Janus Henderson
INVESTORS

JANUS HENDERSON GLOBAL DIVIDEND INDEX

Edition 32

NOVEMBER 2021

CONTENTS

* Please refer to the glossary of terms found on page 18.

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$419.3 billion in assets under management, more than 2,000 employees and offices in 25 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 2021

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
BY REGION

Overview

- Dividends jumped by a record 22.0% on an underlying basis to reach $403.5bn, an all-time high for the third quarter
- Large special dividends boosted the headline total
- Globally 90% of companies either raised their dividends or held them steady – a very strong reading
- Our index of global payouts rose to 194.7, just 2% below the pre-pandemic peak in Q1 2020

Regions & Countries

- Regions and countries that saw the steepest 2020 cuts registered the biggest rebounds, along with those exposed to mining and banks
- Australia and the UK were the biggest beneficiaries of these two factors, but Europe, parts of Asia and some emerging markets benefited too
- Despite resilient dividend payments in 2020, US companies nevertheless raised payouts by a tenth in Q3 2021

GLOBALLY 90% OF COMPANIES EITHER RAISED THEIR DIVIDENDS OR HELD THEM STEADY – A VERY STRONG READING

Unless otherwise stated all data is sourced by Janus Henderson Investors as of 30 September 2021. 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.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
BY REGION (CONTINUED)

Industries & Sectors

- Booming mining dividends drove two thirds of the year-on-year increase and will beat previous records this year
- BHP will be the world's biggest dividend payer in 2021
- Restored bank dividends also made a significant contribution to Q3 growth

Outlook

- The exceptional strength of Q3 along with a positive outlook for Q4 drives an upgrade to our 2021 forecast
- We now expect dividends to surpass the pre-pandemic peak by the end of December 2021, recovering from their March 2021 low point in just nine months
- We expect headline growth of 15.6% with 2021 payments totalling $1.46 trillion; we expect underlying growth to reach 13.6%

WE EXPECT HEADLINE GROWTH OF 15.6% WITH 2021 PAYMENTS TOTALLING $1.46 TRILLION; WE EXPECT UNDERLYING GROWTH TO REACH 13.6%

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OVERVIEW

Companies around the world continue to recover from the pandemic. Rising profits and strong balance sheets enabled them to lift their dividends in the third quarter by a record 22.0% on an underlying basis, enough to comfortably deliver an all-time high for Q3 payouts. The total $403.5bn was up 19.5% on a headline basis, even though the third quarter of 2020 was flattered by companies restoring distributions they had suspended earlier in the year as lockdowns descended.

The main cause of the strength in Q3 was the global mining sector. Soaring commodity prices resulted in record profits for many companies and these are being paid out to shareholders. Their dividends rose so much that more than two thirds of the year-on-year growth in global payouts in Q3 came from miners. Three quarters of mining companies in our index at least doubled their dividends compared to Q3 2020. The banking sector also made a significant contribution, mainly because many regulators have lifted restrictions on payouts.

From a regional perspective, the places that had suffered the steepest cuts in 2020 are now showing the biggest rebound. Those most exposed to the mining boom or to the restoration of banking dividends also saw a rapid recovery; Australia and the UK were the biggest beneficiaries of these trends. Europe and parts of Asia and emerging markets also saw large increases on an underlying basis. Those parts of the world where companies did not cut much in 2020 naturally showed less growth than the global average. Nevertheless, US company dividends rose by a tenth to a new Q3 record.

22.0%

COMPANIES AROUND THE WORLD CONTINUE TO RECOVER FROM THE PANDEMIC. RISING PROFITS AND STRONG BALANCE SHEETS ENABLED THEM TO LIFT THEIR DIVIDENDS IN THE THIRD QUARTER BY A RECORD 22.0% ON AN UNDERLYING BASIS, ENOUGH TO COMFORTABLY DELIVER AN ALL-TIME HIGH FOR Q3 PAYOUTS.

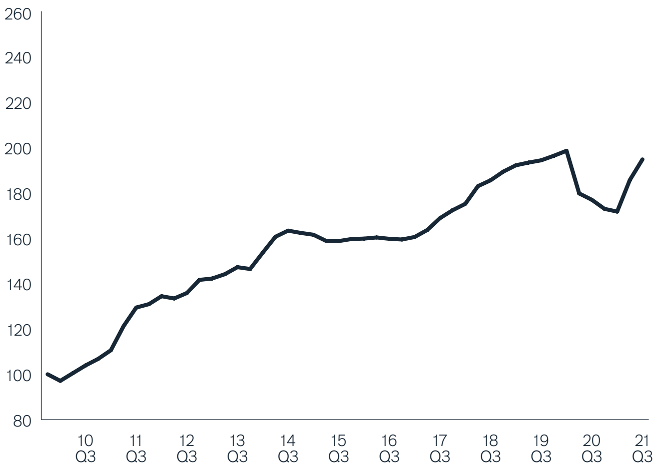
ANNUAL DIVIDENDS
BY REGION (US$ BILLIONS)

Region	2017	%*	2018	%*	2019	%*	2020	%*	Q3 2020	%*	Q3 2021	%*
Emerging Markets	$105.8	19%	$127.5	20.6%	$139.7	9.5%	$127.7	-8.6%	$58.4	1.9%	$76.5	31.0%
Europe ex UK	$221.9	1%	$253.0	14.0%	$247.5	-2.2%	$168.5	-31.9%	$33.7	62.9%	$22.1	-34.4%
Japan	$70.0	8%	$79.1	13.0%	$85.1	7.6%	$80.7	-5.2%	$5.3	-11.2%	$6.7	25.9%
North America	$475.7	7%	$509.7	7.2%	$535.6	5.1%	$550.6	2.8%	$129.8	-4.2%	$143.4	10.5%
Asia Pacific ex Japan	$141.6	23%	$151.0	6.7%	$151.4	0.2%	$124.0	-18.1%	$53.5	-16.1%	$73.7	37.9%
UK	$98.4	3%	$102.7	4.4%	$108.8	6.0%	$65.2	-40.0%	$18.9	-46.2%	$35.5	88.6%
Total	$1,113.4	8%	$1,223.1	9.9%	$1,268.1	3.7%	$1,116.7	-11.9%	$299.6	-5.9%	$358.0	19.5%
Divs outside top 1,200	$141.3	8%	$155.2	9.9%	$160.9	3.7%	$141.7	-11.9%	$38.0	-5.9%	$45.4	19.5%
Grand total	**$1,254.6**	**8%**	**$1,378.3**	**9.9%**	**$1,429.0**	**3.7%**	**$1,258.4**	**-11.9%**	**$337.6**	**-5.9%**	**$403.5**	**19.5%**

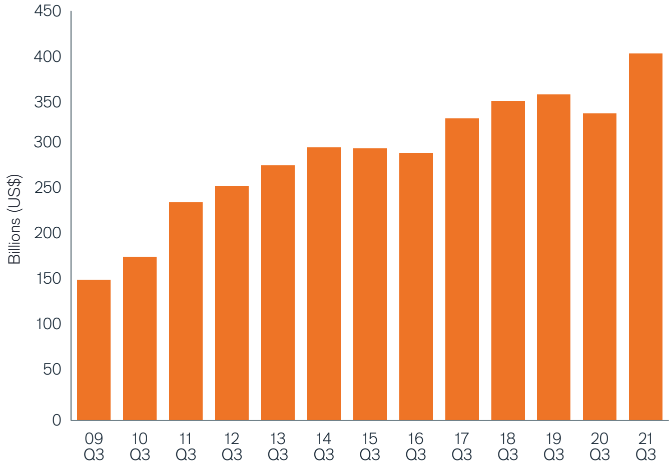
* % change

OVERVIEW (CONTINUED)

JHGDI (INDEX)



Q3 GLOBAL DIVIDENDS (US$ BILLIONS)



Globally 90% of companies either raised their dividends or held them steady, one of the strongest readings we have ever seen and reflective of the rapid normalisation of dividend patterns.

Our index of dividends jumped to 194.7, just 2% below its pre-pandemic peak in the first quarter of 2020. The good news is likely to continue with the outlook for Q4 also looking more positive, thanks mainly to resurgent banking dividends. However, the real driver of the upgrade to our forecast for the full year was exceptional strength of Q3. We now expect growth of 15.6% on a headline basis, taking 2021 payouts to a record $1.46 trillion, thereby recovering from the March 2021 mid-pandemic low point in just nine months. We expect underlying growth of 13.6%.

