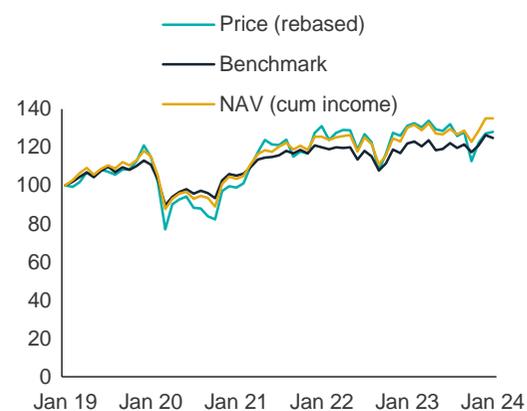


Share price performance (total return)



Dividend history (pence/share)



Please note that this chart could include dividends that have been declared but not yet paid.

Performance over (%)	6m	1y	3y	5y	10y
Share price (Total return)	-3.1	-2.4	29.4	28.0	61.6
NAV (Total return)	4.2	3.6	30.6	35.0	78.6
Benchmark (Total return)	2.2	2.3	18.7	24.7	63.2
Relative NAV (Total return)	2.1	1.4	11.9	10.2	15.5

Discrete year performance (%)	Share price (total return)	NAV (total return)
31/12/2022 to 31/12/2023	0.9	9.8
31/12/2021 to 31/12/2022	-1.1	-1.9
31/12/2020 to 31/12/2021	27.9	19.8
31/12/2019 to 31/12/2020	-17.6	-11.4
31/12/2018 to 31/12/2019	27.0	25.6

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

Source: at 31/01/24. © 2024 Morningstar, Inc. All rights reserved. The information contained herein: (1) is proprietary to Morningstar and/or its content providers; (2) may not be copied or distributed; and (3) is not warranted to be accurate, complete, or timely. Neither Morningstar nor its content providers are responsible for any damages or losses arising from any use of this information. **Past performance does not predict future returns.**

Commentary at a glance

Performance

In the month under review the Company's NAV total return was 0.0% and the 80% FTSE All-Share Index/20% ICE BofA Sterling Non-Gilts Index total return was -1.3%.

Contributors/detractors

Holdings in Britvic, Intermediate Capital and Cranswick were positive for performance.

Outlook

Although risks remain, we think the UK economy could prove more resilient than expected while UK equity valuations appear attractive to us on a long-term view.

See full commentary on page 3.

References made to individual securities do not constitute a recommendation to buy, sell or hold any security, investment strategy or market sector, and should not be assumed to be profitable. Janus Henderson Investors, its affiliated advisor, or its employees, may have a position in the securities mentioned.

Company overview

Objective

The Company invests in a prudently diversified selection of both well known and smaller companies to provide investors with a high dividend income stream while also maintaining the prospect of capital growth.

Highlights

A Company providing investors with a high dividend income stream while also maintaining the prospect of capital growth.

Company information

NAV (cum income)	169.5p
NAV (ex income)	169.2p
Share price	157.5p
Discount(-)/premium(+)	-7.1%
Yield	6.6%
Net gearing	23%
Net cash	-
Total assets	£360m
Net assets	£292m
Market capitalisation	£271m
Total voting rights	172,141,700
Total number of holdings	102
Ongoing charges (year end 31 Dec 2023)	0.84%

Benchmark	80% FTSE All-Share Index/20% ICE BofA Sterling Non-Gilts Index
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Source: BNP Paribas for holdings information and Morningstar for all other data. Differences in calculation may occur due to the methodology used.

Please note that the total voting rights in the Company do not include shares held in Treasury.

Please remember that past performance does not predict future returns. The value of an investment and the income from it can rise as well as fall as a result of market and currency fluctuations, and you may not get back the amount originally invested. Please refer to the glossary for the definition of share price total return.

How to invest

Go to www.janushenderson.com/howtoinvest

Find out more

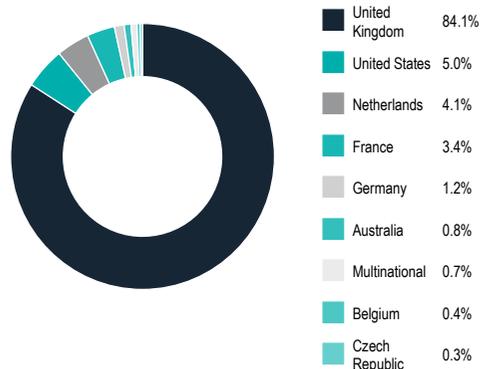
Go to www.hendersonhighincome.com

Top 10 holdings (%)

