

JPMorgan Indian Investment Trust plc

Annual Report & Financial Statements for the year ended 30th September 2019



KEY FEATURES

Your Company

Objective

Capital growth from investments in India.

Investment Policies

- To invest in a diversified portfolio of equity and equity-related securities of Indian companies.
- To invest also in companies which earn a material part of their revenues from India.
- The Company will not invest in the other countries of the Indian sub-continent nor in Sri Lanka.
- To invest no more than 15% of gross assets in other investment companies (including investment trusts).
- Gearing may be used when appropriate to increase potential returns to shareholders; the Company's gearing policy is to use short-term gearing for tactical purposes, up to a maximum level of 15% of shareholders' funds.

Benchmark

MSCI India Index expressed in sterling terms.

Risk

Investors should note that there can be significant economic and political risks inherent in investing in a single emerging economy such as India. As such, the Indian market can exhibit more volatility than developed markets and this should be taken into consideration when evaluating the suitability of the Company as a potential investment.

Capital Structure

At 30th September 2019, the Company's share capital comprised 125,617,586 Ordinary shares of 25p each, including 21,042,646 shares held in Treasury.

IFRS 10

International Financial Reporting Standard ('IFRS') 10 was amended for reporting periods beginning on or after 1st January 2016. The amended IFRS 10 requires the Company, as an 'investment entity', to account for its subsidiary as an 'investment held at fair value through profit or loss' rather than consolidating.

As a consequence of the amendment to IFRS 10, the financial statements in this Annual Report and Financial Statements are presented on a 'company-only' basis with comparatives also presented on a 'company-only' basis. Supplementary information is given in Note 22, starting on page 67.

Continuation Vote

The Company's Articles require that, at the Annual General Meeting to be held in 2024 and at every fifth year thereafter, the Directors propose a resolution that the Company continues as an investment trust.

Management Company and Company Secretary

The Company employs JPMorgan Funds Limited ('JPMF' or the 'Manager') as its Alternative Investment Fund Manager and Company Secretary. JPMF delegates the management of the Company's portfolio to JPMorgan Asset Management (UK) Limited ('JPMAM').

Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA') regulation of 'non-mainstream pooled investments'

The Company currently conducts its affairs so that the shares issued by JPMorgan Indian Investment Trust plc can be recommended by Independent Financial Advisers to ordinary retail investors in accordance with the FCA rules in relation to non-mainstream investment products and intends to continue to do so for the foreseeable future.

The shares are excluded from the FCA's restrictions which apply to non-mainstream investment products because they are shares in an investment trust.

Association of Investment Companies ('AIC')

The Company is a member of the AIC.

Website

The Company's website, which can be found at www.jpmindivid.co.uk, includes useful information on the Company, such as daily prices, factsheets and current and historic half year and annual reports.



Why invest in the JPMorgan Indian Investment Trust plc

Our heritage and our team

JPMorgan Indian Investment Trust plc is the largest London-listed Indian equity fund focusing purely on Indian companies. The Company provides exposure to a market to which it is difficult to gain direct access, through a growth-orientated portfolio of Indian equities. Seasoned Indian equities experts, Rukhshad Shroff and Rajendra Nair, bring with them deep investment experience, complemented by the insights of J.P. Morgan Asset Management’s extensive network of emerging markets specialists. Their on-the-ground experience and in-depth knowledge of local markets enable them to make longer-term appraisals of companies and not be side tracked by short-term noise.

Our Investment Approach

The Company’s managers invest in good quality businesses with superior growth prospects, holding them for the long-term to benefit from the growth potential of India. India presents opportunity for long-term growth, with an increasingly affluent population and companies supported by a young and educated workforce. The investment managers look to capitalise on this potential, concentrating on domestically-focused companies that are well-managed and benefit from the long-term growth opportunity of India.



¹ Active share is a measurement of the difference in the Company’s portfolio compared to the benchmark index.

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Strategic Report

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

TOTAL RETURNS

	2019	2018	3 Year Cumulative	5 Year Cumulative
Return to shareholders ^{1,A}	+18.1%	-10.9%	+17.8%	+67.3%
Return on net assets ^{2,A}	+11.4%	-7.7%	+12.0%	+63.2%
Benchmark return ³	+10.8%	+4.0%	+27.4%	+58.8%
Net asset return compared to benchmark return	+0.6%	-11.7%	-15.4%	+4.4%

¹ Source: Morningstar.

² Source: Morningstar/J.P.Morgan, using net asset value per share.

³ Source: MSCI. The Company's benchmark is the MSCI India Index expressed in sterling terms.

^A Alternative performance measure.

A glossary of terms and alternative performance measures is provided on page 80.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

	2019	2018	% change
Net asset value, share price, discount and market data at 30th September			
Shareholders' funds (£'000)	857,629	770,145	+11.4
Net asset value per share ^A	820.1p	736.5p	+11.4
Share price	744.0p	630.0p	+18.1
Share price discount to net asset value per share ^A	9.3%	14.5%	
Shares in issue - excluding shares held in Treasury	104,574,940	104,574,940	–
Profit/(loss) for the year ended 30th September			
Revenue/(loss) attributable to shareholders (£'000) ¹	(108)	(2,159)	
Revenue/(loss) per share ¹	(0.10)p	(2.06)p	
Profit/(loss) attributable to shareholders (£'000)	87,484	(64,799)	
Total earning/(loss) per share	83.66p	(61.70)p	
(Net cash)/Gearing at 30th September ^{2,A}	(5.4)%	0.3%	
Ongoing charges ^{3,A}	1.06%	1.09%	

¹ Figures are calculated at the group level, which is consistent with prior year calculations. See page 67.

² Gearing is calculated at the group level, which is consistent with prior year calculations. Details of the basis of calculation are given on page 80.

³ Ongoing charges are calculated at the group level, which is consistent with prior year calculations. Details of the basis of calculation are given on page 81.

^A Alternative performance measure ('APM').

A glossary of terms and alternative performance measures is provided on page 80.



Richard Burns
Chairman

Results

The year to 30th September 2019 was another positive one for Indian investors, as measured by the Company's benchmark index, the MSCI India Index (in sterling terms), which returned +10.8%. I am pleased to report that your Company outperformed the index, producing a total return on net assets of +11.4% over the year. The share price rose from 630.0p to 744.0p and the discount narrowed from 14.5% at the beginning of the year to 9.3% at the year end, resulting in a total return to shareholders of +18.1%.

The Board judges performance over the longer term and, whilst underperformance in recent years means that the Company has underperformed the benchmark index over three years, it has outperformed over five and ten years. As you would expect, the Board continues to monitor performance closely. In their report on pages 9 to 11, the Investment Managers set out the key factors affecting the portfolio's performance as well as the Indian economy and equity market over the financial year and give their view of the prospects for the future.

Tender Offer

In November 2013, the Board announced that it planned to introduce an obligation on the Board to make a tender offer to shareholders at NAV less costs if, over the three years from 1st October 2013, the Company underperformed its benchmark. Over the three years to 30th September 2016, the Company significantly outperformed its benchmark index and therefore no such tender offer was made. However, the Board renewed its commitment to shareholders by undertaking to offer a tender for up to 25% of the issued share capital, at NAV less costs, should the Company underperform the benchmark index over the three years to 30th September 2019. Unfortunately the outperformance of the benchmark over the past year was not sufficient to achieve outperformance over that three year period, with the Company under-performing by some 15.4%. Therefore all shareholders are being offered the opportunity to tender up to 25% of their holding in the Company. Details are set out in the circular which will be sent as a separate document to the annual report. The Directors do not intend to tender their own shares.

Taxation

As I have reported previously, the India-Mauritius tax treaty has been amended and the advantages of investing in India via Mauritius have, to a large degree, been removed. However, it remains advantageous for the Company to continue to hold its investments made prior to February 2018 through the Mauritius subsidiary company until such time as the Investment Managers decide to reduce or sell those holdings. Therefore the Company's assets are in the process of moving to the UK parent company through natural trading and this is likely to take a number of years. At the time of writing approximately £220 million of the Group's investments are held directly by the parent company.

IFRS 10

Consistent with the past two financial years, the financial statements of the Company contained in this Annual Report have been prepared in accordance with the amended IFRS 10. As a result, the financial statements do not consolidate our Mauritian subsidiary, which still holds the majority of our investment portfolio. As a consequence of the non-consolidation of the Mauritian subsidiary's financial statements, it is the Board's view that these financial statements do not disclose the full cost of operating the enterprise or the total level of our liabilities. Therefore, we have again sought to provide shareholders with a fuller picture of the combined operations of the Company and its subsidiary during the year and their combined financial position as at 30th September 2019 by including in note 22 on pages 67 to 72 supplemental information and reconciliations to the statutory financial statements, i.e. figures which are comparable to those which have been reported in years prior to 2017. As this information is within the notes to the financial statements it is audited. The Board again urges shareholders to consider these figures if they want to judge how the Company has performed this year, alongside the statutory financial statements.

Gearing

During the year, the Company had in place a three year floating rate £100 million loan facility with Scotiabank to provide the Investment Managers with the flexibility to gear the portfolio when they believe it is appropriate. At the end of the financial year the loan was not drawn and the portfolio was 5.4% net cash, i.e. 94.6% invested. Subsequent to the year end, £30 million has been drawn down but at the time of writing, the Company's portfolio is approximately 1.2% net cash.

The Board

In accordance with corporate governance best practice, an independent evaluation of the Board and its committees was undertaken recently. The evaluation confirmed that there is an appropriate mix of skills and experience on the Board and that the Directors continue to work together effectively. However, we are aware of the changes implemented by the revised UK and AIC Corporate Governance Codes and therefore, in order to ensure orderly succession planning and continuity, in October we announced the appointments of Vanessa Donegan and Jeremy Whitley as Directors with effect from 1st February 2020. They bring complementary experience and skills to the Board. Vanessa joined Allied Dunbar Assurance in 1986 and became a Founder Executive Director of Threadneedle Investments when Allied Dunbar Assurance merged with Eagle Star in 1994. She remained with the group until her retirement in 2018, holding various senior positions, including Head of Asia Pacific Equities, EMEA. She is also a non-executive director of Herald Investment Management. Jeremy is a non-executive director and chairman of the audit committee of The Scottish Oriental Smaller Companies Trust plc and chairman and trustee of Sustainable Inshore Fisheries Trust. He left Aberdeen Asset Management in March 2017, where he had been Head of UK and European equities since July 2009, following a twenty nine year investment career. Previous roles with Aberdeen included Senior Investment Manager on the global equities team as well as the Asian equities team, based in Singapore, where he was lead manager of the Edinburgh Dragon Trust. I am sure they will both be excellent additions to the Board.

I shall retire from the Board at the conclusion of the forthcoming General Meetings on 5th February 2020, having served as a Director since 2006. I have thoroughly enjoyed my time on the Board representing you, the shareholders, and would like to thank my fellow Directors for their support. Rosemary Morgan will succeed me as Chairman and I leave the Board confident that the Company is in very good hands.

In accordance with best practice, all Directors, other than myself, will stand for reappointment at the forthcoming AGM.

Investment Manager

The Board has reviewed the investment management, company secretarial, sales and marketing services provided to the Company by JPMorgan Funds ('JPMF'). This annual review included the performance record, management processes, investment style, resources and risk control mechanisms. Notwithstanding the underperformance over the last three years, the Board was satisfied with the results of the review and therefore in the opinion of the Directors, the continuing appointment of JPMF for the provision of these services, on the terms agreed, is in the best interests of shareholders as a whole.

Discount and Share Repurchases

The discount at which the Company's shares trade narrowed over the course of the year, from 14.5% to 9.3%. At the AGM held in February 2019, shareholders renewed the Directors' authority to repurchase up to 14.99% of the Company's shares for cancellation or into Treasury. The Company has not repurchased any shares during the year and as at the date of this report there remains a total of 21,042,646 shares held in Treasury. Although it has not felt it necessary to buy back shares during the year, the Board believes that such a facility is an important tool in the management of discount volatility and is, therefore, seeking approval from shareholders to renew the authority to repurchase the Company's shares at the forthcoming AGM.

Annual General Meeting

The AGM will be held at JPMorgan's office at 60 Victoria Embankment, London EC4Y 0JP on Wednesday, 5th February 2020 at 12.00 noon. As in previous years, in addition to the formal part of the meeting, there will be a presentation from one of the Investment Managers, who will answer questions on the Company's portfolio and performance. There will also be an opportunity to meet the Board and representatives of JPMorgan. As we have done at previous AGMs, in order to prevent overcrowding, entry will be restricted to shareholders only and guests will not be admitted to the meeting.

If you have any detailed or technical questions, it would be helpful if you could raise them in advance with the Company Secretary at 60 Victoria Embankment, London EC4Y 0JP or via the 'Ask a Question' link on the Company's website. Shareholders who are unable to attend the AGM are encouraged to use their proxy votes.

Outlook

The Indian stock market did well last year, despite the disappointing performance of the economy, whose growth rate fell well short of what had been expected twelve months ago. Whether that trick can be repeated this year is an open question, but it is hoped that the Indian government will continue to press on with addressing the structural economic and financial issues which are discussed in the Investment Managers' Report.

However, there ample opportunities for stock picking in the Indian market and many high quality businesses to choose from. We expect our Managers to concentrate on these rather than worry about the structural issues which are not within our power to influence. Investing in stocks is what your Company is about and that has been the basis of its success up to now. As I leave the Board, I have great confidence in its ability to continue to prosper in the years ahead.

Richard Burns

Chairman

23rd December 2019



Rukhshad Shroff
Investment Manager

The year in review

The Company's return on net assets for the year to 30th September 2019 was +11.4%, modestly outperforming its benchmark, the MSCI India Index, which rose by +10.8% (on a total return, net basis, in sterling terms). This was achieved against a background of declining economic growth, weakening manufacturing output and consumer confidence, and a shortage of credit caused by continued structural problems in India's financial system. Corporate revenue growth has been slow and earnings expectations subject to persistent downgrades. Although India has strong, well-managed companies that can take advantage of adverse conditions to outpace weaker competitors, the number of Indian companies able to thrive in this environment has been shrinking.



Rajendra Nair
Investment Manager

Market review: slowing economic growth and challenges all around

The pace of annual GDP growth declined during the year, falling to a six-year low of 5% in the April-June 2019 quarter. The IMF estimates that growth could slip to 6.1% for calendar 2019, compared with 6.9% in 2018. This is before taking account of recent analysis of India's reporting of national output, which suggests that headline GDP numbers may significantly overstate underlying expansion of the economy.

Structural weaknesses in India's financial system had a major impact on the economy throughout the year under review. The collapse in August 2018 of the large non-bank finance company IL&FS severely aggravated a shortage of credit that had already arisen from the inability of public-sector banks to expand their balance sheets. Confidence in non-bank finance companies, an important source of credit for residential property and consumer durables, was damaged, and their funding sources were constrained. Government policy aimed at resolving the bottleneck in the financial system caused by the balance sheet weakness of the still dominant public sector banks, remained largely ineffective. Mergers proposed between public sector banks will not on their own resolve the public sector banks' legacy of high non-performing loans, weak management, and capital constraints caused by their own underperformance and the unwillingness of government to see its controlling share in the sector diluted.

Economic performance in the year to September 2019 demonstrated clearly that the political achievement of the BJP in securing a national majority in elections in 2014 and again in May 2019 has yet to deliver the policies required for a sustained high rate of economic growth. There are also costs, as well as benefits, from re-shaping the Indian economy, evidenced by the setback to the large informal sector from the implementation from 2017 of the much needed reform of tax on goods and services.

By the end of the year under review, business confidence in India was fragile, a situation that the government acknowledged in September by announcing a reduction in corporation tax from 30% to 22%. All sectors of the economy have felt the negative impact of declining economic growth, and private sector investment remains weak, disappointing long-standing hopes of an investment-led recovery.

Spotlight on stocks and sectors

Our aim is to invest in high quality businesses with superior, long-term growth prospects, and we hold a high conviction, relatively concentrated portfolio of stocks.

We continue to be significantly overweight in the financial sector and, within it, both HDFC Bank and Kotak Mahindra Bank delivered, making the largest contributions to performance. More recent portfolio additions also contributed, including India's largest commodity derivatives exchange MCX.

It is worth noting that the focus on quality names within financials also resulted in beneficial decisions not to own certain names, as the testing environment caused a steep bifurcation of performance within the sector.

The best management teams earned their stripes while other players were more challenged. The zero weightings in Yes Bank and Indiabulls Housing Finance were both amongst the top ten relative contributors over the year.

IndusInd Bank, by contrast, a strong performer in the past, was weakened by its exposure to the liquidity crisis in the non-bank finance company sector. Other casualties of the NBFC crisis in the portfolio were Maruti Suzuki (which sells cars) and Ashok Leyland (a truck company).

An underlying assumption in the portfolio has been that the investment cycle in India was due to recover. We owned a variety of names which caused us to be overweight in the industrials sector. Stock selection in that sector proved to be a headwind. As well as Ashok Leyland mentioned above, power equipment manufacturer BHEL acted as a drag on performance. Meanwhile, Hindustan Unilever and Asian Paints, defensive names which we did not hold, were also amongst the top ten detractors. Both are extremely high quality franchises with stable revenue streams and as such are safe havens in a difficult economic environment. However, we found it difficult to justify the full valuations of either.

At the sector level our overweight position in consumer discretionary names was a headwind as the lacklustre economy weighed on consumers' wallets. However, that was more than compensated for by the stocks we picked within the sector, for example gold and jewellery play Titan; and by those that we chose to avoid, such as four-wheeler stocks Mahindra & Mahindra and Tata Motors (the latter with its Jaguar Land Rover franchise).

Being very underweight energy stocks detracted, not due to anything actually taking place within the energy complex but because that sector includes Reliance Industries. Reliance has been diversifying into retail and telecoms, with an exceptionally aggressive competitive strategy for its mobile operator JIO. The market has welcomed both JIO's market share gains and also signs that Reliance might take steps to deleverage its balance sheet. We maintained a view that the former is value destructive and indeed our performance benefited from zero exposure to pure telecoms names which have been buffeted by JIO's advances. Meanwhile the valuation offers insufficient upside given the uncertainty relating to the latter. This remains the Company's single largest stock underweight.

PERFORMANCE ATTRIBUTION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2019

	%	%
Contributions to total returns		
Benchmark return		10.8
Sector allocation	2.5	
Stock selection	(0.6)	
Currency effect	0.1	
Gearing/(net cash)	(0.3)	
Investment Manager contribution		1.7
Portfolio return		12.5
Management fee/other expenses	(1.1)	
Share buybacks/issuance	0.0	
Return on net assets^A		11.4
Return to shareholders^A		18.1

Source: Factset, J.P. Morgan and Morningstar. All figures are on a total return basis.

Performance attribution analyses how the Company achieved its recorded performance relative to its benchmark.

^A Alternative performance measure ('APM').

A glossary of terms and alternative performance measures is provided on page 80.

Many of our key convictions remained unchanged over the year under review: it is only possible to benefit from the compounding of high quality equities by holding them over the longer term. Financials remained our largest overweight. We also retained overweight positions in industrials and consumer discretionary stocks and underweights in expensive staples and energy (which as mentioned has implicit telecoms exposure). One key change was that over the year we reduced the size of our underweight in information technology, having increased our active position in our favoured IT name, TCS, by approximately 200 basis points.

With an eye on the macro environment, but without deviating from our core focus on individual franchises, we reduced cyclicality in the portfolio. We exited Bajaj Auto, reduced cement plays ACC and Ambuja Cements, and moved from overweight to underweight in Hero Motocorp. Additions included names which are less tied to the fortunes of the economy, for example Apollo Hospitals. Within the consumer discretionary space the decision to move to an overweight position in Titan was vindicated by its subsequent excellent performance.

Given the levels of domestic and global uncertainty, we have adopted a cautious stance on gearing since May 2018. At the date of this report, the Company's gearing level is -1.2% (-0.3% as at 30th September 2018).

Outlook

Our longest-standing shareholders are familiar with the challenges India has faced over time and are also aware that investing in a single market can involve a higher level of risk than a more diversified portfolio. While there are pockets of growth and opportunity, economic growth has recently been disappointing by historical standards, and there are no immediate signs of a cyclical recovery.

India retains the potential for long-term rapid growth because it has untapped human resources. India has a relatively young population, with large numbers reaching working age each year, and it remains a mainly rural society, with great potential for productivity gains from migration off the land. Whether these resources can be effectively channelled into a rapidly growing economy depends on structural reforms of a scope that have often been beyond what the Indian federal and state governments can deliver.

Despite these challenges, we see many investment opportunities ahead, with value emerging from the bottom up and we can identify new stocks - both smaller and larger companies - to add to the portfolio.

Rukshad Shroff, CFA

Rajendra Nair, CFA

Investment Managers

23rd December 2019

PORTFOLIO INFORMATION

TEN LARGEST INVESTMENTS

AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER

Company	Sector	2019 Valuation		2018 Valuation	
		£'000	% ¹	£'000	% ¹
HDFC Bank	Financials	85,813	10.6	66,433	8.6
Housing Development Finance	Financials	79,860	9.8	65,301	8.5
Tata Consultancy Services	Information Technology	72,129	8.9	53,640	6.9
Axis Bank	Financials	53,293	6.6	43,572	5.6
ITC	Consumer Staples	48,967	6.0	35,818	4.6
Maruti Suzuki India	Consumer Discretionary	48,358	6.0	45,278	5.9
Larsen & Toubro ²	Industrials	47,349	5.8	22,098	2.9
Kotak Mahindra Bank	Financials	42,739	5.3	34,489	4.5
UltraTech Cement	Materials	40,863	5.0	39,235	5.1
IndusInd Bank	Financials	33,990	4.2	40,529	5.3
Total		553,361	68.2		

¹ Based on total investments at the group level of £811.4m (2018: £772.2m).

² Not held in the ten largest investments at 30th September 2018.