THE GOOD NEWS IS LIKELY TO CONTINUE WITH THE OUTLOOK FOR Q4 ALSO LOOKING MORE POSITIVE, THANKS MAINLY TO RESURGENT BANKING DIVIDENDS. HOWEVER, THE REAL DRIVER OF THE UPGRADE TO OUR FORECAST FOR THE FULL YEAR WAS EXCEPTIONAL STRENGTH OF Q3.

HEADLINE v UNDERLYING

The biggest factor depressing the headline growth rate was the noise created by many companies restoring their dividends to Q2, having delayed them until Q3 last year. This was especially acute in Europe and was mostly responsible for transforming a -34% headline fall in dividends there to a 29% rise in underlying growth. It was also a significant factor in the UK and in some emerging markets. At the global level, timing effects suppressed the headline growth rate by 8.3 percentage points, so we add this timing effect back to create a more meaningful underlying figure.

This dampening effect was partially offset by stronger exchange rates against the dollar, especially in Australia, the UK and some emerging markets. More importantly, it was a record quarter for special dividends at $17.9bn. The mining sector accounted for more than two thirds of this total, as companies distributed a share of their booming profits. Elsewhere, some of the special dividends paid reflected companies making up for some of the ground lost in 2020. Exchange-rate and special-dividend effects flattered the headline growth rate by 6.5 percentage points, so we remove this effect from the underlying figure.

UNDERLYING GROWTH WAS EVEN STRONGER THAN THE HEADLINE INCREASE IN Q3.

Q3 2021 ANNUAL GROWTH RATE – ADJUSTMENTS FROM UNDERLYING TO HEADLINE GROWTH – BY REGION

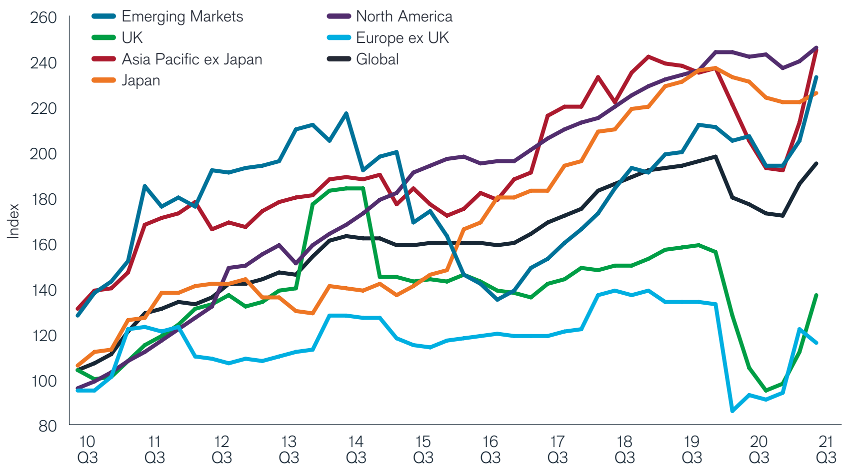
Region	Underlying growth*	Special dividends*	Currency effects	Index changes	Timing effects†	Headline dividend growth*
Emerging Markets	**31.3%**	2.0%	1.5%	0.8%	-4.6%	**31.0%**
Europe ex UK	**28.8%**	5.2%	0.8%	-0.8%	-68.3%	**-34.4%**
Japan	**-0.2%**	30.3%	-3.6%	-0.7%	0.0%	**25.9%**
North America	**9.9%**	1.2%	0.5%	-0.9%	-0.1%	**10.5%**
Asia Pacific ex Japan	**28.8%**	7.6%	2.4%	-1.6%	0.7%	**37.9%**
UK	**59.9%**	29.0%	4.8%	0.0%	-5.2%	**88.6%**
Global	**22.0%**	5.2%	1.3%	-0.6%	-8.3%	**19.5%**

† Timing effects are not significant on an annual basis.

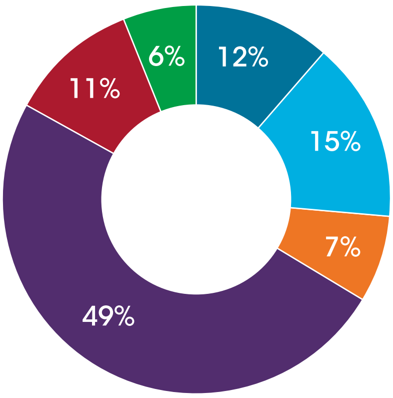
* Please refer to the glossary of terms found on page 18.

REGIONS AND COUNTRIES

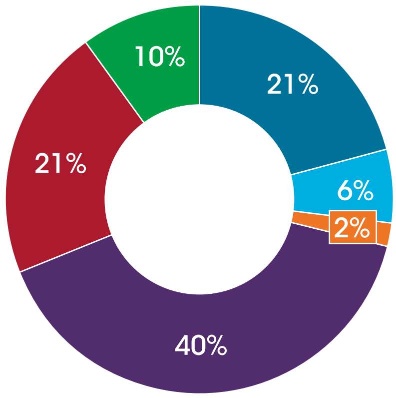
JANUS HENDERSON GLOBAL DIVIDEND INDEX BY REGION



2020 FULL YEAR DIVIDENDS BY REGION



2021 Q3 DIVIDENDS BY REGION



Emerging Markets
Europe ex UK
Japan
North America
Asia Pacific ex Japan
UK

North America

Dividends in North America were more resilient than those in many other parts of the world during 2020, due to a lighter regulatory touch and the ways in which reducing or stopping share buybacks provided an immediate way for companies to preserve cash. The rebound in dividends is therefore lagging the global average. Growth is nevertheless strong by comparison to any normal year and has accelerated since the first half of the year with the annual reset that will determine dividends for the next four quarters now underway.

US payouts rose 10.2% on an underlying basis to a total $130.7bn, a record for the third quarter. An incredible 97% of US companies raised their dividends year-on-year or held them steady. General financials, pharmaceuticals and healthcare equipment & services accounted for one third of the increase. Morgan Stanley alone paid out an additional $750m, doubling its dividend per share and announcing a $12bn share buyback programme, having comfortably passed the Federal Reserve's annual bank stress test. Blackstone and Goldman Sachs also made big increases. Meanwhile, every company in the healthcare sector raised its payout. The relatively small US mining sector doubled dividends, in line with the trend seen elsewhere in the world. Only the utility sector saw lower payouts, as the 2020 cut from Dominion Energy continued to feed through to this quarter's figures.

Canadian dividends rose 6.5% on an underlying basis, their 19th consecutive quarter of growth.

Europe ex UK

Dividends in Europe have mostly returned to their usual timetable, so the one-third headline decline is not concerning. Underlying growth was 28.8% and follows a strong second quarter. However, seasonal patterns mean that the mix of companies that pay in the third quarter is not representative of the region as a whole - only around one tenth of 2021's European dividends will have been paid between July and September. Of the handful that did pay, three quarters raised their dividends or held them steady.

French companies paid the most in Q3 and saw the fastest growth. Payouts almost doubled (+93%) thanks to the second tranche of BNP Paribas's restored dividend. For 2021 overall, the bank's payout is only a tenth below its 2018 high point. In Switzerland, the restoration of luxury goods group Richemont's dividend to pre-pandemic strength more than offset a cut from polymer and chemicals company Ems-Chemie.

In line with peers around the world, European oil companies showed a mixed performance. In Italy, ENI restored its dividend to full pre-pandemic strength, more than tripling its payout. Very few Italian companies paid a dividend in Q3, so this pushed up the growth rate significantly. A recovery in oil dividends pushed the Norwegian total sharply higher, too. But in Spain a cut announced last year by Repsol continued to feed through, while Total's dividend was almost unchanged.

