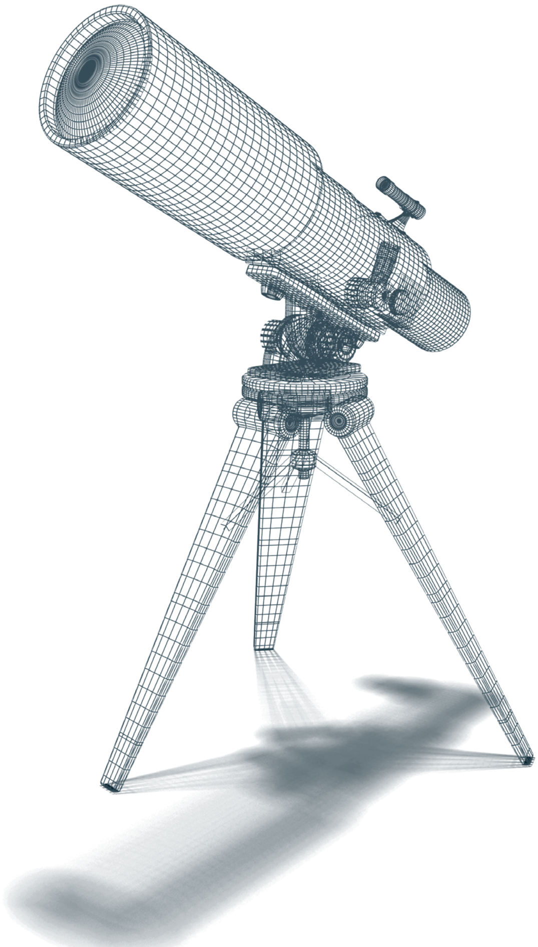
CONCLUSION AND OUTLOOK

The third quarter unfolded broadly in line with our expectations. North America was a little stronger, Asia (particularly Australia) and the UK a little weaker, emerging markets were in line, and Europe and Japan did well. Our forecast for the full year remains unchanged at $1.43 trillion, up 3.9% on a headline basis, equivalent to an underlying increase of 5.4%. 2019 will therefore mark the third year in a row that dividends have reached a new record in USD terms. It will also be the tenth consecutive year that dividends have grown in underlying terms. Q3's developments show the advantage of taking a global approach to income investing – diversification means that slower growth in one part of the world is often compensated by faster growth elsewhere.

3.9%

OUR FORECAST FOR THE FULL YEAR REMAINS UNCHANGED AT $1.43 TRILLION, UP 3.9% ON A HEADLINE BASIS, EQUIVALENT TO AN UNDERLYING INCREASE OF 5.4%

Underlying growth this year will be slower than the rapid increases investors enjoyed in 2017 and 2018, but at 5.4% it is still encouraging, given the wider global context. We will introduce our forecast for 2020 in January, but it is likely that dividend growth next year will slow further. Consensus expectations for corporate earnings still seem too high, given the current slowdown in the global economy; slower profit growth will impact dividends too. Yet, with interest rates at their current low levels, equities will continue to provide a valuable source of income for investors, even if the rate of dividend growth is less eye-catching than in the recent past.



METHODOLOGY

Each year Janus Henderson analyse dividends paid by the 1,200 largest firms by market capitalisation (as at 31/12 before the start of each year). Dividends are included in the model on the date they are paid. Dividends are calculated gross, using the share count prevailing on the pay-date (this is an approximation because companies in practice fix the exchange rate a little before the pay date), and converted to US$ using the prevailing exchange rate. Where a scrip dividend* is offered, investors are assumed to opt 100% for cash. This will slightly overstate the cash paid out, but we believe this is the most proactive approach to treat scrip dividends*. In most markets it makes no material difference, though in some, particularly European markets, the effect is greater. Spain is a particular case in point. The model takes no account of free floats* since it is aiming to capture the dividend paying capacity of the world's largest listed companies, without regard for their shareholder base. We have estimated dividends for stocks outside the top 1,200 using the average value of these payments compared to the large cap dividends over the five year period (sourced from quoted yield data). This means they are estimated at a fixed proportion of 12.7% of total global dividends from the top 1,200, and therefore in our model grow at the same rate. This means we do not need to make unsubstantiated assumptions about the rate of growth of these smaller company dividends. All raw data was provided by Exchange Data International with analysis conducted by Janus Henderson Investors.

