JANUS HENDERSON GLOBAL DIVIDEND INDEX

Janus Henderson
KNOWLEDGE. SHARED

Edition 16
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Contents

Nothing in this document should be construed as advice.

* Please refer to the glossary of services found on page 14.

Introduction

Janus Henderson Investors exists to help clients achieve their long-term financial goals. Formed in 2017 from the merger between Janus Capital Group and Henderson Global Investors, we are committed to adding value through active management. For us, active is more than our investment approach – it is the way we translate ideas into action, how we communicate our views and the partnerships we build in order to create the best outcomes for clients.

We take pride in what we do and care passionately about the quality of our products and the services we provide. While our investment managers have the flexibility to follow approaches best suited to their areas of expertise, overall our people come together as a team. This is reflected in our Knowledge. Shared ethos, which informs the dialogue across the business and drives our commitment to empowering clients to make better investment and business decisions.

We are proud to offer a highly diversified range of products, harnessing the intellectual capital of some of the industry's most innovative and formative thinkers. Our expertise encompasses the major asset classes, we have investment teams situated around the world, and we serve individual and institutional investors globally. We have $360.5 billion in assets under management, more than 2,000 employees and offices in 27 cities worldwide*. Headquartered in London, we are an independent asset manager that is dual-listed on the New York Stock Exchange and the Australian Securities Exchange.

What is the Janus Henderson Global Dividend Index?

The Janus Henderson Global Dividend Index (JHGDI) is a long-term study into global dividend trends. It measures the progress global firms are making in paying their investors an income on their capital, using 2009 as a base year – index value 100. The index is calculated in U.S. dollars, and can be broken down into regions, industries and sectors. It enables readers to easily compare the dividend performance of countries like the U.S., which provides a large proportion of global dividends, with smaller nations, such as the Netherlands.

The report aims to help readers better understand the world of income investing.

*As of 9/30/17

Executive Summary – By Region

Overview

- Dividends surged 14.5% to $328.1 billion, the fastest headline growth* rate in three years, and a record for third quarter dividend payments
- JHGDI rose to 168.2**, its highest ever level
- Higher special dividends* boosted headline growth, helped by a large payment from China Mobile
- Underlying growth* was 8.4%, its fastest in almost two years
- Every region saw dividends increase in underlying terms

North America

- North American dividends rose rapidly, up 10.2% to $119.6 billion; underlying growth of 7.5% was the fastest since late 2015
- U.S. dividends were 9.2% higher at $109.9 billion, equivalent to an underlying increase of 7.2%, with every U.S. sector raising payouts
- In Canada, growth was faster still, with dividends rising to $9.7 billion, up 11.0% in underlying terms

Europe ex UK

- Q3 sees relatively few dividends paid in Europe
- Improving economic conditions boosted European payouts 7.8% to $18.8 billion, equivalent to underlying growth of 4.6%
- Spanish dividend growth improved, while France remained one of the region's leaders

UK

- A steadier exchange rate alongside resurgent mining dividends delivered headline growth of 12.7%
- After a challenging year for UK dividends, underlying growth was 17.5%, the fastest in the world in Q3

Unless otherwise stated all data is sourced by Janus Henderson Investors as of September 30, 2017. Nothing in this document should be construed as advice.

* Please refer to the glossary of services found on page 14.

** This is a statistical measure of change of the Janus Henderson Global Dividend Index.

Executive Summary – By Region (continued)

Asia Pacific ex Japan

- Q3 marks Asia Pacific's seasonal dividend peak
- Dividends leapt 36.2% to $69.6 billion, equivalent to an underlying increase of 12.1%
- Payment records were broken in Hong Kong, Australia and Taiwan, with the Australian total boosted by soaring commodity profits
- Large special dividends from China Mobile and Power Assets helped deliver a record quarter in Hong Kong

Japan

- Q3 marks a seasonal low point for Japanese dividends
- Underlying growth of 6.1% followed recent trends, but a weaker yen meant the headline dollar value fell 2.0% year-on-year

Emerging Markets

- Emerging market payouts rose to $48.7 billion, up 6.0% in headline terms, although underlying growth was a more modest 2.9%
- China dominated the quarter and saw a slight dip year-on-year due to lower banking dividends
- Conversely Brazil, India and Russia all saw solid growth

Industries & Sectors

- Every industry group saw dividends rise, led by commodities
- Financials showed the weakest growth in underlying terms

Outlook

- We now expect 2017 dividends of $1.249 trillion, an increase of 7.4% in headline terms, and 7.3% in underlying terms
- This is $91 billion higher than our preliminary 2017 forecast and reflects the supportive global economic environment, a weaker dollar and higher than anticipated one-off special dividends

Surging Dividends Set To Break Records In 2017

The broad and synchronized improvement in global economic growth has provided a supportive backdrop for corporate earnings and, in turn, for dividends in 2017. As a result, global payouts surged in the third quarter, jumping 14.5% on a headline basis to $328.1 billion, comfortably a Q3 record. The headline growth rate was easily the fastest increase in any quarter in more than three years and was pushed higher by generous special dividends. It took the Janus Henderson Global Dividend Index to 168.2, its highest ever level, with companies on track to deliver record dividends in 2017.

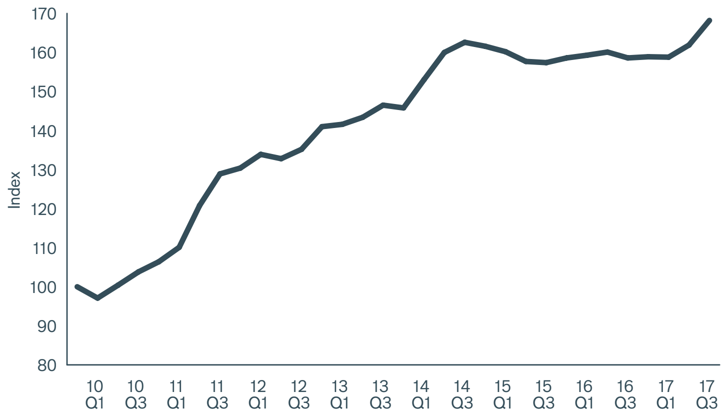
Underlying growth, which adjusts for movements in exchange rates, one-off special dividends and other factors, leapt ahead by 8.4%, the fastest such increase in almost two years. There was underlying growth in every region, though it varied widely. The UK put in the strongest performance, having lagged the rest of the world over the last year, while emerging markets were weakest due to a decline in Chinese dividends for the third year running.

