Registered number: 906355

HENDERSON GLOBAL INVESTORS LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

HENDERSON GLOBAL INVESTORS LIMITED

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	E D J Chang T N Gillbanks A C Seymour-Jackson R M J Thompson R Weil
Company secretary	Henderson Secretarial Services Limited
Registered Number	906355
Registered office	201 Bishopsgate London EC2M 3AE
Independent Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP 7 More London Riverside London SE1 2RT
Bankers	The Royal Bank of Scotland Plc 2 1/2 Devonshire Square London EC2M 4XJ

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STRATEGIC REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The Directors present the annual report and the audited financial statements of Henderson Global Investors Limited ("the Company"), for the year ended 31 December 2020.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES AND FUTURE OUTLOOK

The principal activity of the Company, which is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") in the United Kingdom, is the provision of investment management services to institutional funds, segregated accounts, Sociétés d'Investissement À Capital Variable ("SICAVs"), unit trusts, Open Ended Investment Companies ("OEICs") and international funds. Additionally, the Company markets Janus Henderson offshore funds, institutional and segregated account services. The Company also has four bilateral regulatory licences in place in Belgium, Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands which allow it to offer investment services into those countries. These will continue to be the principal activities of the Company for the foreseeable future. Following the referendum for the UK to leave the European Union and the subsequent triggering of article 50, the Group has taken steps to restructure its European operations. As a result, on 1 April 2019, the Company sold the businesses of its European branches to Henderson Management SA ('HMSA') (a fellow Group undertaking).

BUSINESS REVIEW

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Janus Henderson Group plc ("JHG plc" or "the Group"). The Group is run on an integrated basis through business units, not by the legal construct of its subsidiaries. Therefore the Company's strategy and business model is governed by that of the Group which is set out in detail in the Annual Report of the Group, which can be obtained from its registered office as set out in note 23. The Group provides investment management services to clients throughout EMEA, North America, Latin America and Asia Pacific. The Group manages a broad range of actively managed investment products for institutional and retail investors, across multiple asset classes, including but not limited to equities, fixed income, multi-asset and alternatives. Following the referendum for the UK to leave the European Union and the subsequent triggering of article 50, the Group has taken steps to restructure its European operations. As a result, on 1 April 2019, the Company sold the businesses of its European branches to Henderson Management SA ('HMSA') (a fellow Group undertaking). The Company transferred investment management contracts to a fellow Group undertaking during the year. The investment management contracts were not recognised on the Company's balance sheet, and as such, on transfer a gain was recognised reflecting the cash received.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The Group's risk management framework helps the Group meet its business objectives within acceptable risk parameters and it is reviewed regularly to early identify new and emerging risks. The Group's culture embeds the management of risk at all levels within the organisation. Please refer to the Group's Annual Report for the major risks affecting the Group. Of those risks, the following risks relate specifically to the Company:

Investment performance
The risk that funds fail to achieve their performance hurdles or benchmarks, or performance is poor relative to that of peer funds, leading to increased client redemptions and a reduction in Assets Under Management ("AUM") and associated revenues earned by the Company. Poor fund performance will also result in lower performance fees and reduced revenue. This is mitigated through having: a robust investment process including detailed research; a clearly articulated investment philosophy including analysis of the Group funds by comparing their performance against appropriate benchmarks; a broad range of asset classes and fund styles reducing the probability of all funds underperforming at the same time; and an independent Investment Risk function that ensures that the level of risk taken for each portfolio is consistent with client expectations.

Market
The risk that market conditions lead to a reduction in the value of clients' AUM and revenues earned by the Group. This is mitigated by: having a broad range of clients by distribution channel, product, asset class and region; and a significant amount of the Group's expense base being variable.

Fund flows
The risk of net redemptions by clients resulting in a decline in AUM and revenues earned by the Company. This is mitigated by: diversity of sources of revenue by asset class, capability, fund style, strategy and geography; diversity of investor base between Retail and Institutional channel and by geography; and solid long-term investment performance across product ranges.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES (continued)

Key personnel

The risk of losing either a member of the Group Executive Committee or one of the Group's key investment or distribution teams which will have a potential adverse effect on business growth and/or the retention of existing business of the Company. This is mitigated by: competitive remuneration structures, designed to recognise and reward staff performance, that are in line with the Group's principles; succession planning in place throughout the organisation to ensure that there is cover for key roles; regular staff surveys undertaken to identify any issues which could impact staff retention; comprehensive training offered to staff to improve skills and engagement; and a strategy of sustaining broad and diverse fund manager teams to avoid dependence on single managers or teams.

Strategic

The risk that the Group's business strategy fails to deliver the required and expected outcomes for stakeholders and the risk that technological innovation and/or new market entrants within the asset management industry reduces profitability and requires a fundamental change to the Group's business model. This is mitigated by: a concentration on delivery of the Group's strategy through provision of first class investment performance and service for our clients as efficiently as possible; and the monitoring of emerging developments in the asset management industry, which might pose a threat to the Group's current business model; and maintaining a clear understanding of the Group's clients' needs through communication and interaction.