GLOSSARY

COMMODITIES	– A raw material or primary agricultural product that can be bought and sold, such as copper or oil.
EQUITY DIVIDEND YIELDS	– A financial ratio that shows how much a company pays out in dividends each year relative to its share price.
FREE FLOATS	– A method by which the market capitalization of an index's underlying companies is calculated.
GOVERNMENT BOND YIELDS	– The rate of return derived from Government debt.
HEADLINE DIVIDENDS	– The sum total of all dividends received.
HEADLINE GROWTH	– Change in total gross dividends.
PERCENTAGE POINTS	– One percentage point equals 1/100.
SCRIP DIVIDEND	– An issue of additional shares to investors in proportion to the shares already held.
SPECIAL DIVIDENDS	– Typically, one-off payouts made by companies to shareholders that are declared to be separate from their regular dividend cycle.
UNDERLYING DIVIDEND GROWTH	– Headline dividend growth adjusted for special dividends, change in currency, timing effects and index changes.
UNDERLYING DIVIDENDS	– Headline dividends adjusted for special dividends, change in currency, timing effects and index changes.
VOLATILITY	– The rate and extent at which the price of a security or market index, for example, moves up and down. If the price swings up and down with large movements, it has high volatility. If the price moves more slowly and to a lesser extent, it has lower volatility. Used as a measure of risk.

* Please see the glossary of terms above.

Unless otherwise stated all data is sourced by Janus Henderson Investors as of 30 September 2019. Nothing in this document should be construed as advice.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. International investing involves certain risks and increased volatility. These risks include currency fluctuations, economic or financial instability, lack of timely or reliable financial information or unfavourable political or legal developments.

The value of an investment and the income from it can fall as well as rise and you may not get back the amount initially invested.

APPENDICES

QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS BY COUNTRY IN USD BILLIONS

Region	Country US$ bn	13Q3	14Q3	15Q3	16Q3	17Q3	18Q3	19Q3
Emerging Markets	Brazil	$4.1	$3.7	$2.1	$2.0	$2.4	$3.4	$1.5
	China	$26.3	$36.2	$28.6	$25.3	$24.9	$28.7	$29.2
	Colombia	$1.0	$0.1	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.6	$0.0
	Czech Republic	$1.1	$1.0	$0.9	$0.9	$0.8	$0.8	$0.6
	India	$3.8	$4.0	$4.0	$3.7	$5.4	$5.7	$5.6
	Indonesia	$0.6	$0.2	$0.4	$0.2	$0.4	$0.3	$0.4
	Malaysia	$0.7	$1.1	$1.1	$1.1	$0.8	$0.8	$0.7
	Mexico	$0.7	$0.8	$1.5	$0.8	$0.7	$1.3	$1.2
	Philippines	$0.4	$0.4	$0.5	$0.4	$0.1	$0.1	$0.1
	Poland	$1.5	$1.5	$0.7	$0.6	$0.0	$0.5	$1.6
	Russia	$16.4	$16.5	$6.1	$7.9	$10.4	$10.5	$15.2
	South Africa	$3.3	$2.3	$1.7	$0.9	$1.8	$1.5	$1.5
	Thailand	$1.7	$1.6	$1.6	$1.2	$0.8	$1.1	$1.4
	United Arab Emirates	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.9	$0.9	$0.9	$0.9
Europe ex UK	Austria	$0.3	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.2	$0.0
	Denmark	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.9	$1.1	$1.1	$1.0
	Finland	$0.0	$1.9	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.2	$0.3
	France	$8.3	$3.8	$2.4	$1.8	$2.0	$2.5	$2.6
	Germany	$0.2	$0.0	$0.0	$0.4	$0.0	$0.3	$0.3
	Ireland	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.2	$0.2	$0.2
	Israel	$0.5	$0.4	$0.4	$0.3	$0.1	$0.0	$0.0
	Italy	$2.7	$2.6	$1.6	$1.6	$2.8	$3.4	$3.3
	Netherlands	$1.6	$1.6	$3.1	$4.3	$3.8	$4.0	$4.3
	Norway	$0.6	$1.4	$0.7	$0.7	$0.7	$0.8	$1.0
	Portugal	$0.1	$0.2	$0.0	$0.2	$0.2	$0.2	$0.3
	Spain	$5.7	$7.4	$4.9	$5.8	$4.8	$5.7	$4.7
	Switzerland	$0.6	$0.8	$2.1	$1.3	$1.5	$1.5	$1.5
Japan	Japan	$2.2	$2.1	$3.6	$4.9	$4.8	$5.2	$6.0
North America	Canada	$9.7	$9.6	$8.6	$7.9	$9.7	$10.2	$10.9
	United States	$78.5	$87.4	$108.0	$100.7	$110.0	$119.7	$124.7
Asia Pacific ex Japan	Australia	$21.3	$18.9	$21.1	$21.1	$21.6	$19.7	$18.6
	Hong Kong	$11.2	$12.8	$12.1	$13.8	$25.2	$15.5	$16.7
	Singapore	$3.3	$3.0	$3.2	$3.2	$2.5	$3.3	$2.6
	South Korea	$0.4	$0.4	$0.5	$0.5	$1.3	$2.6	$2.5
	Taiwan	$8.6	$10.6	$13.7	$16.3	$19.8	$20.8	$19.7
UK	United Kingdom	$30.7	$31.4	$30.5	$28.3	$32.3	$33.3	$34.3
Total		**$248.3**	**$265.5**	**$265.5**	**$260.0**	**$293.8**	**$306.8**	**$315.3**
Outside top 1,200		**$31.5**	**$33.7**	**$33.7**	**$33.0**	**$37.3**	**$38.9**	**$40.0**
Grand Total		**$279.8**	**$299.2**	**$299.2**	**$293.0**	**$331.1**	**$345.7**	**$355.3**