Annual dividends by region in USD billions

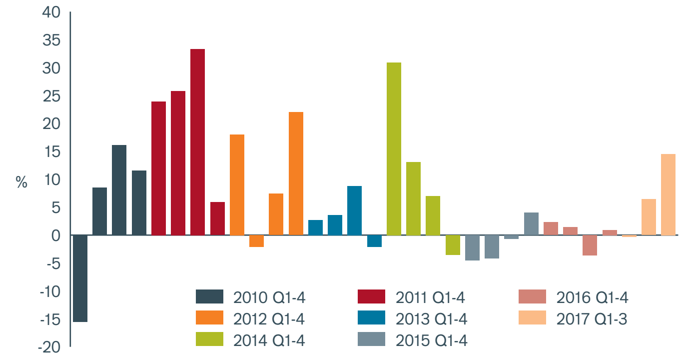
Region	2013	% change	2014	% change	2015	% change	2016	% change	Q3 2016	% change	Q3 2017	% change
Emerging Markets	$139.3	11%	$126.6	-9%	$112.2	-11%	$87.6	-22%	$46.0	-6.3%	$48.7	6.0%
Europe ex UK	$208.9	5%	$237.5	14%	$213.4	-10%	$223.2	5%	$17.4	14.8%	$18.8	7.8%
Japan	$47.0	-9%	$50.0	6%	$52.6	5%	$64.7	23%	$4.9	36.7%	$4.8	-2.0%
North America	$342.1	1%	$392.9	15%	$441.2	12%	$445.0	1%	$108.6	-6.9%	$119.6	10.2%
Asia Pacific	$115.8	6%	$120.9	4%	$113.8	-6%	$117.8	3%	$51.1	4.8%	$69.6	36.2%
UK	$93.3	1%	$123.3	32%	$96.2	-22%	$93.0	-3%	$26.3	-13.7%	$29.6	12.7%
Total	$946.3	3%	$1,051.2	11%	$1,029.3	-2%	$1,031.3	0%	$254.3	-3.6%	$291.2	14.5%
Divs outside top 1,200	$120.1	3%	$130.4	9%	$130.6	0%	$130.8	0%	$32.3	-3.6%	$36.9	14.5%
Grand Total	$1,066.4	3%	$1,181.6	11%	$1,159.9	-2%	$1,162.1	0%	$286.5	-3.6%	$328.1	14.5%

Surging Dividends Set To Break Records In 2017 (continued)

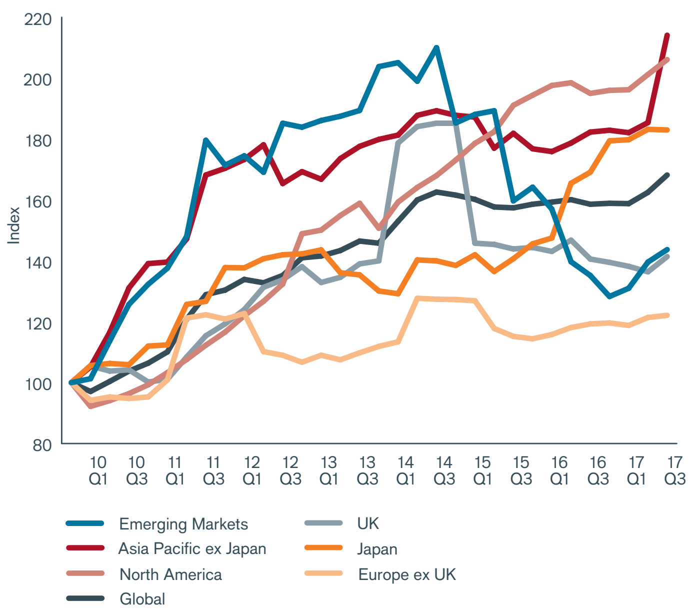
JHGDI



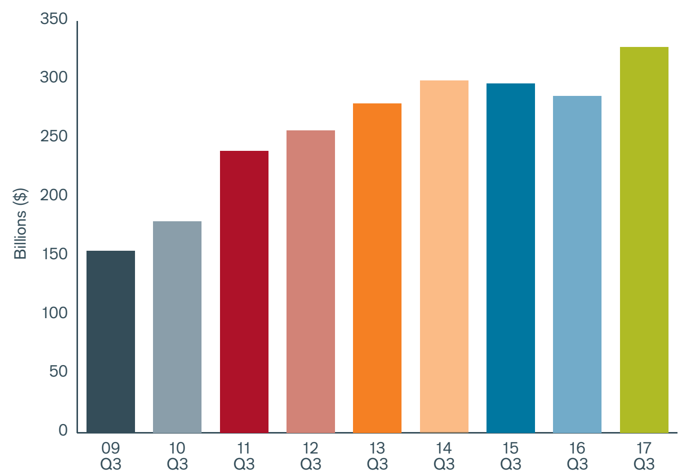
Total dividends, annual growth per quarter



JHGDI – by region



Global dividends (U.S.$)



Rapid Underlying Growth Reflects Strengthening Global Economy

Headline growth shows how the actual U.S. dollar value of dividends paid by the world's companies changes. The underlying growth rate meanwhile shows the core trends at the company level. It adjusts for four key factors: exchange rate movements, unpredictable one-off special dividends, changes in the list of companies featuring in the global top 1,200, and changes in the timing of payments (when companies shift a dividend from one quarter to another).

The increasing pace of underlying growth testifies to the strength of the global economy and its impact on corporate profitability. In the third quarter, underlying growth was certainly rapid, but it was slower than the headline rate due mainly to a small number of very big special dividends. These boosted the headline growth rate by an unusually large 4.9 percentage points.

Exchange rate effects, which had a significant impact in the second quarter due to dollar strength when compared to Q2 2016, were more muted and in the opposite direction. A weaker dollar compared to Q3 last year, in particular against the ruble, the euro, and the Taiwanese and Australian dollars, generated a gain that flattered headline growth by 1.2 percentage points as payments in these currencies were translated into U.S. dollars at more favorable exchange rates.

Timing effects and index changes had only a small impact at the global level, though they were significant in individual countries and regions.

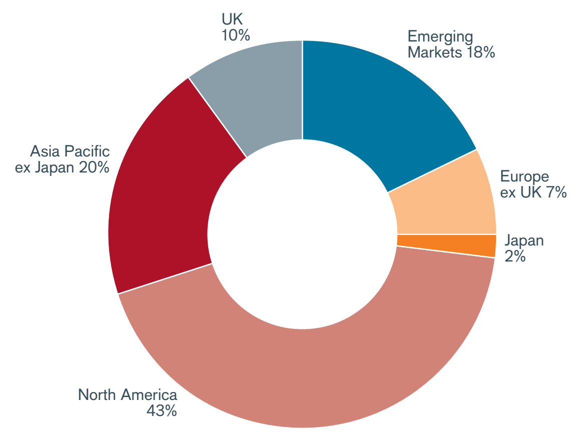
Q3 2017 annual growth rate – adjustments from underlying to headline growth

Region	Underlying growth	Special dividends	Currency effects	Index changes	Timing effects†	Headline dividend growth
Emerging Markets	2.9%	1.8%	2.5%	2.5%	-3.7%	6.0%
Europe ex UK	4.6%	-5.0%	4.3%	-0.7%	4.6%	7.8%
Japan	6.1%	-0.1%	-7.0%	-0.5%	-0.6%	-2.0%
North America	7.5%	1.1%	0.3%	1.2%	0.2%	10.2%
Asia Pacific ex Japan	12.1%	20.4%	2.2%	1.4%	0.1%	36.2%
UK	17.5%	3.0%	0.5%	-8.4%	0.0%	12.7%
Global	8.4%	4.9%	1.2%	0.3%	-0.3%	14.5%

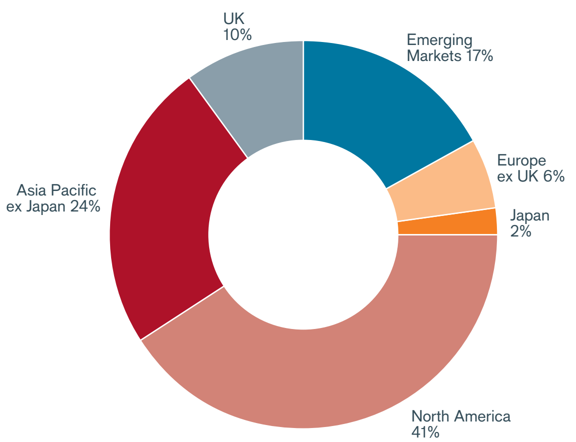
† Timing effects are not significant on an annual basis.