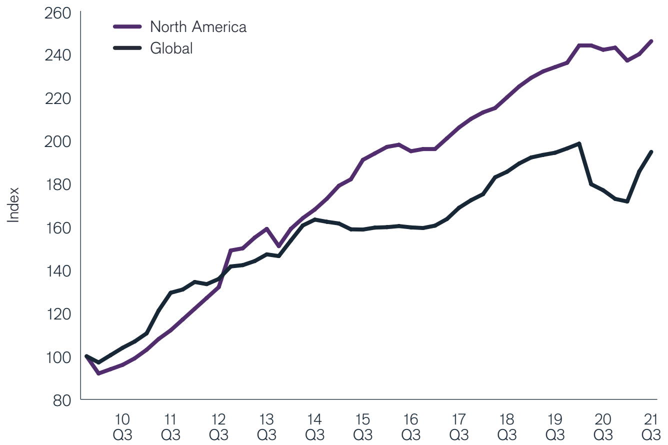
In the Netherlands, both Ahold and DSM cut their dividends, but Heineken restored its payout as the hospitality industry continued to reopen. Q3 underlying growth might look disappointing at 12.8% but the Netherlands were well ahead of other countries in the second quarter. Only two German companies in our index made a payment in Q3, whilst Continental cancelled its dividend altogether and Volkswagen made no increase. Year-to-date, Germany's payouts are tracking fractionally lower than in 2020 on an underlying basis, one of the only countries where this is happening.

28.8%

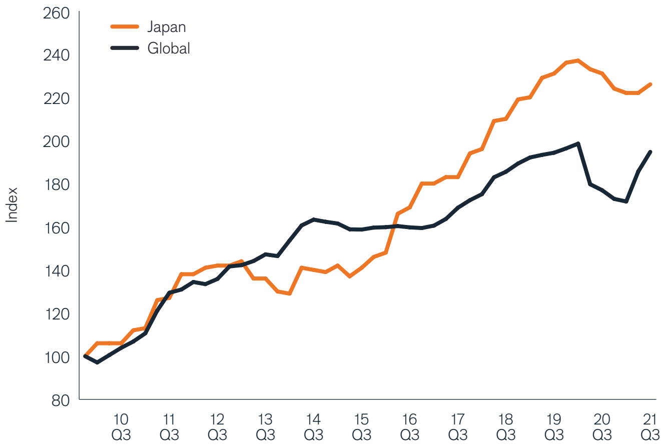
DIVIDENDS IN EUROPE HAVE MOSTLY RETURNED TO THEIR USUAL TIMETABLE, SO THE ONE-THIRD HEADLINE DECLINE IS NOT CONCERNING. UNDERLYING GROWTH WAS 28.8% AND FOLLOWS A STRONG SECOND QUARTER.

REGIONS AND COUNTRIES (CONTINUED)

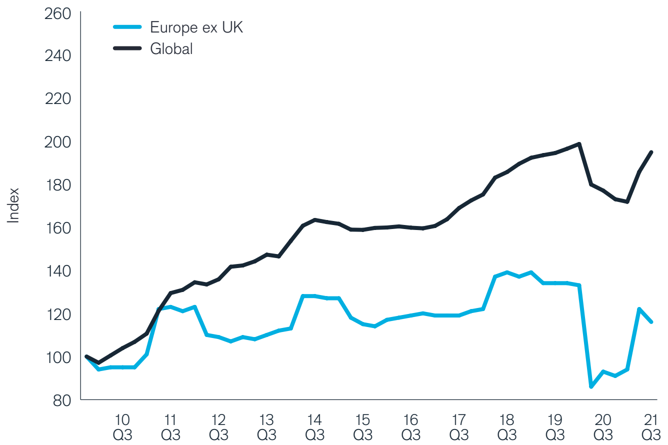
JHGDI – NORTH AMERICA



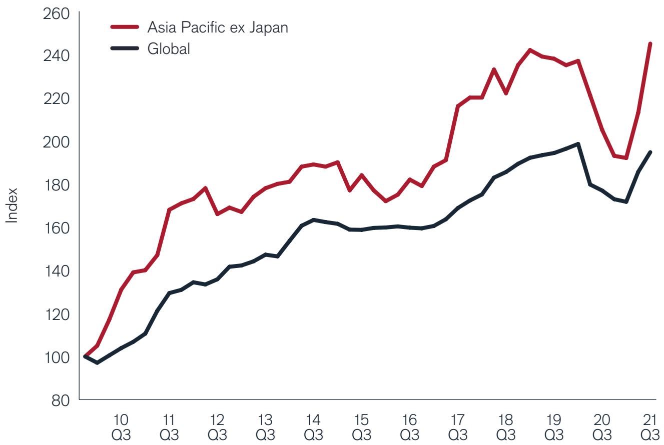
JHGDI – JAPAN



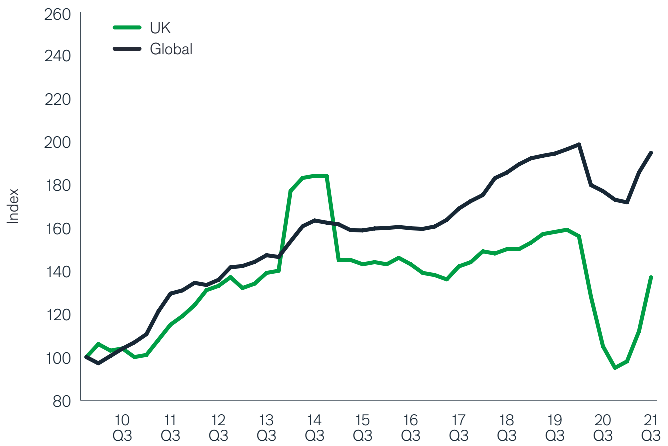
JHGDI – EUROPE EX UK



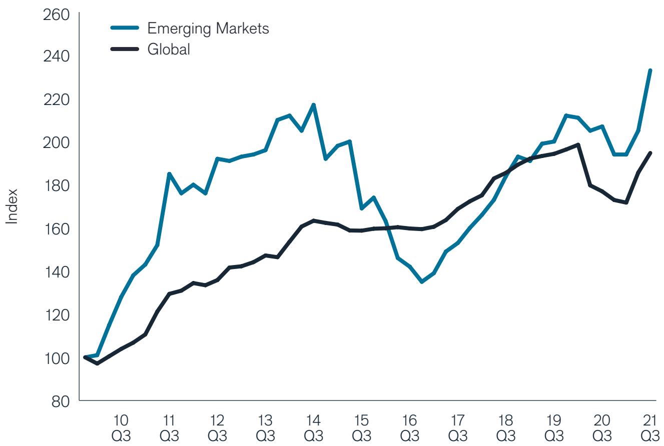
JHGDI – ASIA PACIFIC EX JAPAN



JHGDI – UK



JHGDI – EMERGING MARKETS



Asia Pacific ex Japan

The picture in Asia was positive overall, but there was a wide divergence from one country to another. Overall, eight companies in ten increased their dividends or held them steady and the regional total jumped by over a quarter on an underlying basis.

Australia stood out significantly; with underlying growth of 97%, it fared better than any other developed country and more than doubled its headline total (+131%). The large mining groups reported record profits and surprised the market with even bigger dividends. Collectively they tripled their payouts compared to Q3 2020, distributing $18.4bn in a mix of one-off special dividends and regular payments. Together, the UK and Australian arms of BHP will comfortably make the firm the world's biggest dividend payer this year, distributing almost $18.9bn. This is the second largest annual dividend on record for any listed company tracked in this index, beaten only by the UK's Vodafone in 2014 when it distributed the sale proceeds of its US business Verizon. From 2022, a simplified corporate structure will see all BHP's capital migrate to the Sydney stock exchange. Banks also contributed to the growth seen in Australia, more than doubling how much they paid to shareholders as restrictions on dividends were lifted by the regulator. Every Australian company in our index increased its dividend year on year, or held it steady.

Elsewhere in Asia, the relaxation of restrictions on banking dividends boosted payouts in Singapore, while in South Korea, mining company Posco made a big increase and Hyundai restarted distributions. Both countries saw payouts jump by over a quarter. Hong Kong's total was held back by the sharp cut in China Evergrande's payout and by a near halving of oil company CNOOC's dividend from its peak this time last year. The delayed effect of the pandemic was noticeable in Taiwan, where dividends were flat year on year, with cuts from over a third of the companies in our index, reflecting the long time-lag between the reporting of profits and the payment of dividends.

THE PICTURE IN ASIA WAS POSITIVE OVERALL, BUT THERE WAS A WIDE DIVERGENCE FROM ONE COUNTRY TO ANOTHER.

UK

The UK benefited from some of the same factors that propelled Australia's dividends higher. Rio Tinto and BHP both have listings on the London Stock Exchange, so the enormous dividends they paid boosted the UK total, too. The recent boom in commodity prices has led to high levels of cashflow generation, allowing them to increase regular dividend payments significantly as well as supplement them with specials. It is worth remembering, however, that the large mining companies now have set payout ratios so dividends will reduce if earnings come under pressure from falling commodity prices.