APPENDICES (CONTINUED)

QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS BY INDUSTRY IN USD BILLIONS

Industry US$ bn	13Q3	14Q3	15Q3	16Q3	17Q3	18Q3	19Q3
Basic Materials	$18.1	$16.3	$14.7	$9.5	$19.1	$24.1	$25.3
Consumer Basics	$23.2	$24.6	$33.2	$26.1	$25.2	$31.1	$27.5
Consumer Discretionary	$9.3	$10.7	$11.7	$12.9	$14.4	$13.2	$14.0
Financials	$69.3	$71.9	$78.0	$80.7	$81.5	$90.9	$91.9
Healthcare & Pharmaceuticals	$11.7	$13.2	$15.1	$16.8	$17.6	$18.7	$19.7
Industrials	$13.4	$14.7	$15.3	$16.9	$19.3	$17.2	$19.0
Oil, Gas & Energy	$43.0	$52.8	$34.6	$30.7	$36.1	$38.8	$44.5
Technology	$18.8	$22.4	$25.6	$26.0	$28.7	$31.7	$32.8
Communications & Media	$28.2	$26.5	$26.0	$27.5	$35.8	$26.4	$24.7
Utilities	$13.3	$12.3	$11.4	$12.8	$16.1	$14.8	$15.9
TOTAL	**$248.3**	**$265.5**	**$265.5**	**$260.0**	**$293.8**	**$306.8**	**$315.3**
Divs outside top 1200	**$31.5**	**$33.7**	**$33.7**	**$33.0**	**$37.3**	**$38.9**	**$40.0**
Grand Total	**$279.8**	**$299.2**	**$299.2**	**$293.0**	**$331.1**	**$345.7**	**$355.3**

QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS BY SECTOR IN USD BILLIONS

