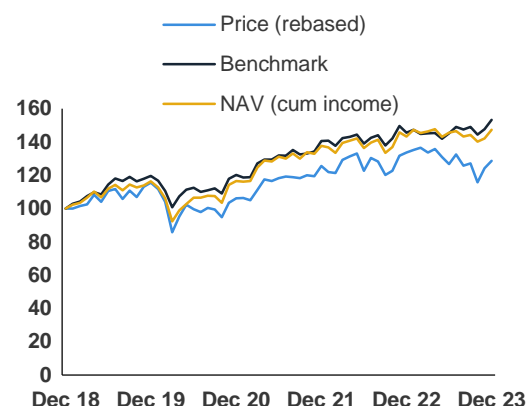
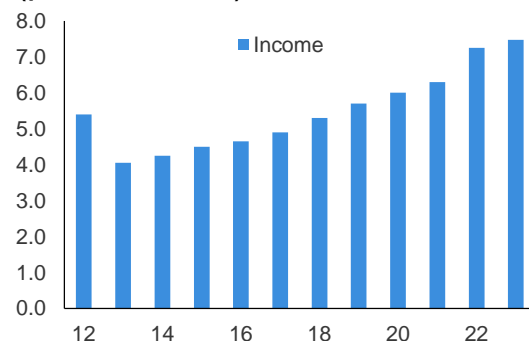


Share price performance (total return)



Dividend history (pence/share)



In the 2012 financial year, five interim dividends were paid over a 15 month period totalling 5.4p. 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)	1.4	-3.8	21.2	28.5	99.0
NAV (Total return)	1.2	2.8	26.4	47.3	123.9
Benchmark (Total return)	5.6	5.3	27.6	53.2	153.7
Relative NAV (Total return)	-4.4	-2.5	-1.3	-6.0	-29.8

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

31/12/2022 to 31/12/2023	-3.8	2.8
31/12/2021 to 31/12/2022	6.4	4.0
31/12/2020 to 31/12/2021	18.4	18.1
31/12/2019 to 31/12/2020	-8.1	0.2
31/12/2018 to 31/12/2019	15.4	16.3

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

Source: at 31/12/23. © 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 3.7% and the MSCI ACWI (ex UK) High Dividend Yield Index total return was 3.8%.

Contributors/detractors (for the quarter)

Information technology, industrial and real estate stocks performed strongly over the period in response to lower interest rate expectations. More defensive sectors such as healthcare and staples lagged.

Outlook

The economic growth outlook remains muted, but falling inflation will give central banks more room for manoeuvre in the event of any economic slowdown.

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 seeks to provide shareholders with a growing total annual dividend, as well as capital appreciation.

Highlights

Specifically designed as a complementary diversifier for UK income-driven investors with a global income mandate excluding the UK.

Company information

NAV (cum income)	181.6p
NAV (ex income)	180.2p
Share price	163.0p
Discount(-)/premium(+)	-10.2%
Yield	4.6%
Net gearing	-
Net cash	-
Total assets	£377m
Net assets	£356m
Market capitalisation	£319m
Total voting rights	195,978,716
Total number of holdings	65
Ongoing charges (year end 31 Aug 2023)	0.72%
Benchmark	MSCI ACWI (ex UK) High Dividend Yield 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.

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.hendersoninternationalincometrust.com

Factsheet - at 31 December 2023

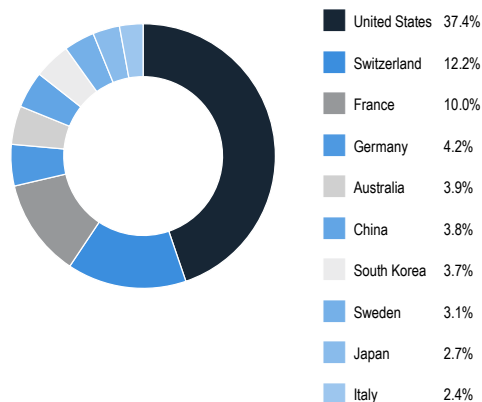
Marketing Communication

Top 10 holdings (%)

Microsoft	4.4
Sanofi	3.6
Merck	3.1
nVent Electric	3.0
Roche	2.9
Zurich Insurance Group	2.8
Novartis	2.6
Air Products and Chemicals	2.5
Coca-Cola	2.4
Amundi	2.4

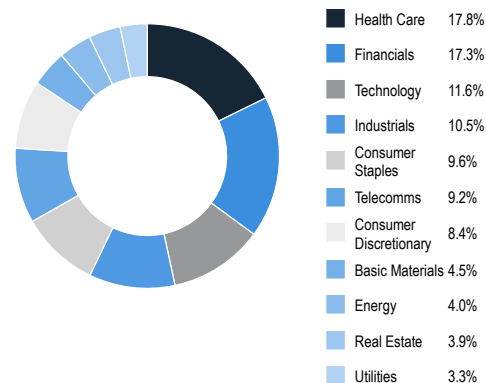
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Geographical focus (%)



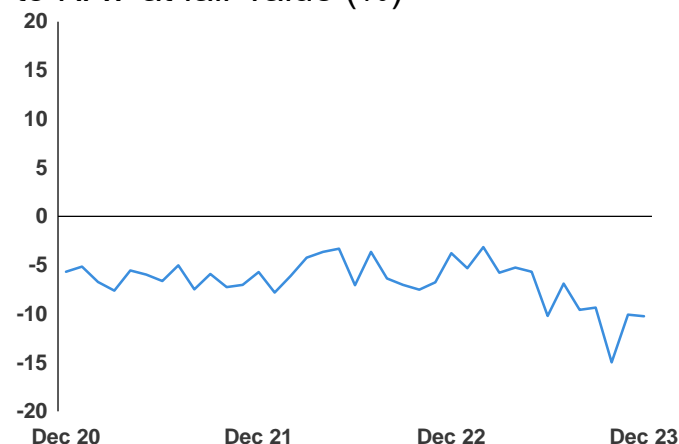
The above geographical breakdown may not add up to 100% as this only shows the top 10.