The UK total also received a big boost from companies that had cancelled their dividends this time last year. The banks, from which regulatory constraints have now been lifted, made the largest contribution here, but others, including advertising group WPP, also played a part.

UK dividends jumped 88.6% year on year on a headline basis, with the underlying total up 59.9%.

REGIONS AND COUNTRIES (CONTINUED)

Japan

Relatively few Japanese companies paid a dividend in the third quarter. A large special dividend from Oracle Corporation boosted the headline total, leaving Japanese payouts overall flat on an underlying basis. Although three quarters of Japanese companies that paid in the third quarter raised or held their dividends, cuts from Japan Tobacco and Honda were among those that held back the total. In line with the United States, and in contrast to the UK and Europe, fewer Japanese companies cut dividends in 2020, so there is less room for a strong rebound this year.

Emerging Markets

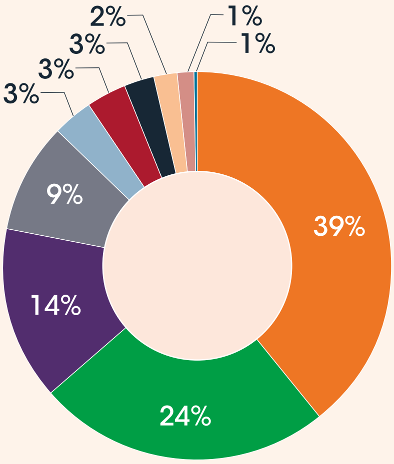
China's big dividend season takes place in the third quarter. Payouts rose to $32.6bn, an increase of 15.7% on an underlying basis, putting Chinese companies on track to deliver record dividends this year for the second year running. However, the strong overall total belied some weakness; one third of Chinese companies in our index cut their dividends this year. The biggest impact came from property developer Country Garden Holdings as pandemic-related restrictions slowed its construction projects and hit profits. These cuts were more than offset, however, by a large increase from Petrochina, whose total dividend rose by half, and a 12% hike from the giant China Construction Bank, which alone will account for $3 in every $10 of Chinese dividends in our index this year.

Brazilian dividends more than quadrupled, owing to an $8bn distribution from Vale. The mining company, in common with those elsewhere, has made record profits from the boom in commodity prices. Its $10.3bn payout for 2021 is more than the total of the past six years combined. All the Brazilian companies in our index increased dividends, as they did in Q2 too. In Russia, cuts from Lukoil and Rosneft offset large increases from mining companies.

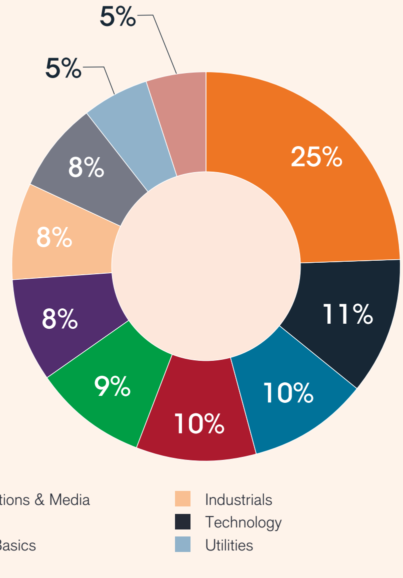
ALL THE BRAZILIAN COMPANIES IN OUR INDEX INCREASED DIVIDENDS, AS THEY DID IN Q2 TOO. IN RUSSIA, CUTS FROM LUKOIL AND ROSNEFT OFFSET LARGE INCREASES FROM MINING COMPANIES.

AUSTRALIA IN FOCUS

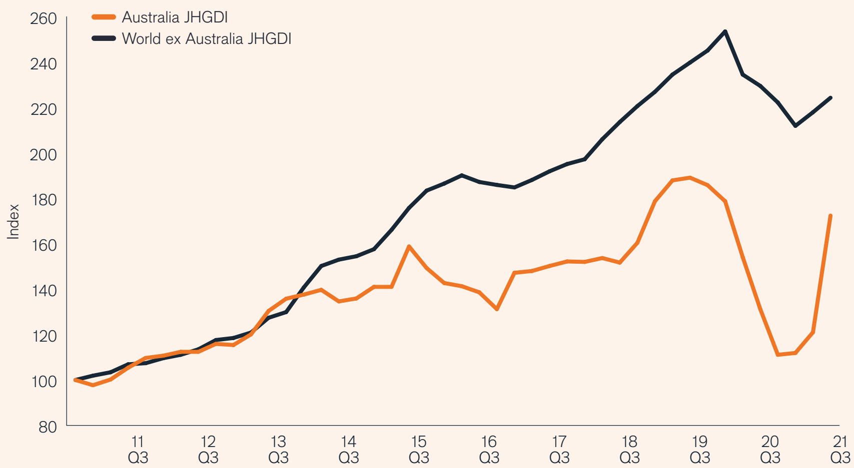
AUSTRALIA – DIVIDENDS BY SECTOR



WORLD EX. AUSTRALIA – DIVIDENDS BY SECTOR



JANUS HENDERSON GLOBAL DIVIDEND INDEX – AUSTRALIA IN CONTEXT (REBASED TO AUD)



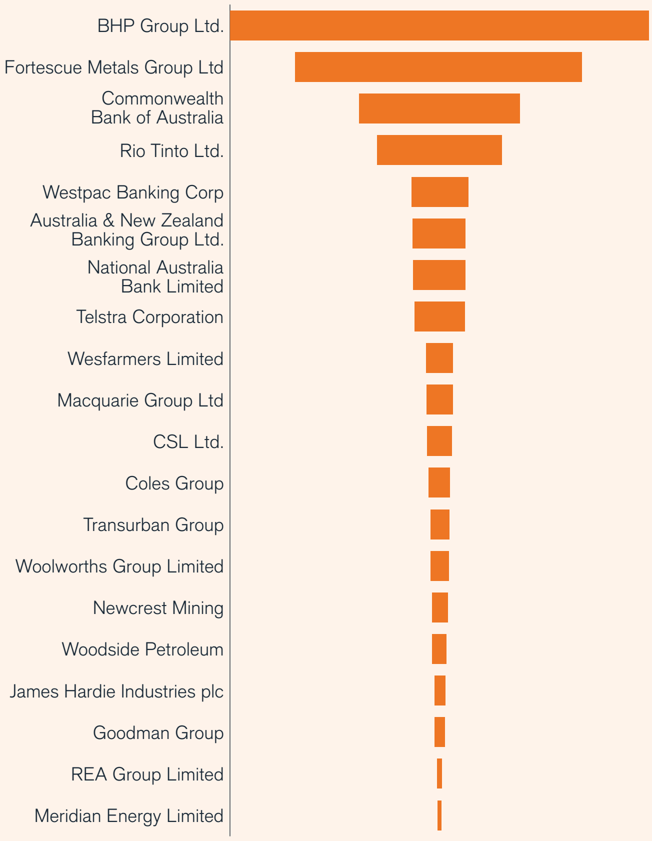
Dividends in Australia were severely impacted in 2020, joining the UK and France at the bottom of the global league table. The recovery began in the first quarter of this year, driven by mining companies. They were benefitting from the dramatic rise in commodity prices that began in the second half of 2020 as economies adjusted to the initial shock of the pandemic. This fed quickly through to dividends. Banking payouts, by contrast, were still restricted by the regulator and this limited the pace of the recovery at that time.

In April we judged that Australia would enjoy one of the strongest dividend recoveries in the world this year. We have not been disappointed. Indeed, the rebound is even faster than we had initially expected. If we look at the first nine months of 2021, Australia's dividends have jumped by almost two thirds, while those in the rest of the world have inched ahead just 1.2% in Australian dollar terms. Of course, it is relatively easy to post such high growth when you are coming off such a low base. Indeed, the UK and France are showing a similar recovery, though they have not quite matched Australia's.