British American Tobacco	4.0
Unilever	3.5
Rio Tinto	3.3
HSBC	3.2
BP	2.9
RELX	2.6
Shell	2.5
Imperial Brands	2.4
Intermediate Capital Group	2.1
M&G	2.0

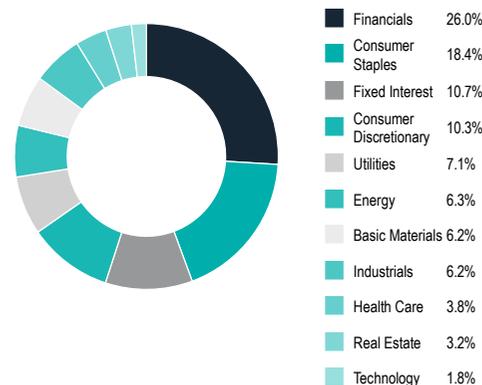
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Geographical focus (%)



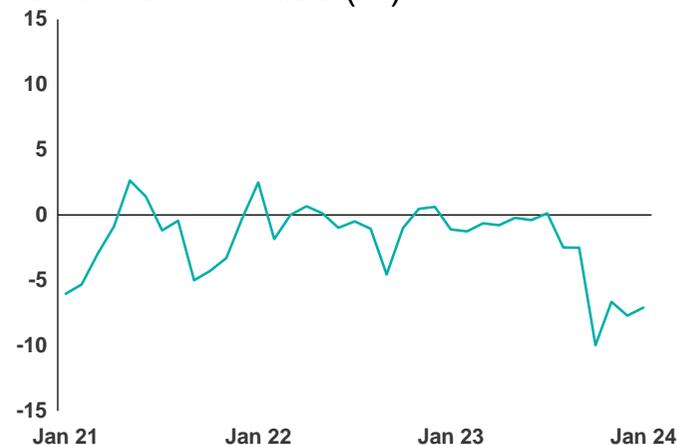
The above geographical breakdown may not add up to 100% as this only shows the top 10.

Sector breakdown (%)



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

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



10 year total return of £1,000



All performance, cumulative growth and annual growth data is sourced from Morningstar. Share price total return is calculated using mid-market share price with dividends reinvested.

Key information

Stock code	HHI
AIC sector	AIC UK Equity & Bond Income
Benchmark	80% FTSE All-Share Index/20% ICE BofA Sterling Non-Gilts Index
Company type	Conventional (Ords)
Launch date	1989
Financial year	31-Dec
Dividend payment	April, July, October, January
Risk rating (Source: Numis)	Average
Management fee	0.50% of adjusted average gross assets up to £325m and 0.45% above £325m.
Performance fee	No
<small>(See Annual Report & Key Information Document for more information)</small>	
Regional focus	UK
Fund manager appointment	David Smith 2014



David Smith, CFA
Fund Manager

Please remember that past performance does not predict future returns. The value of an investment and the income from it can rise as well as fall as a result of market and currency fluctuations, and you may not get back the amount originally invested. Please refer to the glossary for the definition of share price total return.

How to invest

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Customer services

0800 832 832

Factsheet - at 31 January 2024

Marketing Communication

Fund Manager commentary

Investment environment

The FTSE All-Share Index fell 1.3% as stronger-than-expected inflation figures prompted investors to pare back their expectations for interest rate cuts in 2024. UK annual inflation of 4.0% in December was up from 3.9% in November (compared with analyst forecasts of 3.8%). This pushed back expectations for when the Bank of England might start cutting interest rates from the spring to the summer of this year. The UK 10-year gilt yield rose (prices fell) over the month from 3.5% to 3.8% at the end of January.

Large-cap companies marginally outperformed mid- and small-caps with the FTSE 100 Index down 1.3% versus the FTSE 250 Index and the FTSE Small-Cap Index which fell 1.6% and 1.8% respectively. More defensive sectors, such as consumer staples and health care, outperformed. More cyclical sectors (those that tend to be more dependent on economic growth to do well) such as financials and basic materials lagged.

Portfolio review

The equity portfolio's holdings in Britvic, Intermediate Capital and Cranswick were positive for performance after all three companies reported strong trading. Britvic has benefited from good volume growth in both its UK and Brazilian divisions. Intermediate Capital has seen an accelerating pace of fundraising and a pick-up in deal activity, which could lead to more deployment of currently

uninvested funds. Cranswick experienced stronger-than-anticipated volume growth over the Christmas period across all four of its food categories, which led the company to upgrade its full-year profit guidance. The equity portfolio's holdings in Engie and Burberry were negative for performance. French utility company Engie underperformed given falling energy prices, while Burberry disappointed the market by downgrading its earnings guidance due to weaker luxury goods demand across regions.