Operational, IT and Legal

The risk of losses through inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems or through external events. This includes the risk of loss arising from failing to manage our key outsourced service providers properly, failing to manage financial crime risks, failing to manage operational aspects of the Group's global expansion, the risk arising from major disruption to the Group's business, including from cyber crime, the risk of losses from trade execution errors or breaches of investment mandates and the risk of losses from litigation. This is mitigated through: control systems that are designed to ensure operational and legal risks are mitigated to a level which is consistent with the Group's risk appetite, a globally embedded three lines of defence model which is key, a dedicated Chief Investment Security Officer to coordinate IT security and service delivery, outsourced service providers that are overseen by the relevant line function and the controls of key service providers are also reviewed by the Group's assurance function; and the maintenance and testing of business continuity plans including crisis management, which are designed to ensure that, in the event of business disruption, the Group can maintain its operations without material damage to the business.

Regulatory change

The risk that a change in laws and regulations, however driven, will materially affect the Group's global business or markets in which it operates. This risk may affect the business either directly or indirectly by reducing investors' appetite for the Group's products, increasing capital requirements, restricting the Company's ability to sell certain products or pursue specific investment strategies, reducing the Company's profitability through fee restrictions, affecting the Group's ability to retain key personnel and/or increasing the cost and complexity of the Company's business. This is mitigated by: continued active and constructive engagement with regulators through regular dialogue; regulatory developments being monitored by a dedicated team in Compliance, in liaison with external experts where required; formalised cross business project groups implementing required changes to our business processes; and active involvement with and through relevant industry bodies. The Company is regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA"), and as such must comply with the required standards of conduct to minimise the risk of harm to customers and stakeholders. The Company engages with the FCA in an open and transparent manner.

Foreign currency

Adverse movements in exchange rates may cause the Group to sustain losses. The Group aims to mitigate this risk by limiting its exposure and holding financial assets and liabilities of equal value in the same currency.

Cash and liquidity

Poor cash management may lead the Company to be unable to meet its payment obligations as they fall due. The Company reviews its liquidity on a daily basis to ensure it has sufficient cash or highly liquid assets available to meet its liabilities. It is the Group's policy to ensure it has access to funds to cover all forecast commitments and to comply with regulatory liquidity requirements.

Impact of COVID-19
In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the novel coronavirus ("COVID-19") to be a pandemic. COVID-19 is having a significant impact on the global economy, including the UK economy, primarily through the preventative measures taken by businesses and governments to restrict its spread. We are addressing the challenges of COVID-19 by protecting the health and well-being of our employees while continuing to service our clients who rely on us to invest and manage their money.

The economic impact of COVID-19 adversely affected financial results during the year. Revenues are primarily derived from management fees and performance fees, which are in turn dependent on the value and composition of our AUM, which has been negatively impacted by the significant decline in the global financial markets, which primarily occurred during the first quarter of 2020. The global financial markets have greatly improved since the first quarter of 2020 and our AUM has also benefited from the market appreciation. COVID-19 has also led to volatility in foreign currency exchange rates, which directly impacts the results where the Company has significant AUM, assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

The Company experienced a reduction in average AUM of approximately 3% in the second quarter of 2020 as a result of COVID-19. AUM however, recovered during the second half of 2020 as global markets recovered.

COVID-19 is affecting business operations; however, the Group has a robust and detailed business continuity plan in place to ensure that operations can continue effectively during the COVID-19 pandemic, including processes to limit the spread of the virus between employees. For the health and well-being of the employees, the Group has modified business practices in accordance with social distancing guidelines to allow work-from-home arrangements and flexible work schedules, and to restrict business-related travel. The technology capabilities have the capacity to support remote working arrangements for all employees. The Group will manage employees' return to the office with caution, and their health and safety will be a priority. Throughout the pandemic the Group's ability to adequately maintain operations, internal controls and client relationships has not been adversely affected by the required modifications.

However, if the Group does not continue to respond appropriately to the COVID-19 pandemic, or if clients do not perceive the response to be adequate, the Group could suffer damage to its reputation and brand, which could adversely affect the Company's business in the future. The extent of the further impact of COVID-19 on the Company depends on future developments, including the duration of the pandemic and the volatility and market value of the global financial markets, all of which continue to be highly uncertain.

The Company's management continues to assess the risks associated with COVID-19 and to mitigate them where possible.

Brexit
On 31 January 2020, the UK left the European Union ("EU"), commonly referred to as "Brexit." Under the terms of the Brexit withdrawal agreement between the UK and the EU, the UK entered a transition period whereby it was no longer a member of the EU but remained a member of the single market and customs union until 31 December 2020. Arrangements for trade with the EU remained essentially unchanged until the end of the transition period. The UK and the EU agreed a Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA) on 24 December 2020 which was ratified on 30 December 2020 and came into full force in February 2021. While the TCA regulates a number of important areas, significant parts of the UK economy are not addressed in detail. A number of issues have been the subject of further bilateral negotiations since the beginning of 2021. One of the subjects of these negotiations has been a Memorandum of Understanding ("MoU") between the EU and UK covering financial services, which has now been agreed. While technical agreement on the MoU was reached on 26 March 2021, the text of the MoU has not been published pending further steps to be taken by both the EU and the UK to ratify the MoU. As a result, the new relationship between the UK and the EU could in the short-term, and possibly for longer, cause disruptions to and create uncertainty in the UK and EU economies, impacting financial services businesses such as ours that are conducting business in the EU. The Group's management continue to assess the risks associated with Brexit as well as the necessary contingency preparations as these further negotiations progress.