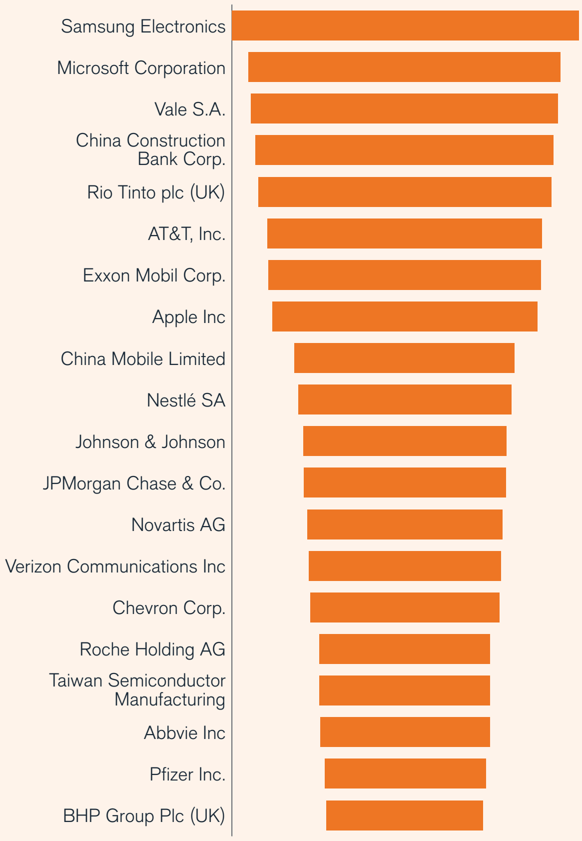
The third quarter shows this very clearly. It is Australia's most important season for dividends and it really stood out against all its global peers. Payouts jumped 126% on a headline basis, reaching a record A$41.9bn. Growth in the rest of the world was 11.3%. Indeed, Australian companies single-handedly accounted for just over one third of the year-on-year A$69bn increase the world's companies delivered in Q3.

AUSTRALIA IN FOCUS (CONTINUED)

AUSTRALIAN DIVIDEND CONCENTRATION TOP 20 PAYERS IN 2021 (YEAR-TO-DATE)



WORLD EX AUSTRALIA DIVIDEND CONCENTRATION TOP 20 PAYERS IN 2021 (YEAR-TO-DATE)



The biggest contributors to the increase in Australia's payouts this year were once again the mining companies. Collectively they tripled their payout compared to Q3 2020, distributing A$25.4bn in a mix of one-off special dividends and regular payments. Fortescue Metals' huge A$9.3bn payout would normally comfortably propel it to the top of the league table, but BHP's was even bigger at A$11.4bn, once franking credits were included. Together, the UK and Australian arms of BHP will make it comfortably the world's biggest dividend payer this year, distributing A$25.6bn. This is the second largest annual dividend on record for any listed company we track, beaten only by the UK's Vodafone in 2014, when it distributed the sale proceeds of its US business, Verizon. It is worth looking at the combined BHP total because at some point in 2022, a simplified structure will see all BHP's capital migrate to the Sydney stock exchange. In addition to BHP and Fortescue, Rio Tinto paid a further A$4bn, while Newcrest also made its largest ever payment.

AUSTRALIA IN FOCUS (CONTINUED)

There was also very good news from the banks, which more than doubled how much they paid to shareholders as restrictions on dividends were lifted by the regulator. The biggest, Commonwealth Bank, restored its final dividend for the year to within one eighth of its pre-pandemic level. ANZ followed suit. NAB also made a significant increase, though it, along with Westpac, has restored its dividend to a lower level. For the full year, banking dividends look set to be only around 15% lower than their pre-pandemic level, better than seemed likely earlier this year, when we pencilled in a restoration to 30% lower.

Every Australian company in our index increased its dividend year on year, or held it steady, but this recovery was overshadowed by Australia's two giant sectors – mining and banking. This is the downside of the rebound. It is exacerbating dividend patterns that leave income investors in Australia too heavily dependent on a handful of companies in just two sectors. For the full year, we estimate that Australian banks and miners will account for 80% of the total paid by all Australian companies in our index. This is up from two thirds in 2019 and a little over three fifths in 2018. Even if this exceptional 2021 level of concentration returns to more normal levels over the next couple of years, it will still leave investors too reliant on slow-growth banks and volatile commodities for their income. Moreover, BHP alone will make up roughly $1 in every $5 distributed in Australia this year. It would have been even more if the London listing had already moved to Sydney. The extreme decline in 2020 and the strength of the rebound this year are symptoms of this excessive concentration and highlight the importance of diversifying globally when investing for income.

Six months ago we wrote that Australia would be at the front of the pack as global dividends recovered, suggesting that growth would exceed 40% this year. The exceptionally strong profits that the mining sector has reported since then, and the dividends that have been paid show that our forecast was too conservative. We can now pencil in higher banking dividends too. This suggests that Australian dividend growth is now likely to be around 60% this year , around four times faster than our forecast for the world overall, but only because Australia is coming from a much more depressed base. It also suggests that Australian payouts could return to within 5% of their pre-pandemic peak, reached in September 2019. Progress beyond 2021 will be more challenging for Australian payouts than it will be for the wider world, however, reflecting the fact that the high-yielding Australian market tends to exhibit lower dividend growth than the global average over the longer term.

EVERY AUSTRALIAN COMPANY IN OUR INDEX INCREASED ITS DIVIDEND YEAR ON YEAR, OR HELD IT STEADY, BUT THIS RECOVERY WAS OVERSHADOWED BY AUSTRALIA'S TWO GIANT SECTORS – MINING AND BANKING

INDUSTRY AND SECTORS

The consistent story around the world has been soaring mining dividends, up more than threefold in the third quarter. The sector delivered an extraordinary $54.1bn of dividends in Q3; more in a single quarter than the previous full-year record set in 2019, and 15% of the Q3 global total. In 2021, mining companies will pay almost double the 2019 record and more than ten times the low point in 2016. This highlights just how volatile dividends from commodity producers can be, particularly given that some commodity prices, especially iron ore, have fallen sharply recently, suggesting payouts are likely to be lower next year.

The lifting of constraints on banking dividends, along with lower-than-expected loan impairments, and hence higher profits, pushed overall payouts from financials up by a third on an underlying basis. Collectively they accounted for a quarter of the Q3 total.

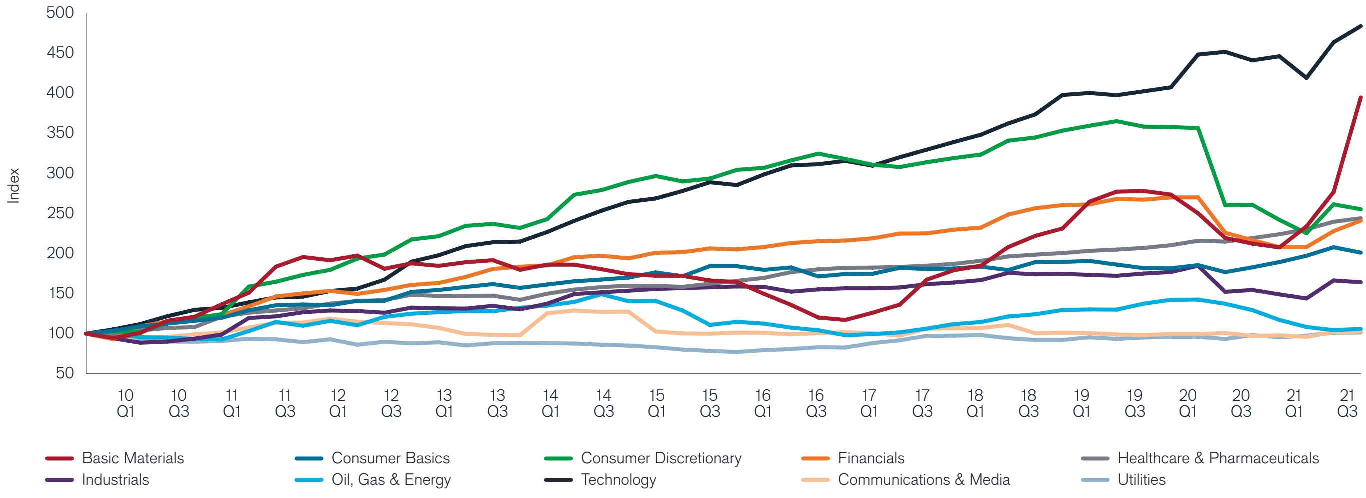
In the oil sector, three quarters of companies raised or held their dividends, but among the quarter that made cuts there were some large reductions and these held underlying growth down at just 4.1%. Oil prices have recently risen, however, so there may be more dividend growth on the horizon.

Consumer basics dividends held up well in 2020 but fell slightly in Q3 2021 owing to cuts from Ahold and Japan Tobacco. Automotive companies payouts were also lower.

Almost every other sector posted increases.

