JPMorgan Asia Growth & Income plc

(formerly JPMorgan Asian Investment Trust plc)

Annual Report & Financial Statements for the year ended 30th September 2020

J.P.Morgan
Asset Management

Your Company

Objective

Total return, primarily from investing in equities quoted on the stock markets of Asia, excluding Japan.

Investment Policies

- To have a diversified portfolio of Asian stocks.
- To have a portfolio comprising around 50 to 80 investments.
- To use borrowings to gear the portfolio within a range of 10% net cash to 20% geared in normal market conditions.

Company Name

The Company changed its name from JPMorgan Asian Investment Trust plc to JPMorgan Asia Growth & Income plc on 14th February 2020.

Dividend Policy

The Company aims to pay, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, a regular quarterly dividend equivalent to 1% of the Company's cum-income net asset value ('NAV') on the last business day of each financial quarter, being the end of December, March, June and September. These dividends are paid from a combination of the revenue and capital reserves and will fluctuate in line with any rise or fall in the Company's net assets at the end of each financial quarter.

Benchmark

MSCI AC Asia ex Japan Index with net dividends reinvested, expressed in sterling terms.

Capital Structure

At 30th September 2020, the Company's issued share capital comprised 94,081,493 shares of 25p each, excluding shares held in Treasury.

Discount Management

In normal market circumstances the Company will use its buyback powers in order to ensure that, as far as possible, its ordinary shares trade at a discount no wider than 8% to 10% relative to their cum-income Net Asset Value ('NAV') per share.

Continuation Resolution

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, the Directors are required to propose a resolution that the Company continue as an investment trust at the Annual General Meeting in 2023 and every third year thereafter.

Management Company

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

Environment, Social and Governance ('ESG') Issues

ESG considerations are fully integrated into the stock selection process. JPMAM research teams compile proprietary ESG analyses on each company as well as using external vendor research, and rank them. These ESG scores are combined with strategic and financial analysis to evaluate overall attractiveness. In addition, the Manager, together with Stewardship specialists, conducts extensive engagement on specific ESG issues with investee companies. JPMAM is a UN PRI signatory and endeavours to vote at all of the meetings called by companies in which your portfolio invests. The Company's detailed ESG report is on pages 13 to 15.

Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA') regulation of 'non-mainstream pooled investments' and MiFID II 'complex instruments'

The Company currently conducts its affairs so that the shares issued by the Company can be recommended by independent financial advisers to ordinary retail investors in accordance with the FCA's 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. The Company's shares are not classified as 'complex investments' under the FCA's revised appropriateness criteria adopted in the implementation of MiFID II.

Website

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

NOTE: THIS DOCUMENT 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 adviser authorised under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000. If you are in the United Kingdom or, if not, from another appropriately authorised financial adviser. If you have sold or otherwise transferred all your ordinary shares in JPMorgan Asia Growth & Income plc, please forward this document, together with the accompanying documents, immediately to the purchaser or transferee, or to the stockbroker, bank or agent through whom the sale or transfer was effected for transmission to the purchaser or transferee.

Strategic Report

TOTAL RETURNS (INCLUDING DIVIDENDS REINVESTED)

	2020	2019	3 Year Cumulative	5 Year Cumulative
Return to shareholders[1,APM]	+22.3%	+10.9%	+39.7%	+151.4%
Return on net assets[2,APM]	+9.3%	+7.9%	+26.5%	+117.1%
Benchmark return[3]	+12.3%	+2.2%	+19.8%	+93.9%
Net asset return performance compared to benchmark return	-3.0%	+5.7%	+6.7%	+23.2%
Annual dividend[4]	15.8p	15.7p		

[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 AC Asia ex Japan Index with net dividends reinvested, expressed in sterling terms.

[4] Details of the Company's dividend policy can be found on page 23.

[APM] Alternative Performance Measure ('APM').

A glossary of terms and APMs is provided on pages 90 and 91.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

	2020	2019	% change
Total returns for the year ended 30th September			
Return to shareholders[1,APM]	+22.3%	+10.9%	
Return on net assets[2,APM]	+9.3%	+7.9%	
Benchmark return[3]	+12.3%	+2.2%	
Net asset value, share price and discount at 30th September			
Shareholders' funds (£'000)	396,640	377,326	+5.1[4]
Net asset value per share[APM]	421.6p	401.1p	+5.1[4]
Share price	424.0p	361.0p	+17.5[5]
Share price premium/(discount) to net asset value per share[APM]	0.6%	(10.0)%	
Net cash[APM]	0.6%	0.9%	
Ongoing charges[APM]	0.74%	0.74%	

[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 AC Asia ex Japan Index with net dividends reinvested, expressed in sterling terms.

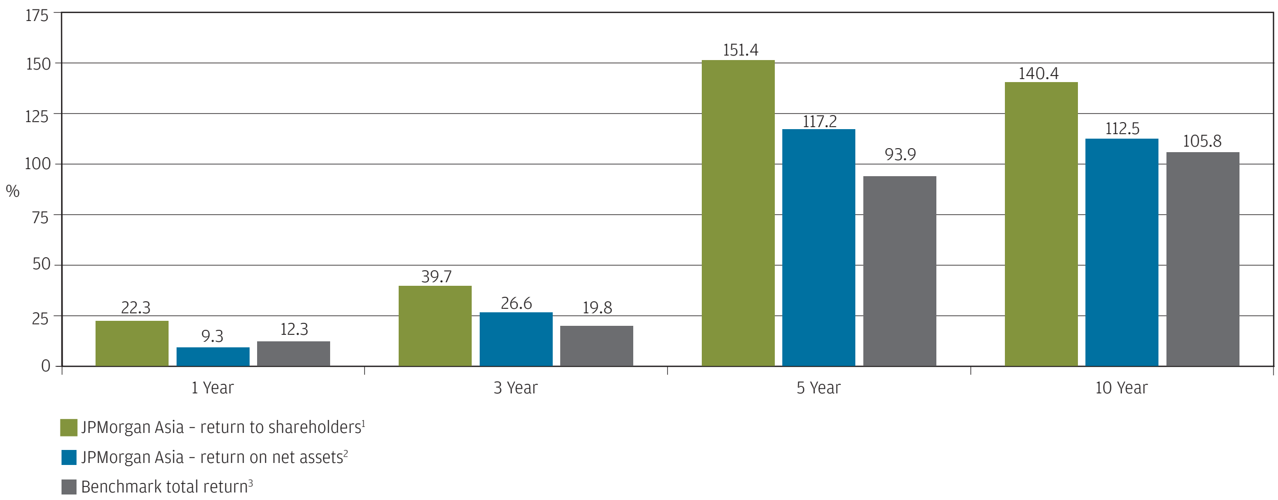
[4] % change, excluding dividends paid. Including dividends reinvested, the return is +9.3%.

[5] % change, excluding dividends paid. Including dividends reinvested, the return is +22.3%.

[APM] Alterative Performance Measure ('APM').

A glossary of terms and APMs is provided on pages 90 and 91.

LONG TERM PERFORMANCE FOR YEARS ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2020



[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 AC Asia ex Japan Index with net dividends reinvested, expressed in sterling terms.

Bronwyn Curtis OBE
Chairman

Performance and the Company's Improved Rating

In the year to 30th September 2020 the Company's return to shareholders was +22.3% compared with a return of +12.3% in sterling terms for the Company's benchmark index, the MSCI All Countries Asia ex Japan Index. The net asset value ('NAV') return was +9.3% (all figures are on a total return basis). Such returns would have been hard to envisage at the Company's six month mark, when I reported a return to shareholders of -6.6% and a NAV return of -11.5% as the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic took hold of economies throughout the globe. This remarkable turnaround reflects the significant recovery of East Asian countries in the second half of the Company's financial year, which to date have generally weathered the COVID-19 pandemic better than most other regions in the world.

The considerable +22.3% return to shareholders is comprised of an increase in the Company's net assets, but more significantly a substantial narrowing of the Company's discount from 10.0% at the start of the period to a premium of 0.6%. Shareholders are reminded that the discount/premium to NAV at which the Company's shares trade reflects a number of factors, including the performance of, and demand for, the Company's shares. Demand for the Company's shares has increased both because of strong performance but also the introduction of the higher dividend yield paid to shareholders since the beginning of the Company's financial year ended 2017. Demand from retail investors has been particularly strong, with such investors now holding just over 40% of the Company's share capital; such investors representing circa. 26% of the register in September 2016. The Board is delighted with the Company's improved share price rating. Since the year end, the Company has continued to trade at a premium to NAV (with the exception of two days) and the Board has taken the opportunity to authorise the issue of 265,000 shares from Treasury. The Board does believe that expanding the trust has benefits to its existing shareholders in terms of increased liquidity and lower costs per share, although we do not intend aggressively to pursue growth for its own sake. Shareholders are reminded that shares will only be issued at a premium to NAV so not to dilute the price for existing shareholders.

The principal reason for the Company's NAV underperformance relative to its benchmark was attributable to the portfolio's stock selection, with a marginal shift in the bias of the portfolio towards 'value' stocks detracting from performance, as 'growth' investing continues to outperform, with the gap in returns between these investment styles now at its widest point in 25 years. Full detail of the Company's performance, together with a market review and outlook for 2021 can be found in the Investment Managers' Report on pages 8 to 12.

Dividend Policy

The Company's dividend policy aims to pay, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, regular quarterly dividends funded from a combination of revenue and capital reserves equivalent to 1% of the Company's NAV on the last business day of each financial quarter, being the end of December, March, June and September. For the year ended 30th September 2020 dividends paid totalled 15.8 pence (2019: 15.7 pence). Despite an increase in the Company's net assets over the year of 5.1%, there was not a commensurate increase on the prior year total dividend payment owing to the reduced second quarter dividend, that was based upon the Company's net assets as at 31st March 2020, the date on which the Company's NAV fell to almost its lowest point during the COVID-19 sell-off.

Continuation Vote and Change of Company Name

At the Company's Annual General Meeting held in February 2020, shareholders voted overwhelmingly in favour of the continuation of the Company for a further three year period. The Board thanks shareholders for their ongoing support.

Given the Company's enhanced distribution policy, as detailed above, the Company was moved into the AIC's Asia Pacific Income Sector. In light of this change and to better reflect the Company's investment and dividend policies, the Board authorised a change of the Company's name to 'JPMorgan Asia Growth & Income plc'. This change took effect from 14th February 2020 and was completed in conjunction with a change to the Company's TIDM, the 'ticker' or identification code used to identify it on the London Stock

Exchange, from 'JAI' to 'JAGI'. Investors are reminded that the Company's key objective remains to maximise total returns.

Best Asia Pacific Equities Investment Trust Award

The Company was recently awarded the 'Best Asia Pacific Equities Investment Trust' at Money Observer's annual Investment Trust Awards 2020. In their commentary that accompanied the Award, Money Observer highlighted how the Company has utilised the investment trust structure to pay higher dividends to shareholders and 'outperformed its benchmark in each of the last five years, including particularly strong returns in 2017 and a resilient performance in the 2018 downturn'.

Gearing

The Company has in place a multi currency loan facility with Scotiabank. The Investment Managers utilise draw downs from this loan facility to gear the portfolio. The Company deployed some limited gearing post the COVID-19 sell off in March 2020. At the time of writing the Company was not geared.

Environmental, Social and Governance ('ESG') Issues

As detailed in the Investment Managers' report, environmental, social and governance ('ESG') considerations are integral to the Manager's investment process and ESG considerations are core to how it selects stocks in companies in the Asian region. Please refer to the separate ESG Report on pages 13 to 15 which provides much more comprehensive information on this integration.

Corporate Governance

The AIC Code of Corporate Governance for investment companies was revised and reissued in early 2019, in conjunction with the revision of the FRC UK Corporate Governance Code in 2018. The Board has procedures in place to ensure that the Company complies fully with the AIC Code on Corporate Governance, where applicable, and the relevant disclosures in this Annual Report & Financial Statements reflect the new disclosure requirements.

Board of Directors

The results of this year's Board evaluation process confirmed that all Directors possessed the experience and attributes to support a recommendation to shareholders that they retire and seek re-appointment at the Company's forthcoming Annual General Meeting. In line with the AIC Code of Corporate Governance, additional statements to support the re-appointment of each Director are included on pages 37 and 38.

To ensure that the Company can continue to attract quality candidates to the Board, Directors fees have been increased from 1st October 2020 having last been increased in October 2017. For full details please refer to the Directors' Remuneration Report on pages 45 and 46.

The Manager and Other Third Party Service Providers

The Board is pleased to report that, since the on-set of the pandemic, the Manager and the Company's other service providers have been able to adjust their business models to accommodate the working from home requirements with limited disruption. The Board has received assurances that the Company's operations, to include the management of the portfolio and the maintenance of a strong controls environment, have continued as normal with no issues being identified.

Through the remit of the Management Engagement Committee ('MEC'), the Board has reviewed the Manager's performance and its fee arrangements with the Company. Based upon its performance record and taking all factors into account, including other services provided to the Company and its shareholders, the MEC and the Board are satisfied that JPMF should continue as the Company's Manager and that its ongoing appointment remains in the best interests of shareholders.

The Board continues to focus on costs incurred by the Company across all of its functions, with a view to enhancing shareholder value. The Board is pleased to note that the Company's 'Ongoing Charges' (representing the Company's management fee and all other operating expenses) are the lowest within its comparable peer group of actively managed open and closed-ended investment vehicles at 0.74%, ensuring that the Company remains on a competitive footing.

In an effort to improve the efficiency of the maintenance of the Company's share register, the Board seeks shareholder approval to adopt new Articles of Association (the 'New Articles') in order to update the Company's current Articles of Association (the 'Existing Articles') so that they reflect best practice in relation to untraced shareholders and, in particular, to clarify that the consideration, if any, received by the Company upon the sale of any shares pursuant to the untraced shareholder or share forfeiture provisions, will belong to the Company. For full details please refer to page 36 and the Notice of Meeting from page 86.

Annual General Meeting

The Company's forthcoming Annual General Meeting will be held at 60 Victoria Embankment, London EC4Y 0JP on Wednesday, 17th February 2021 at 12.00 noon. Despite the very encouraging news on the roll out of vaccinations in the UK, due to the COVID-19 restriction tiers in place at the time of writing and ongoing public health concerns which are not likely to abate until well into 2021, the Board has reluctantly decided to limit attendance at the Annual General Meeting in person to Directors, their proxies and representatives from JPMorgan. This will ensure a quorum is in place and that the formal business of the Company will be able to proceed. Anyone seeking to attend the meeting will be refused entry.

However, in advance of the meeting, we will be uploading to the Company's website a presentation from the Investment Managers, reviewing the past year and discussing the outlook for Asian markets. Shareholders are invited to address any questions they have for the Investment Managers or the Board by writing to the Company Secretary at the address on page 93 or via email to invtrusts.cosec@jpmorgan.com

As shareholders will not be able to attend the Annual General Meeting, the Board strongly encourages all shareholders to exercise their votes by completing and returning their proxy forms in accordance with the notes to the Notice of Meeting on pages 86 to 89.

If there are any changes to the above Annual General Meeting arrangements, the Company will update shareholders through the Company's website and, as appropriate, through an announcement on the London Stock Exchange.

The Board would like to thank shareholders for their understanding and co-operation at this difficult time. We very much hope that you and your families are safe and well and look forward to meeting with you in 2022 when we hope normality has returned.

Outlook

The Investment Managers provide a detailed commentary on the outlook for Asian markets and the Company's portfolio over the coming 12 months and beyond on pages 11 and 12. Despite the challenging global backdrop highlighted by the investment team, the Board remains committed to the Company's investment proposition which, short term market movements aside, offers the prospect of rewarding investors over the longer term.