The Group has already taken significant steps in preparation to limit the impact, however despite this, the Company may face additional costs, including the possibility of additional taxation, and other challenges, including new impediments to conducting EU business and costs of restructuring and other changes to facilitate continuing European business activities.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

KEY PERFORMANCE MEASURES ("KPIs")

The Board of JHG plc, the Company's ultimate parent undertaking, monitors the performance of the Group against plan using a number of financial and non-financial performance measures. The performance of the Company contributes to the Group's KPIs. Please refer to the Janus Henderson Group plc Annual Report for a review of the Group's KPIs. The following are most relevant for the Company:

Gross fee income
Gross fee income has decreased by £8.7m in the year. This is mainly driven by:

- Lower Group recharges received as a result of a decrease in revenue sharing from the OEIC and SICAV product ranges. In addition, gross management and advisory fees declined by £6.8m to £62.7m due to a decrease in segregated mandate AUM. These decreases were offset by;

- Higher performance fees from SICAVs and segregated mandates overperforming relative to the prior year.

Commissions and deferred acquisition costs
Commission and deferred acquisition costs decreased from £56.1m in 2019 to £54.8m in 2020 mainly due to a decrease in average margin where distribution expenses are paid within OEICs and SICAVS, .

Operating expenses
Operating expenses decreased from £324.0m in 2019 to £301.3m in 2020 mainly due to a decrease in Group recharges and adverse foreign exchange movements.

Financial position and performance
Total shareholders' funds attributable to equity holders of the parent decreased from £272.9m in 2019 to £267.2m as at 31 December 2020. This was due to the loss incurred during the period.

Cash position
The Company needs to have access to cash in order to meets its payments obligations as they fall due. At 31 December 2020, total cash amounted to £123.0m (2019: £72.3m). Bank deposits have increased £60.9m mainly due to cash surpluses in the Group being invested in the ANZ deposit account at a higher interest rate during 2020.

STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTORS IN PERFORMANCE OF THEIR STATUTORY DUTIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH S172(1) COMPANIES ACT 2006

The Directors consider, both individually and together, that they have acted in a way they consider, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole (having regard to the stakeholders and matters set out in s172(1)(a-f) of the Act) in the decisions taken during the year ended 31 December 2020.

Section 172 requires a director to have regard, amongst other matters to the:

- likely consequences of any decisions in the long term;
- interests of the Company's employees;
- need to foster the Company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others;
- impact of the Company's operations on the community and environment;
- desirability of the Company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct; and
- need to act fairly between members of the Company.

In discharging its Section 172 duties, the Board has had regard to the factors set out above; the relative importance of each factor will vary depending on the decision being taken. In addition, the Board recognises that certain decisions will require the Board to consider additional factors, as appropriate.

The Board meets quarterly throughout the year, at a minimum. At each quarterly Board meeting, the Board considers updates on matters such as risk, compliance, financial reporting, operations, distribution, customer, regulatory matters and governance. Over the year, matters such as the Company's strategy (which is derived from the Group's strategy) and legal matters are also considered.

The Company's key stakeholders are its ultimate parent undertaking, clients, community, regulators and its distribution partners; the interest of these stakeholders are considered as part of the Board's decision making, as appropriate. While there are cases where the Board might engage directly with certain stakeholders, being part of a Group means that other stakeholder engagement may take place at Group level, where it is appropriate to do so. This is a more effective and efficient means to help the Company and wider Group to achieve a greater impact. Refer to the Directors' Report for further information on stakeholder engagement.

The following items are material developments, activities or transactions for the Company during the financial year.

Financial Performance
During the year, the Board reviewed and discussed the financial performance of the Company with the aim of long-term value creation for the Company and ultimately the Group.

Brexit reorganisation
Following the implementation of measures during 2019 to deal with the potential issues arising for regulated businesses in the United Kingdom conducting cross border business into the European Union following Brexit, including the transfer of the business of the European branches of the Company to a fellow Group undertaking, the Company took the decision during the year to close its European branches.

Remuneration Policy:
The Board considered the Remuneration Policy established by Janus Henderson Group plc. In balancing the needs to have a policy that: (a) enables the firm to attract, motivate and retain talent (b) promotes sound and effective risk management and (c) is compliant with applicable regulations, the Board reached a decision that the policy was fit for purpose and approved it for the Company.

Business Continuity:
The Board, throughout 2020, considered and discussed the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, including the impact of the decline in global financial markets on the Company's financial results and the EEA Group's business, the performance of the funds managed on behalf of clients, resiliency of suppliers, continuity of service for customers and the well-being of the workforce. This resulted in a smooth transition to working from home arrangements which was maintained throughout 2020 and continues to operate effectively in 2021.

Third Party Administrator Project:
The Board discussed the progress of the Third Party Administrator ("TPA") project, the purpose of which is to rationalise the number of TPAs, resulting in deeper relationships with the Group's suppliers, cost savings and client service benefits to fund ranges and the Group. This is an important initiative that has supported the Group's strategy of Simple Excellence by streamlining back-office functionality, lowering fund complexity and therefore improving operational efficiency.

Order Management System Transformation Project:
The Board discussed the progress of the Order Management System Transformation ("OMST") project, the purpose of which is to transform the front office systems of the business into a global enterprise platform, through partnership with the firm's suppliers. The new platform will deliver efficiencies and support the Group's investment professionals in their mission to deliver long-term risk adjusted returns. This project is an important initiative that will support the Group's strategy of Simple Excellence.

Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Statement:
Several measures have been taken to address matters of modern slavery and human trafficking within the Group's supply network. This includes but is not limited to: conducting due diligence on key suppliers, providing suppliers with a copy of the Company's Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking Statement, requiring suppliers to comply with applicable law and regulations and anti-slavery and human trafficking provisions included within contractual arrangements.