Industry	Sector US$bn	13Q3	14Q3	15Q3	16Q3	17Q3	18Q3	19Q3
Basic Materials	Building Materials	$0.7	$0.5	$0.1	$0.1	$0.3	$0.4	$0.3
	Chemicals	$4.0	$5.0	$4.7	$5.7	$7.1	$7.9	$7.5
	Metals & Mining	$13.1	$10.5	$9.5	$3.1	$11.3	$15.4	$17.0
	Paper & Packaging	$0.4	$0.4	$0.4	$0.6	$0.4	$0.4	$0.5
Consumer Basics	Beverages	$5.4	$5.9	$5.8	$6.2	$5.1	$10.6	$4.9
	Food	$4.1	$4.0	$12.1	$3.1	$3.2	$3.8	$4.0
	Food & Drug Retail	$4.3	$4.9	$3.9	$4.6	$3.6	$3.6	$4.9
	Household & Personal Products	$3.8	$3.9	$4.9	$5.1	$5.3	$5.6	$5.8
	Tobacco	$5.6	$5.9	$6.4	$7.1	$8.1	$7.5	$7.9
Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Durables & Clothing	$1.4	$1.8	$2.4	$2.5	$2.4	$2.7	$3.0
	General Retail	$3.6	$3.1	$3.3	$4.4	$4.7	$2.9	$3.5
	Leisure	$2.4	$3.4	$2.8	$2.7	$4.0	$3.7	$3.8
	Other Consumer Services	$0.0	$0.0	$0.1	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
	Vehicles & Parts	$1.8	$2.4	$3.1	$3.4	$3.4	$3.8	$3.8
Financials	Banks	$54.6	$54.8	$54.1	$55.5	$53.1	$57.6	$58.9
	General Financials	$3.6	$4.6	$6.9	$6.4	$7.6	$9.3	$6.9
	Insurance	$4.7	$6.7	$9.1	$9.4	$10.8	$12.0	$12.3
	Real Estate	$6.4	$5.8	$7.9	$9.4	$9.9	$12.1	$13.7
Healthcare & Pharmaceuticals	Health Care Equipment & Services	$2.0	$2.7	$3.3	$3.6	$4.1	$4.3	$4.9
	Pharmaceuticals & Biotech	$9.6	$10.5	$11.8	$13.2	$13.6	$14.3	$14.8
Industrials	Aerospace & Defence	$2.5	$3.0	$3.1	$2.9	$4.0	$3.3	$5.1
	Construction, Engineering & Materials	$2.8	$2.9	$2.4	$2.1	$2.3	$2.9	$3.1
	Electrical Equipment	$0.9	$0.7	$0.7	$0.7	$0.7	$0.7	$0.7
	General Industrials	$3.7	$4.0	$4.6	$4.6	$5.4	$4.7	$4.0
	Support Services	$0.9	$1.0	$1.2	$1.2	$1.5	$1.5	$1.4
	Transport	$2.5	$3.2	$3.2	$5.4	$5.3	$4.2	$4.6
Oil, Gas & Energy	Energy - non-oil	$1.2	$0.5	$0.4	$0.2	$1.5	$0.5	$0.4
	Oil & Gas Equipment & Distribution	$2.6	$2.9	$4.5	$2.3	$3.4	$3.7	$4.1
	Oil & Gas Producers	$39.2	$49.4	$29.6	$28.3	$31.2	$34.7	$40.0
Technology	IT Hardware & Electronics	$7.3	$9.5	$9.8	$9.9	$11.0	$11.2	$11.9
	Semiconductors & Equipment	$5.7	$6.3	$8.5	$9.2	$10.3	$12.1	$12.4
	Software & Services	$5.7	$6.7	$7.3	$6.9	$7.4	$8.4	$8.4
Communications & Media	Media	$2.7	$3.0	$3.9	$4.3	$4.3	$4.0	$4.6
	Telecoms	$25.5	$23.5	$22.1	$23.2	$31.5	$22.4	$20.1
Utilities	Utilities	$13.3	$12.3	$11.4	$12.8	$16.1	$14.8	$15.9
Total		**$248.3**	**$265.5**	**$265.5**	**$260.0**	**$293.8**	**$306.8**	**$315.3**
Outside Top 1,200		**$31.5**	**$33.7**	**$33.7**	**$33.0**	**$37.3**	**$38.9**	**$40.0**
Grand total		**$279.8**	**$299.2**	**$299.2**	**$293.0**	**$331.1**	**$345.7**	**$355.3**

Unless otherwise stated all data is sourced by Janus Henderson Investors as of 30 September 2019. Nothing in this document should be construed as advice.

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. International investing involves certain risks and increased volatility. These risks include currency fluctuations, economic or financial instability, lack of timely or reliable financial information or unfavourable political or legal developments.

The value of an investment and the income from it can fall as well as rise and you may not get back the amount initially invested.

