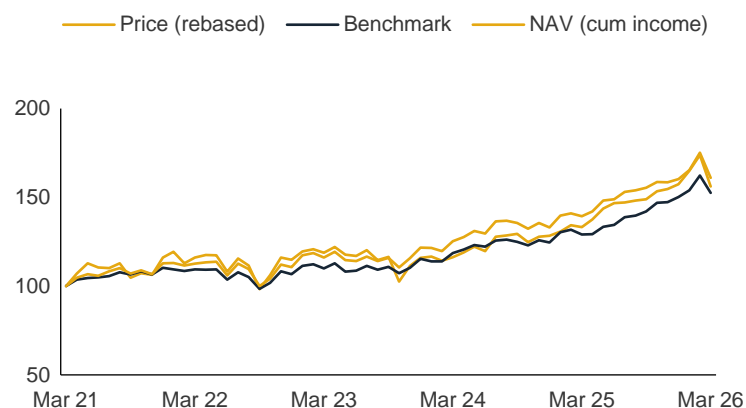
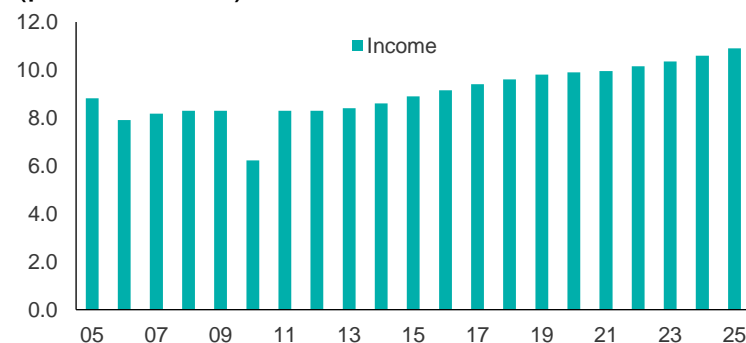


Share price performance (total return)



Dividend history (pence/share)



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

Performance over (%)	1m	3m	6m	1y	3y	5y	10y
Share price (Total return)	-10.1	-0.8	4.9	17.1	31.5	56.1	97.6
NAV (Total return)	-8.1	-0.9	3.6	15.5	38.7	61.0	104.9
Benchmark (Total return)	-6.0	1.6	7.4	18.1	38.8	52.5	104.6
Relative NAV (Total return)	-2.1	-2.5	-3.8	-2.6	-0.1	8.5	0.3

Discrete year performance (%)	Share price (total return)	NAV (total return)
31/3/2025 to 31/3/2026	17.1	15.5
31/3/2024 to 31/3/2025	14.7	11.3
31/3/2023 to 31/3/2024	-2.2	7.9
31/3/2022 to 31/3/2023	2.3	3.0
31/3/2021 to 31/3/2022	16.1	12.7

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 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)	199.8p
NAV (ex income)	197.0p
Share price	186.0p
Discount(-)/premium(+)	-6.9%
Yield	5.9%
Net gearing	20%
Net cash	-
Total assets	£408m
Net assets	£339m
Market capitalisation	£315m
Total voting rights	169,519,008
Total number of holdings	106
Ongoing charges (year end 31 Dec 2025)	0.68%

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

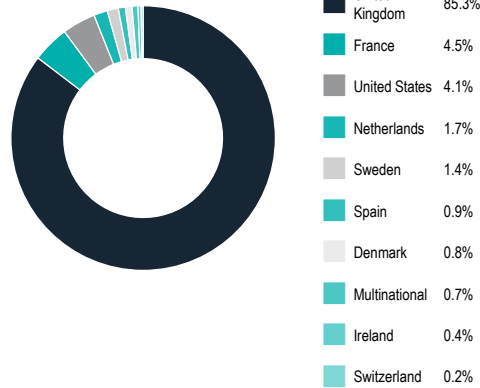
Go to www.hendersonhighincome.com

Top 10 holdings (%)

British American Tobacco	5.3
HSBC	4.3
Shell	3.9
Rio Tinto	3.3
BP	3.1
Imperial Brands	2.8
RELX	2.8
National Grid	2.6
Lloyds Banking Group	2.6
NatWest Group	2.3

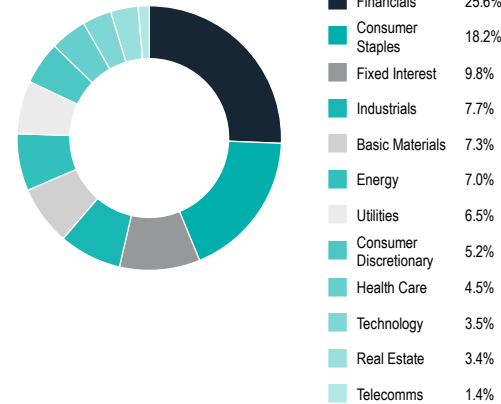
References made to individual securities do not constitute a recommendation to buy, sell or hold any security, investment strategy or market sector, and should not be assumed to be profitable. Janus Henderson Investors, its affiliated advisor, or its employees, may have a position in the securities mentioned.