This report was approved by the Board of Directors on 23 April 2021 and signed on 27 April 2021 on its behalf by:

R M J Thompson
Director

27 April 2021

HENDERSON GLOBAL INVESTORS LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The Directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Results and dividends

The loss for the year, after taxation, amounted to £4.1 million (2019: loss £30.2 million). There were no dividends paid in 2020 and 2019. The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2019: £nil).

Directors

The Directors of the Company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were:

E D J Chang
T N Gillbanks
A C Seymour-Jackson
R M J Thompson
R Weil

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The future outlook and the principal risks and uncertainties for the Company are set out in the Strategic Report.

Engagement With Stakeholders

Clients
The Company is an active asset manager dedicated to helping investors achieve long-term financial goals through a broad range of investment solutions. The Company aims to be a partner its clients can trust, puts clients first and ensures their needs are at the heart of everything the Company does. Embedding a client-centric attitude across the business ensures the fair treatment of clients is integrated into the business model. The Company's principal method of engagement with clients is to provide insight, thought leadership and transparency to clients in a timely and cost-efficient way. The Company aims to have an ongoing dialogue with clients and a policy of openness and transparency.

Shareholders
The Company's ultimate parent is Janus Henderson Group plc and its direct shareholder is Henderson Global Investors (Holdings) Limited. The support of the Company's shareholder is important to enable the Company to fulfil its growth ambitions. All Board decisions are made with the Company's success in mind, which is ultimately for the long-term benefit of its members. Dividend decisions are made at the Board's discretion, after taking the accumulated realised profits and minimum capital requirement into account.

Community
In engaging with the community, the Group is run on an integrated basis, not by subsidiary. In the Group's business operations, the Group is committed to acting responsibly in the way it invests and engages with its clients and in supporting its employees, managing the impact on the environment and contributing to the communities in which it works. The Group believes it is important for employees to be actively engaged in the global community in which it operates. Through the Group's charitable arm, the Janus Henderson Foundation, the Group can invest in educational programmes that will make a positive impact on future generations around the world as well as support global charities about which its employees are passionate. Through our corporate social responsibility pillars of Responsible Investing, Clients, Environment, Community and People the Group is leveraging its influence to deliver value to clients, employees, shareholders and the wider community in which it operates.

Regulators
The Company is regulated in several jurisdictions, most notably by the FCA in the United Kingdom. The FCA is responsible for supervising financial services firms and ensuring the Company acts with honesty and integrity. The Compliance team plays a key role in supporting senior management in ensuring there is an effective compliance culture within the Company, they take a lead role in engaging with the regulator, and in advising the business to ensure the Company demonstrates compliance with the relevant rules and regulations and that all

regulatory reporting is completed in a timely and accurate manner.

DISTRIBUTION PARTNERS

The Company's distribution partners include platforms, life Insurance companies, advisers, wealth managers, financial institutions and funds of funds. They are critical to ensuring the effective distribution and servicing of the Company's products and they supplement the infrastructure, which enables the Company to benefit from their expertise and scale. The Distribution team engages with the distribution partners through meetings, thought leadership and other direct communication.

STREAMLINED ENERGY AND CARBON REPORTING

All expenses relating to energy consumption in the UK are paid by a fellow group company Henderson Administration Limited, which discloses information relating to energy and emissions under SECR. The Company has therefore taken the exemption from providing the information required under the Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018 ('SI2018/1155') on the basis that the energy use of the company is less than 40,000kWh annually.

GOING CONCERN

As at 31 December 2020, the Company has net assets of £267.2m (2019: £272.9m), and net current assets of £260.7m (2019: £272.7m)

The Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, which is a period of not less than twelve months following the signing of these financial statements. Thus, the Directors continue to adopt the going concern basis for the preparation of the annual financial statements.

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITY

During the financial year to the 31 December 2020 and up to the date of approval of this report, qualifying third party indemnity provisions were in place and at the date of this report are in place, to the extent permitted by Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006 for the benefit of all Directors of the Company in relation to certain liabilities and losses they may incur in their capacity as Directors of the Company.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

Each of the persons who are Directors at the time when the Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as each Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- each Director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

In the Spring Budget 2021, the Government announced that from 1 April 2023 the corporation tax rate will increase to 25%. Since the proposal to increase the rate to 25% had not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, its effects are not included in these financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

It is the intention of Directors to reappoint the independent auditors under the deemed appointment rules of section 487 of the Companies Act 2006

This report was approved by the Board on 23 April 2021 and signed on 27 April 2021 its behalf by:

R M J Thompson
Director

27 April 2021

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law).

Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, compromising FRS 101 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are also for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

R M J Thompson
Director

27 April 2021

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Independent auditors' report to the members of Henderson Global Investors Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Henderson Global Investors Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2020; the income statement and the statement of comprehensive income, and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic report and Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic report and Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic report and Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2020 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic report and Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to breaches of UK regulatory principles, such as those governed by the Financial Conduct Authority and non-compliance with the Companies Act 2006, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to the posting of inappropriate journal entries to increase revenue. Audit procedures performed included:

- Discussions with management, including consideration of their process for identifying and responding to the risk of fraud, and any known or suspected instances of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations;
- Reading key correspondence with the Financial Conduct Authority in relation to compliance with laws and regulation;
- Understanding the overall control environment and those controls specifically aimed at preventing and detecting fraud and irregularities;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with accounting standards;
- Identifying and testing a sample of journals, based on a selection of risk criteria such as back-dated posting, those posted and approved by the same user, and those posted with unexpected account combinations against revenue, that have been posted to the ledger;
- Challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates, in particular performance fee recognition;
- Designing audit procedures to incorporate unpredictability around the nature, timing or extent of our testing.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not obtained all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Saira Choudhry

Saira Choudhry (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London
27 April 2021

INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 £m	2019 £m
Gross fee income	3	335.2	343.9
Commissions and acquisition costs	4	(54.8)	(56.1)
Net fee income		280.4	287.8
Operating expenses	5	(301.3)	(324.0)
Gain on transfer	7	-	4.5
Operating loss		(20.9)	(31.7)
Gain on transfer of investment management contracts	8	16.8	-
Finance income	9	-	3.1
Finance expenses	10	-	(0.5)
Loss before tax		(4.1)	(29.1)
Taxation	11	-	(1.1)
Loss for the financial year		(4.1)	(30.2)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	2020 £m	2019 £m
Loss for the financial year	(4.1)	(30.2)
Other comprehensive (loss)/income		
Items that will not be reclassified to the profit or loss:		
Exchange differences on foerign operations	(1.2)	0.1
Total other comprehensive (loss)/income for the financial year	(1.2)	0.1
Total comprehensive loss for the financial year	(5.3)	(30.1)

The notes on pages 21 to 35 form part of these financial statements.

HENDERSON GLOBAL INVESTORS LIMITED
REGISTERED NUMBER:906355

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Note	2020 £m	2019 £m
Non current assets			
Intangible assets	13	**6.3**	-
Deferred tax assets	18	**0.2**	0.2
		6.5	0.2
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	14	**161.6**	239.7
Cash	16	**123.0**	72.3
		284.6	312.0
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	**(23.5)**	(38.9)
Current tax liabilities	17	**(0.4)**	(0.4)
Total current liabilities		**(23.9)**	(39.3)
Net current assets		**260.7**	272.7
Net assets		**267.2**	272.9
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	20	**2.6**	2.6
Share premium	20	**9.1**	9.1
Translation reserve	20	**(1.3)**	(0.1)
Capital contribution reserve	20	**0.7**	1.1
Profit and loss account	20	**256.1**	260.2
Total equity		**267.2**	272.9

The financial statements on pages 17 to 35 were approved on 23 April 2021 and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on 27 April 2021 on its behalf by:

R M J Thompson
27 April 2021
Director

The notes on pages 21 to 35 form part of these financial statements.

HENDERSON GLOBAL INVESTORS LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

	Ordinary Share capital	Share Premium	Translation reserve	Capital contribution reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January 2020	2.6	9.1	(0.1)	1.1	260.2	272.9
Comprehensive loss for the year						
Loss for the financial year					(4.1)	(4.1)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	(1.2)	-	-	(1.2)
Other comprehensive loss for the financial year	-	-	(1.2)	-	-	(1.2)
Total comprehensive loss for the financial year	-	-	(1.2)	-	(4.1)	(5.3)
Movement in capital contribution reserve	-	-	-	(0.4)	-	(0.4)
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	(0.4)	-	(0.4)
At 31 December 2020	2.6	9.1	(1.3)	0.7	256.1	267.2

The notes on pages 21 to 35 form part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Ordinary Share capital £m	Share Premium £m	Translation reserve £m	Capital contribution reserve £m	Profit and loss account £m	Total equity £m
At 1 January 2019	2.6	9.1	(0.2)	1.0	290.4	302.9
Comprehensive loss for the year						
Loss for the financial year	-	-	-	-	(30.2)	(30.2)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
Other comprehensive loss for the financial year	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1
Total comprehensive loss for the financial year	-	-	0.1	-	(30.2)	(30.1)
Movement in capital contribution reserve	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
Total transactions with owners	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
At 31 December 2019	2.6	9.1	(0.1)	1.1	260.2	272.9

The notes on pages 21 to 35 form part of these financial statements.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ('FRS 101') and the Companies Act 2006.

The Company financial statements are presented in Great British Pounds (GBP) and all values are rounded to the nearest million pounds, except where otherwise indicated. The Company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated and domiciled in the UK with its registered office in London, England.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented unless otherwise stated.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with FRS 101 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made significant judgements involving estimations and assumptions. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 2.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Henderson Global Investors (Holdings) Limited and of its ultimate parent, Janus Henderson Group plc. It is included within the consolidated financial statements of Janus Henderson Group plc which are publicly available, see note 24.

1.2 Financial reporting standard 101 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions under FRS 101:

- the requirements of paragraphs 45(b) and 46-52 of IFRS 2 Share based payment
- the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- the requirements of paragraphs 91-99 of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement
- the requirement in paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' to present comparative information in respect of:
  - paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1;
  - paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment;
  - paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 Intangible Assets;
- the requirements of paragraphs 10(d), 10(f), 16, 38A, 38B, 38C, 38D, 40A, 40B, 40C, 40D, 111 and 134-136 of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements
- the requirements of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows
- the requirements of paragraphs 30 and 31 of IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors
- the requirements of paragraph 17 and 18A of IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures
- the requirements in IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group, provided that any subsidiary which is a party to the transaction is wholly owned by such a member
- the requirements of paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 130(f)(iii), 134(d)-134(f) and 135(c)-135(e) of IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.3 GOING CONCERN

In considering going concern the Directors have taken account of any possible prolonged impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Company's forecast profit and liquidity, however with the recovery of the global financial markets the Company has recovered to pre pandemic levels of performance. Based on current activity and considering possible declines that could occur the Company has sufficient capital and liquidity to meet its obligations for a period of not less than 12 months from the date of signing these financial statements.

