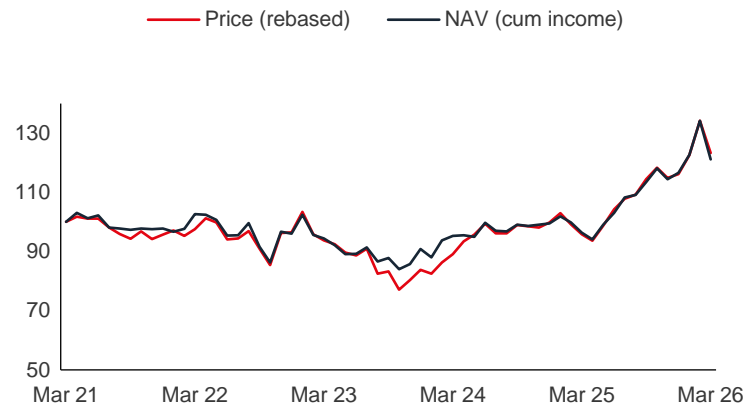


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## Share price performance (total return)



## Dividend history (pence/share)



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

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.

Performance over (%)	1m	3m	6m	1y	3y	5y	10y
Share price (Total return)	-8.1	6.2	7.7	28.6	31.5	23.3	91.6
NAV (Total return)	-10.0	3.9	6.7	25.7	28.3	21.1	78.8

Discrete year performance (%)	Share price (total return)	NAV (total return)
31/3/2025 to 31/3/2026	28.6	25.7
31/3/2024 to 31/3/2025	7.6	1.2
31/3/2023 to 31/3/2024	-5.0	0.9
31/3/2022 to 31/3/2023	-3.9	-8.0
31/3/2021 to 31/3/2022	-2.4	2.6

Source: at 31/03/26. © 2026 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.**

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

## Company overview

### Objective

The Company seeks to provide shareholders with a growing total annual dividend per share, as well as capital appreciation, from a diversified portfolio of investments from the Asia Pacific region.

### Highlights

A portfolio of value orientated Asia Pacific equities with a focus on cash flow generation from companies with the ability to sustain and grow dividends.

## Company information

NAV (cum income)	235.3p
NAV (ex income)	229.7p
Share price	248.0p
Discount(-)/premium(+)	5.4%
Yield	10.1%
Net gearing	6%
Net cash	-
Total assets	£516m
Net assets	£475m
Market capitalisation	£500m
Total voting rights	201,729,679
Total number of holdings	74
Ongoing charges (year end 31 Aug 2025)	1.08%
Benchmark	-

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.

### How to invest

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

### Find out more

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

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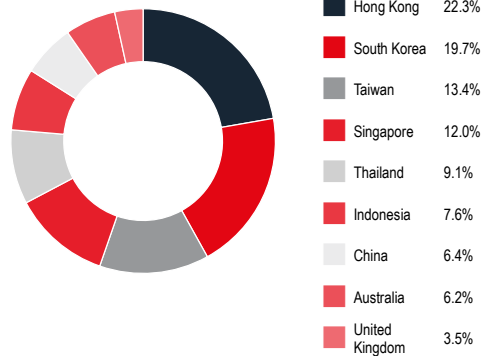
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**Top 10 holdings (%)**

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	4.4
Oversea-Chinese Banking	3.6
Industrial Bank of Korea	3.3
SCB X	3.1
Samsung Electronics	3.0
Kasikornbank	2.9
Alibaba Group	2.8
DB Insurance	2.7
Singapore Telecommunications	2.7
MediaTek	2.6

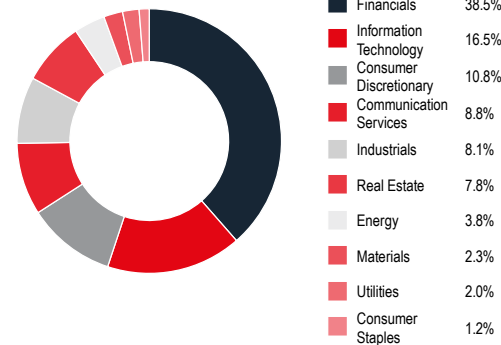
References made to individual securities do not constitute a recommendation to buy, sell or hold any security, investment strategy or market sector, and should not be assumed to be profitable. Janus Henderson Investors, its affiliated advisor, or its employees, may have a position in the securities mentioned.

**Geographical focus (%)**



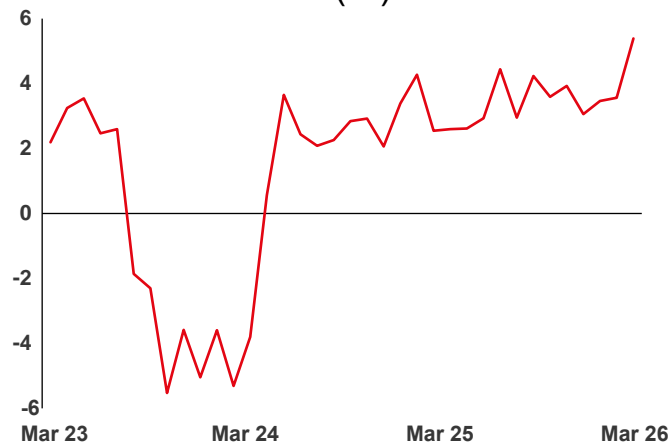
The above geographical breakdown may not add up to 100% as this only shows the top 10.