At 30th September 2018, the value of the ten largest investments amounted to £453.8 million representing 58.8% of total investments.

The above top ten has been prepared on a 'look-through' basis to include investments held by the subsidiary.

SECTOR ANALYSIS

AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER

	2019		2018	
	Portfolio % ¹	Benchmark %	Portfolio % ¹	Benchmark %
Financials	43.3	24.3	42.0	21.0
Consumer Discretionary	13.1	8.5	16.9	10.1
Industrials	12.3	4.5	10.8	5.3
Materials	10.0	8.2	16.5	8.8
Information Technology	8.9	17.5	6.9	18.4
Consumer Staples	7.3	11.2	5.6	10.7
Health Care	3.0	4.2	0.5	5.6
Energy	1.3	15.8	0.2	15.0
Real Estate	0.8	–	0.6	–
Communication Services	–	3.0	–	2.0
Utilities	–	2.8	–	3.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Based on total investments at the group level of £811.4m (2018: £772.2m).

The above sector analysis has been prepared on a 'look-through' basis to include investments held by the subsidiary.

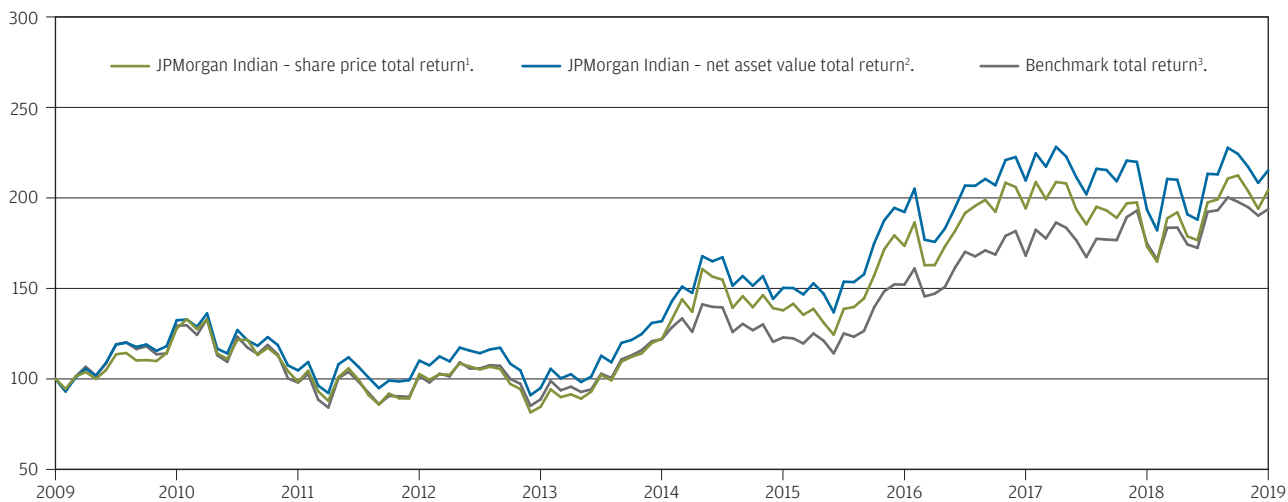
LIST OF INVESTMENTS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER 2019

	Company £'000	Subsidiary £'000	Total £'000
FINANCIALS			
HDFC Bank		85,813	85,813
Housing Development Finance		79,860	79,860
Axis Bank	4,043	49,250	53,293
Kotak Mahindra Bank		42,739	42,739
IndusInd Bank	3,340	30,650	33,990
ICICI Bank	18,885		18,885
Mahindra & Mahindra Financial Services		15,157	15,157
Multi Commodity Exchange of India		12,454	12,454
Motilal Oswal Financial Services		8,944	8,944
	26,268	324,867	351,135
CONSUMER DISCRETIONARY			
Maruti Suzuki India	3,452	44,906	48,358
Titan	16,528	3,405	19,933
Jubilant Foodworks		17,959	17,959
EIH		10,915	10,915
Endurance Technologies	3,763		3,763
Lemon Tree Hotels	3,394		3,394
Hero MotoCorp		1,606	1,606
	27,137	78,791	105,928
INDUSTRIALS			
Larsen & Toubro	21,159	26,190	47,349
Ashok Leyland		13,979	13,979
Bharat Heavy Electricals	1,496	8,575	10,071
Godrej Industries		9,114	9,114
Cummins India		6,150	6,150
Gujarat Pipavav Port		6,003	6,003
ABB India	2,942	1,620	4,562
TeamLease Services	2,827		2,827
	28,424	71,631	100,055

	Company £'000	Subsidiary £'000	Total £'000
MATERIALS			
UltraTech Cement		40,863	40,863
Ambuja Cements		16,634	16,634
ACC		15,014	15,014
Shree Cement		8,324	8,324
		80,835	80,835
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY			
Tata Consultancy Services	17,999	54,130	72,129
	17,999	54,130	72,129
CONSUMER STAPLES			
ITC	15,353	33,614	48,967
United Spirits		10,574	10,574
	15,353	44,188	59,541
HEALTH CARE			
Dr Reddy's Laboratories	8,183		8,183
Apollo Hospitals Enterprise	6,184		6,184
Dr Lal PathLabs		5,918	5,918
Lupin	4,151		4,151
	18,518	5,918	24,436
ENERGY			
Coal India	10,979		10,979
	10,979		10,979
REAL ESTATE			
Ascendas India Trust	6,351		6,351
	6,351		6,351
TOTAL	151,029	660,360	811,389

TEN YEAR PERFORMANCE

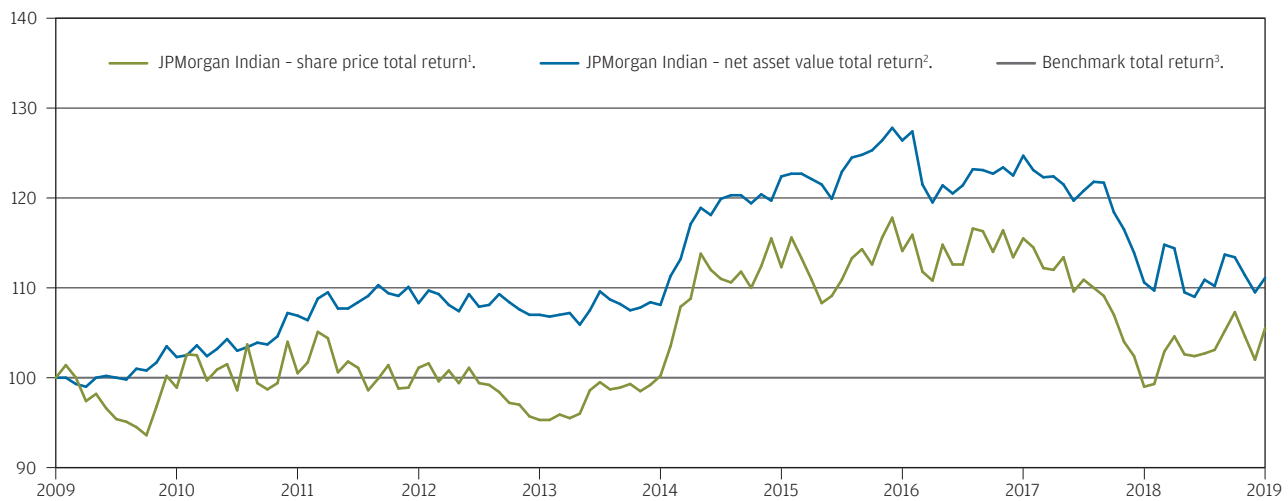
FIGURES HAVE BEEN REBASED TO 100 AT 30TH SEPTEMBER 2009



¹ Source: Morningstar.
² Source: Morningstar/J.P. Morgan, using net asset value per share.
³ Source: MSCI. The Company's benchmark is the MSCI India Index expressed in sterling.

TEN YEAR PERFORMANCE RELATIVE TO BENCHMARK

FIGURES HAVE BEEN REBASED TO 100 AT 30TH SEPTEMBER 2009



¹ Source: Morningstar.
² Source: Morningstar/J.P. Morgan, using net asset value per share.
³ Source: MSCI. The Company's benchmark is the MSCI India Index expressed in sterling.

TEN YEAR FINANCIAL RECORD

At 30th September	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Shareholders' funds (£m)	431.5	600.0	473.7	488.2	382.6	530.8	605.0	770.7	840.0	770.1	857.6
Net asset value per share (p) ^a	380.7	504.0	398.7	419.1	361.6	502.2	572.3	731.8	797.8	736.5	820.1
Share price (p)	364.0	465.5	358.3	374.0	308.0	444.8	502.0	631.5	707.0	630.0	744.0
Share price discount to net asset value per (%) ^a	4.4	7.6	10.1	10.8	14.8	11.4	12.3	13.7	11.4	14.5	9.3
(Net cash)/gearing (%) ^{1,A}	(0.3)	(0.2)	(2.8)	(2.7)	(2.8)	5.5	1.5	7.0	7.4	0.3	(5.4)
£/INR exchange rate ²	76.9	70.0	76.3	85.6	101.1	99.9	99.6	86.4	87.6	94.5	87.3

Year ended 30th September

Gross revenue return (£'000) ^{3,A}	3,955	6,273	7,201	6,333	5,886	6,676	6,137	6,759	9,353	8,340	9,269
(Loss)/earnings per share (p) ^{3,A}	(0.78)	(1.51)	(1.36)	(0.66)	(1.21)	0.53	(2.21)	(1.75)	(1.37)	(2.06)	(0.10)
Ongoing charges (%) ^{1,A}	1.52	1.50	1.50	1.49	1.52	1.27	1.24	1.22	1.19	1.09	1.06

Rebased to 100 at 30th September 2009

Total return to shareholders ^{4,A}	100.0	127.9	98.4	102.7	84.6	122.2	137.9	173.5	194.2	173.1	204.4
Total return on net assets ^{5,A}	100.0	132.4	104.7	110.1	95.0	131.9	150.3	192.2	209.6	193.5	215.4
Benchmark total return ⁶	100.0	129.4	98.0	101.6	88.7	122.0	122.9	152.1	168.1	174.8	193.8

¹ All figures presented at the group level. Details of the basis of calculation are given on page 80.

² Source: Bloomberg.

³ All figures presented at the group level. See page 67.

⁴ Source: Morningstar/J.P. Morgan.

⁵ Source: Morningstar/J.P. Morgan, using net asset value per share.

⁶ Source: MSCI. The Company's benchmark is the MSCI India Index expressed in sterling terms.

^A Alternative performance measure ('APM').

A glossary of terms and alternative performance measures is provided on page 80.

Business Review

The Strategic Report's aim is to provide shareholders with information to assess how the Directors have performed their duty to promote the success of the Company during the year under review. To assist shareholders with this assessment, the Strategic Report sets out the structure and objective of the Company, its investment policies and risk management, investment restrictions and guidelines, performance and key performance indicators, share capital, the Company's environmental, social and ethical policy, principal risks and how the Company seeks to manage those risks and finally its long term viability.

Following an amendment to International Financial Reporting Standard 10 ('IFRS 10'), effective since the 2017 financial year, the Company has not been permitted to consolidate its subsidiary (see note 2(c) on page 49 for details). The financial statements and accompanying notes presented are 'Company-only' financial statements with the subsidiary shown as an investment held at fair value through profit or loss in the Statement of Financial Position.

To allow shareholders to compare the Company's performance and financial position with historically published figures which were prepared on a consolidated basis, the Company has produced supplemental information and reconciliations between the statutory 'Company-only' financial statements and figures that would have been published prior to the change to IFRS 10. These are disclosed in note 22 to the financial statements on pages 67 to 72. Performance measures referred to in this Business Review are shown on this consolidated basis.

Structure and Objective of the Company

JPMorgan Indian Investment Trust plc is an investment trust company that has a premium listing on the London Stock Exchange. Its objective is to achieve capital growth from investments in India. In seeking to achieve this objective the Company employs JPMF to actively manage the Company's assets. The Board has determined an investment policy and related guidelines and limits, as described below. It aims to outperform the MSCI India Index (expressed in sterling terms).

The Company is subject to UK and European legislation and regulations including UK company law, Financial Reporting Standards, the UKLA Listing, Prospectus, Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules, Market Abuse Regulation, taxation law and the Company's own Articles of Association. The Company is an investment company within the meaning of Section 833 of the Companies Act 2006 and has been approved by HM Revenue & Customs as an investment trust (for the purposes of Sections 1158 and 1159 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010) for the year ended 30th September 2013 and future years. The Directors have no reason to believe that approval will not continue to be obtained. The Company is not a close company for taxation purposes.

The Company owns 100% of the share capital of its subsidiary undertaking JPMorgan Indian Investment Company (Mauritius) Limited, an investment holding company registered in Mauritius.

Investment Policies and Risk Management

In order to achieve its investment objective and to seek to manage risk, the Company invests in a diversified portfolio and employs a Manager with a strong focus on research and company visits that enables it to identify what it believes to be the most attractive stocks in the market.

The Company does not invest more than 15% of its gross assets in other UK listed closed-ended investment funds (including investment trusts). The Company does not invest more than 10% of its gross assets in companies that themselves may invest more than 15% of their gross assets in UK listed closed-ended investment funds.

Investment Restrictions and Guidelines

The Board seeks to manage the Company's risk by imposing various investment limits and restrictions:

- The Company can invest in companies that earn a material part of their revenues from India.
- The Company will not invest in the other countries of the Indian sub-continent nor in Sri Lanka.
- At the time of purchase, the maximum permitted exposure to any individual stock is 14.99% of total assets.
- No more than 10% of the Company's assets will be invested in unquoted investments.
- Gearing may be used when appropriate to increase potential returns to shareholders; the Company's gearing policy is to use short-term gearing for tactical purposes, up to a maximum level of 15% of shareholders funds.

Compliance with the Board's investment restrictions and guidelines is monitored regularly by the Manager and is reported to the Board on a monthly basis.

These limits and restrictions may be varied by the Board at any time at its discretion.

Performance

In the year to 30th September 2019, the Company produced a total return to shareholders of +18.1% (2018: -10.9%), and a total return on net assets of +11.4% (2018: -7.7%). This compares with the total return on the Company's benchmark index of +10.8% (2018: +4.0%). At 30th September 2019, the value of the investment portfolio at the group level was £811.4 million (2018: £772.2 million). The Investment Managers' Report on pages 9 to 11 includes a review of developments during the year as well as information on investment activity within the Company's portfolio and the factors likely to affect the future performance of the Company.

Total Income and Profit (Group Level)

Total income for the year amounted to £94.1 million (2018: £51.2 million loss) and the net profit after deducting administration expenses, interest and taxation, amounted to £87.5 million (2018: £64.8 million loss). Net revenue loss for the year amounted to £0.1 million (2018: £2.2 million). Please refer to note 22 for details.

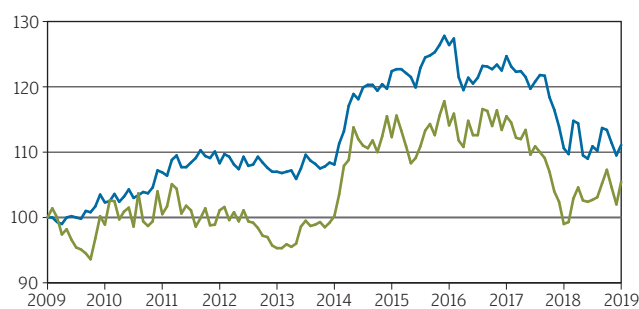
Key Performance Indicators ('KPIs')

The Board uses a number of financial KPIs to monitor and assess the performance of the Company. The principal KPIs are:

- Performance against the benchmark index**
 The principal objective is to achieve capital growth and out-performance relative to the benchmark. This is the most important KPI by which performance is judged.

Performance Relative to Benchmark Index

FIGURES HAVE BEEN REBASED TO 100 AT 30TH SEPTEMBER 2009

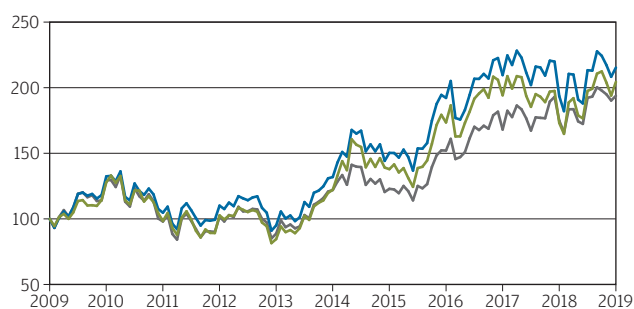


Source: Morningstar/J.P.Morgan/MSCI.

- JPMorgan Indian - total return to shareholders.
- JPMorgan Indian - total return on net assets.
- The benchmark total return is represented by the grey horizontal line.

Ten Year Performance

FIGURES HAVE BEEN REBASED TO 100 AT 30TH SEPTEMBER 2009



Source: Morningstar/J.P.Morgan/MSCI.

- JPMorgan Indian - total return to shareholders.
- JPMorgan Indian - total return on net assets.
- Benchmark total return.

- Performance against the Company's peers**
 The Board also monitors the performance relative to a broad range of competitor funds.

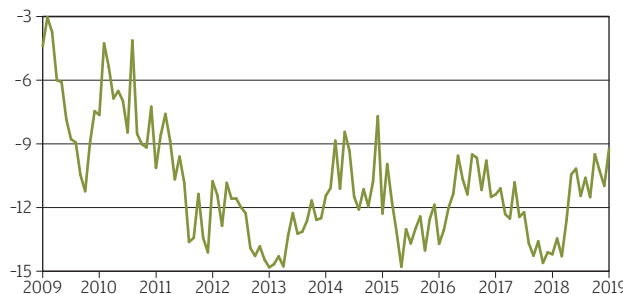
- Performance attribution**
 The purpose of performance attribution analysis is to assess how the Company achieved its performance relative to its benchmark index, i.e. to understand the impact on the Company's relative performance of the various components such as asset allocation, stock selection and gearing. Details of the attribution analysis for the year ended 30th September 2019 are given in the Investment Managers' Report on page 10.

- Share price discount to cum income net asset value ('NAV') per share**

The Board has for several years operated a share repurchase programme which seeks to address imbalances in supply of and demand for the Company's shares within the market and thereby seeks to reduce the volatility and absolute level of the share price discount to NAV per share at which the Company's shares trade. In the year to 30th September 2019, the shares traded between a discount of 9.3% and 14.3% (based on month end data).

The Board has the ability to repurchase shares into Treasury and to issue them at a later date at a premium to NAV.

Discount



Source: Morningstar/J.P.Morgan.

- JPMorgan Indian - share price discount to net asset value per share (based on month end data).

- Ongoing charges**
 The ongoing charges are calculated at the group level and represent the management fee and all other operating expenses, excluding finance costs, expressed as a percentage of the average daily net assets during the year. The ongoing charges ratio for the year ended 30th September 2019 was 1.06% (2018: 1.09%). The Board reviews each year an analysis which shows a comparison of the Company's ongoing charges and its main expenses with those of its competitors.

Share Capital

The Directors have, on behalf of the Company, authority to issue new shares and shares out of Treasury, to repurchase shares to be held in Treasury and to repurchase shares for cancellation.

During the year to 30th September 2019 the Company did not repurchase any shares into Treasury (2018: 712,675) or for cancellation. No shares have been repurchased since the year end.

The Board will seek shareholder approval at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting to renew the Directors' authority to issue new shares and repurchase shares into Treasury or for cancellation. More details are given on pages 24 and 25 and the full text of the resolutions is set out on pages 77 and 78.

Board Diversity

When recruiting a new Director, the Board's policy is to appoint individuals on merit. Diversity is important in bringing an appropriate range of skills and experience to the Board. At 30th September 2019, there were three male Directors and two female Directors on the Board.

Employees, Social, Community and Human Rights Issues

The Company has a management contract with JPMF. It has no employees and all of its Directors are non-executive, the day to day activities being carried out by third parties. There are therefore no disclosures to be made in respect of employees. The Board notes the JPMorgan Asset Management ('JPMAM') policy statements in respect of Social, Community, Environmental and Human Rights issues, as outlined below in italics.

JPMAM believes that companies should act in a socially responsible manner. We believe Environmental, Social and Governance ('ESG') considerations, particularly those related to governance, can play a critical role in long-term investment strategy. As an active investment manager, engagement is an important and ongoing component of our investment process and we view frequent and direct contact with company management as critically important. When considering investment options, we supplement our proprietary thinking with research from a variety of third-party specialist providers and engage directly with companies on a wide array of ESG issues. Our governance specialists regularly attend scheduled one-on-one company meetings alongside investment analysts to help identify and discuss relevant issues. Although our priority at all times is the best economic interests of our clients, we recognise that ESG issues have the potential to impact the share price, as well as the reputation of companies.

JPMAM is also a signatory to the United Nations Principles of Responsible Investment, which commits participants to six principles, with the aim of incorporating ESG criteria into their

processes when making stock selection decisions and promoting ESG disclosure. Our detailed approach to how we implement the principles is available on request.

The Manager has implemented a policy which seeks to restrict investments in securities issued by companies that have been identified by an independent third party provider as being involved in the manufacture, production or supply of cluster munitions, depleted uranium ammunition and armour and/or anti-personnel mines. Shareholders can obtain further details on the policy by contacting the Manager.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The Company has no premises, consumes no electricity, gas or diesel fuel and consequently does not have a measurable carbon footprint. JPMAM is also a signatory to Carbon Disclosure Project. JPMorgan Chase is a signatory to the Equator Principles on managing social and environmental risk in project finance.

The Modern Slavery Act 2015 (the 'MSA')

The MSA requires companies to prepare a slavery and human trafficking statement for each financial year of the organisation. As the Company has no employees and does not supply goods and services, the MSA does not apply directly to it. The MSA requirements more appropriately relate to JPMF and JPMAM. JPMorgan's statement on the MSA can be found on the following website: <https://www.jpmorganchase.com/corporate/Corporate-Responsibility/document/modern-slavery-act.pdf>

Corporate Criminal Offence

The Company maintains zero tolerance towards tax evasion. Shares in the Company are purchased through intermediaries or brokers, therefore no funds flow directly into the Company.

