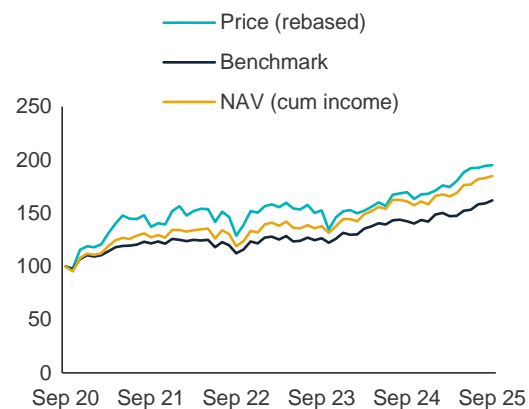


Share price performance (total return)



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)	11.7	15.0	51.5	95.0	88.4
NAV (Total return)	11.5	14.7	55.4	84.8	103.9
Benchmark (Total return)	10.0	13.7	44.3	61.9	97.3
Relative NAV (Total return)	1.5	1.0	11.1	22.9	6.6

Discrete year performance (%) (total return) NAV (total return)

30/9/2024 to 30/9/2025	15.0	14.7
30/9/2023 to 30/9/2024	11.2	17.0
30/9/2022 to 30/9/2023	18.4	15.8
30/9/2021 to 30/9/2022	-6.1	-6.5
30/9/2020 to 30/9/2021	37.2	27.2

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

Source: at 30/09/25. © 2025 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 1.0% and the 80% FTSE All-Share Index/20% ICE BofA Sterling Non-Gilts Index total return was 1.7%.

Contributors/detractors

Holdings in Hilton Foods and Dunelm were negative for performance.

Outlook

The portfolio is well diversified, owning typically more resilient businesses as well as cyclical companies that we feel are attractively valued.

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)	195.6p
NAV (ex income)	194.6p
Share price	180.0p
Discount(-)/premium(+)	-8.0%
Yield	6.0%
Net gearing	19%
Net cash	-
Total assets	£398m
Net assets	£332m
Market capitalisation	£306m
Total voting rights	169,958,382
Total number of holdings	104
Ongoing charges (year end 31 Dec 2024)	0.74%

Benchmark	80% FTSE All-Share Index/20% ICE BofA Sterling Non-Gilts Index
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Overall Morningstar Rating™ ★★★★★

As of 30/09/2025

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

Factsheet - at 30 September 2025

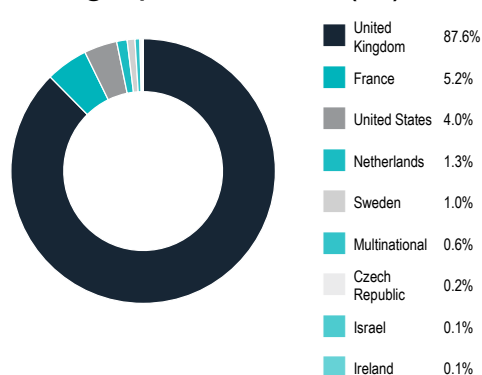
Marketing Communication

Top 10 holdings (%)

British American Tobacco	5.0
HSBC	3.8
Imperial Brands	3.0
Shell	2.9
Rio Tinto	2.8
Phoenix Group	2.5
RELX	2.4
Lloyds Banking Group	2.4
Reckitt Benckiser Group	2.4
Unilever	2.3

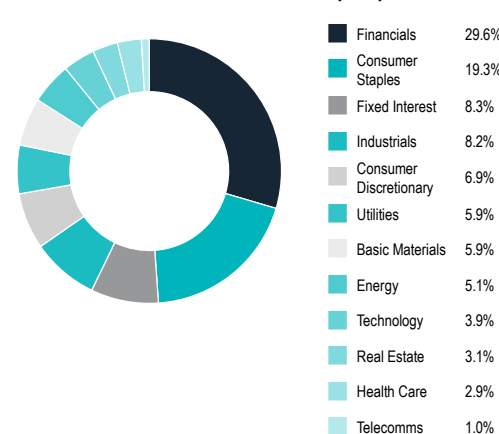
References made to individual securities do not constitute a recommendation to buy, sell or hold any security, investment strategy or market sector, and should not be assumed to be profitable. Janus Henderson Investors, its affiliated advisor, or its employees, may have a position in the securities mentioned.