THE CONSISTENT STORY AROUND THE WORLD HAS BEEN SOARING MINING DIVIDENDS, UP MORE THAN THREEFOLD IN THE THIRD QUARTER.

JHGDI – TOTAL DIVIDENDS BY INDUSTRY



TOP COMPANIES

WORLD'S BIGGEST DIVIDEND PAYERS

Rank	15Q3	16Q3	17Q3	18Q3	19Q3	20Q3	21Q3
1	China Construction Bank Corp.	China Construction Bank Corp.	China Mobile Limited	China Construction Bank Corp.	China Construction Bank Corp.	China Construction Bank Corp.	BHP Group
2	Kraft Foods Group, Inc	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	China Construction Bank Corp.	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	Gazprom	China Construction Bank Corp.
3	BHP	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	Keurig Dr Pepper Inc	Gazprom	China Mobile Limited	RIO Tinto
4	China Mobile Limited	China Mobile Limited	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	China Mobile Limited	BHP	Microsoft Corporation	Vale S.A.
5	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	Royal Dutch Shell Plc	Royal Dutch Shell Plc	BHP	HSBC Holdings plc	AT&T, Inc.	Fortescue Metals Group Ltd
6	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	Westpac Banking Corp	Westpac Banking Corp	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	China Mobile Limited	Exxon Mobil Corp.	China Mobile Limited
7	Industrial & Commercial Bank of China Ltd.	Exxon Mobil Corp.	Exxon Mobil Corp.	Savings Bank Of Russia	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	Apple Inc	Microsoft Corporation
8	Westpac Banking Corp	Industrial & Commercial Bank of China Ltd.	Apple Inc	HSBC Holdings plc	Rio Tinto	PJSC Lukoil	Gazprom
9	Vodafone Group plc	Apple Inc	Gazprom	Royal Dutch Shell Plc	Royal Dutch Shell Plc	Industrial & Commercial Bank of China Ltd.	AT&T, Inc.
10	Exxon Mobil Corp.	AT&T, Inc.	Vodafone Group plc	Apple Inc	AT&T, Inc.	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	Exxon Mobil Corp.
Subtotal $bn	50.4	42.4	53.0	51.5	51.8	44.0	69.1
% of total	**16.9%**	**14.4%**	**16.0%**	**14.7%**	**14.5%**	**13.0%**	**19.3%**
11	Gazprom	Gazprom	AT&T, Inc.	Exxon Mobil Corp.	Exxon Mobil Corp.	Rosneft Oil Co.	Apple Inc
12	Royal Dutch Shell Plc	Microsoft Corporation	Microsoft Corporation	Westpac Banking Corp	Microsoft Corporation	Johnson & Johnson	Commonwealth Bank of Australia
13	Apple Inc	Vodafone Group plc	Industrial & Commercial Bank of China Ltd.	Microsoft Corporation	Apple Inc	Cnooc Ltd.	Industrial & Commercial Bank of China Ltd.
14	Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.	Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.	BHP	Industrial & Commercial Bank of China Ltd.	Industrial & Commercial Bank of China Ltd.	Verizon Communications Inc	Anglo American plc
15	Bank of China Ltd.	Verizon Communications Inc	National Australia Bank Limited	Vodafone Group plc	PetroChina Co. Ltd.	L`Oreal	Anglo American Platinum Limited
16	Microsoft Corporation	MTR Corporation Ltd.	Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.	AT&T, Inc.	JPMorgan Chase & Co.	Chevron Corp.	PetroChina Co. Ltd.
17	AT&T, Inc.	Bank of China Ltd.	Verizon Communications Inc	Gazprom	Johnson & Johnson	BHP Group Limited	JPMorgan Chase & Co.
18	General Electric Co.	Johnson & Johnson	MTR Corporation Ltd.	National Australia Bank Limited	Verizon Communications Inc	Bank of China Ltd.	Verizon Communications Inc
19	Verizon Communications Inc	General Electric Co.	Power Assets Holdings Limited	Verizon Communications Inc	National Australia Bank Limited	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	Chevron Corp.
20	Johnson & Johnson	Telstra Corporation	Johnson & Johnson	Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.	Cnooc Ltd.	Pfizer Inc.	Bank of China Ltd.
Subtotal $bn	25.7	24.0	26.5	27.8	28.8	27.6	33.5
Grand total $bn	**76.1**	**66.4**	**79.5**	**79.3**	**80.6**	**71.6**	**102.6**
% of total	**25.5%**	**22.6%**	**23.9%**	**22.6%**	**22.5%**	**21.2%**	**28.6%**

Unless otherwise stated all data is sourced by Janus Henderson Investors as of 30 September 2021. 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.

References made to individual securities should not constitute or form part of any offer or solicitation to issue, sell, subscribe or purchase the security.

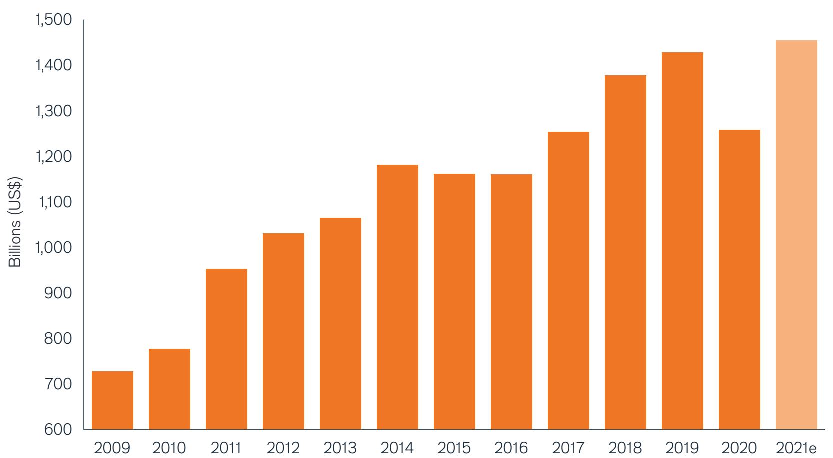
OUTLOOK

There were three important changes during the third quarter. First, and most importantly, mining companies all around the world posted extremely large profits, with many of them delivering record results and dividends following suit. Secondly, banks took quick advantage of the relaxation of limits on dividends and restored payouts to higher levels than seemed possible even a few months ago. And finally, the first few companies in the US to start the annual dividend reset showed that businesses there are keen to return cash to shareholders. Whilst there were a number of other more minor contributing factors at play, it is these three elements in particular that have ensured the third quarter exceeded our expectations.

With balance sheets bolstered last year by new equity and debt issuance, and profits on the mend, a lot of the cash generated by companies is finding its way to shareholders in the form of dividends. Many companies are announcing large share buy-back programmes, too.

A BIG DRIVER FOR 2022 WILL BE THE ONGOING RESTORATION OF BANKING DIVIDENDS, BUT IT SEEMS UNLIKELY THAT MINING COMPANIES CAN SUSTAIN THIS LEVEL OF PAYOUTS GIVEN THEIR RELIANCE ON UNDERLYING COMMODITY PRICES – SOME OF THESE HAVE ALREADY FALLEN. MINERS ARE THEREFORE LIKELY TO PROVIDE A HEADWIND FOR GLOBAL DIVIDEND GROWTH NEXT YEAR.

ANNUAL DIVIDENDS
(US$ BILLIONS)



The bumper third quarter alone was enough to add four percentage points to our growth forecast for the year. We now have greater clarity on banking dividends in Europe and Australia for the fourth quarter, and we expect the faster growth shown in the US to continue.

As a result, we now expect headline dividends to jump by 15.6% this year to a total of $1.46 trillion, meaning they will exceed their pre-pandemic record set in the twelve months to March 2020. We expect underlying growth this year to reach a record 13.6%. This means global dividends will fully recover from their March 2021 mid-pandemic low within just nine months, restoring their long-term growth rate back to the 5-6% trend that we often highlight.

We will introduce our formal 2022 forecast in our next edition. A big driver for 2022 will be the ongoing restoration of banking dividends, but it seems unlikely that mining companies can sustain this level of payouts given their reliance on underlying commodity prices – some of these have already fallen. Miners are therefore likely to provide a headwind for global dividend growth next year.

METHODOLOGY

Each year Janus Henderson analyses 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. Therefore 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.

Fiscal policy – Government policy relating to setting tax rates and spending levels. It is separate from monetary policy, which is typically set by a central bank. Fiscal austerity refers to raising taxes and/or cutting spending in an attempt to reduce government debt. Fiscal expansion (or 'stimulus') refers to an increase in government spending and/or a reduction in taxes.