Regions and Countries

2016 dividends by region



2017 Q3 dividends by region



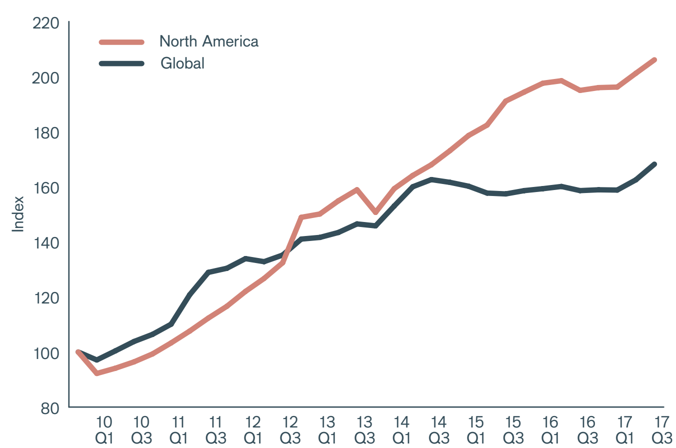
North America

North American dividends dominated the third quarter, accounting for $4 in every $10 paid globally, in line with their annual average. They rose rapidly, repeating their strong performance of the second quarter, up 10.2% to $119.6 billion. Special dividends made a smaller contribution than in the second quarter, which means that underlying growth was closer to the headline level. At 7.5%, it was the fastest growth rate since late 2015.

Growth was rapid in both the United States and Canada. U.S. dividends were 9.2% higher year-on-year at $109.9 billion, equivalent to an underlying increase of 7.2%, but this was not quite enough to beat the record level achieved in the second quarter. Every U.S. sector raised payouts, with the largest increase coming from aerospace & defense, thanks to a large special dividend from TransDigm, the aircraft components manufacturer. The banks are also growing their distributions rapidly as the effects of the financial crisis fade, up 20% year-on-year, with significant increases from Bank of America and Citigroup, as well as a number of smaller players. The two largest payers, JPMorgan Chase and Wells Fargo, made only small increases, having already restored their payouts to more normal levels ahead of some of their competitors. Among the other big paying sectors in the U.S., transport, real estate, software, and semiconductors all posted double-digit increases.

In Canada, growth was faster still, with total dividends rising to $9.7 billion. Headline growth of 23.1% was exaggerated by a number of Canadian companies returning to the index, in particular from the resources sector. Higher oil and commodity prices meant the Canadian dollar was stronger against the U.S. dollar, too, when compared to Q3 2016. Even after adjusting for all these factors, however, underlying growth at 11.0% year-on-year was well ahead of the global average, and once again ahead of the U.S. Financials, which made up more than half the total, raised payouts 13.0%.

JHGDI – North America



Regions and Countries (continued)

Europe ex UK

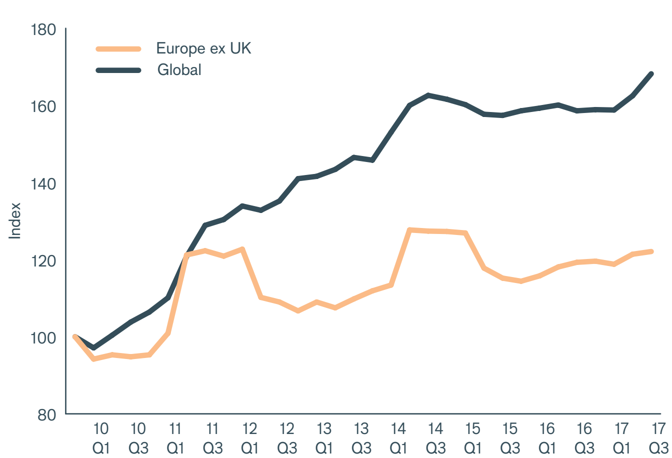
Dividend growth has been encouraging across Europe of late, with economic conditions at their best for six years, positively impacting company profits. Payouts rose 7.8% on a headline basis to $18.8 billion, boosted by the stronger euro and by Enel SpA in Italy moving to semi-annual distributions. Underlying growth was 4.6%.

The third quarter is seasonally the quietest in Europe, since most companies make a single annual payment between April and June, with Q3 accounting for around only $1 in every $12 paid annually. Spain sees much less dividend seasonality than its neighbors, however, and is easily the largest payer in the third quarter. Dividend growth here has lagged the rest of the region for some time, but is showing signs of improvement. Once the stronger euro is taken into account, Spanish dividends climbed 13.3% on an underlying basis with every Spanish company in the index raising its dividend. Banco Santander and oil company Repsol made particularly large increases.

In a very quiet quarter for France, marketing and communications group Publicis stood out, raising its payout by 15.6% in euro terms, and even more in U.S. dollars due to the more favorable exchange rate. It helped keep French dividend growth among the leaders in Europe, up 6.5% on an underlying basis. In Switzerland, where the dividend front was even quieter, growth was boosted by a special distribution from Adecco, while in Germany, no companies in our index made a payment.

Dutch dividends fell 13.3% on a headline basis, but only because Ahold-Dehaize did not repeat the large special paid ahead of their merger last year. All other Dutch companies in our index increased their distributions, extending the solid performance from the Netherlands in recent periods. In underlying terms, the $3.8 billion total was 3.0% ahead year-on-year.

JHGDI – Europe ex UK



UK

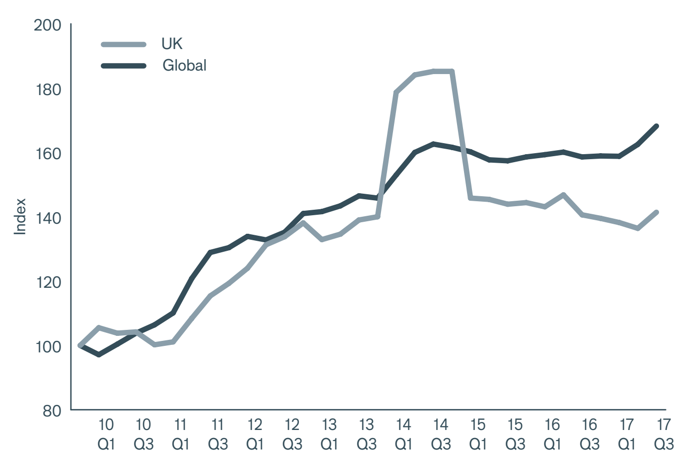
UK dividend growth has been far behind global peers over the last year both owing to the devaluation of sterling following the Brexit vote, and to a wave of dividend cuts and cancellations from some of the UK's largest listed companies, particularly in the mining sector.

With the anniversary of the pound's decline now behind us, it is no longer acting as a drag on headline growth in dollar terms. Moreover, higher commodity prices have combined with more streamlined businesses to deliver soaring cash flow for mining companies. Dividends from the sector surged as a result, and at a greater rate than investors anticipated. Rio Tinto doubled its payout, distributing its largest ever interim dividend, BHP Billiton tripled its dividend year-on-year, and Anglo American restored its payment six months earlier than expected.