Principal Risks

The Directors confirm that they have carried out a robust assessment of the principal risks facing the Company, including those that would threaten its business model, future performance, solvency or liquidity. The risks identified, including emerging risks, and the ways in which they are managed or mitigated are summarised as follows.

With the assistance of the Manager, the Board has drawn up a risk matrix, which identifies the key risks to the Company. In assessing risks and how they can be mitigated, the Board has given particular attention to those risks that might threaten viability. These key risks fall broadly under the following categories:

- **Investment and Strategy**

An inappropriate investment strategy, or poor execution of that strategy, for example stock selection, asset allocation or

the level of gearing, may lead to under-performance against the Company's benchmark index and competitor funds.

The Board manages these risks by diversification of investments through its investment restrictions and guidelines which are monitored and reported by the Manager. JPMF also provides the Directors with timely and accurate management information, including performance data and attribution analyses, revenue estimates, liquidity reports and shareholder analyses. The Board monitors the implementation and results of the investment process with the Investment Managers, who attend all Board meetings, and review data which show statistical measures of the Company's risk profile.

The Investment Managers employ gearing within a strategic range set by the Board.

- **Environmental**

The Board has identified climate change as an emerging risk. Climate change could have a varying but significant impact on different regions, sectors and companies within India. The Investment Managers incorporate environmental, social and governance issues into their investment process and this is discussed with the Board.

- **Market**

Market risk arises from uncertainty about the future prices of the Company's investments. It represents the potential loss that the Company might suffer through holding investments in the face of negative market movements. The Board monitors performance regularly as set out in the 'Investment Strategy' section above.

- **Legal and Regulatory**

In order to qualify as an investment trust, the Company must comply with Section 1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 ('Section 1158'). Details of the Company's approval are given under 'Business of the Company' above. Were the Company to breach Section 1158, it would lose its investment trust status and, as a consequence, gains within the Company's portfolio would be subject to Capital Gains Tax. The Section 1158 qualification criteria are continually monitored by the Manager and the results reported to the Board each month.

The Company must also comply with the provisions of the Companies Act and, since its shares are listed on the London Stock Exchange, the UKLA Listing Rules and Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules ('DTRs'). A breach of the Companies Act could result in the Company and/or the Directors being fined or the subject of criminal proceedings. Breach of the UKLA Listing Rules or DTRs could result in the Company's shares being suspended from listing which in turn would breach Section 1158.

The Board relies on the services of its Company Secretary and its professional advisers to ensure compliance with the Companies Act and the UKLA Listing Rules and DTRs.

- **Taxation**

Since the Company's launch in 1994, it has held the majority of its investments through its Mauritius based subsidiary company, thereby benefitting from the India/Mauritius Double Tax Treaty (the 'Treaty').

The Board has stated previously that there could be no assurance that the Company's subsidiary would continue to qualify for or receive the benefits of the Treaty or that the terms of the Treaty would not be changed and, in May 2016, it was announced that the Treaty was to be amended. The advantage of investing in India via Mauritius, whereby gains made on investments held for less than 12 months were not previously subject to capital gains tax, has been removed. As a result, gains on the sale of investments held for less than 12 months are now taxed at the rate of 15%. In 2018, the Indian government announced the introduction of a 10% capital gains tax on realised gains from investments held for more than 12 months. However, investments made before February 2018 are protected from this charge and as a result it is advantageous for the Company to continue to hold its historic investments through the Mauritian subsidiary company. The Board envisages that the assets will move to the UK parent company over the coming years, through natural trading and this process is underway. Our Investment Managers tend to hold investments for longer than 12 months and hence, in the normal course of business, it is not expected that the amendments to the Treaty will have a material effect on the Company.

- **Corporate Governance and Shareholder Relations**

If the Company's share price lags the NAV by a significant level, this will result in lower returns to shareholders. The Board seeks to manage the volatility and absolute level of the discount by judicious use of its share repurchase authority, taking account of market conditions and the discount of companies in its peer group.

Details of the Company's compliance with Corporate Governance best practice, including information on relations with shareholders, are set out in the Corporate Governance report on pages 25 to 28.

- **Operational, including Cyber Crime**

Loss of key staff of the Manager, such as the Investment Managers, could affect the performance of the Company. In this respect the Board receives information on contingency and succession planning from JPMF. Disruption to, or failure of, the Manager's accounting, dealing or payments systems or the Depositary's or Custodian's records could prevent

accurate reporting and monitoring of the Company's financial position.

Details of how the Board monitors the services provided by the Manager and its associates and the key elements designed to provide effective internal control are included in the Risk Management and Internal Control section of the Corporate Governance statement on page 27.

The threat of cyber attack, in all its guises, is regarded as at least as important as more traditional physical threats to business continuity and security. The Board has received a summary of the cyber security policies of its key third party service providers and JPMF has confirmed that the Company benefits directly or indirectly from all elements of JPMorgan's Cyber Security programme. The information technology controls around the physical security of JPMorgan's data centres, security of its networks and security of its trading applications are tested by independent review and reported on every six months against the Audit and Assurance Faculty ('AAF') standard.

The risk of fraud or other control failures or weaknesses within the Manager or other service providers could result in losses to the Company. The Audit and Risk Committee receives independently audited reports on the Manager's and other service providers' internal controls, as well as a report from the Manager's Compliance function. The Company's management agreement obliges the Manager to report on the detection of fraud relating to the Company's investments and the Company is afforded protection through its various contracts with suppliers, including the Depositary's indemnification for loss or misappropriation of the parent Company's assets held in custody. The Company's Mauritian subsidiary company is not subject to the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive and therefore it has not appointed a depositary, but has its own custody agreement with similar indemnity provisions.

- **Financial**

The financial risks faced by the Company include market price risk, currency risk, interest rate risk, liability risk, credit risk and borrowing default risk. Further details are disclosed in note 20 on pages 60 to 66. The Company has exposure to foreign currency as part of the risk reward profile inherent in a company that invests overseas. The income and capital value of the Company's investments are affected by exchange rate movements.

- **Political and Economic**

The Company faces risks from possible policy changes including the imposition of restrictions on the free movement of capital. At the time of the publication of this report, there is

political unrest in Hong Kong, where the Company's Investment Managers are based. The Board has been assured by the Manager that appropriate business continuity plans are in place, which are tested on a regular basis, to deal with such eventualities.

Long Term Viability

Taking account of the Company's current position, the principal risks that it faces and their potential impact on its future development and prospects, the Directors have assessed the prospects of the Company, to the extent that they are able to do so, over the next five years. They have made that assessment by considering those principal risks, the Company's investment objective and strategy, the investment capabilities of the Manager and the current outlook for the Indian economy and equity market. They have also taken into account the move of the assets from the Mauritian subsidiary to the UK parent company through natural trading over a number years, the fact that the Company has a continuation vote at the 2024 AGM and, with input from the Company's major shareholders and its brokers, the likelihood of shareholders voting in favour of continuation.

In determining the appropriate period of assessment the Directors had regard to their view that, given the Company's objective of achieving long term capital growth, shareholders should consider the Company as a long term investment proposition. This is consistent with advice provided by investment advisers, that investors should consider investing in equities for a minimum of five years. Thus the Directors consider five years to be an appropriate time horizon to assess the Company's viability.

The Directors confirm that they have a reasonable expectation that the Company will be able to continue in operation and meet its liabilities as they fall due over the five year period of assessment.

By order of the Board
Jonathan Latter, for and on behalf of
JPMorgan Funds Limited
Company Secretary

23rd December 2019

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Richard Burns*†‡ (Chairman of the Board and Nomination Committee)

A Director since December 2006.

Last re-elected to the Board: 2019.

Remuneration: £36,000.

Former Joint Senior Partner and Head of Investment at Baillie Gifford. He is Chairman of Aberdeen Standard Equity Income Trust plc and was formerly Chairman of Mid Wynd International Investment Trust plc.

Connections with Manager: None.

Shared directorships with other Directors: None.

Shareholding in Company: 110,000 Ordinary shares.



Jasper Judd*†‡ (Chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee)

A Director since January 2015.

Last re-elected to the Board: 2019.

Remuneration: £31,000.

A qualified chartered accountant. He latterly spent ten years at Brambles Limited, an Australian headquartered multinational company listed on the Australian Stock Exchange (and formerly on the London Stock Exchange), where he held senior finance and strategy roles, including global head of strategy, and was a member of the global Executive Committee. He is a Non-Executive Director of Dunedin Income Growth Investment Trust plc.

Connections with Manager: None.

Shared directorships with other Directors: None.

Shareholding in Company: 3,000 Ordinary shares.



Rosemary Morgan*†‡

A Director since December 2013.

Last re-elected to the Board: 2019.

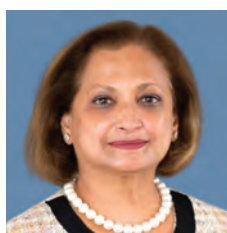
Remuneration: £26,000.

Formerly a manager of Japanese equity portfolios at AIB Govett, she worked in institutional marketing and client liaison at Fidelity International and was Head of Asia and Emerging Markets (Multi Manager Funds) at Royal Bank of Scotland. Director of Schroder Asia Pacific Fund plc.

Connections with Manager: None.

Shared directorships with other Directors: None.

Shareholding in Company: 2,978 Ordinary shares.



Nimi Patel*†‡

A Director since December 2011.

Last re-elected to the Board: 2019.

Remuneration: £26,000.

Director, Squire Patton Boggs LLP. Until June 2015, a member of Herbert Smith LLP's corporate division and Head of Herbert Smith India Group. She assisted a number of Indian corporates, including the Tata Group, Reliance Industries and ICICI Limited, public sector undertakings and financial institutions on transactions in and outside India. With over 30 years' experience, Nimi now advises global investors on investment in and outside India, on strategy, governance and business issues.

Connections with Manager: None.

Shared directorships with other Directors: None.

Shareholding in Company: 46,737 ordinary shares.



Hugh Sandeman*†‡ (Senior Independent Director)

A Director since October 2010.

Last re-elected to the Board: 2019.

Remuneration: £26,000.

Over 25 years experience in investment banking, based in New York, Tokyo, London and Frankfurt principally with Dresdner Kleinwort. He is Senior Adviser to Langham Capital Limited and a Visiting Senior Fellow at LSE IDEAS.

Connections with the Manager: None.

Shared directorships with other Directors: None.

Shareholding in Company: 19,000 ordinary shares.

*** Member of the Audit and Risk Committee**

† Member of the Nomination Committee

‡ Considered by the Board to be independent

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 30th September 2019.

Management of the Company

The Manager and Company Secretary is JPMorgan Funds Limited ('JPMF'), a company authorised and regulated by the FCA. The active Management of the Company's assets is delegated by JPMF to an affiliate JPMorgan Asset Management (UK) Limited ('JPMAM'). The Manager is a wholly-owned subsidiary of JPMorgan Chase Bank which, through other subsidiaries, also provides marketing, banking, dealing and custodian services to the Company.

The Manager is employed under a contract which can be terminated on six months' notice for performance reasons and 12 months for all other reasons, without penalty. If the Company wishes to terminate the contract on shorter notice, the balance of remuneration is payable by way of compensation.

The Board has evaluated the performance of the Manager and confirms that it is satisfied that the continuing appointment of the Manager is in the interests of shareholders as a whole. In arriving at this view, the Board considered the investment strategy and process of the Manager, noting performance against the benchmark over the long term and the quality of the support that the Company receives from JPMF. A separate Management Engagement Committee has now been established and will be responsible for evaluating the Manager and third party suppliers in future.

The Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive ('AIFMD')

JPMF is the Company's alternative investment fund manager ('AIFM'). It is approved as an AIFM by the Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA'). For the purposes of the AIFMD the Company is an alternative investment fund ('AIF'). JPMF has delegated responsibility for the day to day management of the Company's portfolio to JPMAM. The Company has appointed The Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited ('BNY') as its depositary. BNY has appointed JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. as the Company's custodian. BNY is responsible for the oversight of the custody of the Company's assets and for monitoring its cash flows.

The AIFMD requires certain information to be made available to investors in AIFs before they invest and requires that material changes to this information be disclosed in the annual report of each AIF. An Investor Disclosure Document, which sets out information on the Company's investment strategy and policies, leverage, risk, liquidity, administration, management, fees, conflicts of interest and other shareholder information is available on the Company's website at www.jpmindividual.co.uk There have

been no material changes (other than those reflected in these financial statements) to this information requiring disclosure. Any information requiring immediate disclosure pursuant to the AIFMD will be disclosed to the London Stock Exchange through a primary information provider.

The Company's leverage and JPMF's remuneration disclosures are set out on pages 74 and 75.

Management Fee

The management fee is charged at the rate of 1% on the first £300 million of the Company's assets and at 0.75% thereafter. Fees are paid monthly in arrears. Investments in funds managed or advised by the Manager or any of its associated companies are excluded from the calculation and therefore attract no additional management fee.

Directors

The Directors of the Company who held office at the end of the year are detailed on page 22. There were no changes of Directors during the year. The Board has announced that Vanessa Donegan and Jeremy Whitley will be appointed Directors with effect from 1st February 2020 and they will stand for reappointment at the AGM. Richard Burns will retire from the Board at the conclusion of the AGM on 5th February 2020.

Details of Directors' beneficial shareholdings may be found in the Directors' Remuneration Report on page 33.

In accordance with corporate governance best practice, all Directors will retire at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting and, with the exception of Richard Burns who is retiring, being eligible, offer themselves for reappointment. The Nomination Committee, having considered their qualifications, performance and contribution to the Board and its Committees, confirms that each Director standing for reappointment who held office at the year end continues to be effective and to demonstrate commitment to the role. The Board recommends to shareholders that they be reappointed.

Director Indemnification and Insurance

As permitted by the Company's Articles of Association, each Director has the benefit of an indemnity which is a qualifying third party indemnity, as defined by Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. The indemnities were in place during the year and as at the date of this report.

An insurance policy is maintained by the Company which indemnifies the Directors of the Company against certain liabilities arising in the conduct of their duties. There is no cover against fraudulent or dishonest actions.

Disclosure of information to Auditors

In the case of each of the persons who are Directors of the Company at the time when this report was approved:

- (a) so far as each of the Directors is aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined in the Companies Act 2006) of which the Company's auditors are unaware, and
- (b) each of the Directors has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a Director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information (as defined) and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

The above confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provision of Section 418(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office as Auditors to the Company and a resolution proposing their reappointment and authorising the Directors to determine their remuneration for the ensuing year will be put to shareholders at the Annual General Meeting.

Section 992 Companies Act 2006

The following disclosures are made in accordance with Section 992 Companies Act 2006.

Capital Structure and Voting Rights

Capital Structure

The Company's capital structure is summarised on the inside cover of this report.

Voting Rights in the Company's shares

Details of the voting rights in the Company's shares as at the date of this report are given in note 16 to the Notice of Annual General Meeting on page 79.

Notifiable Interests in the Company's Voting Rights

At the year end, the following had declared a notifiable interest in the Company's voting rights:

Shareholders	Number of voting rights	%
City of London Investment Management Company Limited	24,238,482	23.2

No changes have been disclosed since the year end.

The rules concerning the appointment and replacement of Directors, amendment of the Articles of Association and powers

to issue or buy back the Company's shares are contained in the Articles of Association of the Company and the Companies Act 2006.

There are no restrictions concerning the transfer of securities in the Company; no special rights with regard to control attached to securities; no agreements between holders of securities regarding their transfer known to the Company; no agreements which the Company is party to that affect its control following a takeover bid; and no agreements between the Company and its directors concerning compensation for loss of office.

Listing Rule 9.8.4R

Listing Rule 9.8.4R requires the Company to include certain information on, inter alia, share issuance and significant contracts. Such disclosures must be in an identifiable section of the Annual Report or a cross reference table indicating where the information is set out. The Directors confirm that there are no such disclosures to be made in this report.

Annual General Meeting

NOTE: THIS SECTION IS IMPORTANT AND REQUIRES YOUR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION. If you are in any doubt as to the action you should take, you should seek your own personal financial advice from your stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor or other financial advisor authorised under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.

Resolutions relating to the following items of special business will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting ('AGM'):

(i) Authority to issue relevant securities and disapply pre-emption rights (resolutions 11 and 12)

The Directors will seek renewal of the authority at the AGM to issue up to 10,457,494 new shares or shares held in Treasury other than by a pro rata issue to existing shareholders up to an aggregate nominal amount of £2,614,374, such amount being equivalent to approximately 10% of the issued share capital, following completion of the 25% tender offer. The full text of the resolutions is set out in the Notice of Meeting on page 77. Any share issues would only be made at prices greater than the NAV, thereby increasing the assets underlying each share and spreading the Company's administrative expenses, other than the management fee which is charged on the value of the Company's assets, over a greater number of shares. The issue proceeds would be available for investment in line with the Company's investment policies.

(ii) Authority to repurchase the Company's shares (resolution 13)

The authority to repurchase up to 14.99% of the Company's issued share capital, renewed by shareholders at the 2019 Annual

General Meeting, will expire on 31st July 2020 unless renewed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting. The Directors consider that the renewal of the authority is in the interests of shareholders as a whole as the repurchase of shares at a discount to NAV enhances the NAV of the remaining shares. The Board will therefore seek shareholder approval at the Annual General Meeting to renew this authority, which will last until 29th July 2020 or until the whole of the 14.99% has been acquired, whichever is the earlier. The full text of the resolution is set out in the Notice of Meeting on pages 77 and 78. Repurchases will be made at the discretion of the Board, and will only be made in the market at prices below the prevailing NAV per share, thereby enhancing the NAV of the remaining shares, as and when market conditions are appropriate.

Recommendation

The Board considers that resolutions 11 to 13 are likely to promote the success of the Company and are in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders as a whole. The Directors unanimously recommend that you vote in favour of the resolutions as they intend to do, where voting rights are exercisable, in respect of their own beneficial holdings which amount in aggregate to 181,715 shares representing approximately 0.17% of the existing issued share capital of the Company.

Corporate Governance Statement

Compliance

The Company is committed to high standards of corporate governance. This statement, together with the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities on page 35, indicates how the Company has applied the principles of good governance of the Financial Reporting Council 2016 UK Corporate Governance Code (the 'UK Corporate Governance Code') and the AIC's 2016 Code of Corporate Governance (the 'AIC Code'), which complements the UK Corporate Governance Code and provides a framework of best practice for investment trusts. During the course of the current financial year, the Board will continue to take appropriate steps to ensure that the Company is compliant with the AIC Code of Corporate Governance issued in February 2019.

The Board is responsible for ensuring the appropriate level of corporate governance and considers that the Company has complied with the best practice provisions of the UK Corporate Governance Code and the AIC Code throughout the year under review.

Role of the Board

A management agreement between the Company and JPMF sets out the matters over which the Manager has authority. This includes management of the Company's assets and the provision

of accounting, company secretarial, administration and some marketing services. All other matters are reserved for the approval of the Board. A formal schedule of matters reserved to the Board for decision has been approved. This includes determination and monitoring of the Company's investment objectives and policy and its future strategic direction, gearing policy, management of the capital structure, appointment and removal of third party service providers, review of key investment and financial data and the Company's corporate governance and risk control arrangements.

The Board has procedures in place to deal with potential conflicts of interest and, following the introduction of The Bribery Act 2010, has adopted appropriate procedures designed to prevent bribery. It confirms that the procedures have operated effectively during the year under review.

The Board meets at least quarterly during the year and additional meetings are arranged as necessary. Full and timely information is provided to the Board to enable it to function effectively and to allow Directors to discharge their responsibilities.

There is an agreed procedure for Directors to take independent professional advice if necessary and at the Company's expense. This is in addition to the access that every Director has to the advice and services of the Company Secretary, JPMF, which is responsible to the Board for ensuring that the Board procedures are followed and that applicable rules and regulations are complied with.

Board Composition

The Board, chaired by Richard Burns, consists entirely of non-executive Directors, all of whom are considered to be independent of the Company's Manager, including the Chairman. The Directors have a breadth of investment knowledge, business and financial skills and experience relevant to the Company's business. Brief biographical details of each Director are set out on page 22. In order to achieve a balance of skills, experience, length of service and ages, it is the Board's policy to induct new Directors to provide an orderly succession over time and it has an appropriate succession plan in place.

A review of Board composition and balance is included as part of the annual performance evaluation of the Board, details of which may be found below. Hugh Sandeman, the Senior Independent Director, is available to shareholders if they have concerns that cannot be resolved through discussion with the Chairman.

Tenure

Directors are initially appointed until the following Annual General Meeting when, under the Company's Articles of Association, it is required that they be reappointed by shareholders. Thereafter, a Director's reappointment is subject to the performance

evaluation carried out each year and the approval of shareholders at each annual general meeting, in accordance with corporate governance best practice. The Board does not believe that length of service in itself necessarily disqualifies a Director from seeking reappointment but, when making a recommendation, the Board will take into account the requirements of the UK Corporate Governance Code and the AIC Code, including the need to refresh the Board and its Committees.

The terms and conditions of Directors' appointments are set out in formal letters of appointment, copies of which are available for inspection on request at the Company's registered office and at the Annual General Meeting.

Induction and Training

On appointment, the Manager and Company Secretary provide all Directors with induction training. Thereafter regular briefings are provided on changes in regulatory requirements that affect the Company and Directors, who are encouraged to attend industry and other seminars covering issues and developments relevant to investment trusts. A review of the Directors' training needs are carried out as part of the annual evaluation process.

Meetings and Committees

The Board delegates certain responsibilities and functions to committees. Details of membership of committees are shown with the Directors' profiles on page 22. Directors who are not members of committees may attend by invitation.