Free floats – A method by which the market capitalisation 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.

Monetary policy – The policies of a central bank, aimed at influencing the level of inflation and growth in an economy. It includes controlling interest rates and the supply of money. Monetary stimulus refers to a central bank increasing the supply of money and lowering borrowing costs. Monetary tightening refers to central bank activity aimed at curbing inflation and slowing down growth in the economy by raising interest rates and reducing the supply of money.

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.

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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	15Q3	16Q3	17Q3	18Q3	19Q3	20Q3	21Q3
Emerging Markets	Brazil	$2.1	$2.0	$2.4	$3.4	$1.5	$3.5	$11.9
	China	$28.5	$25.3	$24.9	$28.7	$27.0	$30.0	$32.6
	Colombia	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.6	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
	Czech Republic	$0.9	$0.9	$0.8	$0.8	$0.6	$0.8	$1.3
	India	$4.0	$4.3	$5.4	$6.0	$6.5	$6.4	$7.1
	Indonesia	$0.4	$0.2	$0.4	$0.3	$1.5	$1.8	$1.1
	Malaysia	$1.1	$1.1	$0.8	$0.8	$0.7	$0.2	$0.8
	Mexico	$1.5	$0.8	$0.7	$0.9	$1.0	$0.4	$1.1
	Philippines	$0.5	$0.4	$0.1	$0.1	$0.1	$0.3	$0.0
	Poland	$0.7	$0.6	$0.0	$0.5	$1.6	$0.0	$0.0
	Russia	$6.1	$7.9	$10.4	$10.5	$13.5	$12.9	$11.5
	Saudi Arabia	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.5	$2.7
	South Africa	$1.7	$0.9	$1.8	$1.5	$1.0	$0.2	$5.1
	Thailand	$1.7	$1.5	$1.0	$1.4	$1.6	$0.7	$0.9
	United Arab Emirates	$0.0	$0.9	$0.9	$0.9	$0.9	$0.7	$0.4
Europe ex UK	Austria	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.2	$0.0	$0.1	$0.0
	Belgium	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.1	$0.0
	Denmark	$0.0	$0.9	$1.1	$1.1	$1.0	$0.9	$1.0
	Finland	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.2	$0.3	$0.0	$0.0
	France	$1.8	$1.2	$1.4	$4.3	$4.1	$12.4	$5.0
	Germany	$0.0	$1.3	$0.9	$1.1	$1.1	$7.8	$1.7
	Israel	$0.4	$0.3	$0.1	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
	Italy	$1.6	$1.6	$2.8	$3.4	$3.3	$2.5	$4.0
	Netherlands	$2.3	$3.6	$2.9	$3.1	$3.3	$2.1	$2.0
	Norway	$0.7	$0.7	$0.7	$0.8	$1.0	$0.4	$0.5
	Portugal	$0.0	$0.2	$0.2	$0.2	$0.3	$0.0	$0.0
	Spain	$4.9	$5.8	$4.8	$5.7	$4.7	$5.6	$4.5
	Sweden	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$1.8
	Switzerland	$2.1	$1.3	$1.5	$1.5	$1.6	$1.8	$1.7
Japan	Japan	$3.6	$4.9	$4.8	$5.2	$6.0	$5.3	$6.7
North America	Canada	$8.6	$7.9	$9.7	$10.2	$10.9	$11.4	$12.7
	United States	$108.0	$100.7	$110.0	$119.7	$124.5	$118.4	$130.7
Asia Pacific ex Japan	Australia	$21.4	$21.4	$22.8	$20.6	$19.7	$13.2	$30.5
	Hong Kong	$12.1	$13.8	$25.2	$17.4	$19.1	$21.9	$22.4
	Singapore	$3.2	$3.2	$2.5	$3.3	$2.6	$2.6	$2.7
	South Korea	$0.5	$0.5	$1.3	$2.6	$2.5	$1.9	$2.9
	Taiwan	$13.7	$16.3	$19.8	$20.8	$19.7	$13.8	$15.2
UK	United Kingdom	$31.0	$28.9	$32.6	$33.9	$35.1	$18.9	$35.5
Total		**$265.3**	**$261.2**	**$294.8**	**$311.7**	**$318.2**	**$299.6**	**$358.0**
Outside top 1,200		**$33.7**	**$33.1**	**$37.4**	**$39.5**	**$40.4**	**$38.0**	**$45.4**
Grand Total		**$299.0**	**$294.3**	**$332.2**	**$351.2**	**$358.6**	**$337.6**	**$403.5**

APPENDICES (CONTINUED)

QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS BY INDUSTRY IN USD BILLIONS

Industry	15Q3	16Q3	17Q3	18Q3	19Q3	20Q3	21Q3
Basic Materials	$14.9	$9.7	$20.0	$24.6	$24.9	$22.6	$61.3
Consumer Basics	$32.5	$25.3	$24.4	$30.7	$27.8	$31.6	$27.3
Consumer Discretionary	$11.8	$14.0	$15.5	$16.5	$14.7	$14.8	$13.2
Financials	$78.0	$80.8	$81.1	$91.1	$90.0	$78.0	$94.7
Healthcare & Pharmaceuticals	$15.4	$17.1	$17.9	$19.1	$20.1	$22.3	$24.4
Industrials	$15.3	$16.9	$19.3	$18.2	$19.9	$21.3	$19.9
Oil, Gas & Energy	$34.6	$31.2	$36.1	$38.8	$46.3	$38.2	$39.8
Technology	$25.6	$26.0	$28.7	$32.0	$33.4	$30.3	$36.1
Communications & Media	$25.9	$27.3	$35.6	$25.8	$25.2	$21.7	$22.2
Utilities	$11.4	$12.8	$16.1	$14.8	$15.9	$18.8	$18.9
TOTAL	**$265.3**	**$261.2**	**$294.8**	**$311.7**	**$318.2**	**$299.6**	**$358.0**
Divs outside top 1,200	**$33.7**	**$33.1**	**$37.4**	**$39.5**	**$40.4**	**$38.0**	**$45.4**
Grand Total	**$299.0**	**$294.3**	**$332.2**	**$351.2**	**$358.6**	**$337.6**	**$403.5**

QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS BY SECTOR IN USD BILLIONS