Bronwyn Curtis OBE
Chairman

11th January 2021

Ayaz Ebrahim
Investment Manager

Robert Lloyd
Investment Manager

Richard Titherington
Investment Manager

Introduction

In this report, we consider the Company's investment performance for the year to 30th September 2020. We review the complex market backdrop for the period and examine the key stock and sector stories that impacted relative performance. Finally, we look at what could lie ahead for Asian equities over the coming year.

What has the market environment been like over the year?

What a difference a year can make; Asian equities ended 2019 on a strong note, supported by positive investor sentiment, backed by incremental central bank liquidity, supportive government policies and the unwinding of trade and geopolitical tensions. Notable developments included the emergence of a phase one trade deal between the United States and China, as well as the United Kingdom moving away from a disorderly exit from the European Union.

The constructive macro backdrop was rudely disrupted in the first quarter of 2020 by the outbreak of the coronavirus pandemic ('COVID-19'), with Asian equities dropping sharply along with other global markets. However, equally remarkable was the sharp rebound from late March, fuelled by an unprecedented level of monetary and fiscal stimulus offered by central banks and governments globally. Unlike in the previous market cycle, the driver for the market rebound was not cyclical stocks, but structural growth sectors such as Information Technology, e-commerce and Healthcare: businesses which proved less vulnerable to the pandemic, or where demand actually accelerated as a result of it.

Asian equities continued to edge up in the run-up to the end of the Company's fiscal year, with investor sentiment anchored by the expectation of continued policy support as well as the prospect of the global economy recovering; these expectations rose as countries gradually eased social distancing measures, shrugging off resurgent US-China tensions (especially over technology), US election uncertainties, and a 'second wave' of COVID-19 cases in many global territories. These concerns drove the valuation spread between companies with the potential to outperform over time ('growth stocks') and those appearing to be trading below what they are really worth ('value stocks') to a new high as investor appetite for areas such as healthcare, e-commerce and mobile gaming continued to grow.

How has the Company performed over the year under review?

Against this highly volatile macro and market backdrop, the Company's return on net assets for the year to 30th September 2020 was +9.3%, compared with a +12.3% return for the benchmark index, the MSCI AC Asia-ex Japan, in sterling terms. The value of the Company's shares rose by 22.3% over the year, largely because of the discount narrowing from 10% at the start of the period to a premium of 0.6% at the year-end.

What have been the major contributors and detractors to performance?

China was one of the best performing markets, along with Taiwan, thanks to effective government interventions on COVID-19 and therefore a faster recovery in economic activity.

Our stock selection was mixed; **Wuxi Biologics**, a leading CRO (Contract Research Organisation), was one of the leading contributors as the pandemic significantly accelerated the Research & Development (R&D) outsourcing trend to China. **Tencent** was another clear winner from the pandemic. **Shenzhou International**, a leading textile manufacturer for clients such as Nike and Uniqlo, continued its strong run and benefitted from market consolidation. However, underweight positions in several e-commerce players such as **Meituan Dianping** and **JD.com** (a stock not held) detracted. **Postal Savings Bank** underperformed along with other state-owned large Chinese banks on concerns that policy makers were encouraging banks to conserve capital and support the broader economy. **China Overseas Land Investment (COLI)** fell, along with the Chinese property sector as a whole, as the government has been increasingly reticent to stimulate growth via the property sector and its current controlling measures are likely to remain in place.

In Taiwan, returns were boosted by the Company's holdings in Technology stocks. **TSMC**, the world's largest semiconductor manufacturer (providing chips for everything from mobile phones to electric vehicles), was among the top contributors. TSMC continued to deliver strong results whilst forecasting bullish revenues going forward, which prompted significant earnings upgrades. The company also benefitted from the announcement by US-based Intel that it was having problems with its internal manufacturing processes, leading to speculation that TSMC might see demand increase further.

Other notable contributors include **SEA Ltd.**, South-East Asia's leading e-commerce and gaming business. COVID-19 has driven online sales upwards and SEA gained market share from competitors that are short of capital to invest in their digital propositions. The company also reported strong growth in its Fintech platform. While competition remains fierce in e-commerce, we see multiple options in fintech businesses and a long runway for growth across this populous region.

In India, Financials continued to struggle as the macro outlook remained highly challenging. Our exposure to **IndusInd Bank** and **HDFC Bank** were among the worst detractors. Additionally, not owning Reliance Industries detracted as the stock continued to re-rate on the back of investments into its new ventures from leading global internet firms, such as Amazon buying a stake in its retail business.

In Hong Kong, months of anti-government protests were followed by the outbreak of the pandemic which hit the tourism industry hard. Diversified conglomerate **Swire Pacific** fell as several of its underlying businesses, which include **Cathay Pacific Group**, were among the worst impacted by the pandemic.

Our holdings in the Energy sector such as **Thai Oil** and **S-Oil (Korea)** detracted on oil price weakness; at its current level, the oil price is uneconomic for many oil producers.

How has the COVID-19 pandemic influenced the country, sector and stock holdings in the Company's portfolio?

The pandemic accelerated many of the structural trends we were already observing, such as digital transformation, the shift to the cloud and the adoption of online alternatives; all of which benefitted the Company's holdings in the video gaming, e-commerce, and hardware technology sectors. The crisis also forced consolidation across many sectors where firms with leveraged balance sheets were struggling, while favouring industry leaders with strong balance sheets and competitive positions. Consolidation in sectors such as restaurants, textiles and Chinese real-estate benefitted the best and largest players. The Company's exposure to Information Technology and Consumer Discretionary increased over the year, with the latter being our largest overweight sector; having previously been the allocation to Financials.

On the flip side, the pandemic hit the more macro-sensitive cyclical sectors, such as banking and energy, the hardest. Unlike 2008's global financial crisis, the financial sector is not at the epicentre of the current downturn, however banks have had to conserve capital, extend credit and cut shareholder benefits. This was most notable among large state-owned banks in China. Energy has been hit because of the sharp decline in travel and our holdings across the region were negatively impacted. We have reduced significantly the Company's exposure to Financials over the course of the year, however remain overweight compared to benchmark; this positioning has enabled us to consolidate our investments in high quality franchises with attractive valuations and positive earnings outlooks.

PERFORMANCE ATTRIBUTION

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2020

	%	%
Contributions to total returns		
Benchmark return		12.3
Stock selection	-2.7	
Currency effect	-0.1	
Gearing/(net cash)	0.5	
Investment Manager contribution		-2.3
Portfolio return		10.0
Management fee/Other expenses	-0.7	
Return on net assets[APM]		9.3
Effect of movement in discount over the year		13.0
Return to shareholders[APM]		22.3

Source: FactSet, JPMAM and Morningstar. All figures are on a total return basis.

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

[APM] Alterative Performance Measure ('APM').

A glossary of terms and APMs is provided on pages 90 and 91.

Are there any common themes in portfolio holdings?

Asia boasts some of the global leaders in Technology Hardware. The aforementioned **TSMC** is now an undisputed global leader in cutting edge semiconductor production technology, while **Samsung Electronics** and **SK Hynix** in Korea are the two dominant players in the memory storage market which has undergone significant industry consolidation over the past decade.

Another area of increasing focus for us is on Environmental. Social & Governance (ESG) leaders in sub-industries such as Textiles, where ESG considerations are becoming ever more critical and could bring significant financial consequences. Here, we have identified **Shenzhou International** (see below) and **Crystal International** as clear sub-industry leaders.

Finally, shifting consumer preferences for premium brands remain a structural growth driver in Asia and we have taken advantage of this by investing in high quality consumer franchises such as **Yum China** which operates KFC and Pizza Hut, and **Budweiser** which is growing fast due to its dominance in China's premium beer market as well as in South Korea. **Yum China** held its own during lockdown and has benefitted hugely from its engaged digital audience and a material increase in online orders and delivery during 2020.

From an ESG perspective are there examples where you have engaged with an investee company and instigated change or chosen to disinvest because a company refused to acknowledge your concerns?

We held a meeting with **Shenzhou International** to review their ESG practices. In our view, Shenzhou continues to maintain high standards in water treatment and recycling, air and chemical emission management, labour management and worker safety. However, we believe it can improve its disclosure on carbon emissions and long-term targets as well as introducing employee incentive schemes. We provided feedback and suggestions such as introducing 'natural carbon offset' as a path to meet the zero net emission goal until an improved infrastructure is made available in places such as Vietnam. We also suggested introducing incentive schemes to motivate employees, especially middle management, and to attract talented individuals. The company has acknowledged our suggestions, and we will continue to engage and monitor further developments.

What common misconceptions have you come across recently when speaking to investors?

Many investors believe that China is a risky place to invest, however we believe it is quite the opposite; a belief that is reflected in the fact that just under 55% of the portfolio is now invested in China and Hong Kong. Firstly, the economy is still growing at a healthy pace compared to its global peers, as measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and will be one of the few economies to post positive growth in calendar year 2020 (China +1.9%, US -4.3% , Japan -5.3%, Eurozone -8.3%). China is likely to continue to deliver superior nominal economic growth relative to other markets over the next decade, and as a result, we believe China's share of global GDP will continue to rise accordingly - as will China's share of global equity market indices. The investment universe in China continues to expand, increasingly driven by innovative businesses in areas such as Technology, Healthcare and e-commerce. Last but not least, China is also home to some of the top technology companies in the world, including **Alibaba** and **Tencent**.

How concerned should investors be about geopolitical pressures in the region, in particular US/China relations?

Although the trade wrangles between the US and China remain a source of uncertainty, the Chinese government continues to open up selected areas of its economy to foreign investors. Areas such as insurance, banking, asset management and automotive production are gradually being liberalised and becoming more accessible, with strong interest from foreign investors.

Increasing geopolitical pressures have also meant that Chinese companies in particular are increasingly raising capital in local markets instead of the US, with many existing US-listed firms issuing new capital in Hong Kong and China.

From a bottom-up stock selection perspective, there are many businesses which are driven by domestic demand, irrespective of geopolitical tensions. Rising incomes in such an enormous country that is undergoing economic transformation is leading the shift to a consumer-led economy resulting in many attractive stock opportunities.

What should investors expect for the next 12 months?

After such a landmark year dominated by human and economic shock and its aftermath, predicting the outlook for the coming year is rather challenging. The continued spread of COVID-19 in some parts of the world whilst other territories see a gradual normalisation in household mobility and spending epitomises our conundrum in forecasting what lies ahead. However, it is clear that investors are already considering the potential for recovery. At the time of writing, valuations have risen to the higher end of their 10-year historical range, while earnings expectations continue their own recovery, with positive revisions apparent in more sectors and countries.

As the world attempts to adjust to some sort of 'normal order', we believe that the pre-existing structural trends in Asian equities will reassert themselves. The fundamental backdrop remains favourable, as the secular growth trends that we have witnessed in this region have either remained intact this year or even accelerated as a direct result of COVID-19. Examples include the growth in e-commerce and online gaming, increasing adoption of industrial automation, and surging demand for semiconductors. Furthermore, governments and central banks in Asia are committed to maintaining their accommodative policy stances which should cushion their respective economies in what remains of this economic downturn.

Whilst we remain broadly optimistic on the long-term outlook for Asian equities, the current environment renders it crucial that we exercise caution. The road to recovery from the pandemic remains uncertain whilst the gradual withdrawal of stimulus programmes (such as unemployment benefits and fiscal aid) may create a roadblock along the way. It is also important to highlight that valuations are above-trend and that it may become more challenging to beat market expectations given that the low hanging fruit on consensus upgrades have already been factored into prices. As a team, we adopt a patient approach and having a valuation framework is vital in that respect, allowing us to look beyond short-term trends in order to identify attractive long-term growth opportunities.

The quality of growth from companies trading at rich multiples will become more important as those corporates that fail to meet market expectations may see their heady valuations come under pressure. We mentioned earlier that the spread between growth and value stocks is at an all-time high. The key, in our view, is to identify higher quality cyclical candidates, by focusing on the fundamental qualities of specific stocks.

As a team, we continue unhindered in our search for Asia's very best growth ideas. Despite the challenging global situation, we remain confident that our long experience and local presence provides us with optimum access to Asia's fast-growing markets. Against the macro backdrop we have highlighted in our report, we remain broadly optimistic on the outlook for Asian equities and confident that the Company's investment strategy will continue to reward patient investors over the long-term.

Ayaz Ebrahim
Robert Lloyd
Richard Titherington
Investment Managers

11th January 2021

ESG and J.P.Morgan Investment Trusts

Introduction

ESG is an acronym which stands for Environmental, Social and Governance. It has become a convenient label for describing the broad field of sustainability in the corporate sector and is widely used when assessing the environmental impact of businesses, when considering how companies acquit themselves in respect of their broad social responsibilities and when reviewing the practices and standards used in governing corporate organisations.

Awareness of these issues has increased significantly in recent years among investment practitioners and their clients, and indeed in society at large, and our practices at J.P.Morgan Asset Management have been at the forefront of these developments. In these pages we explain how our approach has developed and how it is applied for the benefit of shareholders across the J.P.Morgan range of investment trusts.

The basics: what is ESG?

E is for Environmental. This component considers a company's impact on the world we live in, relating to the quality and functioning of the natural environment and natural systems.

S is for Social. Social factors address the way that companies act within society; this includes the way that employee interests are managed, and the broader impact a company has on society.

G is for Governance. This component relates to how companies are managed. It considers the measures that protect shareholder interests as well as the way any company meets regulatory and other external obligations.

The table below provides illustrative examples of ESG issues in each of the **E**, **S** and **G** categories:

Environmental	Social	Governance
Carbon pollution and emissions	Human rights	Board structure: effectiveness, diversity, independence
Environmental regulations (and adherence)	Diversity	Executive pay and criteria
Climate change policies	Health and safety	Shareholder rights
Sustainable sourcing of materials	Product safety	Financial reporting and accounting standards
Recycling	Employee management	How a business is run
Renewable energy use	Employee well-being	
Water and waste management	Commitment to communities	

What is our approach at J.P.Morgan Asset Management?

We have worked hard over a number of years to demonstrate effective ESG integration in investment processes, not just in the equity funds we manage, but across all asset classes including Fixed Income, Real Assets, Alternatives and Multi-Asset Solutions, with approaches which have been vetted for effectiveness by a central Sustainability Investing Leadership team. At the time of writing, we can show 100% ESG integration across our actively managed products.

For our equity product range, this integration does not simply involve paying external vendors for ESG information; it rests heavily on our own proprietary research and on the team of 150 analysts who cover stocks around the world, from the USA to Japan. Our research teams complete a standard checklist of 40 questions on every company they follow, 12 on environmental issues, 12 on social factors and 16 relating to governance. Investors also work with a central Stewardship team which sets priorities for corporate engagement both in terms of issues and in terms of significant individual investments held in portfolios.

Our Emerging Markets and Asia Pacific Equity team, which is responsible for the management of your Company's portfolio, has been in the vanguard of these efforts over the last decade. Our most basic requirements of analysts covering any company includes a specific focus on governance and has done for over two decades. We first implemented a checklist addressing sustainability in a broad sense in 2013 and we continue to use this today. More recently, we have developed a materiality framework to ensure that consideration of the most critical sustainability factors in any industry is placed at the centre of all investment research that we carry out on companies.

The materiality framework identifies the most important ESG factors in over 50 industry categories, as chosen by our research experts. This not only allows a far sharper focus on how companies are performing in the areas that are most significant for their particular industry, it also helps us drive targeted engagement on the most important issues for any single company.