Geographical focus (%)



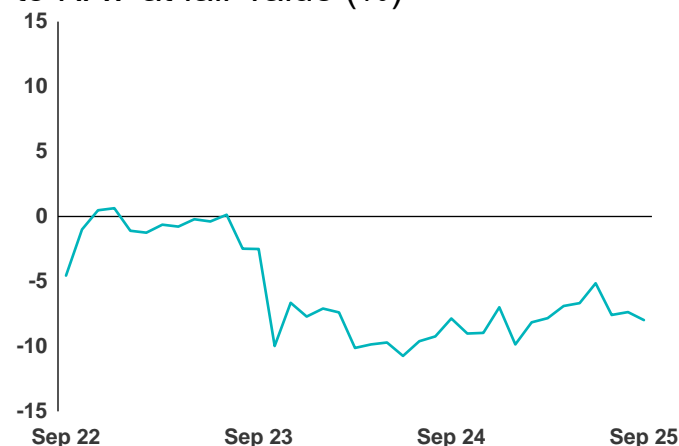
The above geographical breakdown may not add up to 100% as this only shows the top 10.

Sector breakdown (%)

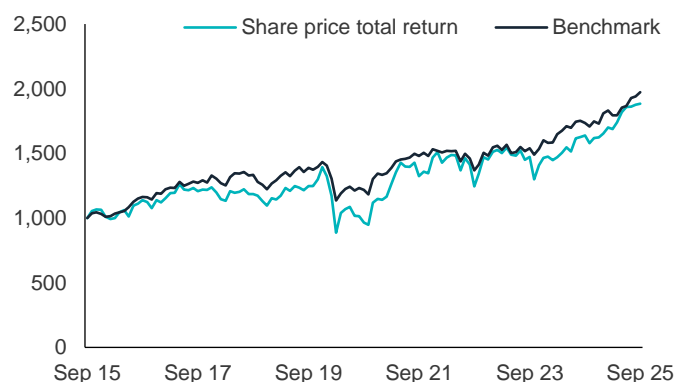


The above sector breakdown may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

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 gross assets.
Performance fee	No
(See Annual Report & Key Information Document for more information)	
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

Go to www.janushenderson.com/howtoinvest

Customer services

0800 832 832

Fund Manager commentary

Investment environment

The FTSE All-Share Index rose 1.9%. Equities were buoyed by interest-rate cuts in the US given the importance of the US economy to global GDP growth.

The Bank of England (BoE) left its benchmark rate unchanged at 4.0% as had been expected, and suggested it was in no hurry to ease borrowing conditions because of persistent inflation pressures. Worries about rising 30-year government bond yields prompted the BoE to announce that it would slow the pace of its bond sales (an action known as quantitative tightening) to ease pressure on yields.

The FTSE 100 Index of large-cap companies returned 1.8% during the month, underperforming the mid-cap FTSE 250 Index which returned 2.1%.

The basic materials, industrials and financials sectors outperformed, while healthcare, telecommunications and consumer staples sectors underperformed.

Portfolio review

The equity holdings in Hilton Food Group and Dunelm were negative for performance. Hilton Food Group disappointed the market given the short-term challenges in its seafood division. Despite reporting resilient results, Dunelm's shares underperformed due to concerns over slowing active customers and market share gains.

Elsewhere, not holding Rolls Royce was also detrimental to relative performance given the strong share price performance and its large weighting in the benchmark.

While the portfolio owns AstraZeneca, its position is underweight relative to the benchmark. Therefore, underperformance of the company's shares given fears over US drug pricing was positive for relative performance. The equity holding in defence company Chemring also aided performance as its shares continued to rise given increased geopolitical tensions.

During the month we added to the holding in Diageo. While short-term trading remains lacklustre, we believe the valuation is attractive given the strength of the brand portfolio and the long-term growth potential of the company.

Manager outlook

We believe global economic growth is likely to slow over the next 12 months given US tariff uncertainty and the increase in disruption and cost of global trade it is likely to bring. In the UK, the government's fiscal position remains tight and although economic growth in the first half of this year has been better than expected, worries around tax increases at the Budget seems likely to weigh on consumer and business confidence over the remainder of the year.

However, valuations of UK equities are attractive to us as they trade at a discount to long-term averages and versus overseas indices. We therefore maintain a balanced approach owning typically more resilient businesses as well as cyclical companies that we believe are attractively valued.

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/>

Source for fund ratings/awards

Overall Morningstar Rating™ is a measure of a fund's risk-adjusted return, relative to similar funds. Fund share classes are rated from 1 to 5 stars, with the best performers receiving 5 stars and the worst performers receiving a single star.

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

Ratings should not be taken as a recommendation. For more detailed information about Morningstar Ratings, including its methodology, please go to <https://shareholders.morningstar.com/investor-relations/governance/Compliance--Disclosure/default.aspx>.

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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