The table below details the number of Board, Audit and Risk Committee and Nomination Committee meetings attended by each Director. During the year there were four Board meetings, three Audit and Risk Committee meetings and one meeting of the Nomination Committee:

Meetings Attended

Director	Board Meetings Attended	Audit and Risk Committee Meetings Attended	Nomination Committee Meetings Attended
Richard Burns	4	3	1
Jasper Judd	4	3	1
Rosemary Morgan	4	3	1
Nimi Patel	4	3	1
Hugh Sandeman	4	3	1

Board Committees

Nomination Committee

The Nomination Committee, chaired by Richard Burns, consists of all of the Directors and meets at least annually to ensure that the Board has an appropriate balance of skills and experience to carry out its fiduciary duties and to select and propose suitable candidates for appointment when necessary.

The Committee conducts an annual performance evaluation to ensure that all members of the Board have devoted sufficient time and contributed adequately to the work of the Board. In 2019, an independent evaluation of the Board and its committees was carried out by a specialist consultant, Lintstock, which has no other connection with the Company. In the past, the Committee has reviewed Directors' fees and made recommendations to the Board as and when required. In future, this will be carried out by the newly established Remuneration Committee.

Audit and Risk Committee

The report of the Audit and Risk Committee is set out on pages 29 and 30.

Remuneration and Management Engagement Committees

In September 2019 the Board established a Remuneration Committee and a Management Engagement Committee and approved their terms of reference. Each committee will meet at least annually. These activities were previously carried out by the Board/Nomination Committee.

Terms of Reference

All of the Board committees have written terms of reference which define clearly their respective responsibilities, copies of which are available on the Company's website and for inspection on request at the Company's registered office and at the Company's Annual General Meeting.

Relations with Shareholders

The Board regularly monitors the shareholder profile of the Company. It aims to provide shareholders with a full understanding of the Company's activities and performance and reports formally to shareholders twice a year by way of the half year and annual report and financial statements. This is supplemented by the daily publication, through the London Stock Exchange, of the net asset value of the Company's shares.

All shareholders have the opportunity and are encouraged to attend the Company's Annual General Meeting at which the Directors and representatives of the Manager are available in person to meet shareholders and answer their questions. In addition, a presentation is given by the Investment Managers who review the Company's performance. The Company's brokers, the Investment Managers and the Manager hold regular discussions with larger shareholders. The Directors are made fully aware of their views. The Chairman and Directors make themselves available as and when required to address shareholder queries. The Directors may be contacted through the Company Secretary whose details are shown on page 83.

The Company's annual report and financial statements is published in time to give shareholders at least 20 working days'

notice of the Annual General Meeting. Shareholders wishing to raise questions in advance of the meeting are encouraged to submit questions via the Company's website or write to the Company Secretary at the address shown on page 83.

Details of the proxy voting position on each resolution will be published on the Company website shortly after the Annual General Meeting.

Risk Management and Internal Control

The UK Corporate Governance Code requires the Directors, at least annually, to review the effectiveness of the Company's system of risk management and internal control and to report to shareholders that they have done so. This encompasses a review of all controls, which the Board has identified as including business, financial, operational, compliance and risk management.

The Directors are responsible for the Company's system of risk management and internal control, which is designed to safeguard the Company's assets, maintain proper accounting records and ensure that financial information used within the business, or published, is reliable. However, such a system can only be designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve business objectives and therefore can only provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance against fraud, material misstatement or loss.

Since investment management, custody of assets and all administrative services are provided to the Company by JPMF and its associates, the Company's system of risk management and internal control mainly comprises monitoring the services provided by JPMF and its associates, including the operating controls established by them, to ensure they meet the Company's business objectives. There is an ongoing process for identifying, evaluating and managing the significant risks faced by the Company (see Principal Risks on pages 18 to 20). This process, which was in place during the year under review, accords with the Financial Reporting Council's guidance. Given the foregoing, and in common with most investment trust companies, the Company does not have an internal audit function of its own. The Manager's internal audit department conducts regular and rigorous reviews of the various functions within its asset management business. Any significant findings that are relevant to the Company and/or the Manager's investment trust business are reported to the Board.

The key elements designed to provide effective risk management and internal control are as follows:

- **Financial Reporting**

Regular and comprehensive review by the Board of key investment and financial data, including management

accounts, revenue projections, analysis of transactions and performance comparisons.

- **Information Technology Systems**

The Manager and the Company's other suppliers have security systems in place to protect the Company's information. Information technology controls are tested and reported on regularly by independent third parties.

- **Management Agreement**

Appointment of a manager and custodian regulated by the FCA, whose responsibilities are clearly defined in a written agreement.

- **Management Systems**

The Manager's system of risk management and internal control includes organisational agreements which clearly define the lines of responsibility, delegated authority, control procedures and systems. These are monitored by the Manager's Compliance department which regularly monitors compliance with FCA rules.

- **Investment Strategy**

The Board authorises and monitors the Company's investment strategy and exposure limits.

The Board, either directly or through the Audit and Risk Committee, keeps under review the effectiveness of the Company's system of risk management and internal control by monitoring the operation of the key operating controls of the Manager and its associates as follows:

- reviews the terms of the management agreement and receives regular reports from the Manager's Compliance department;
- reviews reports on the internal controls and the operations of its custodian, JPMorgan Chase Bank, which is itself independently reviewed;
- reviews every six months an independent report on the internal controls and the operations of the Manager; and
- reviews quarterly reports from the Company's Depository.

By means of the procedures set out above, the Board confirms that it has reviewed the effectiveness of the Company's system of risk management and internal control for the year ended 30th September 2019 and to the date of approval of this Annual Report and Financial Statements.

During the course of its review of the system of risk management and internal control, the Board has not identified or been advised of any failings or weaknesses which it has determined to be significant.

Corporate Governance and Voting Policy

The Company delegates responsibility for voting to the Manager. The following text in italics is a summary of the Manager's policy statements on corporate governance, voting policy and social and environmental issues, which has been reviewed and noted by the Board. Details on social and environmental issues are included in the Strategic Report on page 18.

Corporate Governance

JPMAM believes that corporate governance is integral to our investment process. As part of our commitment to delivering superior investment performance to our clients, we expect and encourage the companies in which we invest to demonstrate the highest standards of corporate governance and best business practice. We examine the share structure and voting structure of the companies in which we invest, as well as the board balance, oversight functions and remuneration policy. These analyses then form the basis of our proxy voting and engagement activity.

Proxy Voting

JPMAM manages the voting rights of the shares entrusted to it as it would manage any other asset. It is the policy of JPMAM to vote in a prudent and diligent manner, based exclusively on our reasonable judgement of what will best serve the financial interests of our clients. So far as is practicable, we will vote at all of the meetings called by companies in which we are invested.

Stewardship/Engagement

JPMAM recognises its wider stewardship responsibilities to its clients as a major asset owner. To this end, we support the introduction of the FRC Stewardship Code, which sets out the responsibilities of institutional shareholders in respect of investee companies. Under the Code, managers should:

- *publicly disclose their policy on how they will discharge their stewardship responsibilities to their clients;*
- *disclose their policy on managing conflicts of interest;*
- *monitor their investee companies;*
- *establish clear guidelines on how they escalate engagement;*
- *be willing to act collectively with other investors where appropriate;*
- *have a clear policy on proxy voting and disclose their voting record; and*
- *report to clients.*

JPMAM endorses the FRC Stewardship Code for its UK investments and supports the principles as best practice elsewhere. We believe that regular contact with the companies in which we invest is central to our investment process and we also recognise the importance of being an 'active' owner on behalf of our clients.

The Manager's Voting Policy and Corporate Governance Guidelines are available on request from the Company Secretary or can be downloaded from JPMAM's website:

<http://www.jpmorganinvestmenttrusts.co.uk/governance>, which also sets out its approach to the seven principles of the FRC Stewardship Code, its policy relating to conflicts of interest and its detailed voting record.

Events after the reporting period

Share buyback

Since the year end, the Company's Mauritian subsidiary has bought back 178,495 of its own shares from the Company for total sale proceeds of £20 million.

Subject to shareholder approval at the forthcoming AGM, shareholders will be offered the opportunity to tender up to 25% of their shareholding in the Company at net asset value less costs. It is expected that the tender offer will be completed, and the shares bought back, by mid February 2020.

Audit and Risk Committee Report

Role and Composition

The Audit and Risk Committee, chaired by Jasper Judd and comprising all of the Directors, meets at least twice each year. The members of the Audit and Risk Committee consider that at least one member has recent and relevant financial experience and that the Committee as a whole has competency relevant to the sector in which the Company operates.

The Committee reviews the actions and judgements of the Manager in relation to the half year and annual financial statements and the Company's compliance with the UK Corporate Governance Code. It examines the effectiveness of the Company's risk management and internal control systems, receives information from the Manager's Compliance department and reviews the scope and results of the external audit, its effectiveness and cost effectiveness, the balance of audit and non-audit services and the independence and objectivity of the external Auditors. In the Directors' opinion the Auditors are considered independent. In order to safeguard the Auditors' objectivity and independence, any significant non-audit services are carried out through a partner other than the audit engagement partner. The Audit and Risk Committee also receives confirmations from the Auditors, as part of their reporting, with regard to their objectivity and independence. The Audit and Risk Committee also has a primary responsibility for making recommendations to the Board on the reappointment and removal of external auditors.

Risk Management and Internal Control

The Audit and Risk Committee also examines the effectiveness of the Company's risk management and internal control systems and the Directors' statement on this is set out on page 27.

Auditor Appointment and Tenure

Representatives of the Company's Auditors attend the Audit and Risk Committee meeting at which the draft annual report and financial statements are considered and also engage with Directors as and when required. Having reviewed the performance of the external Auditors, including assessing the quality of their work, timing and communications and work with the Manager, the Committee considered it appropriate to recommend their reappointment. The Board supported this recommendation which will be put to shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

The Board reviews and approves the Auditors' fees and any non-audit services provided by the independent auditors and assesses the impact of any non-audit work on the ability of the auditor to remain independent. No non-audit work was provided to the Company in the year. Details of the Auditors' fees are

disclosed in note 6 on page 52. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP were appointed on 29th January 2015. The audit engagement partner rotates at least every five years in accordance with ethical guidelines and 2019 is the first year for the current partner.

Financial Statements and Significant Accounting Matters

During its review of the Company's financial statements for the year ended 30th September 2019, the Audit and Risk Committee considered the following significant issues, in particular those communicated by the Auditors during their reporting:

Significant issue	How the issue was addressed
Valuation, existence and ownership of investments	The valuation of investments is undertaken in accordance with the accounting policies, disclosed in note 2(e) to the financial statements on page 49. Controls are in place to reconcile regularly records to custodian books.
Recognition of investment income	The recognition of investment income is undertaken in accordance with accounting policy note 2(f) to the financial statements on page 50.
Compliance with Sections 1158 and 1159 Corporation Tax Act 2010 ('Section 1158 and 1159')	Approval for the Company as an investment trust under Sections 1158 and 1159 for financial years commencing on or after 1st October 2013 has been obtained and ongoing compliance with the eligibility criteria is monitored on a regular basis.
Amendment to International Financial Reporting Standard 10 ('IFRS 10')	To allow shareholders to compare the Company's performance and financial position with historically published figures which were prepared on a consolidated basis, the Company has produced the reconciliations between the statutory 'Company-only' financial statements and figures that would have been published prior to the change to IFRS 10. These reconciliations are disclosed in note 22 to the financial statements on pages 67 to 72.

The Board was made fully aware of any significant financial reporting issues and judgements made in connection with the preparation of the financial statements.

Going Concern

The Directors believe that, having considered the Company's investment objective (see page 16), risk management policies (see pages 60 to 66), capital management policies and procedures (see page 66), and the nature of the portfolio and expenditure projections, the Company has adequate resources, an appropriate financial structure and suitable management arrangements in place to continue in operational existence for the

foreseeable future. For these reasons, the Directors consider it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the Company's financial statements. They have not identified any material uncertainties to the Company's ability to continue to do so over a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

Fair, Balanced and Understandable

As a result of the work performed, the Committee has concluded that the Annual Report for the year ended 30th September 2019, taken as a whole, is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Company's position and performance, business model and strategy, and has reported on these findings to the Board. The Board's conclusions in this respect are set out in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities on page 35.

By order of the Board
Jonathan Latter, for and on behalf of
JPMorgan Funds Limited,
Secretary

23rd December 2019

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION REPORT

The Board presents the Directors' Remuneration Report for the year ended 30th September 2019, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Section 421 of the Companies Act 2006.

The law requires the Company's Auditors to audit certain of the disclosures provided. Where disclosures have been audited, they are indicated as such. The Auditors' opinion is included in the Independent Auditors' Report on pages 37 to 42.

Directors' Remuneration Policy

The law requires that the Directors' Remuneration Policy is subject to a triennial binding vote. However the Board has decided to seek approval annually and therefore an ordinary resolution to approve this policy will be put to shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting. The policy subject to the vote is set out in full below and is currently in force.

The Board's policy for this and subsequent years is that Directors' fees should properly reflect the time spent by the Directors on the Company's business and should be at a level to ensure that candidates of a high calibre are recruited to the Board. The Chairman of the Board and the Chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee are paid higher fees than the other Directors, reflecting the greater time commitment involved in fulfilling those roles.

In previous years, including the year under review, the Nomination Committee has reviewed Directors' fees on a regular basis and made recommendations to the Board as and when appropriate. Reviews are based on information provided by the Manager and industry research carried out by third parties on the level of fees paid to the directors of the Company's peers and within the investment trust industry generally. The involvement of remuneration consultants has not been deemed necessary as part of this review. The Company has no Chief Executive Officer and no employees and therefore there was no consultation of employees, and there is no employee comparative data to provide, in relation to the setting of the remuneration policy for Directors. The Board has now established a Remuneration Committee which will, in future, review Directors' fees and make recommendations to the Board.

There are no performance-related elements to their fees and the Company does not operate any type of incentive, share scheme, award or pension scheme and therefore no Directors receive bonus payments or pension contributions from the Company or hold options to acquire shares in the Company. The Directors do not have service contracts with the Company, they are not granted exit payments and are not paid compensation for loss of office. No other payments are made to Directors, other than the reimbursement of reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with attending the Company's business.

In the year under review Directors' Fees were paid at the following rates: Chairman £36,000; Audit and Risk Committee Chairman £31,000; and other Directors £26,000. No fee increase is proposed for the current year.

The Company's articles of association provide that any increase in the maximum aggregate annual limit on Directors' fees, currently £200,000, requires both Board and shareholder approval.

The Company has not sought shareholder views on its remuneration policy. The Nomination Committee considers any comments received from shareholders on remuneration policy on an ongoing basis as well as receiving outside advice from suitable consultants as appropriate.

The terms and conditions of Directors' appointments are set out in formal letters of appointment which are available for review at the Company's Annual General Meeting and the Company's registered office. Details of the Board's policy on tenure are set out on pages 25 and 26.

The Company's Remuneration policy also applies to new Directors.

Directors' Remuneration Policy Implementation

The Directors' Remuneration Report, which includes details of the Directors' remuneration and its implementation, is subject to an annual advisory vote and therefore an ordinary resolution to approve this report will be put to shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting. There have been no changes to the policy compared with the year ended 30th September 2018 and no changes are proposed for the year ending 30th September 2020.

At the Annual General Meeting held on 30th January 2019, of votes cast, 99.6% of votes cast were in favour of (or granted discretion to the Chairman who voted in favour of) the remuneration report and 0.4% voted against. Abstentions were received from less than 0.1% of the votes cast.

Details of voting on both the Remuneration Policy and the Directors' Remuneration Report from the 2020 Annual General Meeting will be given in the annual report for the year ending 30th September 2020.

Details of the implementation of the Company's remuneration policy are given below.

Single total figure of remuneration

A single figure for the total remuneration of each Director is set out in the table below, together with the prior year comparative.

Single total figure table¹

Directors' Name	2019 Taxable		Total	2018 Taxable		Total
	Fees	expenses ²		Fees	expenses ²	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Richard Burns	36,000	–	36,000	34,000	–	34,000
Jasper Judd	31,000	–	31,000	29,000	–	29,000
Rosemary Morgan	26,000	–	26,000	24,500	–	24,500
Nimi Patel	26,000	–	26,000	24,500	–	24,500
Hugh Sandeman	26,000	–	26,000	24,500	–	24,500
Total	145,000	–	145,000	136,500	–	136,500

¹ Audited information. Other subject headings for the single figure table as prescribed by regulation are not included because there is nothing to disclose in relation thereto.

² Taxable travel and subsistence expenses incurred in attending Board and Committee meetings.

A table showing the total remuneration for the Chairman over the five years ended 30th September 2019 is below:

Remuneration for the Chairman over the five years ended 30th September 2019

Year ended 30th September	Fees	Performance related benefits received as a percentage of maximum payable
2019	£36,000	n/a
2018	£34,000	n/a
2017	£34,000	n/a
2016	£32,500	n/a
2015	£30,852 ¹	n/a

¹ Mr Burns was appointed Chairman with effect from 29th January 2015.

Directors' Shareholdings¹

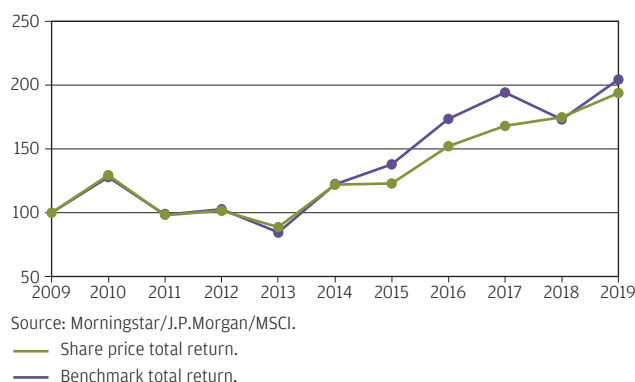
There are no requirements pursuant to the Company's Articles of Association for the Directors to own shares in the Company. The beneficial share holdings of the Directors are detailed below. The Directors have no other share interests or share options in the Company and no share schemes are available.

Director's Name	30th September 2019	1st October 2018
Richard Burns	110,000	110,000
Jasper Judd	3,000	3,000
Rosemary Morgan	2,978	2,978
Nimi Patel	46,737	46,737
Hugh Sandeman	19,000	19,000
Total	181,715	181,715

¹ Audited information.

A graph showing the Company's share price total return compared with its benchmark, the MSCI India Index expressed in sterling terms over the last ten years, is shown below. The Board believes that this index is the most appropriate for performance comparison purposes because of those available, it is the best comparator.

Ten Year Share Price and Benchmark Total Return Performance to 30th September 2019



A table showing actual expenditure by the Company on remuneration and distributions to shareholders for the year and the prior year is below:

Expenditure by the Company on remuneration and distributions to shareholders

	Year ended 30th September	
	2019	2018
Remuneration paid to all Directors	£145,000	£136,500
Distribution to shareholders		
– by way of dividend	n/a	n/a
– by way of share repurchases	–	£5,058,000

By order of the Board
Jonathan Latter, for and on behalf of
JPMorgan Funds Limited,
Company Secretary

23rd December 2019

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

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 are required to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') as adopted by the European Union. Under company law the Directors must not approve the accounts unless they are satisfied that, taken as a whole, the annual report and accounts provide the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Company's performance, business model and strategy and that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the total return or loss of the Company for that period. In order to provide these confirmations, and in preparing these financial statements, the Directors must be satisfied that, taken as a whole, the annual report and accounts are fair, balanced and understandable; and the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable IFRSs as adopted by the European Union have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business;

and the Directors confirm that they have done so.

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

The accounts are published on the www.jpmindian.co.uk website, which is maintained by the Company's Manager. The maintenance and integrity of the website maintained by the Manager is, so far as it relates to the Company, the responsibility of the Manager. The work carried out by the auditors does not involve consideration of the maintenance and integrity of this website and, accordingly, the auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that have occurred to the Annual Report since they were initially presented on the website. The Annual Report is prepared in accordance with UK legislation, which may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Under applicable law and regulations the Directors are also responsible for preparing a Strategic Report, a Directors' Report and Directors' Remuneration Report that comply with that law and those regulations.

Each of the Directors, whose names and functions are listed on page 22, confirms that, to the best of his or her knowledge the financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with IFRS and applicable law, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and return or loss of the Company.

The Board confirms that it is satisfied that the annual report and financial statements taken as a whole are fair, balanced and understandable and provide the information necessary for shareholders to assess the position and performance, business model and strategy of the Company.

For and on behalf of the Board
Richard Burns
Chairman

23rd December 2019

To the Members of JPMorgan Indian Investment Trust plc

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, JPMorgan Indian Investment Trust plc's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30th September 2019 and of its profit and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRSs') as adopted by the European Union; 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 & Financial Statements (the 'Annual Report'), which comprise: the Statement of Comprehensive Income; the Statement of Changes in Equity; the Statement of Financial Position as at 30th September 2019; the Statement of Cash Flows; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies and supplemental information.

Our opinion is consistent with our reporting to the Audit and Risk Committee.

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, as applicable to listed public interest entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, we declare that non-audit services prohibited by the FRC's Ethical Standard were not provided to the Company.

We have provided no non-audit services to the Company in the period from 1st October 2018 to 30th September 2019.

Our audit approach

Context

JPMorgan Indian Investment Trust plc is an investment trust company listed on the London Stock Exchange, which aims to provide capital growth from a diversified portfolio of quoted Indian investments and companies that earn a material part of their revenues in India. The operations of the Company are located in the UK. We focus our audit work primarily on the valuation and existence of investments and dividend income.

Overview



- Overall materiality: £8.56 million (2018: £7.7 million), based on 1% of net assets.
- The Company is a stand alone investment trust company and engages JPMorgan Funds Limited (the 'Manager') to manage its assets.
- We conducted our audit of the financial statements using information from JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A., (the 'Administrator') to whom the Manager has, with the consent of the Directors, delegated the provision of certain administrative functions.
- We tailored the scope of our audit taking into account the types of investments within the Company, the involvement of the third parties referred to above, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Company operates.
- Valuation and existence of investments.
- Income from investments.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The scope of our audit

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements.