Geographical focus (%)



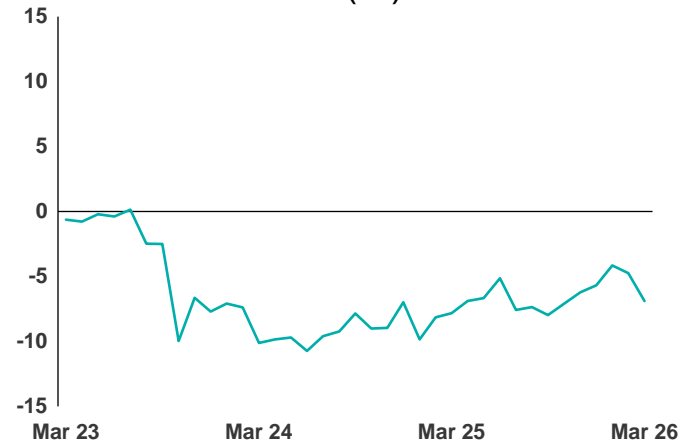
The above geographical breakdown may not add up to 100% as this only shows the top 10.

Sector breakdown (%)

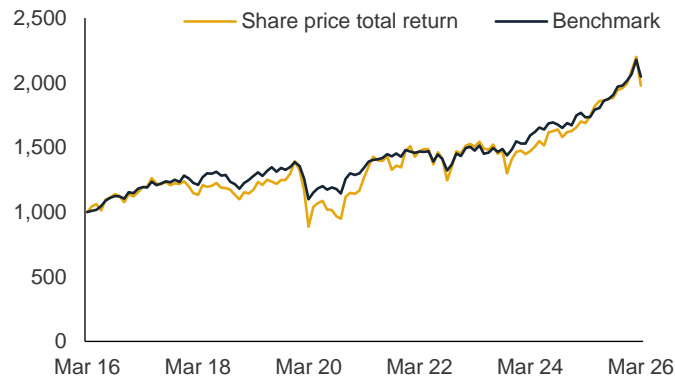


The above sector breakdown may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

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
Management fee	0.45% of average adjusted net assets.
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
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.

How to invest

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Customer services

0800 832 832

Factsheet - at 31 March 2026

Marketing Communication

Fund Manager commentary

Investment environment

After a strong start to the year, the FTSE All-Share Index sold off significantly in March. It fell 6.7%, as soaring energy prices heightened fears that inflation could rise and result in interest-rate hikes and a slowdown in economic growth. This monthly fall in the FTSE All-Share Index was the largest since the start of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020.

The oil price spiked (up 63%) as fighting in the Middle East escalated, with US and Israeli strikes on Iran prompting Tehran to launch attacks across the region. This effectively closed the vital Strait of Hormuz waterway, through which about a fifth of the world's oil and gas supply transits.

The Bank of England (BoE), which kept its benchmark interest rate on hold, highlighted the threat of accelerating inflation due to higher energy prices and said a rate reduction was now unlikely. This caused the yield on 10-year UK government bonds (gilts) to rise sharply (prices fell) and it briefly hit 5.1% intra-day during the month, the highest level since 2008, before settling at 4.9% at the end of the month.

The FTSE 100 Index fell 6.2% during the month, outperforming the mid-cap FTSE 250 Index which fell 10.5%. Given the rise in the oil price, energy was the best-performing sector. It was followed by typically more defensive sectors such as telecommunications and utilities. The real estate, consumer staples and consumer discretionary sectors underperformed.

Portfolio review

Given the significant fall in equity markets, the overweight position in equities relative to bonds versus the benchmark was negative for performance. Gearing (borrowing) also had a negative impact on performance.

Although we own shares in Shell, we hold an underweight position relative to the large benchmark weighting. Therefore, the significant outperformance of its shares given the rise in oil prices was negative for relative performance.

The equity holdings in Reckitt Benckiser, Taylor Wimpey and Genuit also detracted. Despite reporting good results, Reckitt Benckiser reduced its earnings expectations for this year given higher costs associated with the sale of its Essential Home division. Given the shift in expectations for interest rates and the impact this would have on increasing mortgage rates, shares in companies exposed to the housing market, like housebuilder Taylor Wimpey and building materials company Genuit, sold off. Taylor Wimpey also disappointed investors by cutting its dividend.

Equity holdings in RELX, Tele2 and Bunzl were positive. Investors sought the relatively resilient historical earnings of RELX and telecommunications company Tele2's, while distributor Bunzl historically benefits during periods of higher inflation and hence its shares also outperformed.

During the month we sold the holding in Mony Group (owner of MoneySuperMarket.com) based on fears over disruption from artificial intelligence (AI). While we think its short-term cash flows are unlikely to be impacted, we feel they could be over the medium term, which would likely impact the valuation the market ascribes to the company. We used the proceeds of this sale to increase the bond exposure, initiating holdings in bonds issued by water utilities firms Yorkshire Water and Anglian Water.

Manager outlook

Heightened geopolitical tensions in the Middle East are likely to keep the oil price elevated and above the level before the conflict. This will likely result in higher inflation, a pause in the global interest-rate cutting cycle, and slower economic growth.

However, it is worth remembering that UK consumers, businesses and the banking system remain in strong financial health, which has supported the UK economy through periods of energy price volatility in recent years. In addition, we think share price valuations in the UK still appear attractive, especially after the recent falls in the stock markets.

We maintain a balanced approach, owning what we consider to be more resilient businesses as well as cyclical companies (those more sensitive to the direction of the overall economy) that we believe are attractively valued.

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/>

Factsheet - at 31 March 2026

Marketing Communication

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.
- 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.
- 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 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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