During the month the Company completed the combination with Henderson Diversified Income Trust plc and we would like to extend a warm welcome to new shareholders that came across to the Company as part of the transaction. The new assets taken on as part of the transaction were invested inline with the existing portfolio.

Manager outlook

Now that inflation is falling, the pressure on central banks to keep monetary policy tight is easing. This suggests that interest rates could be cut over the next 12 months. While the impact of the significant rise in interest rates on economic growth needs to be carefully watched, consumer borrowing is historically low, corporate balance sheets appear robust and the banking sector is well capitalised. With wage growth also likely to outstrip inflation this year, we think the outlook for the UK economy could be better than the current low

expectations. While risks remain, especially with heightened geopolitical risks in the Middle East, valuations in the UK market are attractive to us on a long-term view.

Glossary

Discount/Premium

The amount by which the price per share of an investment company is either lower (at a discount) or higher (at a premium) than the net asset value per share (cum income), expressed as a percentage of the net asset value per share.

Gearing

The effect of borrowing money for investment purposes (financial gearing). The amount a company can “gear” is the amount it can borrow in order to invest. Gearing is used in the expectation that the returns on the investments bought will exceed the costs of the borrowings that funded the purchase. This Company can also use synthetic gearing through derivatives and foreign exchange hedging and/or other non-fully funded instruments or techniques.

Leverage

The Company's leverage is the sum of financial gearing and synthetic gearing. Details of the Company's leverage limits can be found in both the Key Information Document and Annual Report. Where a company utilises leverage, the profits and losses incurred by the company can be greater than those of a company that does not use leverage.

Market capitalisation

Share price multiplied by the number of shares in issue, excluding treasury shares, at month end. Shares typically priced mid-market at month-end closing.

Net Asset Value (NAV)

The total value of a Company's assets less its liabilities.

NAV (Cum Income)

The value of investments and cash, including current year revenue, less liabilities (prior charges such as loans, debenture stock and preference shares at fair value).

NAV (Ex Income)

The value of investments and cash, excluding current year revenue, less liabilities (prior charges such as loans, debenture stock and preference shares at fair value).

NAV total return

The theoretical total return on shareholders' funds per share reflecting the change in Net Asset Value (NAV) assuming that dividends paid to shareholders were reinvested at NAV at the time the shares were quoted ex-dividend. A way of measuring investment management performance of investment trusts which is not affected by movements in discounts/premiums.

Net assets

Total assets minus any liabilities such as bank loans or creditors.

Net cash

A company's net exposure to cash/cash equivalents expressed as a percentage of shareholders' funds, after any offset against its gearing. This is only shown for companies that have gearing in place.

Net gearing

A company's total assets (less cash/cash equivalents) divided by shareholders' funds expressed as a percentage.

Ongoing charges

The total expenses for the financial year (excluding performance fee), divided by the average daily net assets, multiplied by 100.

Risk rating

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

Share price

Closing mid-market share price at month end.

Share price total return

The theoretical total return to the investor assuming that all dividends received were reinvested in the shares of the company at the time the shares were quoted ex-dividend. Transaction costs are not taken into account.

Total assets

Cum Income NAV multiplied by the number of shares, plus prior charges at fair value.

Yield

Calculated by dividing the current financial year's dividends per share (this will include prospective dividends) by the current price per share, then multiplying by 100 to arrive at a percentage figure.

For a full list of terms please visit:

<https://www.janushenderson.com/en-gb/investor/glossary/>

Source for fund ratings/awards

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

Company specific risks

- This Company is suitable to be used as one component of several within a diversified investment portfolio. Investors should consider carefully the proportion of their portfolio invested in this Company.
- Active management techniques that have worked well in normal market conditions could prove ineffective or negative for performance at other times.
- The Company could lose money if a counterparty with which it trades becomes unwilling or unable to meet its obligations to the Company.
- Shares can lose value rapidly, and typically involve higher risks than bonds or money market instruments. The value of your investment may fall as a result.
- The return on your investment is directly related to the prevailing market price of the Company's shares, which will trade at a varying discount (or premium) relative to the value of the underlying assets of the Company. As a result, losses (or gains) may be higher or lower than those of the Company's assets.
- If a Company's portfolio is concentrated towards a particular country or geographical region, the investment carries greater risk than a portfolio that is diversified across more countries.
- Some of the investments in this portfolio are in smaller company shares. They may be more difficult to buy and sell, and their share prices may fluctuate more than those of larger companies.
- The Company may use gearing (borrowing to invest) as part of its investment strategy. If the Company utilises its ability to gear, the profits and losses incurred by the Company can be greater than those of a Company that does not use gearing.
- All or part of the Company's management fee is taken from its capital. While this allows more income to be paid, it may also restrict capital growth or even result in capital erosion over time.

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