As a result, UK dividends jumped at the fastest underlying rate in the world in Q3, up 17.5%, once the departure of brewer SABMiller from the index on its acquisition by AB InBev was accounted for. The $29.6 billion total was 12.7% higher in headline terms, boosted by a large special dividend from contract caterer Compass Group.

Rapid UK growth at a seasonally important time for UK dividends meant the country made a significant contribution to the excellent Q3 global figures.

JHGDI – UK



Regions and Countries (continued)

Asia Pacific ex Japan

The third quarter marks Asia Pacific's seasonal dividend peak. The total leapt 36.2% to $69.6 billion, while underlying growth was also impressive at 12.1%. Records were broken in Hong Kong, Australia, and Taiwan.

China Mobile accounted for almost half of the region's headline increase and three-quarters of Hong Kong's with a huge $8.4 billion special, the largest single payment in the world in Q3, helping Hong Kong's total dividends reach a record $25.2 billion. China Mobile's payment was ostensibly to mark the 20th anniversary of its Hong Kong listing, but it has a very low 46% payout ratio for a company that is generating so much cash, and some observers feel it could pay more in future, too. Utility Power Assets also has excess cash. It distributed $2 billion as a special that was almost ten times larger than its regular interim payout. Despite this, the company was still left with a cash pile of around $3 billion. Without these one-offs, Hong Kong's 82.7% year-on-year headline dividend growth was a more modest 6.3% on an underlying basis, similar to Singapore's 4.2%.

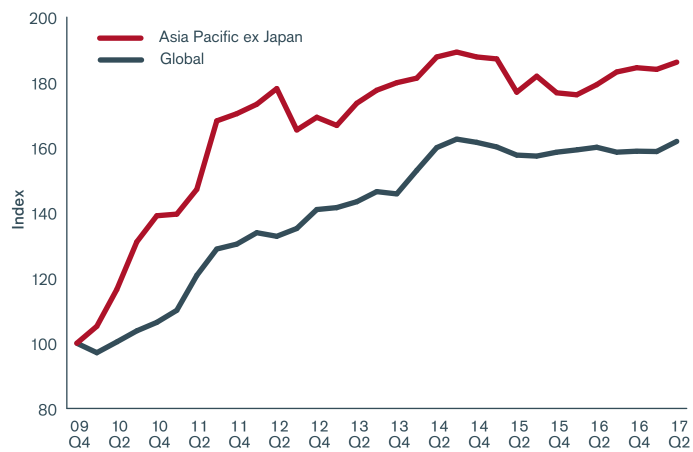
Australian dividends typically peak in the third quarter and also saw excellent growth. Payouts jumped to a record $22.8 billion, up 17.0% on a headline basis, boosted by a stronger Australian dollar and the inclusion of utility AGL and real estate company Goodman in the index. Underlying growth was also very rapid at 11.4% with the big mining groups, such as Rio Tinto and BHP Billiton, paying an additional $1.7 billion between them compared to Q3 last year. Woodside Petroleum also continued its dividend comeback, increasing its per share dividend by two-fifths, after higher prices and lower production costs helped push margins sharply higher.

Away from the resources companies, Australia's performance was less impressive: dividend growth was less than 3% year-on-year. Australia's banks pay $6 out of every $11 of the country's dividends each year but dividends are growing slowly given already high payout ratios. Commonwealth Bank is comfortably the largest contributor and raised its per share payout 3.7% on the back of steady profit growth, but rivals National Australia, Westpac, and ANZ have all held their dividends flat for some time. They cited regulatory uncertainty, tighter capital controls, digital disruption and concerns that the housing market had peaked to explain the lack of progress.

Telstra, the telecom group, accounted for almost one-tenth of all Australian dividends last year. Although it held its payout steady in Q3, the company announced in August that it would slash its 2017 distribution by almost a third for the year ahead. The company has a strong balance sheet, and its core profitability is stable, but with a very high 90% payout ratio, the management has opted to retain more cash in the face of rising competitive pressures.

In Taiwan, there were sharp increases from the dominant Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company, which has raised its payout 133% in three years, but also from Nan Ya Plastics, Formosa Chemicals, and Formosa Plastic. Taiwanese dividends soared 15.7% on an underlying basis to a record $17.2 billion. In South Korea, Samsung Electronics delivered another huge increase, and accounted for all the growth in the country's payouts.

JHGDI – Asia Pacific ex Japan

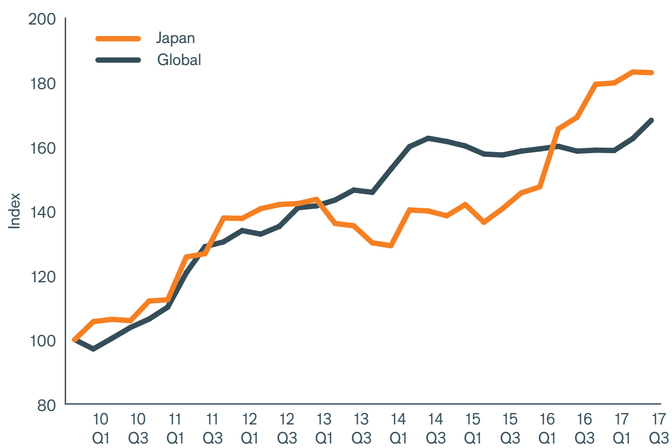


Regions and Countries (continued)

Japan

Few Japanese companies pay dividends in Q3, but the trend followed the second quarter, with headline growth down 2%. Underlying growth was 6.1%, after a sharp weakening in the yen was taken into account.

JHGDI – Japan



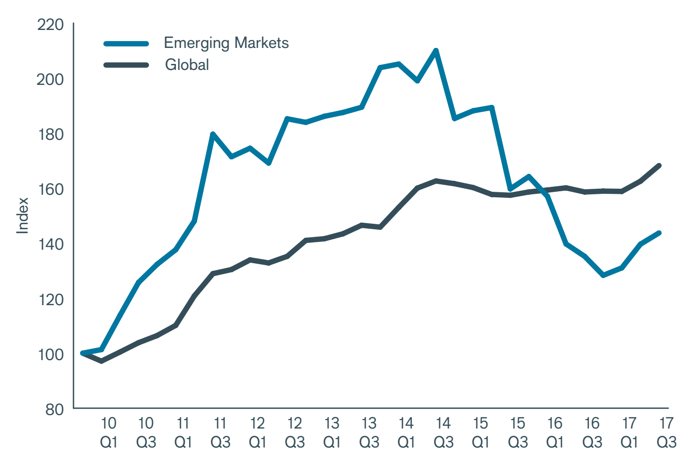
Emerging Markets

Overall, emerging market payouts rose to $48.7 billion, up 6.0% in headline terms, mainly thanks to stronger currencies, positive index changes and higher special dividends. On an underlying basis, they rose just 2.9%.

Nine-tenths of Chinese dividends are paid in Q3, and make up half of the third quarter emerging market total. They dipped fractionally year-on-year (down 0.2% in underlying terms), meaning China may yet see the third consecutive year of declines in 2017 after years of unbroken growth. Banking dividends fell 2.2% year-on-year, with marginally lower earnings resulting in slightly lower dividends given their fixed payout ratios. Every bank except China Merchants paid out less than in 2016. Meanwhile, oversupply in the Chinese electricity market, and slack demand, saw Huaneng Power's profits fall for the first time in five years, with the dividend following suit. Elsewhere, most sectors were flat or did slightly better year-on-year. Oil dividends rose fastest, rebounding despite PetroChina's poor profit performance.