APPENDICES (CONTINUED)

JHGDI – BY REGION

Region	13Q3	14Q3	15Q3	16Q3	17Q3	18Q3	19Q3
Emerging Markets	189.4	210.0	162.5	136.3	147.2	177.2	195.3
Europe ex UK	109.9	127.5	115.3	119.4	119.3	139.4	134.2
Japan	135.4	140.0	140.7	169.1	183.0	209.5	232.2
North America	158.9	168.0	191.1	195.0	206.1	219.9	233.7
Asia Pacific ex Japan	177.6	189.3	184.8	185.3	214.7	221.6	232.5
UK	139.0	185.2	143.9	143.6	142.5	149.5	158.2
Global total	**146.5**	**162.7**	**158.0**	**159.4**	**168.0**	**184.7**	**193.1**

JHGDI – BY INDUSTRY

Industry	13Q3	14Q3	15Q3	16Q3	17Q3	18Q3	19Q3
Basic Materials	190.0	179.4	166.4	118.8	163.8	221.4	266.1
Consumer Basics	161.8	167.5	184.3	171.6	180.9	189.5	182.4
Consumer Discretionary	237.4	279.7	294.2	325.4	314.5	346.1	361.8
Financials	180.3	197.4	205.6	214.6	224.8	255.2	266.4
Healthcare & Pharmaceuticals	147.3	158.1	162.2	180.2	184.7	198.4	207.6
Industrials	134.5	151.5	157.9	155.4	161.9	173.9	175.1
Oil, Gas & Energy	125.2	146.0	108.4	102.1	104.8	122.3	136.0
Technology	214.0	253.4	288.9	311.4	329.6	373.7	398.9
Communications & Media	98.6	127.2	99.8	100.4	106.1	100.7	98.3
Utilities	88.0	86.2	78.5	87.1	95.9	90.7	94.0
Total	**146.5**	**162.7**	**158.0**	**159.4**	**168.0**	**184.7**	**193.1**

APPENDICES (CONTINUED)

Q3 ANNUAL GROWTH RATE – ADJUSTMENTS FROM UNDERLYING TO HEADLINE

Region	Country	Underlying growth	Special dividends	Currency	Index changes	Timing effects	Headline Growth
Emerging Markets	Brazil	**-31.7%**	-5.6%	0.3%	-18.0%	0.0%	**-55.0%**
	China	**3.7%**	-2.0%	0.3%	-0.3%	0.0%	**1.7%**
	Czech Republic	**-27.3%**	0.0%	-4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	**-31.5%**
	India	**-9.8%**	4.3%	-1.0%	2.1%	2.3%	**-2.1%**
	Indonesia	**-1.1%**	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	**2.2%**
	Malaysia	**-5.7%**	0.0%	-0.6%	-9.7%	0.0%	**-15.9%**
	Mexico	**-15.3%**	13.1%	-2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	**-4.5%**
	Philippines	**13.6%**	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	**16.2%**
	Poland	**57.9%**	0.0%	-6.1%	145.9%	0.0%	**197.7%**
	Russia	**42.8%**	0.0%	-0.8%	2.6%	0.0%	**44.6%**
	South Africa	**21.7%**	0.0%	-0.5%	0.0%	-21.4%	**-0.2%**
	Thailand	**0.7%**	0.0%	6.9%	11.2%	0.0%	**18.8%**
Europe ex UK	Denmark	**-3.9%**	11.7%	-2.7%	-14.5%	0.0%	**-9.4%**
	Finland	**7.2%**	0.0%	-7.2%	-100.0%	198.8%	**98.8%**
	France	**14.8%**	0.0%	-4.2%	-9.2%	0.0%	**1.4%**
	Germany	**9.3%**	0.0%	-3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	**5.4%**
	Ireland	**-2.1%**	0.0%	-6.9%	0.0%	0.0%	**-8.9%**
	Italy	**4.2%**	0.0%	-6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	**-1.9%**
	Netherlands	**6.9%**	0.0%	-4.8%	-4.1%	9.8%	**7.7%**
	Norway	**11.9%**	0.0%	0.0%	19.5%	0.0%	**31.5%**
	Portugal	**13.4%**	0.0%	-5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	**8.0%**
	Spain	**7.7%**	0.0%	-3.6%	0.0%	-21.4%	**-17.3%**
	Switzerland	**5.4%**	0.5%	-2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	**3.8%**
Japan	Japan	**10.0%**	0.1%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**15.1%**
North America	Canada	**9.4%**	0.0%	-1.4%	-1.4%	0.0%	**6.6%**
	United States	**8.0%**	-3.1%	0.0%	-0.8%	0.0%	**4.1%**
Asia Pacific ex Japan	Australia	**-5.9%**	6.7%	-4.5%	-1.8%	0.0%	**-5.5%**
	Hong Kong	**8.1%**	0.4%	0.1%	-0.6%	0.0%	**8.0%**
	Singapore	**1.2%**	0.0%	-0.9%	-4.0%	-17.3%	**-21.0%**
	South Korea	**0.4%**	0.0%	-7.4%	0.0%	3.0%	**-4.0%**
	Taiwan	**-3.6%**	0.0%	-1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	**-5.3%**
UK	United Kingdom	**0.6%**	8.9%	-5.3%	-1.3%	0.0%	**2.9%**