Why do we integrate ESG into our investment processes?

First, consideration of sustainability is intrinsic to a long term approach to investment. When we invest our clients' assets for them, we have to make judgements about future risks and rewards of any investment. Those risks and rewards have always included the factors shown in the table above, and indeed all ESG factors, because all of them have the potential to affect the future value of a security. A business that produces huge amounts of carbon emissions or plastic waste, for example, is likely to find itself the subject of scrutiny from regulators and consumers and failure to anticipate this and to change will likely bring a loss of value for shareholders in the long run. The same is true of businesses that neglect their social responsibilities, or fail in matters of governance. In all these instances, investors will eventually assign a higher discount rate to future cash flows, with consequences for the prices of that company's securities.

As public and official attention has grown in the field of ESG, however, the consequences for investment returns have become more and more important in the overall investment judgement. Thirty years ago, as long as a company met existing regulations, its environmental impact would probably have been taken for granted by many. Now, the significance of these issues seems critical in any assessment of an industry, and the capital markets have discriminated starkly between companies which are offering compelling narratives of transition to a low-carbon approach, and those which have yet to do so. So ESG has simply become a bigger and more important part of any investment judgement and our research processes have needed to evolve accordingly.

Second, our clients require that we consider sustainability factors. Both clients and regulators are paying far more attention to this field, and we as investors must meet their requirements for incorporating ESG in our investment processes, and be able to show how we do this. Demonstrating how ESG is addressed is now a basic requirements for any serious asset manager. As our clients' interest and requirements in the field of ESG have grown, so we have enhanced our capability.

Finally, the asset management industry itself has responsibilities and obligations, not only to our clients, but as a social actor in a broader sense. We have a duty to not just to produce good investment outcomes for our clients, but to be a responsible corporate citizen. This cannot be credibly done if the core practice of our industry, investment management, is not included in the effort. We must consider the broader consequences of the investment choices that we make for our clients. Given the evolution of public policy, client scrutiny, public attitudes, and trends in the corporate world, it is clear that consideration of ESG has become a key component of the way the industry approaches it fiduciary responsibilities.

Engagement and Voting

We seek to act as a responsible and engaged shareholder of businesses on behalf of our clients. We engage with all companies owned in your Company's portfolio on a regular basis, often several times in the course of a year. We do this not just to further our understanding of businesses, but to convey to management any concerns, suggestions or opinions that we have. Ongoing, meaningful dialogue with the management of companies owned by your Company is fundamental to our investment process.

Alongside this direct engagement, we endeavour to vote at all of the meetings called by companies in which your portfolio invests. A summary of key voting statistics and activity undertaken in respect of stocks in the Company's portfolio for the 12 months to 30th September 2020 is detailed below. On behalf of the Company, J.P.Morgan voted at all of the annual general meetings and extraordinary meetings held during the year by its portfolio companies.

JPMorgan Asia Growth & Income plc: Voting at shareholder meetings over the year to 30th September 2020

	For	Against	Abstain	Against/ Abstain Total	Total Items	% Against
Routine Business	177	3	–	3	180	1.7
Director Related	190	21	1	22	212	10.4
Capitalisation	34	23	–	23	57	40.4
Reorganisation and Mergers	10	1	–	1	11	9.1
Non-salary Compensation	25	8	4	12	37	32.4
TOTAL	**436**	**56**	**5**	**61**	**497**	**12.3**

The future

We know that our clients, including the Directors of your Company, see attention to ESG factors as critical in their assessment of us as investment manager. We expect ESG to remain a dominant theme within the financial services industry going forward; the course being taken by regulators suggests that its importance will only increase in years to come; our research process and the investment judgements we make will continue to reflect that and to evolve as necessary. In investing your Company's assets we have always looked for companies with the ability to create value in a sustainable way and that will not change.

J.P. Morgan Asset Management (UK) Limited

TEN YEAR FINANCIAL RECORD

At 30th September	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Shareholders' funds (£'000)	445,002	333,537	324,296	231,456	228,045	218,456	305,313	353,167	364,306	377,326	396,640
Net asset value per share (p)	246.7	196.7	216.8	227.8	238.7	229.8	321.2	375.4	387.2	401.1	421.6
Share price (p)	224.0	183.0	192.5	203.5	211.5	202.9	278.0	345.5	340.5	361.0	424.0
Share price premium/(discount) to net asset value per share (%)[APM]	(9.2)	(7.0)	(11.2)	(10.7)	(11.4)	(11.7)	(13.4)	(8.0)	(12.1)	(10.0)	0.6
Gearing/(net cash) (%)[APM]	3.9	(4.0)	(3.7)	(0.3)	4.2	0.5	4.5	(1.2)	(0.3)	(0.9)	(0.6)

Year ended 30th September											
Gross revenue return (£'000)	7,256	9,175	7,749	5,706	4,799	5,610	5,969	6,516	8,792	8,130	7,932
Revenue return per share (p)	1.75	2.19	2.44	2.63	2.23	2.99	3.48	3.93	5.48	4.99	4.64
Dividend per share (p)[1,2]	1.7	2.2	2.9	2.6	2.2	2.5	3.0	13.9	15.7	15.7	15.8
Ongoing charges (%)[APM]	0.85	0.87	0.88	0.80	0.86	0.82	0.83	0.73	0.75	0.74	0.74

Rebased to 100 at 30th September 2010											
Total return to shareholders[3,APM]	100.0	82.3	87.6	93.9	98.8	95.6	132.7	172.1	177.2	196.6	240.4
Total return on net assets[4,APM]	100.0	80.2	89.4	95.1	100.8	97.8	138.2	167.9	180.1	194.4	212.5
Benchmark total return[5]	100.0	86.4	99.7	104.7	113.2	106.2	144.6	171.8	179.3	183.2	205.8

Annual total returns											
Annual return to shareholders (%)[3,APM]	41.2%	22.7%	-17.8%	6.4%	7.2%	5.2%	-3.2%	38.7%	29.8%	2.9%	22.3%
Annual return on net assets (%)[4,APM]	34.8%	24.0%	-20.1%	11.4%	6.4%	6.0%	-2.9%	41.3%	21.5%	7.3%	9.3%
Annual benchmark return (%)[5]	41.3%	21.3%	-13.6%	15.4%	5.1%	8.1%	-6.3%	36.2%	18.8%	4.4%	12.3%

[1] As of 1st October 2016, the Company adopted a new distribution policy. Further details can be found on page 23.

[2] 2012 comprises an ordinary dividend of 2.4p and a special dividend of 0.5p.

[3] Source: Morningstar.

[4] Source: Morningstar/J.P. Morgan, using net asset value per share.

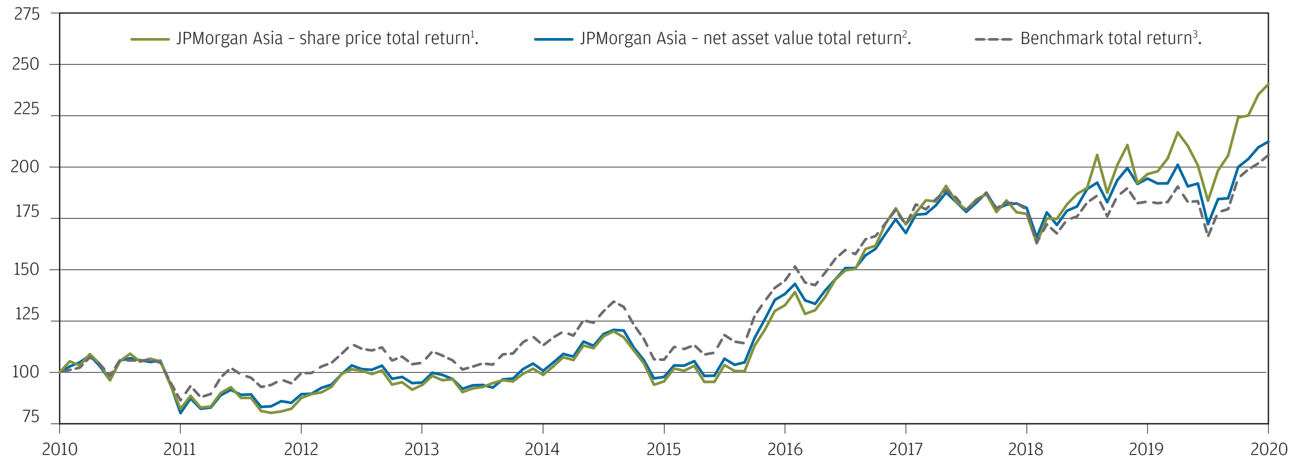
[5] Source: MSCI. The Company's benchmark is the MSCI AC Asia ex Japan Index with net dividends reinvested, expressed in sterling terms.

[APM] Alternative Performance Measure ('APM').

A glossary of terms and APMs is provided on pages 90 and 91.

TEN YEAR PERFORMANCE

FIGURES HAVE BEEN REBASED TO 100 AT 30TH SEPTEMBER 2010



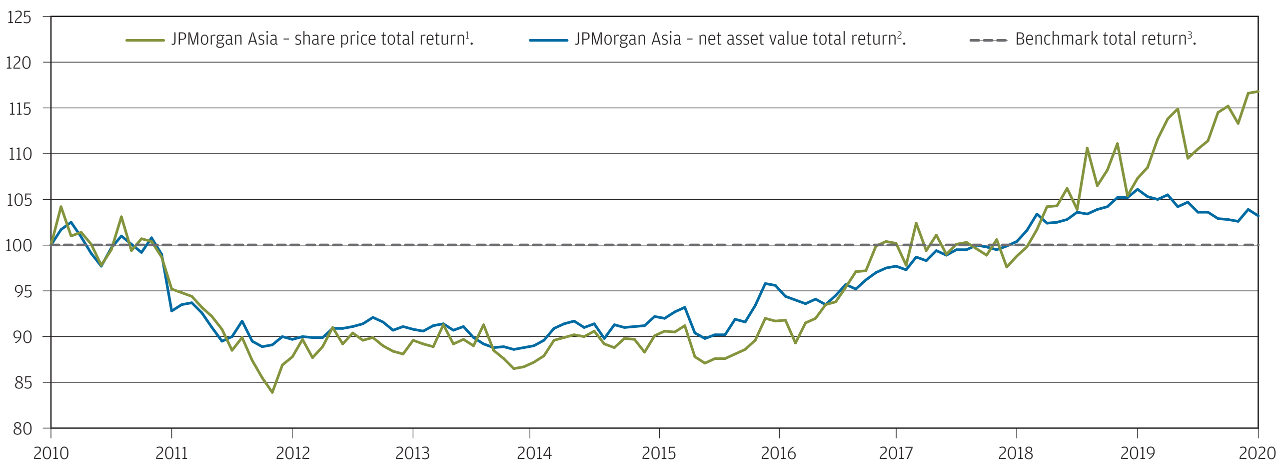
[1] Source: Morningstar.

[2] Source: Morningstar/J.P.Morgan, cum income net asset value.

[3] Source: MSCI.

TEN YEAR PERFORMANCE RELATIVE TO BENCHMARK

FIGURES HAVE BEEN REBASED TO 100 AT 30TH SEPTEMBER 2010



[1] Source: Morningstar.

[2] Source: Morningstar/J.P.Morgan, cum income net asset value.

[3] Source: MSCI.

TEN LARGEST INVESTMENTS

AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER

Alibaba provides internet infrastructure, Ecommerce, online financial services and internet content services. It is the world's largest retailer and Ecommerce Company, known for its consumer and business sales services via a number of web portals. Alongside this, it also provides financial services and cloud computing services.	Company Country Sector % of total investments[1] Value of holding (£'000)	Alibaba[2] China and Hong Kong Consumer discretionary 9.7 (2019: 5.5) 38,131 (2019: 20,754)
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company, the world's largest semiconductor company, is a semiconductor contract manufacturer and designer. It manufactures semiconductors for many of the world's leading technology companies including Apple, NVIDIA and Advanced Micro Devices. It is the first manufacturer to provide 7 and 5 nanometre production technologies allowing it to manufacture the latest chip designs including the A14chip at the heart of the latest Apple iPhone.	Company Country Sector % of total investments[1] Value of holding (£'000)	Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Taiwan Information Technology 9.1 (2019: 7.8) 36,070 (2019: 29,201)
Tencent is a Chinese technology company focusing on internet services. It is the world's largest video game vendor. It owns WeChat, among the largest Chinese and therefore global, social media apps as well as a number of music, media and payment service providers as well. Its venture capital arm has holdings in over 600 companies with a focus on technology start-ups across Asia.	Company Country Sector % of total investments[1] Value of holding (£'000)	Tencent China and Hong Kong Consumer discretionary 7.9 (2019: 5.5) 31,137 (2019: 20,754)
Samsung Electronics is one of the world's leading electronics companies. In addition to its own brand of consumer electronics, where it is the world's largest manufacturer of smartphones, it also manufactures lithium-ion batteries, sensors, displays and other components for a wide range of household names including HTC, Sony and Apple.	Company Country Sector % of total investments[1] Value of holding (£'000)	Samsung Electronics[3] South Korea Consumer discretionary 7.0 (2019: 7.2) 27,563 (2019: 26,750)
AIA is a Hong Kong finance multi-national and is the largest listed life insurance company in the Asia-Pacific region and the largest listed company on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. It offers insurance, life insurance and retirement planning for individuals and corporations across the region with a presence in 18 Asian markets, most notably China.	Company Country Sector % of total investments[1] Value of holding (£'000)	AIA China and Hong Kong Financials 4.4 (2019: 4.4) 17,422 (2019: 16,475)

Shenzhou International Group Holdings Limited.	Shenzhou International is a textile and clothing manufacturer and is the largest vertically integrated knitwear manufacturer in China. It manufactures clothing for a wide range of well-known brands including Uniqlo, Nike and Puma.	Company Country Sector % of total investments[1] Value of holding (£'000)	Shenzhou International[4] China and Hong Kong Consumer discretionary 3.1 (2019: 1.1) 12,117 (2019: 3,917)
中国平安 PINGAN 金融·科技	Ping An literally means 'safe and well', an apt name for the largest domestic insurer in China with over $100 billion in gross premium income and over 500 million users of its services across the PRC. Having started life as a property and casualty insurer, it has diversified into banking asset management and brokerage services.	Company Country Sector % of total investments[1] Value of holding (£'000)	Ping An Insurance[5] China and Hong Kong Financials 2.8 (2019: 3.5) 10,930 (2019: 13,231)
華潤置地有限公司 China Resources Land Limited	China Resources Land is a real estate company that develops real estate projects for sale and manages investment property portfolios and hotels. It has operations in major cities throughout China including Shenzhen, Beijing, Hangzhou and Shenyang.	Company Country Sector % of total investments[1] Value of holding (£'000)	China Resources Land China and Hong Kong Financials 2.7 (2019: 2.2) 10,631 (2019: 8,217)
百胜 YumChina	Yum China is one of the largest restaurant chains in China. It was spun out from Yum! Brands, the US restaurant operator in 2006 and was listed in 2016. It operates in over 1,100 cities across China under a number of brands, notably KFC, Pizza Hut and Taco Bell as well as a number of local brands in the coffee and casual dining sectors.	Company Country Sector % of total investments[1] Value of holding (£'000)	Yum China[4] China and Hong Kong Consumer Staples 2.6 (2019: 1.5) 10,159 (2019: 5,732)
HKEX 香港交易所	Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing owns the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, the third largest stock market in Asia and the fourth largest in the world. It also operates four clearing houses providing clearing, settlement and depositary services across a range of asset classes from equities to OTC derivatives. Outside the Asian region it owns the London Metal Exchange, the world's largest market for base metals trading.	Company Country Sector % of total investments[1] Value of holding (£'000)	Hong Kong Exchanges & Clearing[4] China and Hong Kong Financials 2.6 (2019: 1.6) 10,082 (2019: 5,889)

[1] Based on total investments of £394.1m (2019: £374.0m). At 30th September 2020, the value of the ten largest investments amounted to £204.2m representing 51.9% of total investments (2019: £177.9m representing 47.6% of total investments).