Capability of the audit in detecting irregularities, including fraud

Based on our understanding of the Company and its industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to breaches of section 1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 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 preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006 and the Listing Rules. 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 posting inappropriate journal entries to increase revenue (investment income and capital gains) or to increase the net asset value. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Discussions with the Manager and the Administrator, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;
- Evaluation of the controls implemented by the Company and the Administrator designed to prevent and detect irregularities;
- Assessment of the Company's compliance with the requirements of s1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010, including recalculation of numerical aspects of the eligibility conditions;
- Review of financial statement disclosures to underlying supporting documentation; and
- Identifying and testing manual journal entries posted by the Administrator during the preparation of the financial statements.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it. 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.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in the auditors' professional judgement, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) identified by the auditors, including those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy; the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team. These matters, and any comments we make on the results of our procedures thereon, were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. This is not a complete list of all risks identified by our audit.

Key audit matter

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

Valuation and existence of investments

Refer to page 29 (Audit and Risk Committee Report), page 49 (Accounting Policies) and page 54 (Notes to the financial statements).

The investment portfolio at the year-end comprised of listed equity investments and the holding in JPMorgan Indian Investment Company (Mauritius) Limited.

We focused on the valuation and existence of investments because investments represent the principal element of the net asset value as disclosed on the Statement of Financial Position in the financial statements.

We tested the valuation of the listed equity investments by agreeing the prices used in the valuation to independent third-party sources. No misstatements were identified.

We tested the valuation of the investment in subsidiary balance by agreeing it to the net asset value of the audited balance sheet of the entity. We also considered the application of the Company's accounting policy for the investment holding balance.

We tested the existence of the investment portfolio, including the holding in the subsidiary, by agreeing holdings of investments to an independent custodian confirmation, obtained from JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.

No material issues were identified which required reporting to those charged with governance.

Key audit matter**Accuracy, occurrence and completeness of income from investments**

Refer to page 29 (Audit and Risk Committee Report), page 50 (Accounting Policies) and page 52 (Notes to the financial statements).

We focussed on the accuracy, occurrence and completeness of income recognition as incomplete or inaccurate income could have a material impact on the Company's net asset value, as well as, dividend cover.

We also focused on the accounting policy for income recognition and its presentation in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as set out in the requirements of The Association of Investment Companies Statement of Recommended Practice (the 'AIC SORP') as incorrect application could indicate a misstatement in income recognition.

How our audit addressed the key audit matter

We tested existence of capital gains by selecting a sample of realised gains/losses recorded to supporting evidence such as bank statements and tested unrealised gains through testing the valuation of 100% of the listed portfolio using independent third-party prices.

We assessed the accounting policy for dividend income recognition for compliance with accounting standards and the AIC SORP and performed testing to check that income had been accounted for in accordance with this stated accounting policy.

We found that the accounting policies implemented were in accordance with accounting standards and the AIC SORP, and that income has been accounted for in accordance with the stated accounting policy.

We tested the accuracy of dividend receipts by agreeing the dividend rates from investments to independent market data. No misstatements were identified.

To test for completeness, we tested, for all investment holdings in the portfolio, that all dividends declared in the market by investment holdings had been recorded.

We tested occurrence by testing that all dividends recorded in the year had been declared in the market by investment holdings, and we traced a sample of dividends received to bank statements. Our testing did not identify any misstatements.

We also tested the allocation and presentation of dividend income between the revenue and capital return columns of the Income Statement in line with the requirements set out in the AIC SORP by determining reasons behind dividend distributions. Our procedures did not identify any misstatements.

How we tailored the audit scope

We tailored the scope of our audit to ensure that we performed enough work to be able to give an opinion on the financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Company, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which it operates.

The Company's accounting is delegated to the Administrator who maintains the Company's accounting records and who has implemented controls over those accounting records.

We obtained our audit evidence from substantive tests. However, as part of our risk assessment, we understood and assessed the internal controls in place at both the Manager and the Administrator to the extent relevant to our audit. This assessment of the operating and accounting structure in place at both organisations involved obtaining and analysing the relevant control reports issued by the independent service auditor of the Manager and the Administrator in accordance with generally accepted assurance standards for such work. Following this assessment, we applied professional judgement to determine the extent of testing required over each balance in the financial statements.

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. We set certain quantitative thresholds for materiality. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures on the individual financial statement line items and disclosures and in evaluating the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate on the financial statements as a whole.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Based on our professional judgement, we determined materiality for the financial statements as a whole as follows:

Overall materiality	£8.56 million (2018: £7.7 million).
How we determined it	1% of net assets.
Rationale for benchmark applied	We have applied this benchmark, a generally accepted auditing practice for investment trust audits, in the absence of indicators that an alternative benchmark would be appropriate and because we believe that this provides an appropriate and consistent year-on-year basis for the audit.

We agreed with the Audit and Risk Committee that we would report to them misstatements identified during our audit above £428,100 (2018: £384,000) as well as misstatements below that amount that, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.

Going concern

In accordance with ISAs (UK) we report as follows:

Reporting obligation	Outcome
We are required to report if we have anything material to add or draw attention to in respect of the Directors' statement in the financial statements about whether the Directors considered it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and the Directors' identification of any material uncertainties to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern over a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements.	We have nothing material to add or to draw attention to. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. For example, the terms on which the United Kingdom may withdraw from the European Union are not clear, and it is difficult to evaluate all of the potential implications on the Company's trade, customers, suppliers and the wider economy.
We are required to report if the Directors' statement relating to Going Concern in accordance with Listing Rule 9.8.6R(3) is materially inconsistent with our knowledge obtained in the audit.	We have nothing to 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 the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 (CA06), ISAs (UK) and the Listing Rules of the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below (required by ISAs (UK) unless otherwise stated).

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 30th September 2019 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements. (CA06)

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. (CA06)

The Directors' assessment of the prospects of the Company and of the principal risks that would threaten the solvency or liquidity of the Company

We have nothing material to add or draw attention to regarding:

- The Directors' confirmation on page 18 of the Annual Report that they have carried out a robust assessment of the principal risks facing the Company, including those that would threaten its business model, future performance, solvency or liquidity.
- The disclosures in the Annual Report that describe those risks and explain how they are being managed or mitigated.
- The Directors' explanation on page 20 of the Annual Report as to how they have assessed the prospects of the Company, over what period they have done so and why they consider that period to be appropriate, and their statement as to whether they have a reasonable expectation that the Company will be able to continue in operation and meet its liabilities as they fall due over the period of their assessment, including any related disclosures drawing attention to any necessary qualifications or assumptions.

We have nothing to report having performed a review of the Directors' statement that they have carried out a robust assessment of the principal risks facing the Company and statement in relation to the longer-term viability of the Company. Our review was substantially less in scope than an audit and only consisted of making inquiries and considering the Directors' process supporting their statements; checking that the statements are in alignment with the relevant provisions of the UK Corporate Governance Code (the 'Code'); and considering whether the statements are consistent with the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit.

Other Code Provisions

We have nothing to report in respect of our responsibility to report when:

- The statement given by the Directors, on page 30, that they consider the Annual Report taken as a whole to be fair, balanced and understandable, and provides the information necessary for the members to assess the Company's position and performance, business model and strategy is materially inconsistent with our knowledge of the Company obtained in the course of performing our audit.
- The section of the Annual Report on page 29 describing the work of the Audit and Risk Committee does not appropriately address matters communicated by us to the Audit and Risk Committee.
- The Directors' statement relating to the Company's compliance with the Code does not properly disclose a departure from a relevant provision of the Code specified, under the Listing Rules, for review by the auditors.

Directors' Remuneration

In our opinion, the part of the Directors' Remuneration Report to be audited has been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006. (CA06)

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the Directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 35, 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.

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 received 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 and the part of the Directors' Remuneration Report to be audited are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Appointment

Following the recommendation of the Audit and Risk Committee, we were appointed by the Directors on 29th January 2015 to audit the financial statements for the year ended 30th September 2015 and subsequent financial periods. The period of total uninterrupted engagement is five years, covering the years ended 30th September 2015 to 30th September 2019.

Alex Bertolotti (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London

23rd December 2019

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Following an amendment to International Financial Reporting Standard 10 ('IFRS 10'), which became effective from the 2017 financial year, the Company is no longer permitted to consolidate its subsidiary (see note 2(c) for details). The financial statements and accompanying notes 1 to 21 presented in this section are 'Company-only' financial statements with the subsidiary shown as an investment held at fair value through profit or loss in the Statement of Financial Position.

To allow shareholders to compare the Company's performance and financial position with historically published figures which were prepared on a consolidated basis, the Group's Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Group's Statement of Financial Position and reconciliations between the statutory 'Company-only' financial statements and the Group figures that would have been published prior to the change to IFRS 10 are disclosed in note 22.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2019

	Notes	Revenue £'000	2019 Capital £'000	Total £'000	Revenue £'000	2018 Capital £'000	Total £'000
Gains/(losses) from investments held at fair value through profit or loss	10(d)	–	88,483	88,483	–	(64,537)	(64,537)
Net foreign currency (losses)/gains		–	(378)	(378)	–	216	216
Income from investments	4	1,437	–	1,437	256	–	256
Interest receivable and similar income	4	75	–	75	158	–	158
Total income/(loss)		1,512	88,105	89,617	414	(64,321)	(63,907)
Management fee	5	(640)	–	(640)	(145)	–	(145)
Other administrative expenses	6	(842)	–	(842)	(682)	–	(682)
Profit/(loss) before finance costs and taxation		30	88,105	88,135	(413)	(64,321)	(64,734)
Finance costs	7	(533)	–	(533)	(65)	–	(65)
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(503)	88,105	87,602	(478)	(64,321)	(64,799)
Taxation	8	–	(118)	(118)	–	–	–
Net (loss)/profit		(503)	87,987	87,484	(478)	(64,321)	(64,799)
(Loss)/earnings per share	9	(0.48)p	84.14p	83.66p	(0.45)p	(61.24)p	(61.69)p

The Company does not have any income or expense that is not included in the net (loss)/profit for the year. Accordingly the 'Net (loss)/profit' for the year, is also the 'Total comprehensive (expense)/income' for the year, as defined in IAS1 (revised).

All revenue and capital items in the above statement derive from continuing operations. No operations were acquired or discontinued in the year.

The 'Total' column of this statement represents the Company's Statement of Comprehensive Income, prepared in accordance with IFRS. The supplementary 'Revenue' and 'Capital' columns are prepared under guidance published by the Association of Investment Companies.

Details of revenue and capital items, together with the associated reserves are contained in note 15.

All of the (loss)/profit and total comprehensive (expense)/income is attributable to the equity shareholders of JPMorgan Indian Investment Trust plc, the Company. There are no minority interests.

This is the Company's Statement of Comprehensive Income. The Group's Statement of Comprehensive Income is disclosed in note 22 on page 67. Together with reconciliations between the Company's and the Group's statements this information has been included following an amendment to IFRS 10 (see note 2) which became effective from the 2017 financial year.

The notes on pages 48 to 72 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2019

	Called up share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Other reserve £'000	Exercised warrant reserve £'000	Capital redemption reserve £'000	Capital reserves £'000	Revenue reserve £'000	Total £'000
At 30th September 2017	31,404	97,316	41,929	5,886	6,362	680,261	(23,156)	840,002
Repurchase of shares into Treasury	–	–	–	–	–	(5,058)	–	(5,058)
Loss for the year	–	–	–	–	–	(64,321)	(478)	(64,799)
At 30th September 2018	31,404	97,316	41,929	5,886	6,362	610,882	(23,634)	770,145
Profit/(loss) for the year	–	–	–	–	–	87,987	(503)	87,484
At 30th September 2019	31,404	97,316	41,929	5,886	6,362	698,869	(24,137)	857,629

This is the Company's Statement of Changes in Equity. The Group's Statement of Changes in Equity has not been included following an amendment to IFRS 10 (see note 2) which became effective from the 2017 financial year.

The notes on pages 48 to 72 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AT 30TH SEPTEMBER 2019

	Notes	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Non current assets	10		
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss		151,029	8,362
Investment in subsidiary held at fair value through profit or loss		681,559	759,474
		832,588	767,836
Current assets			
Other receivables	11	6,257	62
Cash and cash equivalents	12	19,127	2,405
		25,384	2,467
Current liabilities			
Other payables	13	(225)	(158)
Net current assets		25,159	2,309
Total assets less current liabilities		857,747	770,145
Non current liabilities			
Provision for capital gains tax		(118)	–
Net assets		857,629	770,145
Amounts attributable to shareholders			
Called up share capital	14	31,404	31,404
Share premium	15	97,316	97,316
Other reserve	15	41,929	41,929
Exercised warrant reserve	15	5,886	5,886
Capital redemption reserve	15	6,362	6,362
Capital reserves	15	698,869	610,882
Revenue reserve	15	(24,137)	(23,634)
Total shareholders' funds		857,629	770,145
Net asset value per share	16	820.1p	736.5p

This is the Company's Statement of Financial Position. The Group's Statement of Financial Position is disclosed in note 22 on page 67. Together with reconciliations between the Company's and the Group's statements this information has been included following an amendment to IFRS 10 (see note 2) which became effective from the 2017 financial year.

The financial statements on pages 44 to 72 were approved by the Directors and authorised for issue on 23rd December 2019 and signed on their behalf by:

Hugh Sandeman
Director

The notes on pages 48 to 72 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Registered in England. No: 2915926.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2019

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Operating activities		
Profit/(loss) before taxation	87,602	(64,799)
Deduct dividends received	(1,437)	(256)
Deduct interest received	(75)	(158)
Add interest paid	533	65
(Deduct gains)/add losses on investments held at fair value through profit or loss	(88,483)	64,537
Decrease/(increase) in prepayments, VAT and other receivables	39	(19)
Increase/(decrease) in other payables	45	(27)
Net cash outflow from operating activities before interest and taxation	(1,776)	(657)
Interest paid	(511)	(30)
Dividends received	1,377	256
Interest received	76	166
Net cash outflow from operating activities	(834)	(265)
Investing activities		
Purchases of investments held at fair value through profit or loss	(148,882)	(4,507)
Sales of investments held at fair value through profit or loss	166,438	–
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities	17,556	(4,507)
Financing activities		
Repurchase of shares into Treasury	–	(5,058)
Net cash outflow from financing activities	–	(5,058)
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	16,722	(9,830)
Cash and cash equivalents at the start of the year	2,405	12,235
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	19,127	2,405

The notes on pages 48 to 72 form an integral part of these financial statements.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2019

1. Principal Activity

The principal activity of the Company is that of an investment holding company within the meaning of Section 1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010.

2. Basis of Preparation

(a) Basis of accounting

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS'), which comprise standards and interpretations approved by the International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB'), the International Accounting Standards and Standing Interpretations Committee and interpretations approved by the International Accounting Standards Committee ('IASC') that remain in effect and to the extent that they have been adopted by the European Union.

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. The disclosures on going concern in the Directors' Report on page 29 form part of these financial statements. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below. Where presentational guidance set out in the Statement of Recommended Practice 'Financial Statements of Investment Trust Companies and Venture Capital Trusts' (the 'SORP') issued by the Association of Investment Companies ('AIC') in November 2014, and updated in February 2018 is consistent with the requirements of IFRS, the Directors have sought to prepare the financial statements on a basis compliant with the recommendations of the SORP. The revised SORP issued in October 2019 is applicable for accounting periods beginning on or after 1st January 2019. The Company has chosen not to early adopt the revised SORP.

The Company's share capital is denominated in sterling and this is the currency in which its shareholders operate and expenses are generally paid. The Directors have therefore determined the functional currency to be sterling.

(b) Accounting Standards

The following standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1st January 2019. The Company did not early adopt any new or amended standards/interpretations for the year ended 30th September 2019.

- IFRS 16 – Leases
- IFRIC 23 – Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments
- Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation – Amendments to IFRS 9

The following new standards and amendments are applicable to the company.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities.

IFRS 9 requires financial assets to be classified into three measurement categories: fair value through profit or loss, fair value through other comprehensive income, and amortised cost. The determination is made at initial recognition. The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing its financial instruments and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instrument. For financial liabilities, the standard retains many of the IAS 39 requirements.

All the Company's financial instruments will continue to be measured at fair value through profit and loss, as permitted under IFRS 9. Accordingly, IFRS 9 is expected to have a negligible impact on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The company adopted IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers which became effective for accounting periods commencing on or after 1st January 2018. IFRS 15 replaces IAS 18 Revenue and establishes a five step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. In addition, guidance on interest and dividend income have been moved from IAS 18 to IFRS 9 without significant changes to the requirements. Therefore, there was no impact of adopting IFRS 15 for the Company.

Amendments to IAS 7 - Disclosure Initiative.

The amendments in Disclosure Initiative (Amendments to IAS 7) come with the objective that entities shall provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities.

New standards, amendments and interpretations issued but not yet endorsed by the EU

- Amendments to References to Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards
- Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3)
- Definition of Material (Amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8)

(c) Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 - Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception

The Company has a 100% ownership interest in JPMorgan Indian Investment Company (Mauritius) Limited ('the subsidiary') which is incorporated, in Mauritius. Historically, the subsidiary was consolidated with the Company and presented in Group Financial Statements.

Following amendments to IFRS 10 'Consolidated Financial Statements', a Company that operates as an 'investment entity' is no longer permitted to consolidate its subsidiary company. The Company meets the definition of an investment entity and therefore has not consolidated its subsidiary. With effect from the 2017 financial year, the subsidiary company is shown as an investment held at fair value through profit or loss in the Statement of Financial Position.

To allow shareholders to compare the Company's performance as reported in this Annual Report and Financial Statements with historically published figures, which were prepared on a consolidated basis, the Company has prepared the Group's Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Group's Statement of Financial Position and notes reconciling between those Group figures and the statutory company-only figures. These are disclosed in note 22 on pages 67 to 72.

Please refer to the Glossary of terms and alternative performance measures on page 81 for the definition of an 'investment entity'.

(d) Presentation of the Statement of Comprehensive Income

In order to better reflect the activities of an investment trust company and in accordance with guidance issued by the AIC, supplementary information which analyses the Statement of Comprehensive Income between items of a revenue nature and a capital nature has been presented alongside the Statement of Comprehensive Income. In accordance with the Company's status as a UK investment company under Section 833 of the Companies Act 2006, net capital returns may not be distributed by way of dividend.

Additionally, the net revenue is the measure the Directors believe appropriate in assessing compliance with certain requirements set out in Section 1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010.

(e) Investments held at fair value through profit or loss

Investments are recognised and derecognised on the trade date where a purchase or sale is under a contract whose terms require delivery within a timeframe established by the market concerned.

Investments are designated upon initial recognition as 'held at fair value through profit or loss'. At subsequent reporting dates investments are valued at fair values which are quoted bid market prices for investments traded in active markets. Fair values for unquoted investments, or for investments for which there is only an inactive market, are established by using various valuation techniques. These may include recent arm's length market transactions, the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same or discounted cash flow analysis or net asset value. Where there is a valuation technique commonly used by market participants to price the instrument and that technique has been demonstrated to provide reliable estimates of prices obtained in actual market transactions, that technique is used.

Changes in the fair value of investments 'held at fair value through profit or loss' and gains or losses on disposal are included in the capital column of the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'Gains or losses on investments held at fair value through profit or loss'. Transaction costs incurred on the acquisition and disposal of investments are also included within this caption.

Gains and losses on sales of investments, increases and decreases in the valuation of investments held at the year end, foreign exchange gains and losses and other capital receipts and payments are dealt within capital reserves.

2. Basis of Preparation *continued*

(e) Investments held at fair value through profit or loss *continued*

The Company's investment in its subsidiary JPMorgan Indian Investment Company (Mauritius) Limited is held at fair value through profit or loss, which is deemed to be the net asset value of the subsidiary. See Note 19 for further information.

The subsidiary company holds a portfolio of listed investments which are measured at their quoted bid prices. The financial statements of the subsidiary are prepared for the same reporting year end as the Company, using consistent accounting policies.

(f) Income

Dividends receivable from equity shares are included in the revenue column of the Statement of Comprehensive Income on an ex-dividend basis except where, in the opinion of the Directors, the dividend is capital in nature, in which case it is included in the capital column.

Overseas dividends are included gross of any withholding tax.

Special dividends are looked at individually to ascertain the reason behind the payment. This will determine whether they are treated as revenue or capital.

Income from fixed interest debt securities is recognised using the effective interest method.

Interest receivable is included in the revenue column on an accruals basis.

(g) Expenses

All expenses and interest payable are accounted for on an accruals basis. All administration expenses and finance costs, including the management fee and interest payable, are charged to the revenue column of the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

One-off expenses that are capital in nature are charged to the capital column.

(h) Financial instruments

Cash and cash equivalents may comprise cash and demand deposits which are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. Liquidity funds are considered cash equivalents as they are held for cash management purposes as an alternative to cash.

Other receivable and payables are recognised at fair value through profit or loss. They do not carry any interest, are short term in nature and are accordingly stated at nominal value, with receivables reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts.

Interest bearing bank loans are recorded as the proceeds received net of direct issue costs. Other payables are non interest bearing, short term in nature and are accordingly stated at nominal value.

Finance costs, including any premiums payable on settlement or redemption and direct issue costs, are accounted for on an accruals basis in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

(i) Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax. Tax payable is based on the taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit before tax as reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is more likely than not that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Investment trusts which have approval under Section 1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 are not liable for taxation on capital gains in the UK. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that, on the balance of probabilities, it is not likely 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. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

Gains and losses on sale of investments purchased and sold in India after 1st April 2017 are liable to capital gains tax in India.

At each year end date, a provision for capital gains tax is calculated based upon the Company's realised and unrealised gains and losses. There are two rates of tax: short-term and long-term. The short-term rate of tax is applicable to investments held for less than 12 months and the long-term rate of tax is applicable to investments held for more than 12 months.