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue In operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus, they continue to adopt the going concern basis for the preparation of the annual financial statements.

1.4 ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS

There are no amendments to accounting standards that are effective for the year ended 31 December 2020 that have a material impact on the amounts recognized in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

1.5 GROSS FEE INCOME

Gross fee income includes management fees and performance fees, net of rebates. Management fees are recognised in the accounting period in which the contracted investment management service is provided. Performance fees are recognised in the period when contractual prescribed hurdles are achieved and it is possible that a fee will crystallise as a result.

Recharges to other Group undertakings are based on the Group's transfer pricing policy, and are recognised in the accounting period in which the associated gross fee income is earned.

1.6 COMMISSIONS AND ACQUISITION COSTS

Commissions on management fees are accounted for on an accruals basis and are recognised in the accounting period in which the associated management fee is earned. Acquisition costs are also accounted for on an accruals basis.

1.7 OPERATING EXPENSES

Operating expenses are accrued and recognised as incurred.

1.8 FINANCE INCOME AND EXPENSE

Finance income and finance expense is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest rate method.

Other net investment income is recognised on the date that the right to receive payment has been established.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.9 TAXATION (continued)

The Company provides for current tax expense according to the tax laws in each jurisdiction in which it operates, using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Income tax relating to items recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and Statement of Changes in Equity is also recognised in the respective statement and not in the Income Statement.

1.10 FINANCIAL ASSETS

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised at the trade date, being the date when the purchase or sale becomes contractually due for settlement. Delivery and settlement terms are usually determined by established practices in the market concerned.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
Where securities are designated as fair value through profit or loss, gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included in the Income Statement.

Trade and other receivables
Trade and other receivables, which generally have 30 day payment terms, are initially recognised at fair value, normally equivalent to the invoice amount. When the time value of money is material, the fair value is discounted. The Company applies the IFRS 9 simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses which uses a lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables and contract assets. Balances are written off when the receivable amount is deemed irrecoverable.

Cash
Cash amounts represent cash at bank and on-demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term highly liquid government securities or investments in money market instruments with a maturity date of three months or less.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.11 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Trade and other payables
Trade and other payables, (excluding provisions) are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any issue costs and any discount or premium on settlement.

Provisions and derivative financial instruments are recognised at fair value through the Income Statement. Following the initial recording, any changes to deferred consideration are recognised in the Income Statement.

Provisions
Provisions which are liabilities of uncertain timing or amount, are recognised when: the Company has a present obligation, legal or constructive, as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount. In the event that the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a discount rate that reflects a current market assessment of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance charge.

1.12 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost. After recognition, under the cost model, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation is recognised within operating expenses.

All intangible assets are considered to have a finite useful life ranging as follows:

Investment management contracts	-	5 to 7 years

1.13 FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

The functional currency of the Company is GBP. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the appropriate exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary balances at the reporting date are converted at the prevailing exchange rate. Foreign currency non-monetary balances carried at fair value or cost are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value or cost is determined. Gains and losses arising on retranslation are taken to the Income Statement, except for available-for-sale financial assets where the unhedged changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The assets and liabilities of the Company's overseas operations whose functional currency is not GBP are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Income and expense items are translated at daily exchange rates for the accounting period. Exchange differences arising, if any, are taken through the Statement of Comprehensive Income to the translation reserve. In the period in which an operation is disposed of, translation differences previously recognised in the translation reserve are recognised in the Income Statement.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

1.14 SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

The Group issues share-based awards to employees, all of which are classified as equity-settled share-based payments. Equity settled share-based payments are measured at the fair value of the shares at the grant date. The awards are expensed, with a corresponding increase in reserves, on either a straight-line basis or a graded basis (depending on vesting conditions) over the vesting period, based on the Group's estimate of shares that will eventually vest. Based on the Group's estimate, the determination of fair value, using the Black-Scholes or Monte Carlo model at the date of grant is adjusted for the effects of market performance and behavioural considerations. The cost of these transactions are recorded in the Income Statement of the Company with a corresponding increase in equity as a capital contribution from the ultimate parent undertaking.

2. JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made significant judgements involving estimations and assumptions which are summarised below:

Interests in structured entities
Interests in structured entities are treated as subsidiaries on the basis of control. Control is achieved when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with an entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity.

Share-based payment transactions
The Company measures the cost of equity settled share schemes at fair value at the date of grant and expenses them over the vesting period based on the Company's estimate of shares that will eventually vest.

Performance fees
When a performance fee crystallises towards the end of a financial year, estimates based on the latest available information may be used to calculate the fee recognised until a final amount is established. Performance fees have been recognised once the performance obligations associated with the revenue stream have been met and it is highly probable that a significant reversal will not occur.

3. GROSS FEE INCOME

Gross fee income comprises as the following:

(a) Management and performance fees:
- i) Management fees from Institutional clients, which are based on the value of AUM.
- ii) Performance fees from Institutional clients, which are based on the investment performance achieved for certain fund and client portfolios.

