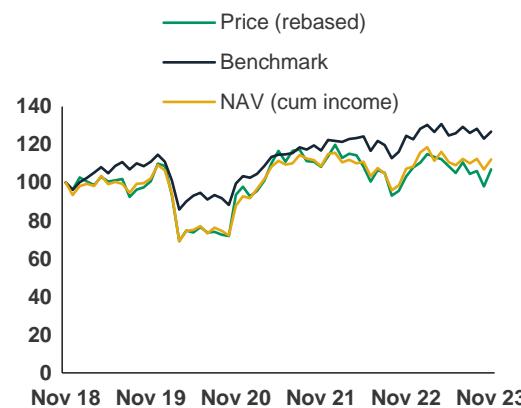


Share price performance (total return)



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)	-1.5	3.5	14.2	7.0	22.5
NAV (Total return)	1.3	4.7	27.7	12.2	41.6
Benchmark (Total return)	1.6	1.8	27.3	26.8	63.8
Relative NAV (Total return)	-0.4	2.9	0.4	-14.6	-22.3

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

30/9/2022 to 30/9/2023	13.9	17.1
30/9/2021 to 30/9/2022	-16.4	-14.8
30/9/2020 to 30/9/2021	53.3	51.0
30/9/2019 to 30/9/2020	-24.6	-24.8
30/9/2018 to 30/9/2019	-11.9	-9.6

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

Source: at 30/11/23. © 2023 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 5.0% and the FTSE All-Share Index total return was 3.0%.

Contributors/detractors

The Company benefitted from having more than its benchmark in small-and medium-sized UK companies, which outperformed large companies. Partially offsetting this were earnings disappointments such as Halfords.

Outlook

While small- and medium-sized companies outperformed large companies this month, it was not enough to offset the underperformance so far this year. We continue to see value in this area.

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 aims to give shareholders a higher than average return with growth of both capital and income over the medium to long-term, by investing in a broad spread of predominantly UK companies. The Company measures its performance against the FTSE All-Share Index Total Return.

Highlights

A growth and income company with a diversified portfolio of mainly UK equities and a strong dividend track record.

Company information

NAV (cum income)	129.7p
NAV (ex income)	126.9p
Share price	114.0p
Discount(-)/premium(+) (%)	-12.1%
Yield	5.5%
Net gearing	13%
Net cash	-
Total assets	£392m
Net assets	£351m
Market capitalisation	£308m
Total voting rights	270,185,650
Total number of holdings	113
Ongoing charges (year end 30 Sep 2023) (%)	0.60%
Benchmark	FTSE All-Share Index

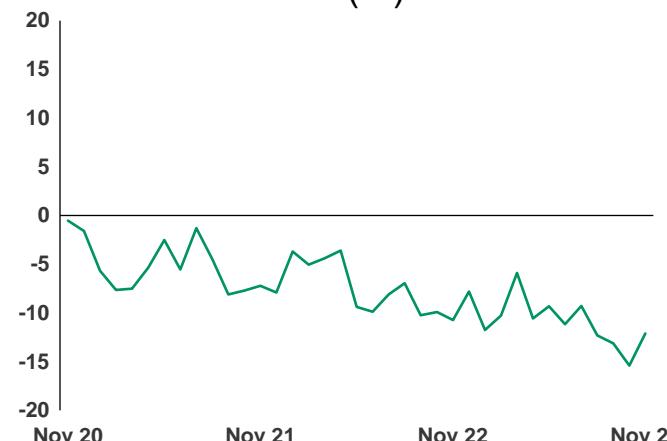
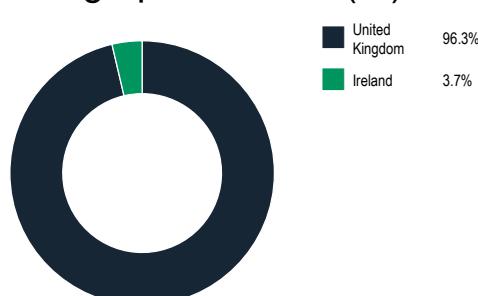
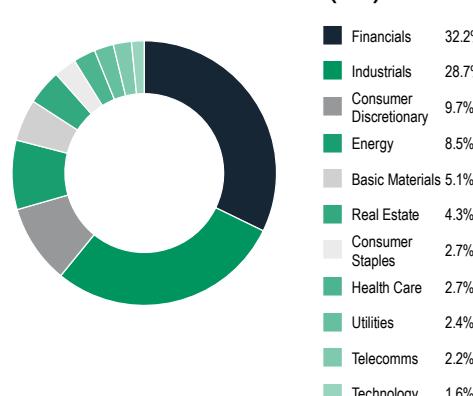
Source: BNP Paribas for holdings information and Morningstar for all other data. Differences in calculation may occur due to the methodology used.