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

What is the Janus Henderson Global Dividend Index?

The Janus Henderson Global Dividend Index (JHGDI) is a long-term study into global dividend trends, and is the first of its kind. It is a measure of the progress global firms are making in paying their investors an income on their capital. It analyses dividends paid every quarter by the world's largest 1,200 firms by market capitalisation.

How many companies are analysed?

The world's largest 1,200 companies by market capitalisation are analysed in detail, representing 90% of global dividends paid. The next 1,800 only represent 10%, so due to their size, their effects on the results are negligible.

What information does JHGDI provide?

The index breaks down global payouts by region, industry and sector. It enables readers to easily compare the dividend performance of countries like the US for example, that provide a large proportion of global dividends, alongside smaller nations such as the Netherlands. The report aims to explain the world of equity income investing.

What do the charts cover?

All charts and tables are based on the analysis of the top 1,200 companies. The charts are there to help illustrate the dividend performance, regional and sector payouts.

Why is this piece of research produced?

The hunt for income remains a major investment theme for investors, and in response to client feedback Janus Henderson has undertaken a long term study into global dividend trends with the launch of the Janus Henderson Global Dividend Index.

How are the figures calculated?

Dividends are included in the model on the date they are paid. They are calculated gross, using the share count prevailing on the pay-date, and converted into US dollars using the prevailing exchange rate. Please see the methodology section in the JHGDI report for a more detailed answer.

Why is the report based in dollars?

The report is produced in US dollars, since the US dollar is the global reserve currency, used as the standard measure for comparing cross border financial metrics.

Is the data in the report year on year or quarter on quarter?

The report is published on a quarterly basis. Given that this is a global study of dividend income, publishing the data on a quarterly basis provides best insight on which regions and sectors pay dividends in which quarter. In each edition the data is compared with the same quarter of the previous year e.g. Q1 2015 vs Q1 2014.

What is the difference between headline and underlying growth?

In the report we focus on headline growth which is how much was paid in US$ in any quarter in relation to the same period in the previous year. Underlying growth is also calculated, but is an adjusted rate which takes currency movements, special dividends, timing changes and index changes into account.

Can you invest in the JHGDI?

The JHGDI is not an investable index like the S&P 500 or FTSE 100, but is a measure of the progress that global firms are making in paying their investors an income on their capital, taking 2009 as a base year (index value of 100).

Is the JHGDI linked to any of Janus Henderson's funds?

The index is not linked to any of Janus Henderson's funds, however the report is headed up by Ben Lofthouse, Head of Janus Henderson's Global Equity Income strategy, and supported by Andrew Jones and Jane Shoemake, members of the Global Equity Income team.

Why should investors be interested in global dividend income?

Investing in companies that not only offer dividends, but increase them, has proven over time to provide both growing income and higher total return than companies that do not. Investing globally offers investors diversification across countries and sectors with the aim of reducing risk to income and capital.

Janus Henderson
—KNOWLEDGE. SHARED—

Important Information

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. International investing involves certain risk and increased volatility not associated with investing in a domestic market. These risks include currency fluctuations, economic or financial instability, lack of timely or reliable financial information or unfavourable political or legal developments. The value of an investment and the income from it can fall as well as rise and you may not get back the amount initially invested. Nothing in this document is intended to or should be construed as advice. This document is not a recommendation to sell or purchase any investment. It does not form part of any contract for the sale or purchase of any investment. We may record telephone calls for our mutual protection, to improve customer service and for regulatory record keeping purposes.

H043298/1019 – UK