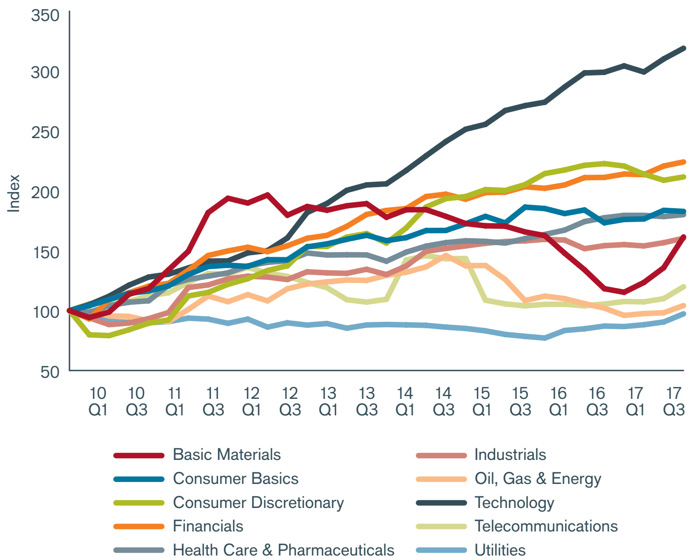
The healthier commodities markets helped push Russian dividends 11.9% higher, while in Brazil they rose 9.9%, thanks in particular to strong growth at brewer Ambev, and software company Cielo which is benefiting from growing mobile Internet usage and e-commerce. Indian dividend growth was similar, up 9.4% in underlying terms, with notable growth from vehicles and utilities companies.

JHGDI – Emerging Markets



Industries and Sectors

JHGDI – Total dividends by industry



Every industry saw dividends rise year-on-year in Q3, with the fastest growth coming from basic materials, which includes the mining sector. The oil sector saw the next fastest increase as higher oil prices boosted cash flow, while the weakest growth came from financials.

Top Payers

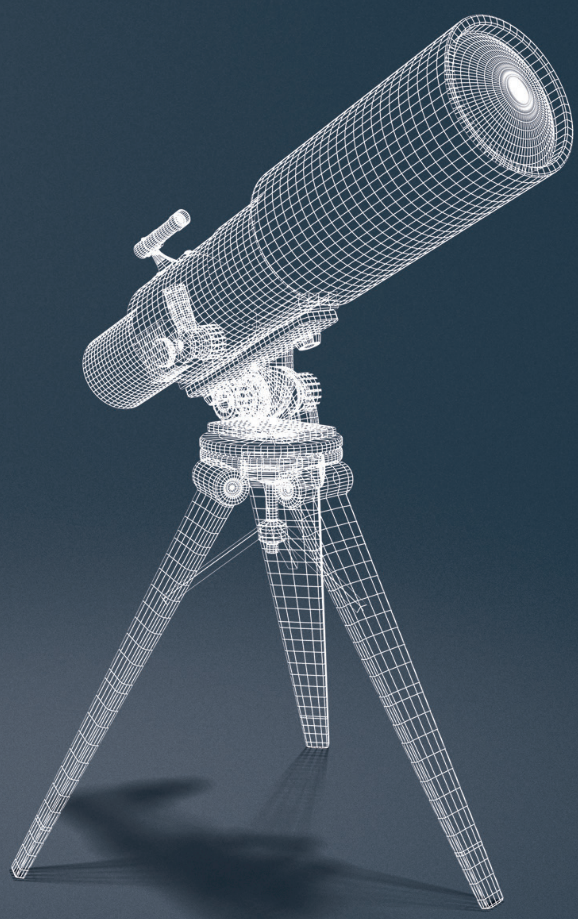
World's biggest dividend payers

Rank	11Q3	12Q3	13Q3	14Q3	15Q3	16Q3	17Q3
1	China Construction Bank Corp.	China Construction Bank Corp.	China Construction Bank Corp.	China Construction Bank Corp.	China Construction Bank Corp.	China Construction Bank Corp.	China Mobile Limited
2	Vodafone Group plc	Gazprom	Vodafone Group plc	Gazprom	Kraft Foods Group, Inc	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	China Construction Bank Corp.
3	China Mobile Limited	Vodafone Group plc	Gazprom	China Mobile Limited	China Mobile Limited	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing
4	Westpac Banking Corp	China Mobile Limited	China Mobile Limited	Westpac Banking Corp	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	China Mobile Limited	Commonwealth Bank of Australia
5	Gazprom	Westpac Banking Corp	Westpac Banking Corp	Rosneft Oil Co.	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	Royal Dutch Shell Plc	Royal Dutch Shell Plc
6	Enel SPA	Industrial & Commercial Bank of China Ltd.	Industrial & Commercial Bank of China Ltd.	Industrial & Commercial Bank of China Ltd.	Industrial & Commercial Bank of China Ltd.	Westpac Banking Corp	Westpac Banking Corp
7	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	Royal Dutch Shell Plc	Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.	Vodafone Group plc	Westpac Banking Corp	Exxon Mobil Corp.	Exxon Mobil Corp.
8	Royal Dutch Shell Plc	Exxon Mobil Corp.	Royal Dutch Shell Plc	Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.	Vodafone Group plc	Industrial & Commercial Bank of China Ltd.	Apple Inc
9	Telstra Corporation	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	Exxon Mobil Corp.	Royal Dutch Shell Plc	Exxon Mobil Corp.	Apple Inc	Gazprom
10	AT&T, Inc.	Telstra Corporation	Apple Inc	Exxon Mobil Corp.	Gazprom	AT&T, Inc.	Vodafone Group plc
Subtotal $B	**$36.9**	**$42.1**	**$43.6**	**$44.0**	**$49.3**	**$42.4**	**$53.0**
% of total	**15.4%**	**16.4%**	**15.6%**	**14.7%**	**16.6%**	**14.3%**	**17.8%**
11	BHP Billiton Limited	BHP Billiton Limited	Rosneft Oil Co.	BHP Billiton Limited	Royal Dutch Shell Plc	Gazprom	AT&T, Inc.
12	Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.	AT&T, Inc.	Enel SPA	Apple Inc	Apple Inc	Microsoft Corporation	Microsoft Corporation
13	Singapore Telecommunications Ltd	Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.	Natixis	Bank of China Ltd.	BHP Billiton Limited	Vodafone Group plc	Industrial & Commercial Bank of China Ltd.
14	Industrial & Commercial Bank of China Ltd.	Enel SPA	BHP Billiton Limited	Enel SPA	Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.	Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.	National Australia Bank Limited
15	Exxon Mobil Corp.	Apple Inc	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	Bank of China Ltd.	Verizon Communications Inc	Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.
16	Orange	Lukoil Oil Co.	AT&T, Inc.	Banco Santander S.A.	Microsoft Corporation	MTR Corporation Ltd.	Hon Hai Precision Industry
17	National Australia Bank	National Australia Bank	Bank of China Ltd.	AT&T, Inc.	AT&T, Inc.	Bank of China Ltd.	Verizon Communications Inc
18	Vale S.A.	Bank of China Ltd.	Telstra Corporation	Telstra Corporation	General Electric Co.	Johnson & Johnson	MTR Corporation Ltd.
19	Bank of China Ltd.	Ecopetrol SA	Mining and Metallurgical Co Norilsk Nickel	Microsoft Corporation	Verizon Communications Inc	General Electric Co.	Power Assets Holdings Limited
20	Total S.A.	Orange	Banco Santander S.A.	General Electric Co.	Johnson & Johnson	Telstra Corporation	Johnson & Johnson
Subtotal $B	**$22.1**	**$23.0**	**$24.7**	**$25.1**	**$25.5**	**$24.0**	**$26.1**
Grand total $B	**$59.0**	**$65.1**	**$68.3**	**$69.1**	**$74.8**	**$66.4**	**$79.1**
% of total	**24.6%**	**25.3%**	**24.4%**	**23.1%**	**25.2%**	**22.4%**	**26.6%**