The provision is recognised in the Statement of Financial Position and the year-on-year movement in the provision is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(j) Foreign currency

For the purpose of the financial statements, the results and financial position are expressed in sterling which is the functional currency of the Company.

Transactions in currencies other than sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each balance sheet date, monetary items and non monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the balance sheet date. Gains or losses arising on retranslation are included in net profit or loss for the year and presented as revenue or capital as appropriate.

(k) Value Added Tax (VAT)

Irrecoverable VAT is included in the expense on which it has been suffered. Recoverable VAT is calculated using the partial exemption method based on the proportion of zero rated supplies to total supplies.

(l) Share repurchases

The cost of repurchasing shares including the related stamp duty is charged to capital reserves and dealt with in the statement of changes in equity. Transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis. If shares are repurchased for cancellation, the nominal value of the repurchased shares is deducted from share capital.

3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of the financial statements requires the Company to make estimations where uncertainty exists. It also requires the Company to exercise judgement in the process of applying the accounting policies. The following areas are considered to involve a higher degree of judgement or complexity:

Fair value of holding in subsidiary

The Directors use their judgement in selecting an appropriate valuation technique for financial instruments not quoted on an active market. Valuation techniques commonly used by market practitioners are applied such that the investment holding in the subsidiary is held at net asset value which the Directors judge as appropriate. This is based on the following:

- The value of the subsidiary is almost entirely determined by the value of its underlying investments.
- These investments are all held at fair value through profit or loss as they are all equity investments listed on the Indian stock exchange.
- Their fair values are quoted bid market prices.

The other assets and liabilities within the subsidiary are all held at fair value. Please see note 19 for details.

Qualification as an 'investment entity' under Amendments to IFRS 10, 'Consolidated financial statements'

The Directors have used their judgement and concluded that the Company and its Mauritian subsidiary both qualify as an 'investment entity' under the amendment to IFRS 10 'Consolidated financial statements', effective from the 2017 financial year, based on the following:

- The Company is listed on the Stock Exchange and both entities have one or more investors for the purpose of providing investment management services;
- The business purpose is to invest funds solely for returns from capital appreciation, investment income or both; and
- The investments held by the Company as well as most of the investments held in the subsidiary are publicly listed companies and all are valued on a fair value basis.

3. Significant accounting judgements and estimates *continued*

Consequently, these financial statements are presented on a company-only basis with the subsidiary shown as an investment at fair value through profit or loss. Prior to 2017, the financial statements were presented on a consolidated basis. To maintain comparability, the consolidated view is presented as supplemental information in note 22.

The Directors do not believe that any other accounting judgements or any estimates have been applied to this set of financial statements, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

4. Investment and other income

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Investment income		
Dividends from investments listed overseas	1,437	256
Other income		
Interest from liquidity funds	74	154
Deposit interest	1	4
	75	158
Total income	1,512	414

5. Management fee

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Management fee	640	145

Details of the basis of calculation of the management fee are given in the Directors' Report on page 23.

6. Other administrative expenses

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Administration expenses	468	396
Directors' fees ¹	145	137
Depositary fee ²	112	99
Savings scheme costs ³	84	20
Auditors' remuneration for audit services ⁴	33	30
	842	682

¹ Full disclosure is given in the Directors' Remuneration Report on page 33.

² Includes £18,000 (2018: £9,000) irrecoverable VAT.

³ These fees were payable to the Manager for the administration of savings scheme products. Includes £14,000 (2018: £2,000) irrecoverable VAT.

⁴ Includes £5,000 (2018: £3,000) irrecoverable VAT.

7. Finance costs

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Interest on bank loan and overdrafts	533	65

8. Taxation

(a) Analysis of tax charge for the year

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Charged to capital: Capital gains tax	118	–
Total tax charge for the year	118	–

(b) Factors affecting total tax charge for the year

The total tax charge for the year is lower (2018: higher) than the Company's applicable rate of corporation tax for the year of 19.0% (2018: 19.0%). The difference is explained below.

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Profit/(loss) before taxation	87,602	(64,799)
Corporation tax at 19.0% (2018: 19.0%)	16,644	(12,311)
Effects of:		
Non taxable capital (gains)/losses	(16,740)	12,221
Movement in excess management expenses	369	139
Non taxable overseas dividends	(273)	(49)
Capital gains tax	118	–
Total tax charge for the year	118	–

(c) Provision for deferred taxation

Deferred tax provisions have been made in relation to the Indian and Mauritius capital gains tax on unrealised gains or losses of investments. The Company has not provided for UK deferred tax on any realised and unrealised gains or losses of investments as it is exempt from UK tax on these items due to its status as Investment Company.

(d) Factors that may affect future tax charges

The Company has an unrecognised deferred tax asset of £3,692,000 (2018: £3,418,000) based on a prospective corporation tax rate of 17% (2018: 17%). The UK corporation tax rate is enacted to fall to 17% from 1st April 2020.

The deferred tax asset has arisen due to the cumulative excess of deductible expenses over taxable income. Given the composition of the Company's portfolio, it is not likely that this asset will be utilised in the foreseeable future and therefore no asset has been recognised in the financial statements.

For further information on developments relating to taxation please refer to the Chairman's Statement on page 6.

9. (Loss)/earnings per share

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
(Loss)/earnings per share is based on the following:		
Revenue loss	(503)	(478)
Capital profit/(loss)	87,987	(64,321)
Total profit/(loss)	87,484	(64,799)
Weighted average number of shares in issue	104,574,940	105,034,167
Revenue loss per share	(0.48)p	(0.45)p
Capital earnings/(loss) per share	84.14p	(61.24)p
Total earnings/(loss) per share	83.66p	(61.69)p

10. Non current assets
(a) Investments held at fair value through profit or loss

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Investments listed on a recognised stock exchange	151,029	8,362
Investment in subsidiary held at fair value	681,559	759,474
Total investments held at fair value through profit or loss	832,588	767,836
	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Opening book cost ¹	149,806	145,300
Opening investment holding gains ¹	618,030	682,566
Opening valuation	767,836	827,866
Movements in the year:		
Purchases at cost	148,882	4,506
Sales proceeds	(172,624)	–
Gains on sales of investments based on the carrying value at the previous balance sheet date	3,949	–
Net movement in investment holding gains and losses	84,545	(64,536)
Closing valuation	832,588	767,836
Closing book cost ¹	256,372	149,806
Closing investment holding gains ¹	576,216	618,030
Total investments held at fair value through profit or loss	832,588	767,836

¹ The prior year values of opening and closing book cost and opening and closing investment holding gains line items had been incorrectly split due to difference in published book cost and the system book cost. Comparative figures have now been corrected resulting in an increase to book cost of £137.8m with a corresponding equal and opposite decrease on investment holding gains. Even though the opening and closing valuations remain unchanged due to elimination of respective items against each other, given the impact on individual line items is material they have been restated.

(b) Transaction costs

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Transaction costs on purchases	289	11
Transaction costs on sales	26	–
	315	11

The above costs comprise mainly brokerage commission.

(c) Investment in subsidiary company

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Historic cost of investment in Subsidiary ¹	62,868	62,868
Opening cumulative contributions to Subsidiary	79,637	79,637
Opening cumulative holding gains	616,969	681,318
Opening valuation	759,474	823,823
Sale of shares in the Subsidiary ²	(155,530)	–
Net movement in investment holding gains and losses	77,615	(64,349)
Closing valuation	681,559	759,474

¹ The historic cost of the investment in the Subsidiary represents the cost of the ordinary shares and warrants subscribed on its incorporation in 1994.

² Represents share buybacks which did not impact upon the Company's ownership interest of its subsidiary company.

The Company owns 100% of the ordinary share capital of its Subsidiary Company, JPMorgan Indian Investment Company (Mauritius) Limited, an investment company registered in Mauritius.

(d) Gains/(losses) from investments held at fair value through profit or loss

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Gains from investments held at fair value through profit or loss based on historical cost	130,308	–
Amounts recognised as investment holding gains in the previous year in respect of investments sold during the year	(126,359)	–
Gains from sales of investments based on the carrying value at the previous balance sheet date	3,949	–
Net movement in investment holding gains and losses	84,545	(64,536)
Other capital charges	(11)	(1)
Total gains/(losses) from investments held at fair value through profit or loss	88,483	(64,537)

11. Other receivables

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Securities sold awaiting settlement	6,175	–
Prepayments and accrued income	82	62
	6,257	62

The Directors consider that the carrying amount of other receivables approximates to their fair value.

12. Cash and cash equivalents

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Cash held in liquidity funds	18,700	2,000
Cash held at bank	427	405
	19,127	2,405

13. Other payables

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Bank loan interest payable	57	35
Other creditors and accruals	168	123
	225	158

The Directors consider that the carrying amount of other payables approximates to their fair value.

The Company has a £100 million loan facility with Scotiabank, expiring in August 2020. Under the terms of the facility, both the parent and the subsidiary company may draw down at an interest rate of LIBOR, plus a margin and mandatory costs. At 30th September 2019, £nil was drawn down (2018: £18.0 million by the subsidiary company).

14. Called up share capital

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Allotted and fully-paid share capital		
Ordinary shares of 25p each		
Opening balance of 104,574,940 (2018: 105,287,615) Ordinary shares excluding shares held in Treasury	26,144	26,322
Repurchase of nil shares into Treasury (2018: 712,675)	–	(178)
Sub total	26,144	26,144
Opening balance of 21,042,646 (2018: 20,329,971) Ordinary shares held in Treasury	5,260	5,082
Repurchase of nil shares into Treasury (2018: 712,675)	–	178
Closing balance¹	31,404	31,404

¹ Comprises 125,617,586 (2018: 125,617,586) Ordinary shares of 25p each including 21,042,646 (2018: 21,042,646) shares held in Treasury.

15. Reserves

	Share premium £'000	Other reserve ¹ £'000	Exercised warrant reserve ² £'000	Capital redemption reserve ³ £'000	Capital reserves ⁴ £'000	Revenue reserve ⁵ £'000
Opening balance	97,316	41,929	5,886	6,362	610,882	(23,634)
Realised foreign currency losses on cash and short term deposits	–	–	–	–	(378)	–
Realised gains on investments	–	–	–	–	3,949	–
Net movement in investment holding gains	–	–	–	–	84,545	–
Other capital charges	–	–	–	–	(11)	–
Capital gains tax	–	–	–	–	(118)	–
Net losses for the year	–	–	–	–	–	(503)
Closing balance	97,316	41,929	5,886	6,362	698,869	(24,137)

¹ The 'Other reserve' was formerly share premium which was cancelled for the purpose of financing share buybacks.

² Exercised warrant reserve is a non-distributable reserve created on the issue of warrants on its incorporation in 1994.

³ Capital redemption reserve is a non-distributable reserve used for the purpose of financing share buybacks.

⁴ Capital reserves comprise gains and losses on sales of investments and holding gains and losses on investments held at the year end.

⁵ Revenue reserve represents the distributable reserve from which dividends may be paid.

16. Net asset value per share

	2019	2018
Net assets (£'000)	857,629	770,145
Number of shares in issue excluding shares held in Treasury	104,574,940	104,574,940
Net asset value per share	820.1p	736.5p

The Company will only re-issue shares held in Treasury at a premium and therefore these shares have no dilutive potential.

17. Contingent liabilities and capital commitments

There were no contingent liabilities or capital commitments at the balance sheet date (2018: £nil).

18. Transaction with the Manager and related parties

Details of the Group and the subsidiary's transactions with the Manager and related parties are given in note 22 on page 67.

Details of the management contract are set out in the Directors' Report on page 23. The management fee payable to the Manager for the year was £640,000 (2018: £145,000) of which £nil (2018: £nil) was outstanding in the financial statements at the year end. In addition £84,000 (2018: £20,000) was payable to the Manager for the administration of savings scheme products of which £nil (2018: £17,000) was outstanding in Company's financial statements at the year end.

Included in other administration expenses in note 6 on page 52 are safe custody fees payable to JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. as custodian of the Company amounting to £98,000 (2018: £17,000) of which £25,000 (2018: £3,000) was outstanding at the year end.

The Manager carries out some of its dealing transactions through group subsidiaries. These transactions are carried out at arms' length. The commission payable to JPMorgan Securities for the year by the Company was £21,000 (2018: £nil) of which £nil (2018: £nil) was outstanding in Company's financial statements at the year end.

Handling charges payable on dealing transactions undertaken by overseas sub custodians on behalf of the Company amounted to £11,000 (2018: £1,000) during the year, of which £3,000 (2018: £1,000) was outstanding at the year end.

18. Transaction with the Manager and related parties *continued*

The Company also holds cash in the JPMorgan Sterling Liquidity Fund. At 30th September 2019, the holding in JPMorgan Sterling Liquidity Fund was valued at £18,700,000 (2018: £2,000,000). During the year, the Company made purchases in this fund amounting to £165,000,000 (2018: £5,000,000) and sales on this fund amounting to £148,300,000 (2018: £3,000,000). Income receivable from this fund amounted to £74,000 (2018: £4,000) of which £nil (2018: £1,000) was outstanding at the year end. JPMorgan earns no management fee on this fund.

During the previous year, the Company made sales in JPMorgan US Dollar Liquidity Fund amounting to £nil (2018: £11,464,000). As at the year-end, the holding in this fund was valued at £nil (2018: £nil). Income receivable from this fund amounted to £nil (2018: £150,000) of which £nil (2018: £nil) was outstanding at the year end. JPMorgan earns no management fee on this fund.

At the year end, the Company held bank balances of £427,000 with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (2018: £405,000). A net amount of interest of £1,000 (2018: £4,000) was receivable by the Company during the year, of which £nil (2018: £nil) was outstanding at the year end.

Details of the Directors' shareholdings and the remuneration payable to Directors are given in the Directors' Remuneration Report on page 33.

19. Disclosures regarding financial instruments measured at fair value

The disclosures required by the IFRS 13: 'Fair Value Measurement' are given below. The Company's financial instruments within the scope of IFRS 13 that are held at fair value comprise its investment portfolio.

The investments are categorised into a hierarchy consisting of the following three levels:

Level 1 - valued using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

Level 2 - valued by reference to valuation techniques using other observable inputs not included within Level 1.

Level 3 - valued by reference to valuation techniques using unobservable inputs.

The recognition and measurement policies for financial instruments measured at fair value are consistent with those disclosed in the last annual financial statements.

Categorisation within the hierarchy has been determined on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the relevant asset. Details of the valuation techniques used are given in note 2(e).

The following tables set out the fair value measurements using the IFRS 13 hierarchy at the relevant year end:

	2019		2018	
	Assets £'000	Liabilities £'000	Assets £'000	Liabilities £'000
Level 1	151,029	–	8,362	–
Level 3	681,559	–	759,474	–
Total	832,558	–	767,836	–

The Company's policy for determining transfers between levels is to ascertain the listing status and trading levels at each year end and for each investment determine if any changes have occurred that would necessitate a transfer.

The level 3 investment is the Company's subsidiary holding, JPMorgan Indian Investment Company (Mauritius) Limited. In accordance with the Company's accounting policy, the level 3 investment is held at fair value, which the Directors believe to be the net asset (book) value of the subsidiary. The Directors believe this to be appropriate based upon the financial position and recognition policies of the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In order to assist the reader in understanding the fair value of the Company's subsidiary, set out below is a statement showing the financial position of the subsidiary at 30th September 2019:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Non current assets		
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss	660,360	763,845
Current assets		
Other receivables	8,226	1,188
Cash and cash equivalents	13,344	15,760
	21,570	16,948
Current liabilities		
Other payables	(145)	(191)
Net current assets	21,425	16,757
Total assets less current liabilities	681,785	780,602
Non current liabilities		
Provision for capital gains tax	(226)	(3,128)
Bank loan	–	(18,000)
	(226)	(21,128)
Net assets	681,559	759,474

Investments held at fair value through profit or loss are all equity investments listed on the Indian stock exchange. Their fair values are quoted bid market prices thus they are consistent with those set out in accounting policy 2(e) on page 49. These are level 1 financial instruments.

Other receivables are securities sold awaiting settlement, dividend and interest income receivables at year end and their fair value measurement are consistent with those set out in accounting policy 2(h) on page 50.

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and liquidity funds and their fair value measurement are consistent with those set out in accounting policy 2(h) on page 50.

Other payables consists of bank loan interest and other fees payable at year end and their fair value measurement are consistent with those set out in accounting policy 2(h) on page 50.

Non current liabilities include the bank loan facility with Scotiabank and its fair value measurement is consistent with those set out in accounting policy 2(h) on page 50. The fair value of the bank loan is deemed to be the book value since the interest rate is commercial and the duration of the loan is less than two years.

The significant unobservable input comprises the net asset value of the subsidiary. The information above sets out quantitative information around the net asset value of the entity, including references to fair values of the underlying assets and liabilities themselves. The net asset value is sensitive to movements in equity markets, for its portfolio of assets, and any fair value impact of bank debt which is held at amortised cost as a reasonable approximation to fair value.

Sensitivity analysis

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of profit after taxation for the year and net assets to a 1% (2018: 1%) increase or decrease in interest rate in regards to the bank loan. This level of change is considered to be a reasonable illustration based on observation of current market conditions. The sensitivity analysis is based on the bank loan held at the balance sheet date, with all other variables held constant.

19. Disclosures regarding financial instruments measured at fair value *continued*

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Effect of a 1% increase in interest rate		
Statement of comprehensive income - return after taxation		
Revenue return	–	(180)
Capital return	–	–
Total return after taxation for the year and net assets	–	(180)
Effect of a 1% decrease in interest rate		
Statement of comprehensive income - return after taxation		
Revenue return	–	180
Capital return	–	–
Total return after taxation for the year and net assets	–	180

Other price risk sensitivity

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of profit after taxation for the year and net assets to an increase or decrease of 10% (2018: 10%) in the fair value of the subsidiary. This level of change is considered to be a reasonable illustration based on observation of current market conditions. The sensitivity analysis is based on the subsidiary NAV and adjusting for change in the management fee, but with all other variables held constant.

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Effect of a 10% increase in fair value		
Statement of comprehensive income - return after taxation		
Revenue loss	(511)	(570)
Capital return	68,156	75,947
Total return after taxation for the year and net assets	67,645	75,377
Effect of a 10% decrease in fair value		
Statement of comprehensive income - return after taxation		
Revenue return	511	570
Capital loss	(68,156)	(75,947)
Total return after taxation for the year and net assets	(67,645)	(75,377)

20. Financial instruments' exposure to risk and risk management policies

As an investment trust, the Company invests in equities for the long term so as to secure its investment objective stated on the 'Features' page. In pursuing this objective, the Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks that could result in a reduction in the Company's net assets or a reduction in the profits available for dividends.

These financial risks include market risk (comprising currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), liquidity risk and credit risk.

The Directors' policy for managing these risks is set out below. The Company Secretary, in close cooperation with the Board and the Manager, coordinates the Company's risk management policy.

The objectives, policies and processes for managing the risks and the methods used to measure the risks that are set out below, have not changed from those applying in the previous year.

The Company's classes of financial instruments may comprise the following:

- investments in equity shares of Indian companies and other securities which are held in accordance with the Company's investment objective;
- investment in the subsidiary company;
- cash held in liquidity funds;
- short term receivables, payables and cash arising directly from its operations; and
- a credit facility for the purpose of raising finance for the Company's operations and providing leveraged returns for the Company's shareholders.

(a) Market risk

The fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument held by the Company will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. This market risk comprises three elements - currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk. Information to enable an evaluation of the nature and extent of these three elements of market risk is given in parts (i) to (iii) of this note, together with sensitivity analyses where appropriate. The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing these risks, and these policies have remained unchanged from those applying in the previous year. The Manager assesses the exposure to market risk when making each investment decision and monitors the overall level of market risk on the whole of the investment portfolio on an ongoing basis.

(i) Currency risk

Most of the Company's assets and income and certain of its liabilities are denominated in currencies other than sterling, which is the functional currency and the presentational currency of the Company. As a result, movements in exchange rates may affect the sterling value of those items.

Management of currency risk

The Manager monitors the Company's exposure to foreign currencies on a daily basis and reports to the Board, which meets on at least four occasions each year. The Manager measures the risk to the Company of the foreign currency exposure by considering the effect on the Company's net asset value and income of a movement in the rates of exchange to which the Company's assets, liabilities, income and expenses are exposed. Income denominated in foreign currencies is converted to sterling on receipt. The Company may use short term forward currency contracts to manage working capital requirements.

Foreign currency exposure

The fair value of the Company's monetary items that have foreign currency exposure at 30th September are shown below. Where equity investments, which are not monetary items, are priced in a foreign currency, they have been included separately in the analysis so as to show the overall level of exposure.

	2019				Total £'000
	Indian Rupees £'000	Singapore Dollar £'000	US Dollar £'000	Hong Kong Dollar £'000	
Current assets	6,235	–	77	3	6,315
Foreign currency exposure to net monetary items	6,235	–	77	3	6,315
Investments held at fair value	146,129	6,351	–	–	152,480
Total net foreign currency exposure	152,364	6,351	77	3	158,795

20. Financial instruments' exposure to risk and risk management policies *continued*
(a) Market risk *continued*
(i) Currency risk *continued*

	Indian Rupees £'000	Singapore Dollar £'000	2018		Total £'000
			US Dollar £'000	Hong Kong Dollar £'000	
Current assets	–	–	201	3	204
Foreign currency exposure to net monetary items	–	–	201	3	204
Investments held at fair value	4,090	4,272	–	–	8,362
Total net foreign currency exposure	4,090	4,272	201	3	8,566

The above year end amounts are broadly representative of the exposure to foreign currency risk during the current and comparative year.