An analysis of gross fee income by class of business is as follows:

	2020	2019
	£m	£m
Management and advisory fees	**62.7**	69.5
Performance Fees	**26.6**	12.3
Receivable from other Group undertakings	**245.9**	262.1
	335.2	343.9

Included in gross fee income in the year is a proportion of net residual profit/(loss) recognised by other Group undertakings in connection with products for which the Company provides investment management and distribution services.

During the year 2020 £335.2m arose within the United Kingdom. During the year 2019 £343.7m arose within the United Kingdom and £0.2m arose within Europe.

4. COMMISSIONS AND DEFERRED ACQUISITION COSTS

	2020	2019
	£m	£m
Commissions and fees payable	**54.8**	56.1
	54.8	56.1

Commission and deferred acquisition costs decreased from £56.1m in 2019 to £54.8m in 2020 mainly due to a decrease in average AUM in the OEIC and SICAV product ranges where commissions are payable.

5. OPERATING EXPENSES

	2020	2019
	£m	£m
Foreign exchange differences	**(5.6)**	6.4
Employee compensation and benefits	**-**	0.5
Recharges from other Group undertakings	**306.4**	315.6
Other expenses	**0.5**	1.5
	301.3	324.0

5. OPERATING EXPENSES (continued)

Recharges from Group undertakings in the year include amounts due to other Group undertakings for expenses borne by another Group undertaking on behalf of the Company. Other expenses include; marketing, travel and subsistence.

Employee costs

Until early 2019, the Company reflected the staff costs below relating to the remuneration of employees based in Italy who had contracts of employment with the Company. During 2019 the employee contracts were transferred to a fellow Group entity.

	2020	2019
	£m	£m
Wages and salaries	-	0.4
Social security costs	-	0.1
	-	0.5

Certain employees of the Company are members of the Group's share plans. The share-based payment charge relating to these plans were charged to the Company in previous years.

The Company did not have employees during the current year. The UK group's employee contracts of employment are with Henderson Administration Limited, a group undertaking and staff costs are disclosed in that Company's financial statements.

The average monthly number of employees during the year was as follows:

	2020	2019
	No.	No.
Sales	-	2

6. AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

Auditors' remuneration of £59,000 (2019: £40,000) and £6,000 (2019: £5,797) in respect of the audit of the Company's financial statements and audit related assurance services respectively is borne by a fellow Group undertaking.

7. GAIN ON TRANSFER

Following the referendum for the UK to leave the European Union and the subsequent triggering of article 50, the Group has taken steps to restructure its European operations. As a result, on 1 April 2019, the Company sold the businesses of its European branches to Henderson Management SA ('HMSA') (a fellow Group undertaking). The gain on these transfers, based on the price paid by the fellow undertaking is reflected in the Income Statement.

	2020	2019
	£m	£m
Gain on transfer of European branches	-	4.5
	-	4.5

8. GAIN ON TRANSFER OF INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

	2020	2019
	£m	£m
Gain on transfer of segregated mandates	16.8	-
	16.8	-

During the year the Company transferred its investment management contracts to fellow Group undertakings. The contracts were transferred in an arms length transaction at fair value. The investment management contracts were not recognised on the Company's balance sheet, and as such, on transfer a gain was recognised reflecting the cash received.

9. DIRECTORS REMUNERATION

The Directors of the Company were employed and remunerated as Directors and executives of the Group in respect of their services to the Group as a whole. The Directors believe that it is not practicable to apportion part of their remuneration to their services as Directors of the Company. The Directors are all paid by Henderson Administration Limited and further details of remuneration paid to the Directors are set out in the financial statements of that entity.

Total emoluments for the Directors of the Company is presented as follows:

	2020	2019
	£m	£m
Total emoluments paid to Company Directors	16.4	8.2
Emoluments paid to highest Director	7.6	3.9
Pension contributions made in respect of the highest paid Director	-	-

Emoluments comprise salaries, bonuses and other employee benefits.

The number of Directors accruing benefits under pension schemes during the year was:

Money Purchase Pension Scheme contributions	2	4

During the year one of the Directors of the Company exercised share options (2019: four). Three Directors of the Company received shares under the Group's long term incentive schemes (2019: five) received shares under the Group's Long Term Incentive Plan).

The highest paid Director of the Company was awarded shares under the Group's long term incentive schemes and did not exercise options during 2020.

10. FINANCE INCOME

	2020	2019
	£m	£m
Interest receivable on balances due from Group undertakings	-	2.6
Other interest receivable	-	0.5
Other investment income	-	-
	-	3.1

11. FINANCE EXPENSE

	2020	2019
	£m	£m
Interest payable on loans from Group undertakings	-	0.5
	-	0.5

12. TAXATION

	2020 £m	2019 £m
Current Tax		
Foreign tax charge for the year	0.1	0.8
Adjustments in respect of prior period	-	0.2
	0.1	1.0
Deferred Tax		
(Credit)/charge for the year	(0.1)	0.1
	(0.1)	0.1
Total tax charge for the financial year	-	1.1

FACTORS AFFECTING TAX CREDIT FOR THE YEAR

The UK corporation tax rate applicable for the year is 19% (2019: 19%). The tax assessed to the Company for the year is higher (2019: higher) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The differences are explained below:

	2020 £m	2019 £m
Loss before tax	(4.1)	(29.1)
Tax credit at the UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2019: 19%)	(0.8)	(5.5)
EFFECTS OF:-		
Impact of different tax rates in overseas jurisdictions	-	0.8
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	-	-
Income not taxable for tax purposes	-	-
Changes in statutory tax rates	-	-
Group relief (claimed) / surrendered for nil consideration	0.8	5.6
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	0.2
TOTAL TAX CREDITED TO THE INCOME STATEMENT	-	1.1

FACTORS THAT MAY AFFECT FUTURE TAX CHARGES

In the Spring Budget 2021, the Government announced that from 1 April 2023 the corporation tax rate will increase to 25%. Since the proposal to increase the rate to 25% had not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, its effects are not included in these financial statements.

13. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Investment Management Contracts £m
Cost	
At 1 January 2020	-
Additions	6.3
At 31 December 2020	6.3
Accumulated amortisation	
At 1 January 2020	-
Charge for the year	-
At 31 December 2020	-
Net book value	
At 31 December 2020	6.3
At 31 December 2019	-

During the year the Company recognised an intangible asset in relation to the transfer of investment management contracts from a fellow Group subsidiary.

14. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2020 £m	2019 £m
Due within one year		
Trade receivables	**4.9**	4.7
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	**131.9**	207.7
Other receivables	-	0.9
Prepayments and accrued income	**24.8**	26.4
	161.6	239.7

At 31 December 2020 amounts owed by Group undertakings are repayable on demand and are interest free. At 31 December 2019 amounts owed by Group undertakings were repayable on demand and accrued interest at the Bank of England base rate plus 1%, where the two parties were in different tax jurisdictions, otherwise no interest was charged.

15. INTEREST IN UNCONSOLIDATED ENTITIES

The Company has the following exposure to unconsolidated structured entities, which equates to the Company's maximum exposure to loss relating to accrued and unsettled fees. The balance below is included with trade and other receivables note 14.

	2020	2019
	£m	£m
Trade receivables	2.7	0.8
Accrued income	2.8	3.7
	5.5	4.5

16. CASH

	2020	2019
	£m	£m
Cash at bank	123.0	72.3
	123.0	72.3

17. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2020	2019
	£m	£m
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	4.6	14.9
Current tax liabilities	0.4	0.4
Other creditors	0.9	0.3
Other taxation and social security	-	0.4
Accruals and deferred income	18.0	23.3
	23.9	39.3

At 31 December 2020 amounts owed to Group undertakings are repayable on demand and are interest free. At 31 December 2019 amounts owed to Group undertakings were repayable on demand and accrued interest at the Bank of England base rate plus 1%, where the two parties were in different tax jurisdictions, otherwise no interest was charged.

18. DEFERRED TAX ASSET

	2020 £m	2019 £m
At 31 December	0.3	0.2

The increase in deferred tax assets from £0.2m to £0.3m during the year arose on account of accelerated capital allowances.

The deferred tax asset is made up as follows:

	2020 £m	2019 £m
Other temporary differences	0.3	0.2
	0.3	0.2

In 2020 the UK Government announced that the UK corporation tax rate for the years starting 1 April 2020 and 2021 would remain at 19% and would not reduce to 17% from 1 April 2020 as previously enacted. Since the proposal to increase the rate to 25% had not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, its effects are not included in these financial statements.

19. RESERVES

Share premium account

Share premium records the difference between the nominal value of shares issued and the full value of the consideration received or the market price on the day of issue.

Capital contribution reserve

The capital contribution reserve represents an investment in the Company by Janus Henderson Group plc for share-based payments.

Translation reserve

The translation reserve comprises differences on exchange arising from the translation of branches, whose functional currency is not GBP, to period end rates.

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss reserve comprises results recognised through the Income Statement.

20. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

	2020 £m	2019 £m
ALLOTTED, CALLED UP AND FULLY PAID		
2,600,000 (2019: 2,600,000) Ordinary shares of £1.00 each	2.6	2.6

21. CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS DIRECTIVE

Under Pillar 3 of the Capital Requirements Directive prescribed in the United Kingdom by the Financial Conduct Authority, the Company is required to disclose information relating to its risks and its capital and risk management objectives and policies. The Group's Pillar 3 disclosures are given on the Janus Henderson website, the address of which is set out in note 23.

22. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company is regulated by the FCA. The Capital Requirements Directive requires a company to maintain a surplus of capital over and about the capital resource requirements defined by the FCA rules at all times.

The Company considers its capital to be the total equity shown in the Statement of Changes in Equity. The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

- to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns and benefits for stakeholders;
- to maintain a strong capital base to support the development of the Company's business; and
- ensure regulatory capital requirements are maintained.

23. EVENTS AFTER THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

In the Spring Budget 2021, the Government announced that from 1 April 2023 the corporation tax rate will increase to 25%. Since the proposal to increase the rate to 25% had not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, its effects are not included in these financial statements.

24. CONTROLLING PARTY

The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Henderson Global Investors (Holdings) Limited, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom and the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Janus Henderson Group plc, a company incorporated in Jersey which is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group to consolidate these financial statements. A copy of the Group's Annual Report for the year ended 31 December 2020 can be obtained from its registered office at 13 Castle Street, St Helier, Jersey, JE1 1ES or its website, www.janushenderson.com.

25. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

In the normal course of business, the Group is exposed to certain legal or tax matters, which could involve litigation and arbitration, and may result in contingent liabilities. The Directors are not aware of any contingent liabilities requiring disclosure in these financial statements as at 31 December 2020 or 2019.