Conclusion and Outlook

In recent years it has been rare to see dividends growing in every region of the world. As the global economy continues its long-awaited post-crisis normalization, confidence is improving, and company profits are rising. Income investors are benefiting as this feeds through into higher dividends.

After record second and third quarters, the world's listed companies are comfortably on course to deliver the highest ever level of dividends for 2017. The index reached a record high in the third quarter but is likely to rise further by the end of the year. With the third quarter ahead of our expectations, and a more optimistic outlook for the fourth quarter, we have upgraded our 2017 forecast again. Underlying growth is around twice as fast as we anticipated at the beginning of the year, helped by broad and synchronized global economic growth. A weakening U.S. dollar, and sharply higher one-off special dividends have also pushed headline growth up. In total, we have added $91 billion to our forecast since January and now expect dividends to total $1.249 trillion, an increase of 7.4% on a headline basis, and 7.3% on an underlying basis.



> "Underlying growth is around twice as fast as we anticipated at the beginning of the year."

Methodology

Each year Janus Henderson analyzes dividends paid by the 1,200 largest firms by market capitalization (as of 12/31, before the start of each year). Dividends are included in the model on the date they are paid. Dividends are calculated gross, using the share count prevailing on the pay date (this is an approximation because companies in practice fix the exchange rate a little before the pay date), and converted to USD using the prevailing exchange rate. Where a scrip dividend* is offered, investors are assumed to opt 100% for cash. This will slightly overstate the cash paid out, but we believe this is the most proactive approach to treat scrip dividends*. In most markets it makes no material difference, though in some, particularly European markets, the effect is greater. Spain is a particular case in point. The model takes no account of free floats* since it is aiming to capture the dividend paying capacity of the world's largest listed companies, without regard for their shareholder base. We have estimated dividends for stocks outside the top 1,200 using the average value of these payments compared to the large cap dividends over the five year period (sourced from quoted yield data). This means they are estimated at a fixed proportion of 12.7% of total global dividends from the top 1,200, and therefore in our model grow at the same rate. This means we do not need to make unsubstantiated assumptions about the rate of growth of these smaller company dividends. All raw data was provided by Exchange Data International with analysis conducted by Janus Henderson Investors.

Glossary

Commodities – A raw material or primary agricultural product that can be bought and sold, such as copper or oil.

Equity dividend yields – A financial ratio that shows how much a company pays out in dividends each year relative to its share price.

Free floats – A method by which the market capitalization of an index's underlying companies is calculated.

Government bond yields – The rate of return derived from Government debt.

Headline dividends – The sum total of all dividends received.

Headline growth – Change in total gross dividends.

Percentage points – One percentage point equals 1/100.

Scrip dividend – An issue of additional shares to investors in proportion to the shares already held.

Special dividends – Typically, one-off payouts made by companies to shareholders that are declared to be separate from their regular dividend cycle.

Underlying dividend growth – Headline dividend growth adjusted for special dividends, change in currency, timing effects and index changes.

Underlying dividends – Headline dividends adjusted for special dividends, change in currency, timing effects and index changes.

Volatility – The rate and extent at which the price of a security or market index, for example, moves up and down. If the price swings up and down with large movements, it has high volatility. If the price moves more slowly and to a lesser extent, it has lower volatility. Used as a measure of risk.

Appendices

Quarterly dividends by country in USD billions								
Region	**Country U.S. $B**	**11Q3**	**12Q3**	**13Q3**	**14Q3**	**15Q3**	**16Q3**	**17Q3**
Emerging Markets	Brazil	$6.8	$3.4	$4.1	$3.7	$2.1	$2.0	$2.4
	Chile	$0.2	$0.0	$0.0	$-	$-	$-	$-
	China	$14.6	$23.3	$26.3	$36.2	$28.6	$25.3	$25.2
	Colombia	$1.2	$2.0	$1.0	$0.1	$0.0	$-	$-
	Czech Republic	$1.6	$1.2	$1.1	$1.0	$0.9	$0.9	$0.8
	Egypt	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-
	India	$4.2	$3.8	$3.8	$4.0	$4.0	$3.7	$4.6
	Indonesia	$1.6	$0.8	$0.6	$0.2	$0.4	$0.2	$0.6
	Malaysia	$1.3	$0.8	$0.7	$1.1	$1.1	$1.1	$0.8
	Mexico	$0.7	$0.6	$0.7	$0.8	$1.5	$0.8	$0.7
	Morocco	$0.2	$0.2	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-
	Philippines	$0.3	$0.2	$0.4	$0.4	$0.5	$0.4	$0.2
	Poland	$2.3	$2.6	$1.5	$1.5	$0.7	$0.6	$-
	Russia	$8.8	$16.5	$16.4	$16.5	$6.1	$7.9	$10.7
	South Africa	$3.9	$3.1	$3.3	$2.3	$1.7	$0.9	$1.4
	Thailand	$1.8	$2.0	$1.7	$1.6	$1.6	$1.2	$1.5
Europe ex UK	Austria	$0.2	$-	$0.3	$-	$-	$-	$-
	Denmark	$-	$-	$-	$-	$-	$0.9	$1.1
	Finland	$-	$-	$-	$1.9	$-	$-	$-
	France	$7.6	$5.6	$8.3	$3.8	$2.4	$1.8	$2.0
	Germany	$-	$-	$0.2	$-	$-	$0.4	$-
	Israel	$1.3	$0.5	$0.5	$0.4	$0.4	$0.3	$0.1
	Italy	$2.8	$2.5	$2.7	$2.6	$1.6	$1.6	$2.8
	Netherlands	$1.9	$1.5	$1.6	$1.6	$3.1	$4.3	$3.8
	Norway	$0.4	$0.4	$0.6	$1.4	$0.7	$0.7	$0.7
	Portugal	$-	$0.1	$0.1	$0.2	$-	$0.2	$0.2
	Spain	$4.2	$5.3	$5.7	$7.4	$4.9	$5.8	$6.5
	Switzerland	$0.3	$0.3	$0.6	$0.8	$2.1	$1.3	$1.5
Japan	Japan	$2.0	$2.5	$2.2	$2.1	$3.6	$4.9	$4.8
North America	Canada	$8.6	$9.5	$9.7	$9.6	$8.6	$7.9	$9.7
	United States	$57.5	$69.5	$78.5	$87.4	$108.0	$100.7	$109.9
Asia Pacific ex Japan	Australia	$19.4	$19.3	$21.3	$18.9	$21.1	$19.5	$22.8
	Hong Kong	$9.3	$8.7	$11.2	$12.8	$12.1	$13.8	$25.2
	Singapore	$5.7	$2.4	$3.3	$3.0	$3.2	$3.2	$3.0
	South Korea	$0.6	$0.4	$0.4	$0.4	$0.5	$0.5	$1.4
	Taiwan	$15.5	$11.4	$8.6	$10.6	$11.9	$14.1	$17.2
UK	United Kingdom	$26.1	$27.8	$30.7	$31.4	$30.5	$26.3	$29.6
Total		**$212.6**	**$228.3**	**$248.3**	**$265.5**	**$263.7**	**$254.3**	**$291.2**
Outside top 1,200		**$27.0**	**$29.0**	**$31.5**	**$33.7**	**$33.5**	**$32.3**	**$36.9**
Grand Total		**$239.5**	**$257.2**	**$279.8**	**$299.2**	**$297.1**	**$286.5**	**$328.1**