[2] Ordinary shares only (2019: American Depository Receipts (ADRs) valued at £20,754,000).

[3] Ordinary shares only (2019: Ordinary shares valued at £24,404,000 and preference shares valued at £2,346,000).

[4] Not included in the ten largest investments at 30th September 2019.

[5] Hong Kong 'H' shares, that is, shares in companies incorporated in mainland China and listed in Hong Kong and other foreign stock exchanges.

GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

	30th September 2020		30th September 2019	
	Portfolio %[1]	Benchmark %	Portfolio %[1]	Benchmark %
China and Hong Kong	54.9	54.6	50.6	48.3
Taiwan	15.2	14.2	10.2	13.5
South Korea	15.1	13.4	16.5	14.3
India	5.6	9.2	11.0	10.4
Indonesia	3.4	1.4	4.2	2.5
Singapore	3.1	2.5	3.7	3.9
Thailand	1.6	2.0	1.7	3.4
Vietnam	1.1	–	2.1	–
Malaysia	–	1.9	–	2.4
Philippines	–	0.8	–	1.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

[1] Based on total investments of £394.1m (2019: £374.0m).

SECTOR ANALYSIS

	30th September 2020		30th September 2019	
	Portfolio %[1]	Benchmark %	Portfolio %[1]	Benchmark %
Consumer Discretionary	24.3	20.9	14.3	13.6
Information Technology	21.3	20.5	18.0	17.8
Financials	20.6	17.3	31.3	23.4
Communication Services	10.5	12.5	12.2	12.0
Real Estate	5.6	4.4	7.4	5.9
Consumer Staples	4.6	5.1	0.5	5.4
Industrials	4.6	5.3	3.7	6.9
Energy	3.4	3.2	5.5	4.4
Health Care	2.8	4.8	3.3	2.8
Materials	1.2	3.8	1.7	4.4
Investment Fund	1.1	–	2.1	–
Utilities	–	2.2	–	3.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

[1] Based on total investments of £394.1m (2019: £374.0m).

INVESTMENT ACTIVITY

DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2020

	Value at 30th September 2019 £'000	Value at 30th September 2019 % of portfolio	Purchases £'000	Sales £'000	Changes in value[1] £'000	Value at 30th September 2020 £'000	Value at 30th September 2020 % of portfolio
China and Hong Kong	188,988	50.6	89,040	(88,121)	26,482	216,389	54.9
Taiwan	38,283	10.2	14,703	(10,940)	18,024	60,070	15.2
South Korea	61,657	16.5	31,817	(36,140)	2,205	59,539	15.1
India	41,161	11.0	7,686	(15,971)	(10,754)	22,122	5.6
Indonesia	15,633	4.2	8,237	(7,138)	(3,438)	13,294	3.4
Singapore	13,975	3.7	7,192	(10,663)	1,844	12,348	3.1
Thailand	6,358	1.7	3,454	–	(3,665)	6,147	1.6
Vietnam	7,921	2.1	–	(2,617)	(1,072)	4,232	1.1
Total	**373,976**	**100.0**	**162,129**	**(171,590)**	**29,626**	**394,141**	**100.0**

[1] Total capital gains on investments for the year amounted to £29,626,000, comprising gains on sales of investments of £14,383,000 and investment holding gains of £15,243,000.

LIST OF INVESTMENTS

Company	Valuation £'000
CHINA AND HONG KONG	
Alibaba	38,131
Tencent	31,137
AIA	17,422
Shenzhou International	12,117
Ping An Insurance[1]	10,930
China Resources Land	10,631
Yum China	10,159
Hong Kong Exchanges & Clearing	10,082
Meituan Dianping	9,547
CNOOC	7,695
Budweiser Brewing	6,900
51job[2]	6,579
China Overseas Land & Investment	6,507
Trip.com[2]	5,818
Wuxi Biologics Cayman	5,460
Postal Savings Bank of China[1]	4,731
Jiangsu Hengrui Medicine	3,576
China Construction Bank[1]	3,445
Galaxy Entertainment	3,235
Beijing Sinnet Technology	2,823
Swire Pacific	2,618
Hangzhou Tigermed Consulting[1]	1,998
Link REIT	1,742
BOC Hong Kong	1,449
Crystal International	1,038
Swire Properties	619
	216,389
TAIWAN	
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	36,070
Hiwin Technologies	5,598
President Chain Store	5,142
Eclat Textile	4,823
Advantech	4,651
Delta Electronics	3,786
	60,070

Company	Valuation £'000
SOUTH KOREA	
Samsung Electronics	27,563
SK Hynix	7,125
POSCO	4,880
Hankook Tire & Technology	3,723
Samsung Fire & Marine Insurance	3,427
Korea Investment	3,334
SK Innovation	2,895
AfreecaTV	2,576
NCSoft	2,017
LG Household & Health Care	1,999
	59,539
INDIA	
HDFC Bank	8,829
Maruti Suzuki India	5,563
Larsen & Toubro	2,090
Tata Consultancy Services	1,992
Hindustan Unilever	1,864
HDFC Life Insurance	1,784
	22,122
INDONESIA	
Bank Central Asia	7,202
Bank Rakyat Indonesia Persero	4,218
Astra International	1,552
Berlian Laju Tanker	322
	13,294
SINGAPORE	
Sea[2]	5,616
DBS	4,363
Thai Beverage	2,369
	12,348

Company	Valuation £'000
THAILAND	
Airports of Thailand	3,454
Thai Oil	2,693
	6,147
VIETNAM	
JPMorgan Vietnam Opportunities Fund	4,232
	4,232
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	**394,141**

[1] Hong Kong 'H' shares, that is, shares in companies incorporated in mainland China and listed in Hong Kong and other foreign stock exchanges.

[2] American Depositary Receipts (ADRs).

The aim of the Strategic Report is to provide shareholders with the ability to assess how the Company has performed. 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, total return, revenue and dividends, key performance indicators, share capital, the Company's environmental, social and ethical policy, principal and emerging risks and how the Company seeks to manage those risks and finally its long term viability.

Business Model

Structure and Status of the Company

JPMorgan Asia Growth & Income plc is an investment trust and public limited company, limited by shares, with a premium listing on the London Stock Exchange and is currently a constituent of the FTSE 350 Index. In seeking to achieve its objective the Company employs JPMorgan Funds Limited ('JPMF' or the 'Manager') to manage actively the Company's assets. The Board has determined an investment policy and related guidelines and limits, as described below.

The Company is subject to UK and European legislation and regulations including UK company law, Financial Reporting Standards, the UK Listing, Prospectus, Disclosure and Transparency rules, the 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 HMRC as an investment trust (for the purposes of Sections 1158 and 1159 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010). The Directors have no reason to believe that the Company will not continue to retain its investment trust status. The Company is not a close company for taxation purposes.

A review of the Company's activities and prospects is given in the Chairman's Statement on pages 5 to 7, and in the Investment Managers' Report on pages 8 to 12.

The Company's Purpose, Values, Strategy and Culture

The purpose of the Company is to provide a cost effective, sustainable investment vehicle for investors who seek a total return from a portfolio of Asian quoted companies, which outperforms its benchmark index over the longer term, taking account of wider issues including environmental, social and governance. To achieve this, the Board of Directors is responsible for employing and overseeing an investment management company that has appropriate investment expertise, resources and controls in place to meet the Company's investment objective. To ensure that it is aligned with the Company's purpose, values and strategy, the Board comprises Directors from a diverse background, including gender, ethnicity and cultural, who have a breadth of relevant experience and contribute in an open boardroom culture that both supports and challenges the Manager and its other third party suppliers. For more information, please refer to page 33.

Objective of the Company

The Company's objective is to provide shareholders with a total return from investing primarily in equities quoted on the stock markets of Asia, excluding Japan. It aims to outperform a benchmark, that is the MSCI AC Asia ex Japan Index with net dividends reinvested, expressed in sterling terms.

Investment Policies and Risk Management

In order to achieve the investment objective and to seek to manage risk, the Company invests in a diversified portfolio of quoted Asian, ex Japan companies, or securities providing an indirect investment in Asia. The Company's portfolio is likely to differ materially from the benchmark index as the Investment Manager will usually avoid companies and sectors that face structural issues even if they are a large constituent of the benchmark index. The portfolio has a significant exposure to the Asian, ex Japan economy, with selective exposure to overseas earnings. The Investment Managers do not hedge the portfolio against foreign currency risk. The Company conducts its affairs so as to maintain approved investment trust status in the UK.

The Company's dividend policy aims to pay, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, regular quarterly dividends funded from a combination of revenue and capital reserves equivalent to 1% of the Company's NAV on the last business day of each financial quarter, being the end of December, March, June and September. These dividends will fluctuate in line with any rise or fall in the Company's net assets at the end of each financial quarter.

The Board determines the Company's capital structure and gearing policy, with input from the Manager. The Board's gearing policy is that the Company will remain invested in the range 10% net cash to 20% under normal market conditions. The Company can use of short term borrowings to increase returns.

The Board has set no minimum or maximum limits on the number of investments in the portfolio but it is a relatively concentrated portfolio consisting typically of between 50 and 80 investments. The average number of holdings in the portfolio has reduced in recent years as the Investment Managers have focused on those companies that have strong balance sheets, using first hand company research and analysis. The assets are managed by Investment Managers based in Hong Kong and London.

Investment Restrictions and Guidelines

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

- All stocks to be either domiciled, or listed in a country within the Company's benchmark and/or derive the majority (50% or more) of its revenues from operations in those benchmark countries.
- The maximum permitted active exposure to each country is 15 percentage points above or below the benchmark index weighting.
- Maximum of two holdings in excess of 10% and less than 12% of gross assets. Otherwise no larger than 10% of gross assets per individual investment.
- The maximum proportion of the Company's gross assets that may be represented by the five largest holdings in the portfolio is 40%.
- The Board permits investments in Australian listed companies, subject to a limit of 10% of the Company's gross assets.
- The Board also permits investments in countries consistent with the Company's investment objective, other than Australia, which are not in the Company's benchmark, subject to a limit of 5% of the Company's gross assets. Such countries include, Vietnam, for example.
- The use of derivatives is permitted within agreed limits.
- Currency hedging transactions are permitted up to 40% of the portfolio but only back into sterling.
- The Company does not normally invest in unquoted investments and to do so requires prior Board approval.
- In addition, sales and purchases of country specific index futures are permitted, for gearing and hedging purposes, limited to the aggregate value of stocks held in the relevant market.
- The Company's gearing policy is to operate within a range of 10% net cash to 20% geared in normal market conditions.
- The Company will not invest more than 15% of its gross assets in other UK listed investment companies and will not invest more than 10% of its gross assets in companies that themselves may invest more than 15% of gross assets in UK listed investment companies.

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

Compliance with the Board's investment restrictions and guidelines is monitored continuously by the Manager and is reported to the Board.

The Manager also has internal guidelines in relation to investment concentration.

Performance

In the year to 30th September 2020, the Company produced a total return to shareholders of +22.3% (2019: +10.9%) and a total return on net assets of +9.3% (2019: +7.9%). This compares with the total return on the Company's benchmark index of +12.3% (2019: +2.2%). At 30th September 2020, the value of the Company's investment portfolio was £394.1 million. The Investment Managers' Report on pages 8 to 12 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 Return, Revenue and Dividends

Gross total return for the year amounted to £37.7 million (2019: £31.3 million) and net total return after deducting interest, management expenses and taxation amounted to £34.0 million (2019: £27.7 million). Net revenue return after deducting interest, management expenses and taxation amounted to £4.4 million (2019: £4.7 million).

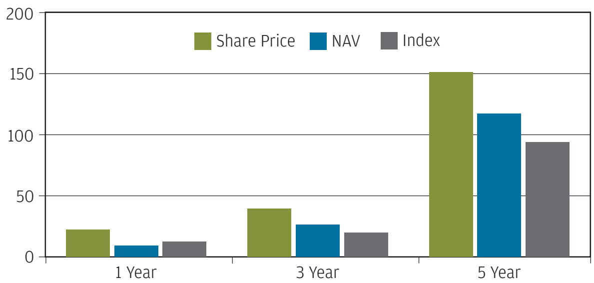
The policy aims to pay, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, a regular quarterly dividend equivalent to 1% of the Company's NAV on the last business day of each financial quarter, being the end of December, March, June and September. These dividends are paid from a combination of revenue and capital reserves. In respect of the quarters to 31st December 2019, 31st March 2020, 30th June 2020 and 30th September 2020 dividends of 4.1p, 3.5p, 4.0p and 4.2p respectively were declared.

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**
  This is the most important KPI by which performance is judged. The Board also regularly reviews performance attribution analysis which illustrates how the Company achieved its performance relative to its benchmark index. Details of the attribution analysis for the year ended 30th September 2020 are given in the Investment Managers' Report on page 10.

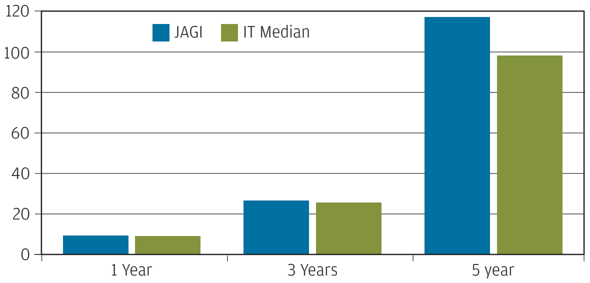
For Years ended 30th September



Source: /Morningstar/J.P. Morgan.

- **Performance against the Company's peers**
  Whilst the principal objective is to achieve capital growth relative to the benchmark, the Board also monitors the performance relative to a broad range of competitor funds.

Performance v Investment Trust Peers (% NAV total return to 30th September



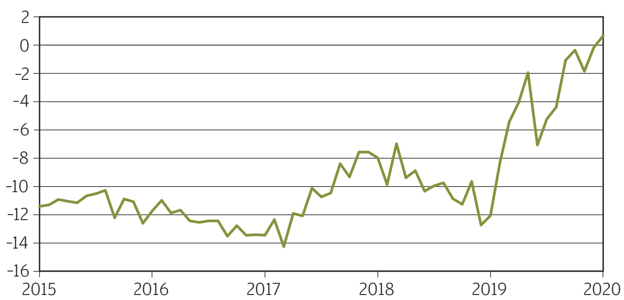
Source: /Morningstar/J.P. Morgan.

- **Share price premium/(discount) to net asset value ('NAV') per share**
  The Board seeks to address imbalances in the supply of and demand for the Company's shares in the market and thereby seek to reduce the volatility and absolute level of the discount to net asset value ('NAV') at which the Company's ordinary shares trade. The discount to NAV at the start of the year was 10.0% and at the end the Company's ordinary shares were trading at a 0.6% premium. The highest and the lowest discounts to NAV during the year (based on daily data) were 19.0% discount and 2.7% premium respectively and the average discount over the year was 3.9%.

  More information on the Company's share discount management policy is given in the Chairman's Statement on pages 5 to 7.