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

Top 10 holdings (%)

	(%)
BP	3.0
Shell	3.0
HSBC	2.6
Standard Chartered	2.2
M&G	2.1
GSK	2.1
Aviva	2.1
Serica Energy	2.1
FBD	1.9
Irish Continental Group Plc	1.8

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Premium/(discount) of share price to NAV at fair value (%)**Geographical focus (%)****Sector breakdown (%)****Key information**

Stock code	LWI
AIC sector	AIC UK Equity Income
Benchmark	FTSE All-Share Index
Company type	Conventional (Ords)
Launch date	1963
Financial year	30-Sep
Dividend payment	January, April, July, October
Risk rating (Source: Numis)	Average
Management fee	0.5% of average net chargeable assets up to £325m and 0.4% in excess thereof.
Performance fee	No (See Annual Report & Key Information Document for more information)
Regional focus	UK
Fund manager appointment	James Henderson 1990 Laura Foll 2016



James Henderson
Fund Manager



Laura Foll, CFA
Fund Manager

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.

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

In a reversal of October, UK equities rose strongly in November. Small- and medium-sized companies outperformed larger companies with the FTSE 250 Index, the FTSE Small Cap ex Investment Trusts Index and the FTSE AIM All-Share Index all outperforming the FTSE 100 Index.

Inflation in both the US and the UK came in modestly below expectations. This solidified the market's view that we are now at peak interest rates, with a growing expectation that we may see interest rate cuts starting midway through next year.

The flash purchasing managers' index (PMI) data for November brought some positive surprises. It indicated that the UK service industry may be experiencing modest growth, while the decline in manufacturing may not be as steep as initially anticipated.

In the context of falling inflation and some better-than-expected economic data it tended to be cyclical sectors, including real estate, industrials and financials, that outperformed.

Portfolio review

From a top-down perspective, the Company benefitted from holding more than its FTSE All-Share Index benchmark in small- and medium-sized companies in November. At the stock level, the best performers

included insurer Direct Line and industrial goods company Morgan Advanced Materials. Direct Line demonstrated rising insurance premiums, leading to increased confidence that the company is now pricing correctly in a high claims cost environment. Having been weak due to fears about the economic backdrop, Morgan Advanced Materials kept earnings expectations for the full-year unchanged. This was enough to see a relief rally in its share price.

Among the worst performers during the month was retailer Halfords, which modestly lowered its expectations for full-year earnings as a result of lower consumer spending on discretionary items such as bikes. Another poor performer was TT Electronics, which also downgraded expectations for its full-year earnings, albeit for a different reason as a machinery breakdown in one of its divisions has lasted longer than anticipated.

We added a new position in defence contractor Babcock, which specialises in areas such as submarine maintenance. Under the new management team the company has reduced debt, taken costs out and moved the business further towards cost-plus contracts (where some costs are automatically passed through to the end customer). Within the same sector, we sold the position in BAE Systems following good share price performance. Other new additions during the month included Midwich, an audio-visual equipment distributor, which was trading on a low valuation versus its history.

Manager outlook

While November saw some 'catch-up' in performance from small- and medium-sized UK companies, this was not enough to offset the scale of their underperformance so far this year, and certainly not enough to offset the scale of underperformance in 2022. Therefore, despite some short-term relief, many UK companies (particularly those more exposed to the domestic UK economy) continue to trade at a substantial valuation discount to their own history and, where relevant, to overseas peers. We continue to see significant value in many domestically focused UK equities and continue to add to holdings in this area.

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.

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