Appendices (continued)

Quarterly dividends by industry in USD billions

Industry U.S. $B	11Q3	12Q3	13Q3	14Q3	15Q3	16Q3	17Q3
Basic Materials	$23.1	$17.6	$18.1	$16.3	$14.7	$9.5	$18.0
Consumer Basics	$22.6	$22.5	$24.8	$24.9	$33.6	$26.5	$26.0
Consumer Discretionary	$7.9	$9.6	$10.9	$14.0	$16.1	$16.7	$17.9
Financials	$50.3	$56.6	$69.3	$71.8	$77.7	$78.0	$82.4
Health Care & Pharmaceuticals	$10.8	$11.4	$11.4	$12.8	$14.7	$16.3	$17.0
Industrials	$12.4	$11.2	$13.2	$14.5	$14.8	$16.3	$18.5
Oil, Gas & Energy	$32.8	$43.3	$43.0	$52.8	$34.6	$30.7	$36.9
Technology	$14.2	$17.4	$18.8	$22.4	$23.7	$23.9	$26.6
Telecommunications	$29.0	$27.0	$25.5	$23.6	$22.4	$23.5	$30.9
Utilities	$9.5	$11.7	$13.3	$12.3	$11.4	$12.8	$16.9
Total	**$212.6**	**$228.3**	**$248.3**	**$265.5**	**$263.7**	**$254.3**	**$291.2**
Outside Top 1,200	**$27.0**	**$29.0**	**$31.5**	**$33.7**	**$33.5**	**$32.3**	**$36.9**
Grand total	**$239.5**	**$257.2**	**$279.8**	**$299.2**	**$297.1**	**$286.5**	**$328.1**

Quarterly dividends by sector in USD billions

Industry	Sector U.S. $B	11Q3	12Q3	13Q3	14Q3	15Q3	16Q3	17Q3
Basic Materials	Building Materials	$0.5	$0.6	$0.7	$0.5	$0.1	$0.1	$0.2
	Chemicals	$7.9	$5.2	$4.0	$5.0	$4.7	$5.7	$6.7
	Metals & Mining	$14.4	$11.5	$13.1	$10.5	$9.5	$3.1	$10.5
	Paper & Packaging	$0.3	$0.3	$0.4	$0.4	$0.4	$0.6	$0.7
Consumer Basics	Beverages	$4.3	$4.5	$5.4	$5.9	$5.8	$6.2	$5.1
	Food	$2.7	$3.1	$4.1	$4.0	$12.1	$3.1	$3.2
	Food & Drug Retail	$6.5	$6.1	$5.9	$5.3	$4.3	$5.1	$4.1
	Household & Personal Products	$3.5	$3.5	$3.8	$3.9	$4.9	$5.1	$5.5
	Tobacco	$5.6	$5.3	$5.6	$5.9	$6.4	$7.1	$8.1
Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Durables & Clothing	$0.6	$1.0	$1.4	$1.8	$2.4	$2.5	$2.4
	General Retail	$2.2	$2.5	$2.3	$3.1	$3.3	$3.2	$3.1
	Leisure	$1.4	$1.9	$2.4	$3.4	$2.8	$2.7	$4.0
	Media	$2.1	$2.4	$2.9	$3.3	$4.4	$4.7	$4.8
	Other Consumer Services	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.0	$0.1	$0.0	$0.0
	Vehicles & Parts	$1.6	$1.8	$1.8	$2.4	$3.1	$3.6	$3.6
Financials	Banks	$40.4	$43.5	$54.6	$54.8	$54.1	$53.5	$56.0
	General Financials	$2.4	$3.0	$3.6	$4.6	$6.9	$6.4	$7.2
	Insurance	$4.2	$5.3	$4.7	$6.7	$9.1	$9.0	$9.5
	Real Estate	$3.3	$4.8	$6.4	$5.7	$7.6	$9.1	$9.6
Health Care & Pharmaceuticals	Health Care Equipment & Services	$1.3	$1.5	$1.7	$2.3	$2.8	$3.1	$3.5
	Pharmaceuticals & Biotech	$9.4	$10.0	$9.6	$10.5	$11.8	$13.2	$13.6
Industrials	Aerospace & Defense	$1.9	$2.3	$2.5	$3.0	$3.1	$2.9	$4.5
	Construction, Engineering & Materials	$1.8	$1.8	$2.8	$2.9	$2.4	$1.9	$2.1
	Electrical Equipment	$0.7	$0.8	$0.9	$0.7	$0.7	$0.7	$0.7
	General Industrials	$3.8	$3.4	$3.7	$4.1	$4.7	$4.7	$5.0
	Support Services	$0.5	$0.6	$0.7	$0.7	$0.7	$0.7	$0.9
	Transport	$3.6	$2.3	$2.5	$3.2	$3.2	$5.4	$5.3
Oil, Gas & Energy	Energy - non-oil	$0.1	$1.3	$1.2	$0.5	$0.4	$0.2	$1.5
	Oil & Gas Equipment & Distribution	$1.4	$1.6	$2.6	$2.9	$4.5	$2.3	$3.2
	Oil & Gas Producers	$31.3	$40.4	$39.2	$49.4	$29.6	$28.3	$32.2
Technology	IT Hardware & Electronics	$5.0	$7.4	$7.3	$9.5	$7.9	$7.7	$8.5
	Semiconductors & Equipment	$4.9	$5.0	$5.7	$6.3	$8.5	$9.2	$10.3
	Software & Services	$4.2	$5.0	$5.7	$6.7	$7.3	$7.0	$7.8
Telecommunications	Fixed Line Telecommunications	$15.6	$14.4	$10.5	$11.2	$11.4	$13.7	$13.0
	Mobile Telecommunications	$13.4	$12.7	$15.0	$12.4	$11.0	$9.8	$17.9
Utilities	Utilities	$9.5	$11.7	$13.3	$12.3	$11.4	$12.8	$16.9
Total		**$212.6**	**$228.3**	**$248.3**	**$265.5**	**$263.7**	**$254.3**	**$291.2**
Outside Top 1,200		**$27.0**	**$29.0**	**$31.5**	**$33.7**	**$33.5**	**$32.3**	**$36.9**
Grand total		**$239.5**	**$257.2**	**$279.8**	**$299.2**	**$297.1**	**$286.5**	**$328.1**

Appendices (continued)