Sector breakdown (%)

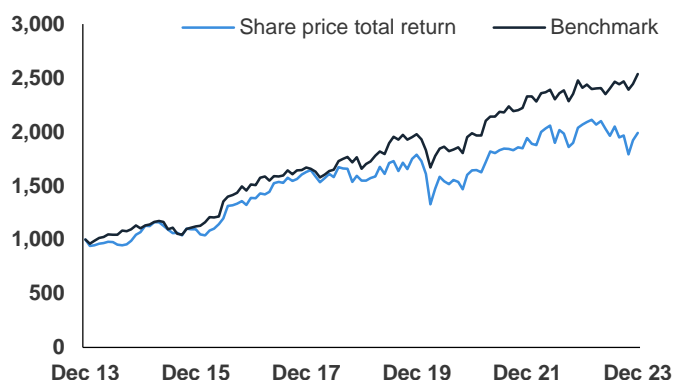


The above sector breakdown may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

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	HINT
AIC sector	AIC Global Equity Income
Benchmark	MSCI ACWI (ex UK) High Dividend Yield Index
Company type	Conventional (Ords)
Launch date	2011
Financial year	31-Aug
Dividend payment	February, May, August, November
Risk rating (Source: Numis)	Average
Management fee	0.575% per annum of net assets (from 1 September 2022)
Performance fee	No
(See Annual Report & Key Information Document for more information)	
Regional focus	Global ex UK
Fund manager appointment	Ben Lofthouse 2011



Ben Lofthouse, CFA
Fund Manager



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How to invest

Go to www.janushenderson.com/howtoinvest

Customer services

0800 832 832

Fund Manager commentary (for the quarter)

Investment environment

Both equity and bond markets rallied during the period. Lower-than-expected inflation figures from several countries around the world led to increased hope that interest rates might fall more quickly than expected in 2024. Inflation expectations were helped by weakness in oil prices, despite ongoing unrest in the Middle East. The equity market rally was broad based, led by cyclical sectors (those typically more dependent upon economic growth to do well) including industrials, materials and financials. The real estate sector also performed strongly due to hopes for lower interest rates. Typically more defensive sectors including telecommunications, consumer staples and utilities participated in the rally, but lagged the overall equity market. The energy sector was the weakest sector due to falling commodity prices.

Portfolio review

Holdings in the technology and industrial sectors performed well over the period. We added to the position in both sectors following the weakness over the summer, with new positions in semiconductor company Qualcomm and electrical component manufacturer TE Connectivity. Despite a weaker economic environment, ongoing investment in technology, including activity related to artificial intelligence (AI) across a wide range of sectors, has been driving customer demand. Microsoft was the

most significant positive contributor to absolute performance.

Other strong performers included European utility companies ENEL and Iberdrola, real estate company Crown Castle (which operates telecom towers), and industrial REITS Goodman Group in Australia and CapitaLand in Singapore. These companies' share prices have been sensitive to changing interest rate expectations, but their earnings are not and have continued to grow.

The Chinese holdings were the most significant underperformers due to continued weakness in the country's property market. We reduced exposure by selling consumer-facing companies including Alibaba and JD.com.

Manager outlook

Falling inflation should allow central banks more room for manoeuvre in the event of any economic slowdown, which is certainly good news. So far the global economy has coped with higher interest rates better than many commentators expected, but the outlook for economic growth remains muted. There has been a strong rally in markets, leaving some cyclical sectors looking stretched. However, many companies and sectors saw share prices fall in 2023 when interest rates rose, and offering investors access to growing earnings and dividends at more attractive valuations. This is where we are focusing our attention for 2024.

Over a longer time horizon, there are several important trends we believe will drive earnings in certain sectors at a more rapid growth rate than seen in the past decade. These include reshoring or 'near-shoring', as companies bring manufacturing facilities closer to core markets, as well as decarbonisation and the security of supply chains and energy sources.

Another driver is the acceleration in the use of AI. This technology is being used in myriad ways in the private and public sectors, and companies will likely spend a significant amount to support its implementation. We have seen AI technologies in development in sectors such as industrials, agriculture, health care, education and local government, as its application can improve efficiency, society, products, services and customer experiences.

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.
- Higher yielding bonds are issued by companies that may have greater difficulty in repaying their financial obligations. High yield bonds are not traded as frequently as government bonds and therefore may be more difficult to trade in distressed markets.
- 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.
- Global portfolios may include some 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.
- 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.
- If the Company seeks to minimise risks (such as exchange rate movements), the measures designed to do so may be ineffective, unavailable or negative for performance.
- 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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