**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	HFEL
AIC sector	AIC Asia Pacific Equity Income
Benchmark	-
Company type	Conventional (Ords)
Launch date	2006
Financial year	31-Aug
Dividend payment	May, August, November, February
Management fee	0.75% of net assets pa
Performance fee	No
<small>(See Annual Report &amp; Key Information Document for more information)</small>	
Regional focus	Asia Pacific ex Japan
Fund manager appointment	Sat Duhra 2019



Sat Duhra  
Portfolio 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.

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## Fund Manager commentary

### Investment environment

Asian equities fell sharply in March amid fears that the conflict in the Middle East will stymie economic growth in the region. The Strait of Hormuz, which is the epicentre of hostilities, carries a majority of Asia's oil and gas imports.

Chinese equities fell, although they significantly outperformed the regional index. China's large stockpile of oil and renewable energy bolsters its capacity to insulate the economy should there be a protracted conflict in the Middle East. In early March, the Chinese government lowered its GDP growth target for 2026 to 4.5-5.0%, from last year's 5% goal, as policymakers pivot the economy towards higher-quality growth. Inflation picked up to a three-year high in February, which helped to ease some worries about deflationary pressures. The composite purchasing managers' index (PMI) expanded for the first time in 2026 (reflecting a pick-up in business confidence).

Indian stocks fell heavily, with the relative weakness of the rupee worsening the decline in US dollar terms. The Indian currency hit a record low against the greenback during the month. The Reserve Bank of India intervened to support the rupee given that the Middle East provides about half of India's energy supplies. Strong selling by foreign equity investors further compounded losses in March.

South Korean shares slumped from February's record high, as the uncertain economic outlook dimmed the prospects for artificial intelligence (AI) spending.

Taiwanese equities fell sharply, as did Australian stocks. In the latter, concerns about elevated inflation prompted the Reserve Bank of Australia to increase interest rates for the second meeting in a row in March. Meanwhile, the composite PMI fell into contractionary territory for the first time in a year and a half.

### Portfolio review

Leading positive contributors included Contemporary Amperex Technology (CATL) and PTT Exploration and Production (PTTEP). Shares in battery maker CATL rose after the company posted higher-than-expected earnings in the fourth quarter, despite facing intense domestic competition and higher lithium prices. The holding in Thailand's PTTEP, an upstream oil and gas producer, also added significant value as energy prices surged in March.

The holdings in Kia, Hyundai and Samsung Electronics detracted from performance. Potential disruptions to supply chains, higher commodity prices and a weakening South Korean won negatively impacted the share prices of carmakers. Shares in Samsung Electronics fell sharply, although this was consistent with the wider KOSPI Index benchmark.

During the month we initiated a position in Kasikornbank (KBank), which is a high-yield financial stock with a strong capital position. KBank has signalled its intention of distributing additional capital via special dividends or share buybacks.

### Manager outlook

We believe there are a number of exciting structural growth themes in Asia, which has been somewhat masked by geopolitical headlines. Nevertheless, the potential for these regional themes to support long-term performance remains unabated and we think this could turn into earnings growth for companies.

Several factors are driving growth, including Asia's position as a hub for technology supply chains that are crucial for the development of AI, given the region's comparative advantage in hardware and semiconductor manufacturing. There are also opportunities for financials in countries such as Indonesia, the Philippines and India, where a large underbanked population still exists. Infrastructure spending, including renewable energy, continues to grow at record levels in India, Indonesia and China.

The emergence of strong Chinese brands that are thriving in foreign markets is also another new trend, along with widespread corporate reform in South Korea, China, Indonesia, and more recently in Singapore. We believe that these trends, in tandem with faster-than-expected dividend growth in recent years, are a compelling mix and unmatched by any other markets.

The economic growth differential between Asia and the rest of the world remains wide and we think valuations continue to be attractive.

As a result, we are observing significant opportunities to accumulate what we see as quality companies that have been growing their earnings and increasing their dividends across many of our markets. The outlook for dividends in the region remains robust as positive free cash flow generation alongside the strength of balance sheets – with record cash being held by corporates – provides a strong backdrop across a number of sectors and markets across the region.

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.

## Glossary

### Discount/Premium

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

### Gearing

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

### Leverage

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

### Market capitalisation

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

### Net Asset Value (NAV)

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

### NAV (Cum Income)

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

### NAV (Ex Income)

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

### NAV total return

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

### Net assets

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

### Net cash

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

### Net gearing

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

### Ongoing charges

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

### Share price

Closing mid-market share price at month end.

### Share price total return

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

### Total assets

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

### Yield

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

For a full list of terms please visit: <https://www.janushenderson.com/en-gb/investor/glossary/>

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## Source for fund ratings/awards

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

## Company specific risks

- 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.
- Active management techniques that have worked well in normal market conditions could prove ineffective or negative for performance at other times.
- The Company has significant exposure to Emerging Markets, which tend to be less stable than more established markets. These markets can be affected by local political and economic conditions as well as variances in the reliability of trading systems, buying and selling practices, and financial reporting standards.
- A persistent reduction in dividend income from investee companies could adversely affect the Company's ability to maintain its record of paying a growing dividend each year.
- 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.
- The Company could lose money if a counterparty with which it trades becomes unwilling or unable to meet its obligations to the Company.
- 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.
- The portfolio allows the manager to use options for efficient portfolio management. Options can be volatile and may result in a capital loss.
- Where the Company invests in assets that are denominated in currencies other than the base currency, the currency exchange rate movements may cause the value of investments to fall as well as rise.
- The Company may use gearing (borrowing to invest) as part of its investment strategy. If the Company utilises its ability to gear, the profits and losses incurred by the Company can be greater than those of a Company that does not use gearing.
- All or part of the Company's management fee is taken from its capital. While this allows more income to be paid, it may also restrict capital growth or even result in capital erosion over time.

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