JHGDI – by region

Region	11Q3	12Q3	13Q3	14Q3	15Q3	16Q3	17Q3
Emerging Markets	179.6	185.2	189.4	210.0	159.7	135.2	143.7
Europe ex UK	122.3	109.0	109.8	127.4	115.2	119.3	122.1
Japan	126.7	142.0	135.4	140.0	140.7	169.1	183.0
North America	112.3	132.4	158.9	168.0	191.1	195.0	206.1
Asia Pacific ex Japan	168.2	165.4	177.6	189.3	181.9	182.3	214.1
UK	115.4	133.8	139.0	185.2	143.9	140.6	141.4
Global total	**128.9**	**135.2**	**146.5**	**162.6**	**157.4**	**158.6**	**168.2**

JHGDI – by industry

Industry	11Q3	12Q3	13Q3	14Q3	15Q3	16Q3	17Q3
Basic Materials	181.8	179.6	189.3	178.7	165.7	118.3	161.5
Consumer Basics	136.8	142.4	162.9	166.9	186.4	173.3	182.8
Consumer Discretionary	115.2	137.4	164.3	193.5	205.2	222.7	211.6
Financials	146.0	154.1	180.3	197.2	203.4	211.2	224.1
Health Care & Pharmaceuticals	128.8	141.6	146.5	156.7	160.1	177.5	180.1
Industrials	121.4	125.9	134.5	151.9	158.2	154.2	160.4
Oil, Gas & Energy	112.2	118.2	125.2	146.0	108.4	102.1	104.2
Technology	141.3	160.6	204.9	241.1	271.1	299.0	319.0
Telecommunications	130.9	128.6	107.1	143.3	104.0	105.5	119.9
Utilities	92.9	89.8	88.0	86.2	78.5	87.1	97.3
Total	**128.9**	**135.2**	**146.5**	**162.6**	**157.4**	**158.6**	**168.2**

Appendices (continued)

Q3 Annual Growth Rate – adjustments from underlying to headline							
Region	Country	Underlying growth	Special dividends	Currency	Index changes	Timing effects	Headline Growth
Emerging Markets	Brazil	9.9%	0.0%	3.2%	9.1%	0.0%	22.2%
	China	-0.2%	4.9%	-0.7%	-4.4%	0.0%	-0.4%
	Czech Republic	-17.5%	0.0%	7.6%	0.0%	0.0%	-9.9%
	India	9.4%	-6.4%	5.0%	6.1%	8.5%	22.5%
	Indonesia	10.8%	0.0%	-4.3%	152.0%	0.0%	158.5%
	Malaysia	-6.9%	0.0%	-3.5%	-19.5%	0.0%	-29.9%
	Mexico	6.7%	-23.8%	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	-12.4%
	Philippines	1.6%	1.8%	-3.0%	-62.3%	0.0%	-61.8%
	Russia	11.9%	0.0%	10.7%	25.6%	-13.4%	34.6%
	South Africa	6.7%	0.0%	12.8%	34.6%	0.0%	54.1%
	Thailand	-1.9%	0.0%	5.4%	14.4%	0.0%	17.9%
Europe ex UK	France	6.5%	0.0%	2.8%	3.1%	0.0%	12.4%
	Israel	-79.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-79.2%
	Italy	0.0%	0.0%	11.3%	0.0%	61.9%	73.2%
	Netherlands	3.0%	-27.3%	4.8%	6.2%	0.0%	-13.3%
	Norway	-1.9%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
	Spain	13.3%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	-3.5%	13.5%
	Switzerland	7.5%	12.7%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	20.6%
Japan	Japan	6.1%	-0.1%	-7.0%	-0.5%	-0.6%	-2.0%
North America	Canada	11.0%	0.0%	4.4%	7.7%	0.0%	23.1%
	United States	7.2%	1.1%	0.0%	0.7%	0.2%	9.2%
Asia Pacific ex Japan	Australia	11.4%	0.0%	2.8%	2.8%	0.0%	17.0%
	Hong Kong	6.3%	75.7%	-1.3%	2.8%	-0.7%	82.7%
	Singapore	4.2%	0.0%	-0.9%	-9.6%	0.0%	-6.3%
	South Korea	148.6%	0.0%	-9.2%	0.0%	25.4%	164.9%
	Taiwan	15.7%	0.0%	5.9%	0.6%	0.0%	22.1%
UK	United Kingdom	17.5%	3.0%	0.5%	-8.4%	0.0%	12.7%
Global		**7.2%**	**0.4%**	**-2.5%**	**1.3%**	**-1.1%**	**5.4%**

FAQ Frequently Asked Questions

What is the Janus Henderson Global Dividend Index?

The Janus Henderson Global Dividend Index (JHGDI) is a long-term study into global dividend trends, and is the first of its kind. It is a measure of the progress global firms are making in paying their investors an income on their capital. It analyzes dividends paid every quarter by the world's largest 1,200 firms by market capitalization.

How many companies are analyzed?

The world's largest 1,200 companies by market capitalization are analyzed in detail, representing 90% of global dividends paid. The next 1,800 only represent 10%, so due to their size, their effects on the results are negligible.

What information does JHGDI provide?

The index breaks down global payouts by region, industry and sector. It enables readers to easily compare the dividend performance of countries like the U.S. for example, that provide a large proportion of global dividends, alongside smaller nations such as the Netherlands. The report aims to explain the world of equity income investing.

What do the charts cover?

All charts and tables are based on the analysis of the top 1,200 companies. The charts are there to help illustrate the dividend performance, regional and sector pay outs.

Why is this piece of research produced?

The hunt for income remains a major investment theme for investors, and in response to client feedback Janus Henderson has undertaken a long term study into global dividend trends with the launch of the Janus Henderson Global Dividend Index.

How are the figures calculated?

Dividends are included in the model on the date they are paid. They are calculated gross, using the share count prevailing on the pay date, and converted into U.S. dollars using the prevailing exchange rate. Please see the methodology section in the JHGDI report for a more detailed answer.

Why is the report based in dollars?

The report is produced in U.S. dollars, since the U.S. dollar is the global reserve currency, used as the standard measure for comparing cross-border financial metrics.

Is the data in the report year on year or quarter on quarter?

The report is published on a quarterly basis. Given that this is a global study of dividend income, publishing the data on a quarterly basis provides best insight on which regions and sectors pay dividends in which quarter. In each edition the data is compared with the same quarter of the previous year e.g., Q1 2015 vs Q1 2014.

What is the difference between headline and underlying growth?

In the report we focus on headline growth which is how much was paid in USD in any quarter in relation to the same period in the previous year. Underlying growth is also calculated, but is an adjusted rate which takes currency movements, special dividends, timing changes and index changes into account.

Can you invest in the JHGDI?

The JHGDI is not an investable index like the S&P 500 or FTSE 100, but is a measure of the progress that global firms are making in paying their investors an income on their capital, taking 2009 as a base year (index value of 100).

Is the JHGDI linked to any of Janus Henderson's funds?

The index is not linked to any of Janus Henderson's funds, however the report is headed by Alex Crooke, Head of Global Equity Income and supported by Ben Lofthouse and Andrew Jones, co-managers of Janus Henderson's Global Equity Income strategy.*

Why should investors be interested in global dividend income?

Investing in companies that not only offer dividends, but increase them, has proven over time to provide both growing income and higher total return than companies that do not. Investing globally offers investors diversification across countries and sectors to reduce risk to income and capital.

For more information, please visit **janushenderson.com.**

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