(Discount)/Premium Performance

FIGURES HAVE BEEN REBASED TO 100 AT 30TH SEPTEMBER 2010

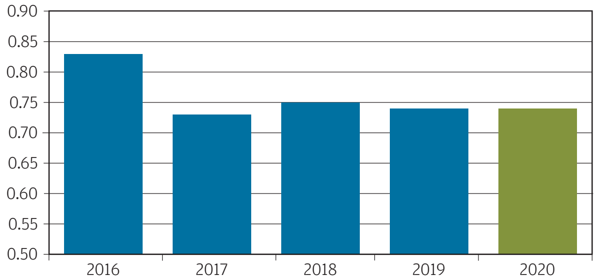


Source: Morningstar.

JPMorgan Asia – share price (discount)/premium to cum income net asset value per share (month end data – the figures detailed in the text above includes every business day throughout the year).

- **Ongoing Charges**
  The ongoing charges represent the Company's management fee and all other operating expenses excluding any finance costs, expressed as a percentage of the average daily net assets during the year. The ongoing charges for the year ended 30th September 2020 were 0.74% (2019: 0.74%). Each year the Board reviews an analysis which shows a comparison of the Company's ongoing charges and its main expenses against those of its peers.

Company's Ongoing Charges Ratio (%)



Source: /Morningstar/J.P. Morgan.

Share Capital

The Company has the authority to repurchase shares in the market for cancellation (or to be held in Treasury) and to issue new shares for cash on behalf of the Company.

During the year the Company did not repurchase any ordinary shares into Treasury (2019: nil) or for cancellation. In addition, no new Ordinary shares were issued. However, 265,000 shares have been re-issued from Treasury since the year end.

Resolutions to renew the authorities to issue new shares or reissue shares from Treasury, and to repurchase shares for cancellation or to be held in Treasury will be put to shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting. It should be noted that the Board would only reissue shares from Treasury at a premium to NAV. It is not seeking authority to reissue shares from Treasury at a discount to NAV.

The full text of these resolutions is set out in the Notice of Meeting on pages 86 to 89.

Board Diversity

At 30th September 2020, there were three male Directors and two female Directors on the Board. The Company has no employees. 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.

The Board's policy on diversity, including gender, is to take account of the benefits of this during the appointment process. The Board remains committed to appointing the most appropriate candidate and meets the Hampton-Alexander recommendation of having 33% female representation on the Board.

Directors’ Duty to promote the success of the Company

Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 requires that a Director must act in the way he/she considers, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members (i.e. shareholders) as a whole and in doing so, have regard (amongst other matters) to the likely consequences of any decision in the long term; the need to foster the Company’s business relationships with suppliers, customers and others; the impact of the Company’s operations on the community and the environment; the desirability of the Company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct; and the need to act fairly as between members of the Company.

The Board ensures that it promotes the success of the Company by engaging an investment manager (the ‘Manager’), and other specialist third party suppliers, with appropriate capability, performance records, resources and controls in place to deliver the services that the Company requires, with particular focus on investment performance. Their performance is monitored by the Board and its committees, who have oversight of the Company’s operations. The principal supplier is the Manager, which is responsible for managing the Company’s assets in order to achieve its stated investment objective. The Board maintains a good working relationship with the Manager, who also provides administrative support and promotes the Company through its investment trust sales and marketing teams. Whilst strong long term investment performance is essential, the Board recognises that to provide an investment vehicle that is sustainable over the long term, both it and the Manager must have regard to ethical and environmental issues that impact society. Hence environmental, social and governance considerations are integrated into the Manager’s investment process and will continue to evolve.

The Board has sought to engage with and understand the views of the Company’s shareholders, either directly or through its corporate broker, and other key stakeholders as it regards an understanding of their views as essential in being able to fulfil its duty. The Directors confirm that they have considered their duty under Section 172 when making decisions during the financial year under review. In particular they have sought to achieve the following objectives in 2020: to continue the strong record of investment performance; to reduce the discount of the Company’s share price to the net asset value; and to continue broadening the shareholder base. In addition, the Directors have kept under review the competitiveness of the management fee and the Company’s other operating costs; continued to hold the Manager to account on investment performance; undertaken a robust review of the principal and emerging risks faced by the Company; and continued to encourage the Manager to enhance its marketing efforts.

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 are 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 and Environmental and Human Rights issues, as highlighted in italics:

JPMAM believes that companies should act in a socially responsible manner. Although our priority at all times is the best economic interests of our clients, we recognise that, increasingly, non-financial issues such as social and environmental factors have the potential to impact the share price, as well as the reputation of companies. Specialists within JPMAM’s environmental, social and governance (‘ESG’) team are tasked with assessing how companies deal with and report on social and environmental risks and issues specific to their industry.

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 approach to how we implement the principles is set out in the ESG statement on pages 13 to 15.

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.*

Further details of JPMAM’s approach to ESG is set out on pages 13 to 15 as part of the ESG reporting.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The Company is managed by JPMF, 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 Company has no premises, consumes no electricity, gas or diesel fuel and consequently does not have a measurable carbon footprint. However, if the carbon footprint of the Company’s investments is analysed, you will see in the table below that it is significantly less than that of the MSCI Asia ex Japan Index) JPMAM is also a signatory to CDP (formerly known as Carbon Disclosure Project). JPMorgan Chase is a signatory to the Equator Principles on managing social and environmental risk in project finance.

MSCI CARBON ESG FOOTPRINT CALCULATOR	Carbon Emissions tons CO2e/$M invested	Carbon Intensity tons CO2e/$M sales
JPMorgan Asia Growth & Income	104.4	103.1
MSCI	195.7	229.3
Aim/Purpose	*What is my portfolio's normalised carbon footprint per million dollars invested?*	*What is my portfolio's exposure to carbon intensive companies?*
Coverage by Portfolio Weight: JPMorgan Asia Trust plc: 94.6 MSCI: 99.9%		

Source: MSCI, J.P. Morgan Asset Management. Table as of 30th September 2020 based on data from MSCI as at that date. MSCI = MSCI Asia ex Japan Index. Coverage refers to percentage of index or portfolio covered by data.

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. J.P.Morgan's statement on the MSA can be found on the following website: https://www.jpmorganchase.com/content/dam/jpmc/jpmorgan-chase-and-co/documents/JPMC-Group-Statement-on-Modern-Slavery-FY2019_Final-w-signature.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 and Emerging 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. With the assistance of JPMF, the Audit Committee has drawn up a risk matrix, which identifies the key risks to the Company. The risks identified and the broad categories in which they fall, and the ways in which they are managed or mitigated are summarised below. The AIC Code of Corporate Governance requires the Audit Committee, for the first time this year, to put in place procedures to identify emerging risks. The key emerging risks identified are also summarised below. The Board believes the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and Brexit to be existing risks, rather than emerging risks. Their impact is considered within the relevant sections below.

Principal Risk	Description	Mitigating Activities
Investment Management and Performance		
Underperformance	Poor implementation of the investment strategy, for example as to thematic exposure, sector allocation, stock selection, undue concentration of holdings, factor risk exposure or the degree of total portfolio risk, may lead to underperformance against the Company's benchmark index and peer companies.	The Board manages these risks by diversification of investments and through its investment restrictions and guidelines, which are monitored and reported on by the Manager. The Manager 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, at least one of whom usually attends all Board meetings, and reviews data which show measures of the Company's risk profile. The Investment Managers employ the Company's gearing tactically, within a strategic range set by the Board. The Board holds a separate meeting devoted to strategy each year.
Widening Discount	A disproportionate widening of the discount relative to the Company's peers could result in loss of value for shareholders.	The Board monitors the level of premium/discount at which the shares trade and the Company has authority to buy back its existing shares to enhance the NAV per share for remaining shareholders when deemed appropriate.
Market and Economic Risk	Market risk arises from uncertainty about the future prices of the Company's investments, which might result from economic, fiscal, climate, regulatory, etc change. It represents the potential loss the Company might suffer through holding investments in the face of negative market movements. The Board considers thematic and factor risks, stock selection and levels of gearing on a regular basis and has set investment restrictions and guidelines which are monitored and reported on by the Manager.	The Board believes that shareholders expect that the Company will and should be fairly fully invested in Asian equities at all times. The Board therefore would normally only seek to mitigate market risk through guidelines on gearing given to the Manager. The Board receives regular reports from the Manager's strategists and Investment Managers regarding market outlook and gives the Investment Mangers discretion regarding acceptable levels of gearing and/or cash, currently the Company's gearing policy is to operate within a range of 10% net cash to 20% geared. In particular also the Board receives ESG reports from the Manager on the portfolio and the way ESG considerations are integrated into the investment decision-making.

Principal Risk	Description	Mitigating Activities
Investment Management and Performance		
Change of Corporate Control of the Manager	Change of corporate control of Manager or similar event that changes focus of JPMAM.	The Board holds regular meetings with senior representatives of the Manager in order to obtain assurance that the Manager continues to demonstrate a high degree of commitment to its asset management and investment trust business.
Loss of Investment Team or Portfolio Manager	A sudden departure of a Portfolio Manager or several members of the investment management team could result in a short term deterioration in investment performance.	The Board seeks assurance that the Manager takes steps to reduce the risk arising from such an event by ensuring appropriate succession planning and the adoption of a team based approach, as well as special efforts to retain key personnel. The Board engages with the senior management of the Manager in order to mitigate this risk.
Operational Risks		
Outsourcing	Disruption to, or failure of, the Manager's accounting, dealing or payments systems or the Depositary or Custodian's records may prevent accurate reporting and monitoring of the Company's financial position or a misappropriation of assets.	Details of how the Board monitors the services provided by JPM and its associates and the key elements designed to provide effective risk management and internal control are included within the Risk Management and Internal Controls section of the Corporate Governance Statement on pages 36 to 41. The Manager has a comprehensive business continuity plan which facilitates continued operation of the business in the event of a service disruption (including and disruption resulting from the COVID-19 pathogen. Since the introduction of the COVID-19 restrictions, Directors have received assurances that the Manager and its key third party service providers have all been able to maintain service levels.
Cyber Crime	The threat of cyber attack, in all guises, is regarded as at least as important as more traditional physical threats to business continuity and security.	The Company benefits directly and/or indirectly from all elements of JPMorgan's Cyber Security programme. The information technology controls around physical security of JPMorgan's data centres, security of its networks and security of its trading applications, are tested by independent auditors and reported every six months against the AAF Standard.
Corporate Governance		
Loss of Investment Trust Status	In order to qualify as an investment trust, the Company must comply with Section 1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 ('Section 1158'). Were the Company to breach Section 1158, it may lose 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.

Principal Risk	Description	Mitigating Activities
Corporate Governance		
Statutory and Regulatory Compliance	The risk of not meeting and being in compliance with legal and regulatory responsibilities.	The Board relies on the services of its Company Secretary, the Manager and its professional advisers to ensure compliance with the Companies Act 2006, the UKLA Listing Rules, DTRs, MAR and AIFMD. Details of the Company's compliance with Corporate Governance best practice, are set out in the Corporate Governance Statement on pages 36 to 41.
Environmental		
Climate Change	Climate change, which barely registered with investors a decade ago, has today become one of the most critical issues confronting asset managers and their investors. Investors can no longer ignore the impact that the world's changing climate will have on their portfolios, with the impact of climate change on returns now inevitable.	Financial returns for long-term diversified investors should not be jeopardised given the investment opportunities created by the world's transition to a low-carbon economy. The Board is also considering the threat posed by the direct impact on climate change on the operations of the Manager and other major service providers. As extreme weather events become more common, the resiliency, business continuity planning and the location strategies of the Company's services providers will come under greater scrutiny. In particular also the Board receives ESG reports from the Manager on the portfolio and the way ESG considerations are integrated into the investment decision-making.
Economic and Geopolitical		
Global Geopolitical Risk	There is significant exposure to the economic cycles and political movements of the markets in which the underlying investments are listed. Political and economic risk, political change or protectionism may have an adverse effect on underlying valuations, such as a US-led trade war, North Korean conflict, and other political tensions both in Asia and closer to home to include tensions in the Eurozone and Brexit risks.	The Board regularly discusses the global geo-political issues and general economic conditions and developments with the Investment Managers. Political tensions between and changes within the US, China, Europe and UK continue the uncertainty and volatility in financial markets. The medium and longer term impacts of COVID-19 on this risk, for example the unprecedented levels of fiscal stimulus and travel restrictions will continue to be assessed in light of how they may affect the Company's portfolio and the economic and geopolitical environment in which the Company operates within overall. The potential consequences of Brexit continue to be monitored through existing control systems. Since the portfolio has no investments in the UK or Europe the Board does not believe that there is likely to be any significant or direct impact on the operation of the Company or the structure of the portfolio.

Emerging Risk	Description	Mitigating Activities
Global		
Social Dislocation & Conflict	Social dislocation/civil unrest may threaten global economic growth and, consequently, companies in the portfolio.	The Manager's market strategists are available for the Board and can discuss market trends. External consultants and experts can be accessed by the Board. The Board can, with shareholder approval, look to amend the investment policy and objectives of the Company to gain exposure to or mitigate the risks arising from geopolitical instability although this is limited if it is truly global.

Emerging Risk	Description	Mitigating Activities
Global		
Inappropriate Monetary/Fiscal Policies	Inappropriate Government/Central banks fiscal or monetary responses to the COVID-19 pandemic result in excessively loose economic conditions resulting in the medium term risk of significant levels of inflation or, alternatively, are ineffective in stimulating a recovery resulting in deflation and depression.	The Manager's market strategists are available for the Board and can discuss market trends. External consultants and experts can be accessed by the Board. The Board can, with shareholder approval look to amend the investment policy and objectives of the Company, if required, to enable investment in companies or assets which offer more appealing risk/return characteristics in prevailing economic conditions.
Rising Competition between China and Western Economies	China is emerging as a challenger to the western hegemony of recent decades. This brings with it increased competition in political and military affairs alongside the development of a major trading bloc operating to different cultural, legal political and technological norms and standards. These areas of conflict may give rise to geopolitical crises that threaten the markets in which investee companies operate and fragment previously global markets into more isolated trading blocs which may limit the opportunity of investee companies to grow and thrive.	The Board has access to a range of expert resources and strategists in the UK and in the Asian region to provide long term insight and guidance on geopolitical developments. The Managers investment process incorporates non-financial measures and risks in the assessment of investee companies to allow the portfolio to adapt to changing competitive and political landscapes.

Long Term Viability

The Company is an investment trust with an objective of achieving long term capital growth. Taking account of the Company's current position, the principal and emerging risks that it faces, including the COVID-19 pandemic, 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 and risks, the Company's investment objective and strategy, the capabilities of the Manager and the current outlook for Asian economies and equity markets.

In determining the appropriate period of assessment the Directors had regard to their view that, given the Company's objective of achieving capital growth, shareholders should consider the Company as a long term investment proposition. This is consistent with advice provided by independent financial advisers and wealth managers, that investors should consider investing in equities for a minimum of five years. Accordingly, 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, on the assumption that the principal and emerging risks identified above, including investment underperformance, are managed or mitigated effectively, 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.

For and on behalf of the Board

Bronwyn Curtis OBE
Chairman

11th January 2021

Directors' Report

Bronwyn Curtis OBE (Chairman of the Board and Nomination Committee)

A Director since September 2013.

Mrs Curtis is an experienced global financial economist who has held senior executive positions in both the financial and media sectors. Previous roles included Head of Global Research, Executive Editor and Senior Adviser to the Head of Global Banking & Markets at HSBC Bank plc and Head of European Broadcasting at Bloomberg LP. Her other current appointments include Director of The Scottish American Investment Trust P.L.C., Pershing Square Holdings Ltd., BH Macro Limited and Mercator Media Ltd, Trustee of CEPR and a Board Member of the Australia-UK Chamber of Commerce and on the Advisory Board of Imperial College Business School. She is also a Non-Executive member and Audit Sub-Committee Chair of the UK Office of Budget Responsibility. Mrs Curtis was awarded an OBE for services to business economics in 2008.