Industry	Sector USbn	15Q3	16Q3	17Q3	18Q3	19Q3	20Q3	21Q3
Basic Materials	Building Materials	$0.2	$0.3	$0.4	$0.4	$0.4	$0.3	$0.5
	Chemicals	$4.7	$5.7	$7.1	$7.9	$7.5	$6.4	$6.1
	Metals & Mining	$9.5	$3.1	$12.1	$15.9	$16.3	$15.4	$54.1
	Paper & Packaging	$0.4	$0.6	$0.4	$0.4	$0.6	$0.4	$0.5
Consumer Basics	Beverages	$5.7	$6.0	$4.9	$10.4	$4.9	$4.8	$5.4
	Food	$12.1	$3.1	$3.2	$3.8	$4.2	$4.8	$3.4
	Food & Drug Retail	$3.3	$4.0	$3.0	$3.4	$5.0	$4.7	$4.5
	Household & Personal Products	$4.9	$5.1	$5.3	$5.6	$5.8	$8.9	$6.4
	Tobacco	$6.4	$7.1	$8.1	$7.5	$7.9	$8.4	$7.7
Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Durables & Clothing	$2.4	$2.5	$2.4	$4.8	$2.6	$3.5	$3.0
	General Retail	$3.4	$4.6	$4.8	$3.1	$3.5	$3.2	$4.0
	Leisure	$2.8	$2.7	$4.0	$3.7	$3.8	$1.7	$2.1
	Other Consumer Services	$0.1	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0
	Vehicles & Parts	$3.1	$4.2	$4.3	$4.9	$4.9	$6.4	$4.1
Financials	Banks	$54.1	$55.5	$53.1	$58.6	$59.6	$42.2	$60.3
	General Financials	$7.0	$6.5	$7.8	$9.4	$7.1	$7.6	$11.1
	Insurance	$9.1	$9.4	$10.3	$11.5	$10.0	$12.1	$9.7
	Real Estate	$7.8	$9.3	$9.8	$11.6	$13.2	$16.2	$13.6
Healthcare & Pharmaceuticals	Health Care Equipment & Services	$3.3	$3.6	$4.1	$4.3	$4.9	$5.5	$5.9
	Pharmaceuticals & Biotech	$12.1	$13.5	$13.9	$14.7	$15.3	$16.7	$18.5
Industrials	Aerospace & Defence	$3.1	$2.9	$4.0	$3.3	$5.1	$2.7	$2.3
	Construction, Engineering & Materials	$2.4	$2.1	$2.3	$2.9	$3.1	$5.3	$5.1
	Electrical Equipment	$0.7	$0.7	$0.7	$0.7	$0.7	$0.9	$0.9
	General Industrials	$4.6	$4.6	$5.4	$5.7	$4.9	$4.9	$5.8
	Support Services	$1.2	$1.2	$1.5	$1.5	$1.4	$1.7	$1.8
	Transport	$3.2	$5.4	$5.3	$4.2	$4.6	$5.8	$4.1
Oil, Gas & Energy	Energy – non-oil	$0.4	$0.2	$1.5	$0.5	$0.4	$0.6	$0.9
	Oil & Gas Equipment & Distribution	$4.5	$2.3	$3.4	$3.7	$4.1	$3.9	$4.2
	Oil & Gas Producers	$29.6	$28.8	$31.2	$34.7	$41.7	$33.7	$34.7
Technology	IT Hardware & Electronics	$9.8	$9.9	$11.0	$11.1	$11.9	$11.5	$12.1
	Semiconductors & Equipment	$8.5	$9.2	$10.3	$12.1	$12.4	$8.9	$11.6
	Software & Services	$7.3	$6.9	$7.4	$8.8	$9.1	$10.0	$12.4
Communications & Media	Media	$3.8	$4.1	$4.1	$3.8	$4.4	$1.6	$2.1
	Telecoms	$22.1	$23.2	$31.5	$22.0	$20.8	$20.1	$20.1
Utilities	Utilities	$11.4	$12.8	$16.1	$14.8	$15.9	$18.8	$18.9
TOTAL		**$265.3**	**$261.2**	**$294.8**	**$311.7**	**$318.2**	**$299.6**	**$358.0**
Divs outside top 1,200		**$33.7**	**$33.1**	**$37.4**	**$39.5**	**$40.4**	**$38.0**	**$45.4**
Grand Total		**$299.0**	**$294.3**	**$332.2**	**$351.2**	**$358.6**	**$337.6**	**$403.5**

APPENDICES (CONTINUED)

JHGDI – BY REGION

Region	15Q3	16Q3	17Q3	18Q3	19Q3	20Q3	21Q3
Emerging Markets	168.9	141.8	153.3	184.0	200.0	206.5	232.9
Europe ex UK	115.3	119.4	119.1	139.3	134.0	92.9	115.8
Japan	140.8	169.4	183.2	209.7	230.9	231.2	226.2
North America	191.1	194.9	206.1	220.0	234.4	241.6	246.0
Asia Pacific ex Japan	184.3	181.7	216.1	222.1	237.8	205.0	244.6
UK	143.3	143.1	141.7	149.8	158.3	104.6	136.5
Global total	**158.7**	**159.7**	**168.8**	**185.5**	**194.3**	**176.9**	**194.7**

JHGDI – BY INDUSTRY

Industry	15Q3	16Q3	17Q3	18Q3	19Q3	20Q3	21Q3
Basic Materials	166.3	120.1	167.4	222.0	278.0	212.4	394.7
Consumer Basics	184.3	171.4	180.7	189.2	181.7	182.7	201.1
Consumer Discretionary	293.5	324.6	313.9	344.7	358.3	260.8	255.2
Financials	206.3	215.3	225.1	256.5	267.2	216.6	240.9
Healthcare & Pharmaceuticals	162.3	180.2	184.8	198.6	207.0	219.2	244.0
Industrials	157.8	155.2	161.7	174.0	175.0	154.5	164.1
Oil, Gas & Energy	110.9	104.2	106.3	124.2	137.4	129.4	105.9
Technology	288.9	311.4	329.6	373.6	402.4	441.0	483.7
Communications & Media	99.9	100.6	106.2	100.5	98.3	97.1	102.6
Utilities	78.5	83.1	97.3	92.1	95.2	98.2	101.4
Total	**158.7**	**159.7**	**168.8**	**185.5**	**194.3**	**176.9**	**194.7**

APPENDICES (CONTINUED)

Q3 2021 ANNUAL GROWTH RATE – ADJUSTMENTS FROM UNDERLYING TO HEADLINE GROWTH – BY COUNTRY (%)

Region	Country	Underlying growth	Special dividends	Currency	Index changes	Timing effects	Headline Growth
Emerging Markets	Brazil	**308.3%**	0.0%	11.4%	-6.4%	-74.0%	**239.2%**
	China	**15.7%**	-2.3%	0.8%	-4.0%	-1.5%	**8.7%**
	Czech Republic	**59.5%**	0.0%	5.8%	0.0%	-5.8%	**59.5%**
	India	**4.2%**	0.0%	0.9%	8.1%	-1.0%	**12.3%**
	Indonesia	**3.7%**	0.0%	-0.8%	0.0%	-38.0%	**-35.1%**
	Malaysia	**726.7%**	0.0%	-3.1%	-46.0%	-334.1%	**343.5%**
	Mexico	**266.1%**	0.0%	23.1%	0.0%	-128.3%	**160.9%**
	Russia	**-6.7%**	0.0%	-1.2%	0.0%	-3.2%	**-11.1%**
	Saudi Arabia	**398.9%**	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**398.9%**
	South Africa	**774.5%**	1151.6%	135.3%	949.9%	0.0%	**3011.3%**
	Thailand	**28.2%**	0.0%	-5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	**22.9%**
	United Arab Emirates	**-50.0%**	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	**-50.0%**
Europe ex UK	Denmark	**5.3%**	0.0%	-1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	**3.5%**
	France	**93.3%**	0.0%	0.8%	0.4%	-153.7%	**-59.3%**
	Germany	**-29.3%**	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	-49.3%	**-78.5%**
	Italy	**59.2%**	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	**61.1%**
	Netherlands	**12.8%**	0.0%	0.2%	9.8%	-29.2%	**-6.6%**
	Norway	**64.3%**	0.0%	3.0%	-20.0%	-12.8%	**34.5%**
	Spain	**9.7%**	0.0%	2.2%	-9.7%	-22.9%	**-20.7%**
	Switzerland	**44.9%**	-0.7%	-0.2%	9.2%	-56.6%	**-3.4%**
Japan	Japan	**-0.2%**	30.3%	-3.6%	-0.7%	0.0%	**25.9%**
North America	Canada	**6.5%**	0.0%	5.5%	-0.3%	-0.1%	**11.6%**
	United States	**10.2%**	1.3%	0.0%	-1.0%	-0.1%	**10.4%**
Asia Pacific ex Japan	Australia	**96.7%**	30.6%	4.1%	0.0%	-0.8%	**130.6%**
	Hong Kong	**3.8%**	0.0%	-0.3%	-3.6%	2.3%	**2.2%**
	Singapore	**24.6%**	0.0%	1.1%	-17.0%	-4.2%	**4.5%**
	South Korea	**26.1%**	0.0%	2.1%	-3.0%	25.5%	**50.7%**
	Taiwan	**1.5%**	0.0%	5.5%	3.3%	0.0%	**10.2%**
UK	United Kingdom	**59.9%**	29.0%	4.8%	0.0%	-5.2%	**88.6%**

Q3 2021 ANNUAL GROWTH RATE – ADJUSTMENTS FROM UNDERLYING TO HEADLINE GROWTH – BY REGION (%)

Region	Underlying growth*	Special dividends	Currency	Index changes	Timing effects†	Headline growth*
Emerging Markets	**31.3%**	2.0%	1.5%	0.8%	-4.6%	**31.0%**
Europe ex UK	**28.8%**	5.2%	0.8%	-0.8%	-68.3%	**-34.4%**
Japan	**-0.2%**	30.3%	-3.6%	-0.7%	0.0%	**25.9%**
North America	**9.9%**	1.2%	0.5%	-0.9%	-0.1%	**10.5%**
Asia Pacific ex Japan	**28.8%**	7.6%	2.4%	-1.6%	0.7%	**37.9%**
UK	**59.9%**	29.0%	4.8%	0.0%	-5.2%	**88.6%**
Global	**22.0%**	5.2%	1.3%	-0.6%	-8.3%	**19.5%**

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 Global Equity Income, 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 also 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.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE VISIT **JANUSHENDERSON.COM**

Janus Henderson INVESTORS

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