In addition to the above, through its investment in the subsidiary company JPMorgan Indian Investment Company (Mauritius) Limited, the Company also has exposure to a further of £666,909,000 (2018: £761,898,000) of Indian Rupees.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables illustrate the sensitivity of profit after taxation for the year and net assets with regard to the monetary financial assets and financial liabilities, equity investments and exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis is based on equity investments, monetary currency financial instruments held at each balance sheet date and assumes a 10% (2018: 10%) appreciation or depreciation in sterling against currencies to which the Company is exposed, which is deemed a reasonable illustration based on the volatility of exchange rates during the year.

If sterling had weakened by 10% this would have had the following effect:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Statement of comprehensive income return after taxation		
Revenue return	144	41
Capital return	632	20
Total return after taxation for the year	776	61
Investments held at fair value	15,248	836
Net assets	16,024	897

Conversely if sterling had strengthened by 10% this would have had the following effect:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Statement of comprehensive income return after taxation		
Revenue loss	(144)	(41)
Capital loss	(632)	(20)
Total loss after taxation for the year	(776)	(61)
Investments held at fair value	(15,248)	(836)
Net assets	(16,024)	(897)

In the opinion of the Directors, the above sensitivity analysis with respect to monetary financial assets, financial liabilities and equity investments is broadly representative of the whole year.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate movements may affect the level of income receivable on cash deposits and liquidity funds and the interest payable on variable rate cash borrowings.

Management of interest rate risk

The Company does not normally hold significant cash balances. Short term borrowings are used when required. The Company may finance part of its activities through borrowings at levels approved and monitored by the Board. The possible effects on cash flows that could arise as a result of changes in interest rates are taken into account when the subsidiary borrows on its loan facility. However, amounts drawn down on this facility are for short term periods and therefore exposure to interest rate risk is not significant.

Interest rate exposure

The exposure of financial assets and liabilities to floating interest rates, giving cash flow interest rate risk when rates are reset, is shown below.

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Exposure to floating interest rates		
JPM Sterling Liquidity Fund	18,700	2,000
Cash held at bank	427	405
Total exposure	19,127	2,405

Interest receivable on cash balances is at a margin below LIBOR.

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of profit after taxation for the year and net assets to a 1% (2018: 1%) increase or decrease in interest rate in regards to monetary financial assets and financial liabilities. This level of change is considered to be a reasonable illustration based on observation of current market conditions. The sensitivity analysis is based on the monetary financial instruments held at the balance sheet date, with all other variables held constant.

Effect of a 1% increase in interest rate:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Statement of comprehensive income - return after taxation		
Revenue return	191	24
Total return after taxation for the year and net assets	191	24

Effect of a 1% decrease in interest rate:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Statement of comprehensive income - return after taxation		
Revenue loss	(191)	(24)
Total loss after taxation for the year and net assets	(191)	(24)

In the opinion of the Directors, the above sensitivity analysis is broadly representative of the whole year as the level of exposure to floating interest rates may fluctuate.

20. Financial instruments' exposure to risk and risk management policies *continued*

(a) Market risk *continued*

(iii) Other price risk

Other price risk includes changes in market prices, other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk, which may affect the value of investments.

Management of other price risk

The Board meets on at least four occasions each year to consider the asset allocation of the portfolio and the risk associated with particular industry sectors. The investment management team has responsibility for monitoring the portfolio, which is selected in accordance with the investment objective and seeks to ensure that individual stocks meet an acceptable risk/reward profile.

Other price risk exposure

The exposure to changes in market prices at 30th September comprises holdings in equity investments as follows:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss	832,588	767,836

The above data is broadly representative of the exposure to other price risk during the current and comparative year.

Concentration of exposure to other price risk

An analysis of the company's investments is given on pages 12 and 13. This shows that the investments' value is entirely in India. Accordingly there is a concentration of exposure to that country. However it should be noted that an investment may not necessarily be wholly exposed to the economic conditions in its country of domicile.

Other price risk sensitivity

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of profit after taxation for the year and net assets to an increase or decrease of 10% (2018: 10%) in the fair value of equity investments or a change in the sterling/rupee exchange rate. This level of change is considered to be a reasonable illustration based on observation of current market conditions. The sensitivity analysis is based on equity investments and adjusting for change in the management fee, but with all other variables held constant.

Effect of a 10% increase in fair value:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Statement of comprehensive income - return after taxation		
Revenue loss	(624)	(576)
Capital return	83,259	76,784
Total return after taxation and net assets	82,635	76,208

Effect of a 10% decrease in fair value:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Statement of comprehensive income - return after taxation		
Revenue return	624	576
Capital loss	(83,259)	(76,784)
Total return after taxation and net assets	(82,635)	(76,208)

(b) Liquidity risk

This is the risk that the company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Management of the risk

Liquidity risk is not significant as the Company's assets comprise readily realisable securities, which can be sold to meet funding requirements if necessary. Short term flexibility is achieved through the use of overdraft facilities. The Board's policy is to remain fully invested in normal market conditions and that short term borrowings be used to manage short term liabilities and working capital requirements.

Contractual maturities of the financial liabilities at the year end, based on the earliest date on which payment can be required by the lender are as follows:

	2019			Total £'000
	Less than three months £'000	More than three months but not more than one year £'000	More than one year £'000	
Other payables				
Other creditors and accruals	168	–	–	168
Bank loan interest payable	131	193	–	324
Non current liabilities				
Provision for capital gains tax ¹	–	–	118	118
	299	193	118	610

¹ Although capital gains tax is a statutory obligation and not a contractual obligation, it is a liability of the Company that will impact upon the Company's liquidity and is therefore included in the table above.

	2018			Total £'000
	Less than three months £'000	More than three months but not more than one year £'000	More than one year £'000	
Other payables				
Other creditors and accruals	123	–	–	123
Non current liabilities				
Bank loan interest payable	106	216	256	578
	229	216	256	701

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty to a transaction fails to discharge its obligations under that transaction which could result in a loss to the Company.

Management of credit risk

Portfolio dealing

The Company invests in markets that operate Delivery Versus Payment ("DVP") settlement. The process of DVP mitigates the risk of losing the principal of a trade during the settlement process. The Manager continuously monitors dealing activity to ensure best execution, a process that involves measuring various indicators including the quality of trade settlement and incidence of failed trades. Counterparty lists are maintained and adjusted accordingly.

20. Financial instruments' exposure to risk and risk management policies *continued*

(c) Credit risk *continued*

Cash and cash equivalents

Counterparties are subject to regular credit analysis by the Manager and deposits can only be placed with counterparties that have been approved by JPMAM's Counterparty Risk Group. The Board regularly reviews the counterparties used by the Manager.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise balances held at JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. The liquidity funds which the company invests in have credit ratings of AAA.

Exposure to JPMorgan Chase

JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. is the custodian of the Company's assets. The Company's assets are segregated from JPMorgan Chase's own trading assets. Therefore these assets are designed to be protected from creditors in the event that JPMorgan Chase were to cease trading.

The Depositary, Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited, is responsible for the safekeeping of all custodial assets of the Company and for verifying and maintaining a record of all other assets of the Company. However, no absolute guarantee can be given on the protection of all the assets of the Company.

Credit risk exposure

The amounts shown in the statement of financial position under investments in liquidity fund, other receivables and cash and cash equivalents represent the maximum exposure to credit risk at the current and comparative year ends.

(d) Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are either included in the statement of financial position at fair value, or the carrying amount in the statement of financial position is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

21. Capital management policies and procedures

The Company's capital comprises the following:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Equity		
Share capital	31,404	31,404
Reserves	826,225	738,741
Total capital	857,629	770,145

The capital management objectives are to ensure that the company will continue as a going concern and to optimise capital return to the Company's equity shareholders. Gearing is permitted up to a maximum level of 15% of shareholders' funds.

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss	832,558	767,836
Net assets	857,629	770,145
Net cash	2.9%	0.3%

The Board, with the assistance of the Manager, monitors and reviews the broad structure of the Company's capital on an ongoing basis. This review includes:

- the planned level of gearing, which takes into account the Manager's views on the market;
- the covenants associated with bank loans, to ensure they are complied with at all times;
- the need to buy back equity shares, either for cancellation or to hold in Treasury, which takes into account the share price discount or premium; and
- the need for issues of new shares, including issues from Treasury.

22. Supplemental information

Following an amendment to International Financial Reporting Standard 10 ('IFRS 10'), a Company that operates as an 'investment entity' is no longer permitted to consolidate a subsidiary company. The Company qualifies as an investment entity and as a result, with effect from the 2017 financial year onwards, the subsidiary company is shown as an investment held at fair value through profit or loss.

To allow shareholders to compare the Company's performance and financial position as reported in this Annual Report and Financial Statements with historically published figures which were prepared on a consolidated basis, the Company has produced the following supplemental information. The figures contained in this note are considered Alternative Performance Measures ('APM').

Reconciliations between the statutory company-only financial statements presented on pages 44 to 47 and the consolidated figures that would have been published prior to the change to IFRS 10 have been included to provide additional clarity and meaningful comparison.

GROUP STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME^A

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2019

	Notes	Revenue £'000	2019 Capital £'000	Total £'000	Revenue £'000	2018 Capital £'000	Total £'000
Gains/(losses) from investments held at fair value through profit or loss	e (iii)	–	85,179	85,179	–	(59,520)	(59,520)
Net foreign currency (losses)/gains	e (iv)	–	(371)	(371)	–	8	8
Income from investments	a (i)	9,009	–	9,009	8,115	–	8,115
Interest receivable and similar income	a (ii)	260	–	260	225	–	225
Total income/(loss)		9,269	84,808	94,077	8,340	(59,512)	(51,172)
Management fee	b	(7,059)	–	(7,059)	(7,747)	–	(7,747)
Other administrative expenses	c	(1,635)	–	(1,635)	(1,624)	–	(1,624)
Profit/(loss) before finance costs and taxation		575	84,808	85,383	(1,031)	(59,512)	(60,543)
Finance costs	d	(683)	–	(683)	(1,128)	–	(1,128)
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(108)	84,808	84,700	(2,159)	(59,512)	(61,671)
Taxation credit/(charge)	f	–	2,784	2,784	–	(3,128)	(3,128)
Net (loss)/profit		(108)	87,592	87,484	(2,159)	(62,640)	(64,799)
(Loss)/earnings per share		(0.10)p	83.76p	83.66p	(2.06)p	(59.64)p	(61.70)p

^A Alternative performance measure ('APM').

22. Supplemental information *continued*
GROUP AND COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION^A
AT 30TH SEPTEMBER 2019

	Notes	Group 2019 £'000	Group 2018 £'000	Company 2019 £'000	Company 2018 £'000
Non current assets					
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss	e(i)	811,389	772,207	151,029	8,362
Investments in subsidiary held at fair value through profit or loss	e(ii)	–	–	681,559	759,474
		811,389	772,207	832,588	767,836
Current assets					
Other receivables	g	14,483	1,250	6,257	62
Cash and cash equivalents	h	32,471	18,165	19,127	2,405
		46,954	19,415	25,384	2,467
Current liabilities					
Other payables		(370)	(349)	(225)	(158)
Net current assets		46,584	19,066	25,159	2,309
Total assets less current liabilities		857,973	791,273	857,747	770,145
Non current liabilities					
Provision for capital gains tax	i	(344)	(3,128)	(118)	–
Bank loan		–	(18,000)	–	–
		(344)	(21,128)	(118)	–
Net assets		857,629	770,145	857,629	770,145
Amounts attributable to shareholders					
Called up share capital		31,404	31,404	31,404	31,404
Share premium		97,316	97,316	97,316	97,316
Other reserve		41,929	41,929	41,929	41,929
Exercised warrant reserve		5,886	5,886	5,886	5,886
Capital redemption reserve		6,362	6,362	6,362	6,362
Capital reserves		698,590	610,998	698,869	610,882
Revenue reserve		(23,858)	(23,750)	(24,137)	(23,634)
Total shareholders' funds		857,629	770,145	857,629	770,145
Net asset value per share		820.1p	736.5p	820.1p	736.5p

^A Alternative performance measure ('APM').

RECONCILIATIONS TO STATUTORY COMPANY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Throughout this section, 'Subsidiary' denotes JPMorgan Indian Investment Company (Mauritius) Limited

a (i). Income from investments:	Page	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Income from investments (Company-only) per Statement of Comprehensive Income	44	1,437	256
Add: Income from investments (Subsidiary)		7,572	7,859
Income from investments – Group^A		9,009	8,115
a (ii). Interest receivable and similar income:	Page	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Interest receivable and similar income (Company-only) per Statement of Comprehensive Income	44	75	158
Add: Interest receivable and similar income (Subsidiary)		185	67
Interest receivable and similar income – Group^A		260	225
b. Management fee:	Page	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Management fee (Company-only) per Statement of Comprehensive Income	44	(640)	(145)
Add: Management fee (Subsidiary)		(6,419)	(7,602)
Management fee – Group^A		(7,059)	(7,747)
c. Other administrative expenses:	Page	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Other administrative expenses (Company-only) per Statement of Comprehensive Income	44	(842)	(682)
Add: Other administrative expenses (Subsidiary)		(793)	(942)
Other administrative expenses – Group^A		(1,635)	(1,624)
d. Finance costs:	Page	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Finance costs (Company-only) per Statement of Comprehensive Income	44	(533)	(65)
Add: Finance costs (Subsidiary)		(150)	(1,063)
Finance costs – Group^A		(683)	(1,128)

^A Alternative performance measure ('APM').

22. Supplemental information *continued*

e. (i) Investments held at fair value through profit or loss:	Page	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss (Company-only) per Statement of Financial Position	46	151,029	8,362
Add: Investments held at fair value through profit or loss (Subsidiary)		660,360	763,845
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss - Group^A		811,389	772,207
e. (ii) Investment in subsidiary held at fair value through profit or loss:	Page	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Investment in subsidiary held at fair value through profit or loss (Company-only) per Statement of Financial Position	46	681,559	759,474
Less: Investment in subsidiary held at fair value through profit or loss by the Company, as this has been replaced by the individual asset and liability amounts		(681,559)	(759,474)
Investment in subsidiary held at fair value through profit or loss - Group		–	–
e. (iii) Gains/(losses) from investments held at fair value through profit or loss:	Page	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Gains/(losses) from investments held at fair value through profit or loss (Company-only) per Statement of Comprehensive Income	44	88,483	(64,537)
Add: Unrealised losses on the direct investment in the Subsidiary included within the Company only figures		(77,615)	64,349
Less: Gains on investments held at fair value through profit or loss based on historical cost on the direct investment in the Subsidiary included within the Company only figures		(128,817)	–
Less: Amounts recognised as investment holding gains in the previous year in respect of investments sold during the year on the direct investment in the Subsidiary included within the Company only figures		126,347	–
Add: gains/Less: (losses) from investments held at fair value through profit or loss (Subsidiary)		76,781	(59,332)
Gains/(losses) from investments held at fair value through profit or loss - Group^A		85,179	(59,520)
e. (iv) Foreign exchange (losses)/gains:	Page	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Foreign exchange (losses)/gains (Company-only) per Statement of Comprehensive Income	44	(378)	216
Add: Foreign exchange gains/(losses) (Subsidiary)		7	(208)
Foreign exchange (losses)/gains - Group^A		(371)	8

^A Alternative performance measure ('APM').

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

f. Taxation:	Page	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Taxation (Company-only) per Statement of Comprehensive Income	44	(118)	–
Add: Taxation (Subsidiary)		2,902	(3,128)
Taxation – Group^A		2,784	(3,128)
g. Other receivables:	Page	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Other receivables (Company-only) per Statement of Financial Position	46	6,257	62
Add: Other receivables (Subsidiary)		8,226	1,188
Other receivables – Group^A		14,483	1,250
h. Cash and cash equivalents:	Page	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Cash and cash equivalents (Company-only) per Statement of Financial Position	46	19,127	2,405
Add: Cash and cash equivalents (Subsidiary)		13,344	15,760
Cash and cash equivalents – Group^A		32,471	18,165
i. Provision for capital gains tax:	Page	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Provision for capital gains tax (Company-only) per Statement of Financial Position	46	(118)	–
Add: Provision for capital gains tax (Subsidiary)		(226)	(3,128)
Provision for capital gains tax – Group^A		(344)	(3,128)

^A Alternative performance measure ('APM').

22. Supplemental information *continued*

GROUP AND SUBSIDIARY'S TRANSACTIONS WITH THE MANAGER AND RELATED PARTIES

Details of the management contract are set out in the Directors' Report on page 23. The management fee payable to the Manager by the Group for the year was £7,059,000 (2018: £7,747,000) of which £nil (2018: £nil) was outstanding in the financial statements at the year end.

Included in the administration expenses in note 6 on page 52 are safe custody fees payable to JPMorgan Chase as custodian of the Group amounting to £789,000 (2018: £870,000) of which £140,000 (2018: £144,000) was outstanding at the year end.

Handling charges payable on dealing transactions undertaken by overseas sub custodians on behalf of the Group amounted to £47,000 (2018: £82,000) during the year, of which £4,000 (2018: £1,000) was outstanding at the year end.

In addition, the subsidiary JPMorgan Indian Investment Company (Mauritius) Limited holds cash in the JPMorgan Sterling Liquidity Fund. At 30th September 2019, the holding was valued at £12,400,000 (2018: £14,700,000). During the year, the subsidiary made purchases in this fund amounting to £171,400,000 (2018: £93,000,000) and sales on this fund amounting to £173,700,000 (2018: £78,300,000). Income receivable from this fund amounted to £185,000 (2018: £67,000) of which £nil (2018: £8,000) was outstanding at the year end. JPMorgan earns no management fee on these funds.

At the year end, the subsidiary held bank balances of £942,000 with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (2018: £1,060,000). Interest amounting to £nil received by the subsidiary (2018: £nil) during the year.

23. Events after the reporting period

Share buyback

Since the year end, the Company's Mauritian subsidiary has bought back 178,495 of its own shares from the Company for total sale proceeds of £20 million.

Subject to shareholder approval at the forthcoming AGM, shareholders will be offered the opportunity to tender up to 25% of their shareholding in the Company at net asset value less costs. It is expected that the tender offer will be completed, and the shares bought back, by mid February 2020. Full details are set out in the circular which accompanies this annual report.

ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENT FUND MANAGERS DIRECTIVE ('AIFMD') DISCLOSURES (UNAUDITED)

Leverage

For the purposes of the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive ('AIFMD'), leverage is any method which increases the Company's exposure, including the borrowing of cash and the use of derivatives. It is expressed as a ratio between the Company's exposure and its net asset value and can be calculated on a gross and a commitment method in accordance with AIFMD. Under the gross method, exposure represents the sum of the Company's positions without taking into account any hedging and netting arrangements. Under the commitment method, exposure is calculated after certain hedging and netting positions are offset against each other.

The Company is required to state its maximum and actual leverage levels, calculated as prescribed by the AIFMD, as at 30th September 2019, which gives the following figures:

	Gross Method	Commitment Method
Maximum limit	200%	200%
Actual	96%	100%

JPMorgan Funds Limited (the '**Management Company**') is the authorised manager of JPM Indian Investment Trust plc (the '**Company**') and is part of the J.P. Morgan Chase & Co. group of companies. In this section, the terms 'J.P. Morgan' or 'Firm' refer to that group, and each of the entities in that group globally, unless otherwise specified.

This section of the annual report has been prepared in accordance with the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive (the 'AIFMD'), the European Commission Delegated Regulation supplementing the AIFMD, and the 'Guidelines on sound remuneration policies' issued by the European Securities and Markets Authority under the AIFMD. The information in this section is in respect of the most recent complete remuneration period (the '**Performance Year**') as at the reporting date.

This section has also been prepared in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Financial Conduct Authority Handbook (FUND 3.3.5).

Remuneration Policy

A summary of the Remuneration Policy currently applying to the Management Company (the '**Remuneration Policy Statement**') can be found at <https://am.jpmorgan.com/gb/en/asset-management/gim/per/legal/emea-remuneration-policy>. This Remuneration Policy Statement includes details of how remuneration and benefits are calculated, including the financial and non-financial criteria used to evaluate performance, the responsibilities and composition of the Firm's Compensation and Management Development Committee, and the measures adopted to avoid or manage conflicts of interest. A copy of this policy can be requested free of charge from the Management Company.

The Remuneration Policy applies to all employees of the Management Company, including individuals whose professional activities may have a material impact on the risk profile of the Management Company or the Alternative Investment Funds it manages ('**AIFMD Identified Staff**'). The AIFMD Identified Staff include members of the Board of the Management Company (the '**Board**'), senior management, the heads of relevant Control Functions, and holders of other key functions. Individuals are notified of their identification and the implications of this status on at least an annual basis.

The Board reviews and adopts the Remuneration Policy on an annual basis, and oversees its implementation, including the classification of AIFMD Identified Staff. The Board last reviewed and adopted the Remuneration Policy that applied for the 2018 Performance Year in June 2018 with no material changes and was satisfied with its implementation.

Quantitative Disclosures

The table below provides an overview of the aggregate total remuneration paid to staff of the Management Company in respect of the 2018 Performance Year and the number of beneficiaries. These figures include the remuneration of all staff of JP Morgan Asset Management (UK) Ltd (the relevant employing entity) and the number of beneficiaries, both apportioned to the Management Company on an Assets Under Management ('AUM') weighted basis.

Due to the Firm's operational structure, the information needed to provide a further breakdown of remuneration attributable to the Company is not readily available and would not be relevant or reliable. However, for context, the Management Company manages 32 Alternative Investment Funds and two UCITS (with 32 sub-funds) as at 31st December 2018, with a combined AUM as at that date of £12,595 million and £13,316 million respectively.

	Fixed remuneration	Variable remuneration	Total remuneration	Number of beneficiaries
All staff of the Management Company (\$'000s)	14,408	8,631	23,039	107

The aggregate 2018 total remuneration paid to AIFMD Identified Staff was USD \$68,884,000, of which USD \$12,470,000 relates to Senior Management and USD \$56,414,000 relates to other Identified Staff¹.