Shared directorships with other Directors: Scottish American Investment Trust P.L.C with Peter Moon.

Shareholding in Company: 7,000.

June Aitken

A Director since July 2018.

Ms Aitken has over three decades of experience in Asian equity markets, holding numerous senior roles at HSBC Bank plc, London, to include Global Head of Emerging Market Equity Distribution and Head of Strategy Management. Ms Aitken was also an employee at UBS AG, where she was Managing Director, Head of Global Equity Product, Global Head of Asian Equities and a director of Asian Equity Sales for 12 years. She also has experience at various London-based Asian equity sales firms.

Ms Aitken is currently a partner in a private consultancy business advising asset managers. She was also previously on the board of HSBC Bank Japan, Aquarius Fund, an Asian fixed income fund, Australian Securities Exchange listed Emerging Markets Masters Fund and the Asian Masters Fund Limited, Erudine Holdings Ltd, a financial software consultancy firm and the Shepherds Bush Housing Group. She was a founding partner and investor of Osmosis Investment Management LLP.

Shared directorships with other Directors: None.

Shareholding in the Company: 10,000.

Dean Buckley (Chairman of the Audit Committee, Remuneration Committee and Senior Independent Director)

A Director since September 2014.

Mr Buckley was previously Chief Executive Officer at Scottish Widows Investment Partnership. Prior to this appointment he held several positions at HSBC Bank plc, including Chief Executive Officer for HSBC Asset Management UK and Middle East and Chief Investment Officer for HSBC Asset Management, European equities, and held a number of senior fund manager positions at Prudential Portfolio Managers. He is a non-executive director of Fidelity Special Values plc, Smith & Williamson Fund Administration Limited and Baillie Gifford & Co Limited. He is a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.

Shared directorships with other Directors: None.

Shareholding in Company: 10,000.

Peter Moon

A Director since August 2016.

Mr Moon was Chief Investment Officer of the Universities Superannuation Scheme. He is Chairman of The Scottish American Investment Company P.L.C. and Bell Potter (UK) Limited and is a Director of First Property plc. He is a former Director of MBNA Europe and a former Member of the National Association of Pension Funds Investment Committee.

Shared directorships with other Directors: Scottish American Investment Company P.L.C with Bronwyn Curtis.

Shareholding in Company: 10,000.

Sir Richard Stagg

A Director since July 2018.

Sir Richard Stagg is a former member of the British Diplomatic Service. His last two roles were Ambassador to Afghanistan between 2012 and 2015 and High Commissioner to India between 2007 and 2011. His previous positions included Chief Operating Officer, Private Secretary to the Foreign Secretary and Ambassador to Bulgaria. He also chaired the Board of FCO Services between 2007 and 2017 (a government-owned company delivering security services to the UK and foreign governments).

He is currently Chairman of Rothschild India, chairman of Afghan Connection (a charity which supports education and cricket), a Trustee of the Turquoise Mountain Foundation (which works in Afghanistan and Burma) and a Trustee of SOAS (the School of Oriental and African Studies). He is also on the Advisory Board of the UK/India Business Council.

Shared directorships with other Directors: None.

Shareholding in the Company: 7,693.

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 30th September 2020.

Management of the Company

The Manager and Company Secretary to the Company 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'), with the day to day investment management activity conducted in Hong Kong by JPMorgan Asset Management (Asia Pacific) Limited, a fellow investment management subsidiary and an affiliate of JPMorgan Chase Bank. 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 three months notice, if notice is served on the basis of poor investment performance. The notice period is six months for all other circumstances. If the Company wishes to terminate the contract on shorter notice, the balance of remuneration is payable by way of compensation.

The Board, through the Management Engagement Committee conducts a formal evaluation of the Manager on an annual basis. The evaluation covers the performance of, and contractual relationship with the Manager, its management processes, investment style, resources and risk controls and the quality of support that the Company receives from the Manager including the marketing support provided. As part of this process and under normal circumstances, the Board completes a due diligence visit of the Manager's operations in Hong Kong each year. Having completed this year's evaluation, the Board is of the opinion that the continuing appointment of the Manager is in the best interests of shareholders as a whole.

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 FCA. For the purposes of the AIFMD the Company is an alternative investment fund ('AIF'). JPMF has delegated certain responsibilities as set out under 'Management of the Company' above. The Company has appointed 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.jpmasiagrowthandincome.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 81 and 82.

Management Fee

JPMF is paid a management fee based on the Company's market capitalisation. This fee uses the average of the Company's closing middle market share price for the last five business days of the relevant month, calculated monthly and paid quarterly at a rate of 0.60% per annum, based on the average of the preceding three month end capitalisations. Investments in funds on which JPMorgan charges a management fee are excluded from this calculation.

Directors

The Directors of the Company who held office at the end of the year are detailed on page 33. Details of their beneficial shareholdings may be found in the Directors' Remuneration Report on page 46.

In accordance with corporate governance best practice, all Directors will retire at the Company's forthcoming Annual General Meeting and, being eligible, will offer themselves for reappointment by shareholders. The Nomination Committee, having considered the Directors' qualifications, performance and contribution to the Board and its Committees, confirms that each Director continues to be effective and demonstrates commitment to the role and the Board recommends to shareholders that those standing for reappointment be reappointed. Statements supporting the Directors' reappointments can be found on pages 37 and 38.

Director Indemnification and Insurance

As permitted by the Company's Articles of Association, the Directors have the benefit of a deed of 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 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 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Independent Auditors

Further to a review of audit services in 2019, Mazars LLP were appointed Auditors of the Company with effect from the 2020 Annual General Meeting. Mazars LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office as the Auditors and a resolution to reappoint Mazars LLP and authorise the Directors to determine their remuneration for the ensuing year will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

Companies Act 2006 Requirements

The following disclosures are made in accordance with the Companies Act 2006:

Capital Structure
The Company's capital structure is summarised on the inside front 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 17 to the Notice of Annual General Meeting on page 89.

Notifiable Interests in the Company's Voting Rights

At the date of this report, the following had declared a notifiable interest in the Company's voting rights:

Shareholders	Number of voting rights	%
Brewin Dolphin Ltd	4,708,689	5.0

The rules concerning the appointment and replacement of Directors, amendment of the Articles of Association and powers to issue or repurchase 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 in the 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 disclosures to be made in this report in respect of Listing Rule 9.8.4R.

Annual General Meeting

The notice of the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on Wednesday, 17th February 2021 is given on pages 86 to 89. The full text of the Resolutions is set out in the notice of meeting. Resolutions relating to the following items of special business will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting:

(i) Authority to allot new shares and to disapply statutory pre-emption rights (resolutions 10 and 11)

The Directors will seek renewal of the authority at the AGM to issue up to 9,434,649 Ordinary shares for cash up to an aggregate nominal amount of £2,358,662 such amount being equivalent to 10% of the present issued ordinary share capital as at the last practicable date before the publication of this document. The full text of the resolutions is set out in the Notice of Meeting on page 86. This authority will expire at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting of the Company in 2022 unless renewed at a prior general meeting.

Resolution 11 will enable the allotment of shares otherwise than by way of a pro rata issue to existing shareholders. It is advantageous for the Company to be able to issue new shares (or to sell Treasury shares) to investors when the Directors consider that it is in the best interests of shareholders to do so. Any such issues would only be made at prices greater than the net asset value ('NAV'), thereby increasing the NAV per share and spreading the Company's administrative expenses, other than the management fee which is charged on the value of the Company's net assets, over a greater number of shares. The issue proceeds would be available for investment in line with the Company's investment policies. No issue of shares will be made which would effectively alter the control of the Company without the prior approval of shareholders in general meeting.

(ii) Authority to repurchase the Company's shares (resolution 12)

The authority to repurchase up to 14.99% of the Company's issued Ordinary shares, granted by shareholders at the 2020 Annual General Meeting, will expire on 12th August 2021 unless renewed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting. The Directors consider that the renewing of the authority is in the interests of shareholders as a whole, as the repurchase of shares at a discount to the underlying NAV enhances the NAV of the remaining shares.

Resolution 12 gives the Company authority to buy back its own issued Ordinary shares in the market as permitted by the Companies Act 2006 (the 'Act'). The authority limits the number of shares that could be purchased to a maximum of 14,142,539 Ordinary shares, representing approximately 14.99% of the Company's issued Ordinary shares, as at 8th January 2021 (being the latest practicable date prior to the publication of this report). The authority also sets minimum and maximum prices.

If resolution 12 is passed at the Annual General Meeting, Ordinary shares repurchased might not be cancelled but rather held as treasury shares and may subsequently be reissued at a premium. The Company does not have authority to reissue Ordinary shares from treasury at a discount to NAV, therefore any reissue of Ordinary shares from treasury would be at a premium to the prevailing NAV.

(iii) Approval of dividend policy (resolution 13)

The Directors seek approval of the Company's dividend policy to continue to pay four quarterly interim dividends during the year, which for the year ended 30th September 2020 have totalled 15.8 pence per share.

(iv) Adoption of New Articles of Association – (resolution 14)

Resolution 14, which will be proposed as a special resolution, seeks shareholder approval to adopt new Articles of Association (the '**New Articles**') in order to update the Company's current Articles of Association (the '**Existing Articles**'). The proposed amendments being introduced in the New Articles provide for minor or technical amendments to the Existing Articles, including: (i) clarifying that the consideration (if any) received by the Company upon the sale of any share which is forfeited by a shareholder pursuant to the New Articles will belong to the Company; and (ii) simplifying the procedure in relation to the untraced shareholders procedure by removing the requirement for the Company to publish newspaper advertisements and clarifying that the consideration (if any) received by the Company upon the sale of any share pursuant to the untraced shareholder provisions will belong to the Company. These changes reflect modern best practice and are intended to relieve certain administrative burdens on the Company.

A copy of the New Articles, together with a copy showing all of the proposed changes to the Existing Articles, will be available for inspection on the Company's website, www.jpmasiagrowthandincome.co.uk and at the offices of JPMorgan Funds Limited, 60 Victoria Embankment, London EC4Y 0JP between the hours of 9.00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m. (Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays excepted), from the date of the Annual General Meeting Notice until the close of the Annual General Meeting, and will also be available for inspection at the venue of the Annual General Meeting from 15 minutes before and during the Annual General Meeting.

Recommendation

The Board considers that resolutions 10 to 14 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 shareholders 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 44,693 Ordinary shares, representing approximately 0.1% of the voting rights of the Company.

Other information

Details on the Company's dividend policy, as well as information on acquisition of the Company's own shares and greenhouse gas emissions, can be found in the Business Review. Financial risk management objectives and policies, with information on exposure to price, credit and liquidity risk, can be found in note 21 to the Financial Statements. Information on post balance sheet events can be found in note 23.

Corporate Governance Statement

Compliance

The Board is committed to high standards of corporate governance. It has considered the principles and provisions of the AIC Code of Corporate Governance published in 2019 (the 'AIC Code'), which addresses the principles and provisions set out in the UK Corporate Governance Code (the 'UK Code') published in 2018, as they apply to investment trust companies. It considers that reporting against the AIC Code, therefore, provides more appropriate information to the Company's shareholders. The Board confirms that the Company has complied with the principles and provisions of the AIC Code, in so far as they apply to the Company's business, throughout the year under review. As all of the Company's day-to-day management and administrative functions are outsourced to third parties, it has no executive directors, employees or internal operations and therefore has not reported in respect of the following:

- the role of the executive directors and senior management;
- executive directors' and senior management remuneration; and
- the workforce.

Role of the Board

A management agreement between the Company and the Manager 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, administrative 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, capital structure and gearing policy (with input from the Manager), 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 Board procedures are followed and that applicable rules and regulations are complied with.

Board Composition

The Board, chaired by Bronwyn Curtis, consists of five non-executive Directors, all of whom are regarded by the Board as 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 and brief biographical details of each Director are set out on page 33.

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. Dean Buckley, the Senior Independent Director, leads the evaluation of the performance of the Chairman and is available to shareholders if they have concerns that cannot be resolved through discussion with the Chairman.

Reappointment of Directors

The Directors of the Company and their brief biographical details are set out on page 33. The skills and experience that each Director brings to the Board, and hence why their contributions are important to the long term success of the Company, are summarised below. All of the Directors will stand for reappointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Resolution 4 concerns the reappointment of Bronwyn Curtis. She joined the Board in September 2013 and has served for seven years as a Director.

Ms Curtis, Chairman since 2017, is an experienced global financial economist who has held senior executive positions in both the financial and media sectors.

For details of her current directorships, please refer to page 33 of the Report.

Resolution 5 concern the reappointment of June Aitken. She joined the Board in July 2018 and has served for two years as a Director.

Ms Aitken has over three decades of experience in Asian equity markets, having held numerous senior roles at HSBC Bank plc, London. Other relevant experience includes her employment term at UBS AG, where she was Managing Director, Head of Global Equity Product, Global Head of Asian Equities and a director of Asian Equity Sales for 12 years.

For details of her current directorships, please refer to page 33 of the Report

Resolution 6 concerns the reappointment of Dean Buckley. He joined the Board in September 2014 and has served for six years as a Director.

Mr Buckley is an experienced investment professional who has held senior executive positions in a number of asset management firms. He is a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.

For details of his current directorships, please refer to page 33 of the Report.

Resolution 7 concerns the reappointment of Peter Moon. He joined the Board in August 2016 and has served for four years as a Director.

Mr Moon was chief investment officer of the Universities Superannuation Scheme. He is a former director of MBNA Europe and a former Member of the National Association of Pension Funds Investment Committee.

For details of his current directorships, please refer to page 33 of the Report.

Resolution 8 concerns the reappointment of Sir Richard Stagg. He joined the Board in July 2018 and has served for two years as a Director.

Sir Richard Stagg is a former member of the British Diplomatic Service. His last two roles were Ambassador to Afghanistan between 2012 and 2015 and High Commissioner to India between 2007 and 2011. Such roles involved top level policy-making, negotiation and supporting British business. He also chaired the Board of FCO Services between 2007 and 2017 (a government-owned company delivering security services to the UK and foreign governments).

For details of his current directorships, please refer to page 33 of the Report.

The Board confirms that each of the Directors standing for reappointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting continue to contribute effectively and recommends that shareholders vote in favour of their reappointment.

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, subject to the performance evaluation carried out each year, the Board will agree whether it is appropriate for each Director to seek reappointment. In accordance with corporate governance best practice, Directors continuing in office seek annual reappointment and no Directors, including the Chairman, will seek reappointment after having served for nine years on the Board, unless there are exceptional circumstances for doing so.

The table below details the tenure of Directors as at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting and projected forward to 2028. The average tenure of a Director is less than six years.

Director	Appointment Date	2021 AGM	2022 AGM	2023 AGM	2024 AGM	2025 AGM	2026 AGM	2027 AGM	2028 AGM
Bronwyn Curtis	1st September 2013	7 - 8 years	7 - 8 years	9+ years	9+ years	9+ years	9+ years	9+ years	9+ years
Dean Buckley	18th September 2014	0 - 6 years	7 - 8 years	7 - 8 years	9+ years	9+ years	9+ years	9+ years	9+ years
Peter Moon	3rd August 2016	0 - 6 years	0 - 6 years	0 - 6 years	7 - 8 years	7 - 8 years	9+ years	9+ years	9+ years
June Aitken	26th July 2018	0 - 6 years	0 - 6 years	0 - 6 years	0 - 6 years	0 - 6 years	7 - 8 years	7 - 8 years	9+ years
Sir Richard Stagg	26th July 2018	0 - 6 years	0 - 6 years	0 - 6 years	0 - 6 years	0 - 6 years	7 - 8 years	7 - 8 years	9+ years

Key - Tenure
0 - 6 years   7 - 8 years   9+ years

Please note that the above table is a guide only and does not account for retirements of current Directors nor the appointment of new Directors.

