Investment Trust

HENDERSON FAR EAST INCOME LIMITED
www.hendersonfareastincome.com

Fund facts at 30 September 2020

Company objective
Henderson Far East Income Limited seeks to provide shareholders with a growing total annual dividend per share, as well as capital appreciation from a diversified portfolio of investments from the Asia Pacific region. The latest Annual Report and Key Information Document set out the investment objective and policy in full and you should read them before investing.

For commentary from our fund manager please visit our website.

Share price performance (total return)

Dividend history (pence/share)

Discount/premium (%) with average line (cum income)

Cumulative performance (cum income) (%)

Annual performance (cum income) (%)

Top 10 holdings (%)

Geographical focus (%)

Sector breakdown (%)

Customer services 0800 832 832

Please remember that past performance is not a guide to future performance. 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.
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Glossary

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 bank loans and preference shares at fair value).

Share price Closing mid-market share price at month end.

Discount/premium The amount by which the price per share of an investment trust 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.

Total assets Cum Income NAV multiplied by the number of shares, plus prior charges at fair value.

Net assets Total assets minus any liabilities such as bank loans or creditors.

Market capitalisation Month end closing mid-market share price multiplied by the number of shares outstanding 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.

Net asset value 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 performance management performance of investment trusts which is not affected by movements in discounts/premiums.

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.

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 Trust’s leverage is the sum of financial gearing and synthetic gearing. Details of the Trust’s leverage limits can be found in both the Key Information Document and Annual Report. Where a trust utilises leverage, the profits and losses incurred by the trust can be greater than those of a trust that does not use leverage.

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.

Risk rating The key measure used to assess risk is volatility of returns, using historic net asset value (NAV) performance of the trust over 1 and 3 years. In this instance volatility measures how much a trust’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.

For a full list of terminology please visit: www.hendersoninvestments.com

How to invest

To find out more visit www.hendersoninvestmenttrusts.com/invest

Other documents available online

To see the Annual Report, KID and to watch the latest fund manager commentary, visit www.hendersonfareastincome.com

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