¹ Since 2017, the AIFMD identified staff disclosures includes employees of the companies to which portfolio management has been formally delegated in line with the latest ESMA guidance.

SECURITIES FINANCING TRANSACTIONS REGULATION ('SFTR') DISCLOSURES (UNAUDITED)

The Company does not engage in Securities Financing Transactions (as defined in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2015/2365, securities financing transactions include repurchase transactions, securities or commodities lending and securities or commodities borrowing, buy-sell back transactions or sell-buy back transactions and margin lending transactions) or total return swaps. Accordingly, disclosures required by Article 13 of the Regulation are not applicable for the year ended 30th September 2019.

Notice is hereby given that the twenty sixth Annual General Meeting of JPMorgan Indian Investment Trust plc will be held at 60 Victoria Embankment, London EC4Y 0JP on Wednesday, 5th February 2020 at 12.00 noon for the following purposes:

1. To receive the Directors' Report, the Financial Statements and the Independent Auditors' Report for the year ended 30th September 2019.
2. To approve the Directors' remuneration policy.
3. To approve the Directors' Remuneration Report for the year ended 30th September 2019.
4. To reappoint Vanessa Donegan as a Director of the Company.
5. To reappoint Jasper Judd as a Director of the Company.
6. To reappoint Rosemary Morgan as a Director of the Company.
7. To reappoint Nimi Patel as a Director of the Company.
8. To reappoint Hugh Sandeman as a Director of the Company.
9. To reappoint Jeremy Whitley as a Director of the Company.
10. To reappoint PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as Independent Auditors of the Company and to authorise the Directors to determine their remuneration.

Special Business

To consider the following resolutions:

Authority to allot new shares – Ordinary Resolution

11. THAT the Directors of the Company be and they are hereby generally and unconditionally authorised (in substitution of any authorities previously granted to the Directors), pursuant to and in accordance with Section 551 of the Companies Act 2006 (the 'Act') to exercise all the powers of the Company to allot shares in the Company and to grant rights to subscribe for, or to convert any security into, shares in the Company ('Rights') up to an aggregate nominal amount of £2,614,374, representing approximately 10% of the Company's issued Ordinary share capital, provided that this authority shall expire at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in 2021 unless renewed at a general meeting prior to such time, save that the Company may before such expiry make offers or agreements which would or might require shares to be allotted or Rights to be granted after such expiry and so that the Directors of the Company may allot shares and grant Rights in pursuance of such offers or agreements as if the authority conferred hereby had not expired.

Authority to disapply pre-emption rights – Special Resolution

12. THAT subject to the passing of Resolution 11 set out above, the Directors of the Company be and they are hereby empowered pursuant to Sections 570 to 573 of the Act to allot equity securities (within the meaning of Section 560 of the Act) for cash pursuant to the authority conferred by Resolution 11 or by way of a sale of Treasury shares as if Section 561(1) of the Act did not apply to any such allotment, provided that this power shall be limited to the allotment of equity securities for cash up to an aggregate nominal amount of £2,614,374 representing approximately 10% of the issued Ordinary share capital as at the date of the passing of this resolution at a price of not less than the net asset value per share and shall expire upon the expiry of the general authority conferred by Resolution 11 above, save that the Company may before such expiry make offers or agreements which would or might require equity securities to be allotted after such expiry and so that the Directors of the Company may allot equity securities pursuant to such offers or agreements as if the power conferred hereby had not expired.

Authority to repurchase the Company's shares – Special Resolution

13. THAT the Company be generally and, subject as hereinafter appears, unconditionally authorised in accordance with Section 701 of the Act to make market purchases (within the meaning of Section 693 of the Act) of its issued Ordinary shares on such terms and in such manner as the Directors may from time to time determine.

PROVIDED ALWAYS THAT

- (i) the maximum number of Ordinary shares hereby authorised to be purchased shall be 15,675,783 or if different, that number of Ordinary shares which is equal to 14.99% of the Company's issued Ordinary share capital as at the date of the passing of this Resolution;
- (ii) the minimum price which may be paid for an Ordinary share shall be 25 pence;
- (iii) the maximum price which may be paid for an Ordinary share shall be an amount equal to: (a) 105% of the average of the middle market quotations for an Ordinary share taken from and calculated by reference to the London Stock Exchange Daily Official List for the five business days immediately preceding the day on which the Ordinary share is purchased; or (b) the price of the last independent trade; or (c) the highest current independent bid;

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

- (iv) any purchase of Ordinary shares will be made in the market for cash at prices below the prevailing net asset value per Ordinary share (as determined by the Directors);
- (v) the authority hereby conferred shall expire on 4th August 2021 unless the authority is renewed at the Company's Annual General Meeting in 2021 or at any other general meeting prior to such time; and
- (vi) the Company may make a contract to purchase Ordinary shares under the authority hereby conferred prior to the expiry of such authority which contract will or may be executed wholly or partly after the expiry of such authority and may make a purchase of Ordinary shares pursuant to any such contract.

By order of the Board
Jonathan Latter, for and on behalf of
JPMorgan Funds Limited,
Secretary

30th December 2019

Notes

These notes should be read in conjunction with the notes on the reverse of the proxy form.

1. A member entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting may appoint another person(s) (who need not be a member of the Company) to exercise all or any of his rights to attend, speak and vote at the Meeting. A member can appoint more than one proxy in relation to the Meeting, provided that each proxy is appointed to exercise the rights attaching to different shares held by him.
2. A proxy does not need to be a member of the Company but must attend the Meeting to represent you. Your proxy could be the Chairman, another director of the Company or another person who has agreed to attend to represent you. Details of how to appoint the Chairman or another person(s) as your proxy or proxies using the proxy form are set out in the notes to the proxy form. If a voting box on the proxy form is left blank, the proxy or proxies will exercise his/their discretion both as to how to vote and whether he/they abstain(s) from voting. Your proxy must attend the Meeting for your vote to count. Appointing a proxy or proxies does not preclude you from attending the Meeting and voting in person.
3. Any instrument appointing a proxy, to be valid, must be lodged in accordance with the instructions given on the proxy form.
4. You may change your proxy instructions by returning a new proxy appointment. The deadline for receipt of proxy appointments also applies in relation to amended instructions. Any attempt to terminate or amend a proxy appointment received after the relevant deadline will be disregarded. Where two or more valid separate appointments of proxy are received in respect of the same share in respect of the same Meeting, the one which is last received (regardless of its date or the date of its signature) shall be treated as replacing and revoking the other or others as regards that share; if the Company is unable to determine which was last received, none of them shall be treated as valid in respect of that share.
5. To be entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting (and for the purpose of the determination by the Company of the number of votes they may cast), members must be entered on the Company's register of members as at 6.30 p.m. two working days prior to the Meeting (the 'specified time'). If the Meeting is adjourned to a time not more than 48 hours after the specified time applicable to the original Meeting, that time will also apply for the purpose of determining the entitlement of members to attend and vote (and for the purpose of determining the number of votes they may cast) at the adjourned Meeting. If however the Meeting is adjourned for a longer period then, to be so entitled, members must be entered on the Company's register of members as at 6.30 p.m. two working days prior to the adjourned Meeting or, if the Company gives notice of the adjourned Meeting, at the time specified in that notice. Changes to entries on the register after this time shall be disregarded in determining the rights of persons to attend or vote at the meeting or adjourned meeting.
6. Entry to the Meeting will be restricted to shareholders and their proxy or proxies. No guests will be admitted.

7. A corporation, which is a shareholder, may appoint an individual(s) to act as its representative(s) and to vote in person at the Meeting (see instructions given on the proxy form). In accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006, each such representative(s) may exercise (on behalf of the corporation) the same powers as the corporation could exercise if it were an individual member of the Company, provided that they do not do so in relation to the same shares. It is therefore no longer necessary to nominate a designated corporate representative. Representatives should bring to the meeting evidence of their appointment, including any authority under which it is signed.
8. Members that satisfy the thresholds in Section 527 of the Companies Act 2006 can require the Company to publish a statement on its website setting out any matter relating to: (a) the audit of the Company's financial statements (including the Auditors' report and the conduct of the audit) that are to be laid before the AGM; or (b) any circumstances connected with the Independent Auditors of the Company ceasing to hold office since the previous AGM; which the members propose to raise at the meeting. The Company cannot require the members requesting the publication to pay its expenses. Any statement placed on the website must also be sent to the Company's Independent Auditors no later than the time it makes its statement available on the website. The business which may be dealt with at the AGM includes any statement that the Company has been required to publish on its website pursuant to this right.
9. Pursuant to Section 319A of the Companies Act 2006, the Company must cause to be answered at the AGM any question relating to the business being dealt with at the AGM which is put by a member attending the meeting except in certain circumstances, including if it is undesirable in the interests of the Company or the good order of the meeting or if it would involve the disclosure of confidential information.
10. Under Sections 338 and 338A of the 2006 Act, members meeting the threshold requirements in those sections have the right to require the Company: (i) to give, to members of the Company entitled to receive notice of the Meeting, notice of a resolution which those members intend to move (and which may properly be moved) at the Meeting; and/or (ii) to include in the business to be dealt with at the Meeting any matter (other than a proposed resolution) which may properly be included in the business at the Meeting. A resolution may properly be moved, or a matter properly included in the business unless: (a) (in the case of a resolution only) it would, if passed, be ineffective (whether by reason of any inconsistency with any enactment or the Company's constitution or otherwise); (b) it is defamatory of any person; or (c) it is frivolous or vexatious. A request made pursuant to this right may be in hard copy or electronic form, must identify the resolution of which notice is to be given or the matter to be included in the business, must be accompanied by a statement setting out the grounds for the request, must be authenticated by the person(s) making it and must be received by the Company not later than the date that is six clear weeks before the Meeting, and (in the case of a matter to be included in the business only) must be accompanied by a statement setting out the grounds for the request.
11. A copy of this notice has been sent for information only to persons who have been nominated by a member to enjoy information rights under Section 146 of the Companies Act 2006 (a 'Nominated Person'). The rights to appoint a proxy cannot be exercised by a Nominated Person: they can only be exercised by the member. However, a Nominated Person may have a right under an agreement between him and the member by whom he was nominated to be appointed as a proxy for the Meeting or to have someone else so appointed. If a Nominated Person does not have such a right or does not wish to exercise it, he may have a right under such an agreement to give instructions to the member as to the exercise of voting rights.
12. In accordance with Section 311A of the Companies Act 2006, the contents of this notice of meeting, details of the total number of shares in respect of which members are entitled to exercise voting rights at the AGM, the total voting rights members are entitled to exercise at the AGM and, if applicable, any members' statements, members' resolutions or members' matters of business received by the Company after the date of this notice will be available on the Company's website www.jpmindian.co.uk.
13. The register of interests of the Directors and connected persons in the share capital of the Company and the Directors' letters of appointment are available for inspection at the Company's registered office during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays excepted). It will also be available for inspection at the Annual General Meeting. No Director has any contract of service with the Company.
14. You may not use any electronic address provided in this Notice of meeting to communicate with the Company for any purposes other than those expressly stated.
15. As an alternative to completing a hard copy Form of Proxy/Voting Instruction Form, you can appoint a proxy or proxies electronically by visiting www.sharevote.co.uk. You will need your Voting ID, Task ID and Shareholder Reference Number (this is the series of numbers printed under your name on the Form of Proxy). Alternatively, if you have already registered with Equiniti Limited's online portfolio service, Shareview, you can submit your Form of Proxy at www.shareview.co.uk. Full instructions are given on both websites.
16. As at 20th December 2019 (being the latest business day prior to the publication of this Notice), the Company's issued share capital, excluding those shares held in Treasury, consists of 104,574,940 Ordinary shares, carrying one vote each. Therefore the total voting rights in the Company are 104,574,940.

Electronic appointment – CREST members

CREST members who wish to appoint a proxy or proxies by utilising the CREST electronic proxy appointment service may do so for the Meeting and any adjournment(s) thereof by using the procedures described in the CREST Manual. See further instructions on the proxy form.

Return to Shareholders (APM)

Total return to shareholders, on a last traded price to last traded price basis, assuming that all dividends received were reinvested, without transaction costs, into the shares of the Company at the time the shares were quoted ex-dividend.

Total return calculation	Page	2019	2018
Opening share price (p)	5	630.0	707.0
Closing share price (p)	5	744.0	630.0
Total return to shareholders		18.1%	(10.9)%

Return on Net Assets (APM)

Total return on net asset value ('NAV') per share, on a bid value to bid value basis, assuming that all dividends paid out by the Company were reinvested, without transaction costs, into the shares of the Company at the NAV per share at the time the shares were quoted ex-dividend.

Total return calculation	Page	2019	2018
Opening NAV per share (p)	5	736.5	797.8
Closing NAV per share (p)	5	820.1	736.5
Total return on net assets		11.4%	(7.7)%

Benchmark Return

Total return on the benchmark, on a closing-market value to closing-market value basis, assuming that all dividends received were reinvested, without transaction costs, in the shares of the underlying companies at the time the shares were quoted ex-dividend.

The benchmark is a recognised index of stocks which should not be taken as wholly representative of the Company's investment universe. The Company's investment strategy does not follow or 'track' this index and consequently, there may be some divergence between the Company's performance and that of the benchmark.

Net Asset Value per Share (APM)

This is determined by the value of the Company's net assets (total assets less total liabilities) divided by the number of ordinary shares in issue. Please see note 16 on page 57 for detailed calculations.

Gearing/(Net cash)

Gearing represents the excess amount above shareholders' funds of total investments, expressed as a percentage of the shareholders' funds. If the amount calculated is negative, this is shown as a 'net cash' position.

Gearing (Group)	Page	2019 £'000	2018 £'000	
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss	68	811,389	772,207	(a)
Net assets	68	857,629	770,145	(b)
(Net cash)/Gearing (c = a / b - 1)		(5.4)%	0.3%	(c)

Gearing (Company)	Page	2019 £'000	2018 £'000	
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss	46	832,588	767,836	(a)
Net assets	46	857,629	770,145	(b)
(Net cash)/gearing (c = a / b - 1)		(2.9)%	(0.3)%	(c)

Ongoing Charges (APM)

The ongoing charges represent the management fee and all other operating expenses excluding finance costs payable, expressed as a percentage of the average of the daily cum-income net assets during the year and is calculated in accordance with guidance issued by the Association of Investment Companies.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE MEASURES ('APMs') (UNAUDITED)

Ongoing charges (Group)	Page	2019 £'000	2018 £'000	
Management fee	67	7,059	7,747	
Other administrative expenses	67	1,635	1,624	
Total management fee and other administrative expenses		8,694	9,371	(a)
Average daily cum-income net assets		819,893	862,212	(b)
Ongoing charges (c = a / b)		1.06%	1.09%	(c)

Ongoing charges (Company)	Page	2019 £'000	2018 £'000	
Management fee	44	640	145	
Other administrative expenses	44	842	682	
Total management fee and other administrative expenses		1,482	827	(a)
Average daily cum-income net assets		819,893	862,212	(b)
Ongoing charges (c = a / b)		0.18%	0.10%	(c)

Share Price Discount/Premium to Net Asset Value ('NAV') per Share (APM)

If the share price of an investment trust company is lower than the NAV per share, the shares are said to be trading at a discount. The discount is shown as a percentage of the NAV per share. The opposite of a discount is a premium (page 5).

Share price discount calculation	Page	2019 £'000	2018 £'000	
Share price		744.0	630.0	(a)
Net asset value per share		820.1	736.5	(b)
Share price discount to net asset value per share (c = a / b - 1)		9.3%	14.5%	(c)

Investment Entity

An entity that obtains funds from one or more investors for the purpose of providing those investor(s) with investment management services; whose business purpose is to invest funds solely for returns from capital appreciation, investment income or both; and measures and evaluates the performance of substantially all of its investments on a fair value basis.

Earnings/(Loss) Per Share

The earnings/(loss) per share represents the profit/(loss) after taxation divided by the weighted average number of shares in issue during the year. Please refer to note 9 (page 54) in the financial statements for the detailed calculation.

Performance attribution

Analysis of how the Company achieved its recorded performance relative to its benchmark.

Performance Attribution Definitions:

Sector allocation

Measures the impact of allocating assets differently from those in the benchmark, via the portfolio's weighting in different countries, sectors or asset types.

Stock selection

Measures the effect of investing in securities to a greater or lesser extent than their weighting in the benchmark, or of investing in securities which are not included in the benchmark.

Currency effect

Measures the impact of currency exposure differences between the Company's portfolio and its benchmark.

Gearing/(Net cash)

Measures the impact on returns of borrowings or cash balances on the Company's relative performance.

Management fee/Other expenses

The payment of fees and expenses reduces the level of total assets, and therefore has a negative effect on relative performance.

You can invest in a J.P. Morgan investment trust through the following:

1. Via a third party provider

Third party providers include:

AJ Bell	Hargreaves Lansdown
Alliance Trust Savings	Interactive Investor
Barclays Smart Investor	Selftrade
Charles Stanley Direct	The Share Centre
FundsNetwork	

Please note this list is not exhaustive and the availability of individual trusts may vary depending on the provider. These websites are third party sites and J.P. Morgan Asset Management does not endorse or recommend any. Please observe each site’s privacy and cookie policies as well as their platform charges structure.

2. Through a professional adviser

Professional advisers are usually able to access the products of all the companies in the market and can help you find an investment that suits your individual circumstances. An adviser will let you know the fee for their service before you go ahead. You can find an adviser at unbiased.co.uk

You may also buy investment trusts through stockbrokers, wealth managers and banks.

To familiarise yourself with the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) adviser charging and commission rules, visit fca.org.uk

Information for J.P. Morgan investment account and stocks & shares ISA account holders

From 28th September 2019 J.P. Morgan Asset Management ceased offering investment accounts and stocks & shares ISA savings products. Investors were able to remain invested in J.P. Morgan managed investment trusts by transferring to another service provider. For full details of all the options available to investors, please refer to correspondence sent by J.P. Morgan on 8th April 2019 or contact your financial adviser.

The Board continues to encourage all of its shareholders to exercise their rights and notes that many specialist platforms, including the default options offered by JPMorgan, provide shareholders with the ability to continue to receive Company documentation, to vote their shares and to attend general meetings, at no cost. Please refer to your investment platform for more details, or visit the AIC’s website at www.theaic.co.uk/aic/shareholder-voting-consumer-platforms for information on which platforms support these services and how to utilise them.

Be ScamSmart

Investment scams are designed to look like genuine investments

Spot the warning signs

Have you been:

- contacted out of the blue
- promised tempting returns and told the investment is safe
- called repeatedly, or
- told the offer is only available for a limited time?

If so, you might have been contacted by fraudsters.

Avoid investment fraud

1 Reject cold calls

If you’ve received unsolicited contact about an investment opportunity, chances are it’s a high risk investment or a scam. You should treat the call with extreme caution. The safest thing to do is to hang up.

2 Check the FCA Warning List

The FCA Warning List is a list of firms and individuals we know are operating without our authorisation.

3 Get impartial advice

Think about getting impartial financial advice before you hand over any money. Seek advice from someone unconnected to the firm that has approached you.

Remember: if it sounds too good to be true, it probably is!

Report a Scam

If you suspect that you have been approached by fraudsters please tell the FCA using the reporting form at www.fca.org.uk/consumers/report-scam-unauthorised-firm. You can also call the FCA Consumer Helpline on **0800 111 6768**

If you have lost money to investment fraud, you should report it to Action Fraud on 0300 123 2040 or online at www.actionfraud.police.uk

Find out more at www.fca.org.uk/scamsmart



FINANCIAL CALENDAR

Financial year end	30th September
Final results announced	December
Half year end	31st March
Half year results announced	May
Dividends	N/A
Annual General Meeting	January/February

History

The Company was launched in May 1994, under the name of The Fleming Indian Investment Trust PLC, by a public offer of shares which raised £84 million before expenses. In February 2002, the Company changed its name to JPMorgan Fleming Indian Investment Trust plc. In November 2005 it adopted its present name JPMorgan Indian Investment Trust plc.

Company Numbers

Company registration number: 2915926
 London Stock Exchange number: 0345035
 ISIN: GB0003450359
 Bloomberg Code: JII LN
 LEI: 5493000HW8R1C2WBYK02

Market Information

The Company's net asset value ('NAV') is published daily via the London Stock Exchange. The Company's shares are listed on the London Stock Exchange. The market price is shown daily in the Financial Times, The Times, The Daily Telegraph, The Scotsman and on the Company's website at www.jpmindian.co.uk where the share price is updated every fifteen minutes during trading hours.

Website

www.jpmindian.co.uk

Share Transactions

The Company's shares may be dealt in directly through a stockbroker or professional adviser acting on an investor's behalf.

Manager and Company Secretary

JPMorgan Funds Limited.

Company's Registered Office

60 Victoria Embankment
 London EC4Y 0JP
 Telephone: 020 7742 4000

For Company Secretarial and administrative matters, please contact Jonathan Latter.

Depositary

The Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited
 1 Canada Square
 London EC14 5AL

The Depositary has appointed JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. as the Company's custodian.

Registrars

Equiniti Limited
 Reference 1087
 Aspect House
 Spencer Road
 West Sussex BN99 6DA
 Telephone number: 0371 384 2327

Lines open 8.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Monday to Friday. Calls to the helpline will cost no more than a national rate call to a 01 or 02 number. Callers from overseas should dial +44 121 415 0225.

Registered shareholders can obtain further details on individual holdings on the internet by visiting www.shareview.co.uk.

Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
 Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
 7 More London Riverside
 London SE1 2RT

Brokers

Numis Securities Limited
 The London Stock Exchange Building
 10 Paternoster Square
 London EC4M 7LT

Savings Product Administrators

For queries on the J.P. Morgan Investment Account and J.P. Morgan ISA, see contact details on the back cover of this report.



The Association of
 Investment Companies

A member of the AIC

CONTACT

60 Victoria Embankment
London
EC4Y 0JP
Tel +44 (0) 20 7742 4000
Website www.jpmindian.co.uk