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.

A schedule of interests for each Director is maintained by the Company and reviewed at every Board meeting. New interests are considered carefully, taking into account the circumstances surrounding them and, if considered appropriate, are approved.

Induction and Training

On appointment, the Manager and Company Secretary provide all Directors with induction training. Thereafter, regular briefings are provided on changes in law and regulatory requirements that affect the Company and Directors. Directors are encouraged to attend industry and other seminars covering issues and developments relevant to investment trust companies. Regular reviews of the Directors' training needs are carried out by the Chairman by means of the evaluation process described below.

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 33.

During the year there were five Board meetings, two Audit Committee meetings and one Nomination Committee meeting and one Remuneration Committee meeting. These meetings were supplemented by a strategy meeting and additional meetings held to cover procedural matters and formal approvals. In addition, there was regular contact between the Directors and the Manager and Company Secretary throughout the year.

The table below details the number of Board and Committee meetings attended by each Director during the year.

Director	Board Meetings Attended	Management Engagement Committee Meetings Attended	Audit Committee Meetings Attended	Nomination Committee Meetings Attended	Remuneration Committee Meetings Attended
Bronwyn Curtis	5	1	2	1	1
June Aitken	5	1	2	1	1
Dean Buckley	5	1	2	1	1
Peter Moon	5	1	2	1	1
Sir Richard Stagg	5	1	2	1	1

Board Committees

Nomination Committee

The Nomination Committee, chaired by Bronwyn Curtis, 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. A variety of sources, including external search consultants, may be used to ensure that a wide range of candidates is considered.

The Board's policy on diversity, including gender, is to take account of the benefits of these during the appointment process. However, the Board remains committed to appointing the most appropriate candidate, regardless of gender or other forms of diversity. Therefore, no targets have been set against which to report.

The Committee conducts an annual performance evaluation of the Board, its committees and individual Directors to ensure that all Directors have devoted sufficient time and contributed adequately to the work of the Board and its Committees. The evaluation of the Board considers the balance of experience, skills, independence, corporate knowledge, its diversity, including gender, and how it works together.

A list of potential conflicts of interest for each Director is maintained by the Company. These are considered carefully, taking into account the circumstances surrounding them, and, if considered appropriate, are approved. There were no actual or indirect interests of a Director which conflicted with the interests of the Company, which arose during the year.

Remuneration Committee
During the year under review, the Board established a Remuneration Committee, chaired by Dean Buckley. The Committee consists of all Directors and meets at least annually. The Committee's remit is to review Directors' fees and makes recommendations to the Board as and when appropriate in relation to the Company's remuneration policy and its implementation. Such activities were previously carried out by the Nomination & Remuneration Committee.

Management Engagement Committee
The Management Engagement Committee, chaired by Bronwyn Curtis, consists of all Directors and will meet at least annually. The Committee's remit is to review the terms of the management agreement between the Company and the Manager, to review the performance of the Manager, to review the notice period that the Board has with the Manager and to make recommendations to the Board.

Audit Committee
The report of the Audit Committee is set out on pages 42 and 43.

Terms of Reference

The Nomination Committee, Remuneration Committee, Management Engagement Committee and the Audit Committee have written terms of reference which define clearly their respective responsibilities, copies of which are available 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 each year by way of the annual report and accounts and the half year report. These are supplemented by the daily publication, through the London Stock Exchange, of the net asset value of the Company's shares and the Company's level of gearing.

As explained in the Chairman's Statement, given the restrictions in place due to the COVID-19 pandemic, shareholders will not be permitted to attend the Company's forthcoming Annual General Meeting. Under normal circumstances, 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 Manager who reviews the Company's performance. The Board seeks regular engagement with the Company's major shareholders to understand their views on governance and performance against the Company's investment objective and investment policy, either directly or through the Company's brokers, the Investment Managers and JPMF by holding discussions on an ongoing basis. The Directors may be contacted through the Company Secretary whose details are shown on page 93 or via the Company's website.

The Company's annual report and financial statements are 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 93. A formal process is in place for all letters to the Directors to be forwarded immediately. As part of this process, any feedback from shareholders is also communicated to the Board.

Details of the proxy voting position on each resolution will be published on the Company's 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 the Manager and its associates, the Company's system of risk management and internal control mainly comprises monitoring the services provided by the Manager 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 and Emerging Risks on pages 28 to 31). This process has been in place for the year under review and up to the date of the approval of the annual report and financial statements, and it 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 Managers 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 Managers investment risk 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.

- **Management**

  Appointment of a manager, depositary 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**

  Authorisation and monitoring of the Company's investment strategy and exposure limits by the Board.

The Board, either directly or through the Audit Committee or Management Engagement 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 risk management and internal controls and the operations of the Manager; and
- reviews quarterly reports from the Company's Depositary.

By the 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 2020 and to the date of approval of this annual report and financial statements.

The Board confirms that any failings or weaknesses identified during the course of its review of the systems of risk management and internal control were not significant and did not impact the Company.

Corporate Governance and Voting Policy

The Company delegates responsibility for voting to JPMAM through the Manager. The following is a summary of JPMAM'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 separate report on pages 13 to 15 and in the Strategic Report on page 26.

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 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.

JPMAM'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. This 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.

By order of the Board
Alison Vincent, for and on behalf of
JPMorgan Funds Limited,
Secretary

11th January 2021

Audit Committee Report

I am pleased to present the Audit Committee Report to shareholders, for the year ended 30th September 2020.

Composition and Role

Membership of the Committee is set out on page 33, and the Committee meets at least twice each year. The members of the Audit Committee consider that they have the requisite skills and experience to fulfil the responsibilities of the Committee. The Audit Committee as a whole has competence relevant to the sector.

Financial Statements and Significant Accounting Matters

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 AIC Code of Corporate Governance.

The Audit Committee examines the effectiveness of the Company's internal control systems and receives information from the Manager's Compliance department. The Directors' statement on the Company's system of Risk Management and Internal Control is set out on pages 39 and 40.

During its review of the Company's annual financial statements for the year ended 30th September 2020, the Audit Committee considered the following significant issues, including 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 1(b) to the financial statements on page 62. Controls are in place to ensure that valuations are appropriate and existence is verified through Depositary and Custodian reconciliations. The Company has appointed Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited ('BNY') as its depositary. BNY has appointed JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. as the Custodian. BNY remains responsible for the oversight of the custody of the Company's assets.
Recognition of investment income	The recognition of investment income is undertaken in accordance with accounting policy note 1(d) to the financial statements on page 63. The Board regularly reviews subjective elements of income such as special dividends and agrees their accounting treatment.
Compliance with Sections 1158 and 1159 Corporation Tax Act 2010	Approval for the Company as an investment trust under Sections 1158 and 1159 for financial years commencing on or after 1st October 2012 has been obtained and ongoing compliance with the eligibility criteria is monitored on a regular basis.
The risk that the global economic disruption caused by COVID-19 will affect the Company's ability to continue in operation due to the impact on the share price of portfolio companies or the ability of key service providers (including the Manager, the Depositary, the Custodian, the Fund Accountant, the Brokers and the Registrar) to maintain business continuity and continue to provide appropriate service levels	The Audit Committee has reviewed the impact of recent market volatility related to the COVID-19 pandemic on the Company's portfolio and have received regular updates on portfolio performance from the portfolio manager. The Audit Committee has also reviewed recent portfolio liquidity and updated revenue and expense forecasts in light of the COVID-19 pandemic and its anticipated impact on portfolio liquidity, revenue and market valuations and considers that the Company's business model remains viable and that the Company has sufficient resources to continue in operation and to meet all liabilities as they fall due. The Audit Committee has further reviewed the Company's borrowing and debt facilities and considers that despite recent market falls the Company continues to meet its financial covenants in respect of these facilities and has a wide margin before any relevant thresholds are reached.

Going Concern

The Directors believe that having considered the Company's investment objective (see page 23), risk management policies (see pages 72 to 78), capital management policies and procedures (see pages 78 and 79), the nature of the portfolio and revenue as well as expenditure projections, taking into account the impact of COVID-19 on the revenue expected from underlying investments in these 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. The Company's investments are in quoted securities which are readily realisable and exceed its liabilities significantly. Gearing levels and compliance with loan notes covenants are reviewed by the Board on a regular basis. The Company's key third party suppliers, including its Manager, are not experiencing any operational difficulties to adversely affect their services to the Company. For these reasons, they consider that there is reasonable evidence to continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. In its deliberations, the Board has taken account of its expectations of the results of the forthcoming continuation vote and has 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 these financial statements.

The Audit Committee has reviewed the appropriateness of the adoption of the Going Concern basis in preparing the financial statements, particularly in view of the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Audit Committee recommended to the Board that the adoption of the Going Concern basis is appropriate.

Audit Appointment and Tenure

The Committee also has the primary responsibility for making recommendations to the Board on the reappointment and the removal of external auditors. The Committee also receives confirmations from the Auditors, as part of their reporting, in regard to their objectivity and independence. Representatives of the Company's auditors attend the Audit Committee meeting at which the draft annual report and financial statements are considered and they also attend the half-year committee meeting to present their audit plan for the subsequent year's audit.

As part of its review of the continuing appointment of the Auditors, the Audit Committee considered the length of tenure of the audit firm, its fee, its independence from JPMF and the Investment Managers and any matters raised during the audit. A formal tender exercise was undertaken in 2019, as a result of which Mazars LLP was appointed in place of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. This is the Audit Partner's (Stephen Eames) first of a five year maximum term.

The Audit Committee reviews and approves any non-audit services provided by the independent Auditors and assesses the impact of any non-audit work on the ability of the Auditors to remain independent. No such work was undertaken during the year.

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 2020, 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 48.

For and on behalf of the Audit Committee
Dean Buckley
Chairman

11th January 2021

Directors’ Remuneration Report

The Board presents the Directors' Remuneration Report for the year ended 30th September 2020 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 their report on pages 50 to 56.

Remuneration of the Directors is considered by the Remuneration Committee on a regular basis. The Committee makes recommendations to the Board as and when appropriate.

Directors' Remuneration Policy

The Directors' Remuneration Policy is subject to a triennial binding vote and an ordinary resolution to approve this report was put to shareholders at the 2020 Annual General Meeting. The Board has resolved that, for good governance purposes, the policy vote will be put to shareholders every year. Accordingly a resolution to approve the policy will be put to shareholders at the 2021 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 Committee are paid higher fees than other Directors, reflecting the greater time commitment involved in fulfilling those roles.

The Nomination Committee, comprising all Directors, reviews fees on a regular basis and makes recommendations to the Board. Reviews are based on information provided by the Manager, and includes 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.

All of the Directors are non-executive. There are no performance-related elements to their fees and the Company does not operate any type of incentive, share award scheme, 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. Directors are not granted exit payments and are not provided with compensation for loss of office. No other payments are made to Directors, other than the reimbursement of reasonable out-of-pocket expenses.

In the year under review Directors were paid at the following rates: Chairman £41,500; Chairman of the Audit Committee £34,500; and other Directors £27,500.

During the year, the Board decided to increase the fees paid to Directors to better reflect current market rates, the time spent on the Company's business and to ensure that candidates of a high calibre are recruited to the Board and retained. From 1st October 2020, Director's fees have been paid at the following rates: Chairman £44,000; Chairman of the Audit Committee £36,500 and other Directors £29,500. The last fee increase was implemented in 2017.

No amounts (2019: nil) were paid to third parties for making available the services of Directors.

The Company's Articles of Association stipulate that aggregate fees must not exceed £200,000 per annum. This level was last increased in 2016. Any increase the maximum aggregate amount requires both Board and shareholder approval.

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 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 and will take account of these views if appropriate.

The Directors do not have service contracts with the Company. 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 page 38.

Remuneration Report

The Directors' Remuneration Report 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 2020 and no changes are proposed for the year ending 30th September 2021.

At the Annual General Meeting held on 13th February 2020, 99.7% of votes cast were in favour of (or granted discretion to the Chairman who voted in favour of) the remuneration report and 0.3% voted against.

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

Single total figure of remuneration

The single total figure of remuneration for the Board as a whole for the year ended 30th September 2020 was £160,115. The single total figure of remuneration for each Director is detailed below together with the prior year comparative.

There are no performance targets in place for the Directors of the Company and there are no benefits for any of the Directors which will vest in the future. There are no benefits, pension, bonus, long term incentive plans, exit payments or arrangements in place on which to report.

Single total figure table[1]

		2020			2019	
		Taxable			Taxable	
	Fees	expenses[2]	Total	Fees	expenses[2]	Total
Directors' Name	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bronwyn Curtis	41,500	–	41,500	41,500	–	41,500
June Aitken	27,500	–	27,500	27,500	–	27,500
Dean Buckley	34,500	1,411	35,911	32,089	507	32,596
Peter Moon	27,500	204	27,704	27,500	442	27,942
Sir Richard Stagg	27,500	–	27,500	27,500	–	27,500
Total	158,500	1,615	160,115	168,068	949	169,017

[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.

Directors' Shareholdings[1]

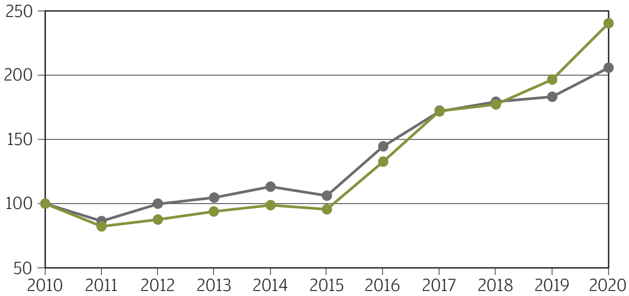
There are no requirements pursuant to the Company's Articles of Association for the Directors to own shares in the Company. The Directors' beneficial shareholdings are detailed below. The Directors have no other share interests or share options in the Company and no share schemes are available.

	Number of shares held	
	30th September	30th September
Directors' Name	2020	2019
Bronwyn Curtis	7,000	5,000
June Aitken	10,000	10,000
Dean Buckley	10,000	10,000
Peter Moon	10,000	10,000
Sir Richard Stagg	7,693	5,000

[1] Audited information.

In accordance with the Companies Act 2006, a graph showing the Company's share price total return compared with its benchmark, the MSCI AC Asia ex Japan Index with net dividends reinvested, expressed in sterling terms, is shown below. The Board believes this Index is the most representative comparator for the Company, given the Company's investment objective.

Ten Year Share Price and Benchmark Total Return Performance to 30th September 2020



Source: Morningstar/Datastream.

Share price total return.

Benchmark total return.

A table showing the total remuneration for the Chairman over the five years ended 30th September 2020 is below:

Remuneration for the Chairman over the five years ended 30th September 2020

Year ended 30th September	Fees	Performance related benefits received as a percentage of maximum payable
2020	£41,500	n/a
2019	£41,500	n/a
2018	£41,500	n/a
2017	£38,000	n/a
2016	£38,000	n/a

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	
	2020	2019
Remuneration paid to all Directors	£160,115	£169,017
Distribution to shareholders		
– by way of dividends paid	£14,677,000	£14,676,000
– by way of share repurchases	£nil	£nil
Total distribution to shareholders	£14,677,000	£14,676,000

For and on behalf of the Board
Bronwyn Curtis OBE
Chairman

11th January 2021

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

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

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and applicable law). Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business, and the Directors confirm that they have done so.

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

The Directors 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 Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements 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 the law and those regulations.

Each of the Directors, whose names and functions are listed in Directors' Report confirm that, to the best of their knowledge:

- the Company's financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', and applicable law), give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of the Company; and
- the Directors' Report includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Company, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that it faces.

The Directors consider that the Annual Report & Financial Statements, taken as a whole, is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Company's performance, business model and strategy.

For and on behalf of the Board
Bronwyn Curtis OBE
Chairman

11th January 2021

Independent Auditor's Report

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JPMorgan Asia Growth & Income Plc (formerly known as JPMorgan Asian Investment Trust Plc) ('the Company') for the year ended 30th September 2020 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Cash Flows and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30th September 2020 and of the profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, as applied to listed entities and public interest entities and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to principal risks, going concern and viability statement

We have nothing to report in respect of the following information in the annual report, in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you whether we have anything material to add or draw attention to:

- the disclosures in the annual report set out on pages 28 to 31 that describe the principal and emerging risks and explain how they are being managed or mitigated;
- the Directors' confirmation set out on pages 28 to 31 in the annual report that they have carried out a robust assessment of the principal and emerging risks facing the Company, including those that would threaten its business model, future performance, solvency or liquidity;
- the Directors' statement set out on page 42 in the financial statements about whether the directors considered it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in repairing the financial statements and the directors' identification of 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 the financial statements;
- whether the Directors' statement relating to going concern required under the Listing Rules in accordance with Listing Rule 9.8.6R(3) is materially inconsistent with our knowledge obtained in the audit; or
- the Directors' explanation set out on page 31 in 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.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our 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) we identified, 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 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.

We summarise below the key audit matters in forming our audit opinion above, together with an overview of the principal audit procedures performed to address each matter and, where relevant, key observations arising from those procedures.

These matters, together with our findings, were communicated to those charged with governance through our Audit Completion Report.

Accuracy, Completeness and Cut off for revenue recognition

The Company has recognised material income from investments in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

According to the Statement of Recommended Practice issued by the Association of Investment Companies ('AIC SORP'), recognition of revenue relies upon dividend notifications to be received from the investment portfolio.

Dividends recognised are either capital or income in nature, depending on the reason behind the payment.

We therefore identified accuracy, completeness and cut off of revenue recognition as a key audit matter as it had the greatest effect on our overall audit strategy and allocation of resources.

How our Audit addressed this matter

Our audit work included but was not restricted to:

- understanding management's process on revenue recognition through discussions with management and examination of control reports on the third-party service organisation;
- assessing the Company's accounting policy for revenue recognition and ensuring this is in accordance with UKGAAP and the Statement of Recommended Practice issued by the Association of Investment Companies ('AIC SORP');
- forming an expectation using dividend announcements on recognised stock exchanges where applicable and checking the point of the recognition. Further detailed testing completed on dividends announced one month either side of the year end covering the period after which announced dividends would be received to ensure dividends have been recorded in the correct period; and
- testing the allocation of dividend income between income and capital in accordance with the AIC SORP requirements by assessing the reason for the dividend distributions.

Our observations

Based on the work performed and evidence obtained, we consider the methodology used in recognising revenue to be appropriate.

Valuation, existence and ownership of the investment portfolio

The Company has a significant portfolio of quoted investments, these are measured in accordance with the requirements of UK GAAP and the Statement of Recommended Practice issued by the Association of Investment Companies.

Investments make up 98.7% of total assets by value and are considered to be the key driver for the Company. The investments are made up of quoted investments that are included initially at fair value which is taken to be their cost and subsequently valued at fair value which are quoted bid prices for investments traded in active markets. There is a risk that investments recorded might not exist or might not be owned by the Company. Although the investments are valued at quoted bid prices, there is a risk that errors in valuation can have a significant impact on the numbers presented.

We therefore identified valuation, existence and ownership of investments as a key audit matter as it had the greatest effect on our overall audit strategy and allocation of resources.

How our Audit addressed this matter

Our audit work included but was not restricted to:

- understanding management's process of recording and valuing quoted investments through discussions with management and examination of control reports on the third party service organisation;
- obtaining and agreeing confirmation from the custodian of all investments held in order to obtain comfort over existence and ownership;
- agreeing the valuation of all quoted investments to an independent source of market prices;
- evaluating the service organisation's controls reports for additions and disposals of investments throughout the year;
- agreeing a sample of additions and disposals back to supporting documentation (bank statements and list of trade confirmations); and
- reviewing the adequacy of the disclosure in the financial statements and ensure that the methodology applied is in accordance with UK GAAP and the Statement of Recommended Practice issued by the Association of Investment Companies.

Our observations

Based on the work performed and evidence obtained, we noted that the investments are valued in accordance with the relevant accounting standards. We did not note any issues with regard to the existence or the ownership of the investments held as at 30th September 2020.

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

Overall materiality	£3,963,000.
How we determined it	This has been calculated with reference to the Company's net assets, of which it represents approximately 1%.
Rationale for benchmark applied	Net assets have been identified as the principal benchmark within the financial statements as it is considered to be the focus of the shareholders. 1% has been chosen to reflect the level of understanding of the stakeholders of the Company in relation to the investments. Whilst valuation processes for these investments are not considered to be complex, there is a risk that errors in valuation could cause a material misstatement.
Performance materiality	Performance materiality is set to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements in the financial statements exceeds materiality for the financial statements as a whole. On the basis of our risk assessments, together with our assessment of the overall control environment, and consideration of a first year audit, our judgement was that performance materiality was £2,576,000 which is approximately 65% of overall materiality.
Reporting threshold	We agreed with the Audit Committee that we would report to them misstatements identified during our audit above £98,000 as well as misstatements below that amount that, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons. This threshold has increased to £119,000 following our revised materiality using net assets as at 30th September 2020.

We also determine a lower level of specific materiality for certain areas such as the statement of comprehensive income, Directors' remuneration and related party transactions.

An overview of the scope of our audit, including extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risk of material misstatement in the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and then designed and performed audit procedures responsive to those risks. In particular, we looked at where the Directors made subjective judgements such as making assumptions on significant accounting estimates.

We tailored the scope of our audit to ensure that we performed sufficient work to be able to give an opinion on the financial statements as a whole. We used the outputs of a risk assessment, our understanding of the Company, its environment, controls and critical business processes, to consider qualitative factors in order to ensure that we obtained sufficient coverage across all financial statement line items.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to those identified risks, including non-compliance with laws and regulations (irregularities) and fraud that are material to the financial statements.

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect to irregularities including non-compliance with laws and regulations, our procedures included but were not limited to:

- at planning stage, we gained an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework applicable to the Company, the industry in which it operates and considered the risk of acts by the Company which were contrary to the applicable laws and regulations;
- we discussed with the Directors the policies and procedures in place regarding compliance with laws and regulations;
- we discussed amongst the engagement team the identified laws and regulations, and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance; and
- during the audit, we focused on areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience and through discussions with the directors (as required by auditing standards), from inspection of the Company's regulatory and legal correspondence and review of minutes of Directors' meetings in the year we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to breaches of regulatory requirements of the HMRC Investment Trust conditions. We also considered those other laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of financial statements, such as the Companies Act 2006 and UK tax legislation.

Our procedures in relation to fraud included but were not limited to:

- inquiries of management whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
- gaining an understanding of the internal controls established to mitigate risk related to fraud;
- discussion amongst the engagement team regarding risk of fraud such as opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of financial statements, and determined that the principal risks were related to posting manual journal entries to manipulate financial performance, management bias through judgements and assumptions in significant accounting estimates, in particular in relation to significant one-off or unusual transactions; and
- addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls by performing journal entry testing.

The primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of irregularities including fraud rests with both those charged with governance and management. As with any audit, there remained a risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal controls.

As a result of our procedures, we did not identify any 'Key audit matters' relating to irregularities. The risks of material misstatement that had the greatest effect on our audit, including fraud, are discussed under 'Key audit matters' within this report.

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion 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 such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in 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 in this regard.

In this context, we also have nothing to report in regard to our responsibility to specifically address the following items in the other information and to report as uncorrected material misstatements of the other information where we conclude that those items meet the following conditions:

- **Fair, balanced and understandable** set out on page 48 – the statement given by the Directors that they consider the annual report and financial statements taken as a whole is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Company's performance, position, business model and strategy, is materially inconsistent with our knowledge obtained in the audit; or
- **Audit committee reporting** set out on pages 42 and 43 – the section describing the work of the audit committee does not appropriately address matters communicated by us to the audit committee; or
- **Directors' statement of compliance with the AIC Code of Corporate Governance** set out on page 36 – the parts of the Directors' statement required under the Listing Rules relating to the Company's compliance with the UK Corporate Governance Code containing provisions specified for review by the auditor in accordance with Listing Rule 9.8.10R(2) do not properly disclose a departure from a relevant provision of the UK Corporate Governance Code.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements and those reports have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements;
- the information about internal control and risk management systems in relation to financial reporting processes and about share capital structures, given in compliance with rules 7.2.5 and 7.2.6 in the Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules sourcebook made by the Financial Conduct Authority (the FCA Rules), is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements; and
- information about the Company's corporate governance code and practices and about its administrative, management and supervisory bodies and their committees complies with rules 7.2.2, 7.2.3 and 7.2.7 of the FCA rules.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in:

- the Strategic Report or the Directors' Report; or
- the information about internal control and risk management systems in relation to financial reporting processes and about share capital structures, given in compliance with rules 7.2.5 and 7.2.6 of the FCA Rules.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- 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
- the Company financial statements and the part of the Directors' remuneration report to be audited are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- a corporate governance statement has not been prepared by the Company.

Responsibilities of Directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 48, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the Directors 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.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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 Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Other matters which we are required to address

Following the recommendation of the Audit Committee, we were appointed by the Audit Committee on 15th November 2019 to audit the financial statements for the year ending 30th September 2020 and subsequent financial periods. The period of total uninterrupted engagement is one year, covering the year ending 30th September 2020.

The non-audit services prohibited by the FRC's Ethical Standard were not provided to the Company and we remain independent of the Company in conducting our audit.

Our audit opinion is consistent with the additional report to the Audit Committee.

Use of the audit report

This report is made solely to the Company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Stephen Eames (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of Mazars LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
The Pinnacle
160 Midsummer Boulevard
Milton Keynes
MK9 1FF

11th January 2021

Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 Revenue £'000	2020 Capital £'000	2020 Total £'000	2019 Revenue £'000	2019 Capital £'000	2019 Total £'000
Gains on investments held at fair value through profit or loss	3	–	29,604	29,604	–	22,940	22,940
Net foreign currency gains		–	116	116	–	196	196
Income from investments	4	7,906	–	7,906	8,081	–	8,081
Interest receivable and similar income	4	26	–	26	49	–	49
Gross return		**7,932**	**29,720**	**37,652**	**8,130**	**23,136**	**31,266**
Management fee	5	(2,084)	–	(2,084)	(1,922)	–	(1,922)
Other administrative expenses	6	(666)	–	(666)	(753)	–	(753)
Net return before finance costs and taxation		**5,182**	**29,720**	**34,902**	**5,455**	**23,136**	**28,591**
Finance costs	7	(111)	–	(111)	(45)	–	(45)
Net return before taxation		**5,071**	**29,720**	**34,791**	**5,410**	**23,136**	**28,546**
Taxation	8	(710)	(90)	(800)	(717)	(133)	(850)
Net return after taxation		**4,361**	**29,630**	**33,991**	**4,693**	**23,003**	**27,696**
Return per share	9	**4.64p**	**31.49p**	**36.13p**	**4.99p**	**24.45p**	**29.44p**

A fourth quarterly dividend of 4.2p (2019: 4.0p) per share has been declared in respect of the year ended 30th September 2020, totalling £3,951,000 (2019: £3,763,000). Further details are given in note 10 on page 67.

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 is the profit and loss account of the Company and the 'Revenue' and 'Capital' columns represent supplementary information prepared under guidance issued by the Association of Investment Companies.

The net return after taxation represents the profit for the year and also the total comprehensive income.

The notes on pages 62 to 79 form part of these financial statements.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2020

	Called up share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Exercised warrant reserve £'000	Capital redemption reserve £'000	Capital reserves[1] £'000	Revenue reserve[1] £'000	Total £'000
At 30th September 2018	23,762	31,646	977	25,121	282,800	–	364,306
Net return	–	–	–	–	23,003	4,693	27,696
Dividend paid in the year (note 10)	–	–	–	–	(9,983)	(4,693)	(14,676)
At 30th September 2019	23,762	31,646	977	25,121	295,820	–	377,326
Net return	–	–	–	–	29,630	4,361	33,991
Dividend paid in the year (note 10)	–	–	–	–	(10,316)	(4,361)	(14,677)
At 30th September 2020	23,762	31,646	977	25,121	315,134	–	396,640

[1] These reserves form the distributable reserves of the Company and may be used to fund distributions to investors.

The notes on pages 62 to 79 form an integral part of these financial statements.

AT 30TH SEPTEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Fixed assets			
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss	11	394,141	373,976
Current assets	12		
Derivative financial assets		5	–
Debtors		1,032	922
Cash and cash equivalents		3,966	4,404
		5,003	5,326
Current liabilities	13		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(2,504)	(1,976)
Net current assets		2,499	3,350
Total assets less current liabilities		396,640	377,326
Net assets		396,640	377,326
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	14	23,762	23,762
Share premium	15	31,646	31,646
Exercised warrant reserve	15	977	977
Capital redemption reserve	15	25,121	25,121
Capital reserves	15	315,134	295,820
Total shareholders' funds		396,640	377,326
Net asset value per share	16	421.6p	401.1p

The financial statements on pages 58 to 79 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 11th January 2021 and signed on their behalf by:

Bronwyn Curtis OBE
Chairman

The notes on pages 62 to 79 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The Company is registered in England and Wales.

Company registration number: 3374850.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2020

	Notes	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Net cash outflow from operations before dividends and interest[1]	17	(2,816)	(2,544)
Dividends received		6,878	7,009
Interest received		9	30
Interest paid		(110)	(45)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		**3,961**	**4,450**
Purchases of investments		(161,482)	(153,146)
Sales of investments		171,566	166,390
Settlement of forward currency contracts		72	38
Net cash inflow from investing activities		**10,156**	**13,282**
Dividends paid	10	(14,677)	(14,676)
Repayment of bank loans		(8,848)	–
Drawdown of bank loans		9,114	–
Net cash outflow from financing activities		**(14,411)**	**(14,676)**
(Decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(294)**	**3,056**
Cash and cash equivalents at start of year		4,404	1,337
Unrealised (loss)/gain on foreign currency cash and cash equivalents[1]		(144)	11
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		3,966	4,404
(Decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(294)**	**3,056**
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:			
Cash and short term deposits		2,806	2,213
Cash held in JPMorgan US Dollar Liquidity Fund		1,160	2,191
Total		**3,966**	**4,404**

[1] The unrealised exchange gain on the JPMorgan US Dollar Liquidity Fund in the comparative column has been moved from the initial 'Net cash outflow from operations' total to be disclosed separately as the 'unrealised (loss)/gain on foreign currency cash and cash equivalents'.

RECONCILIATION OF NET DEBT

	As at 30th September 2019 £'000	Cash flows £'000	Other non-cash charges £'000	As at 30th September 2020 £'000
Cash and cash equivalents:				
Cash	2,213	719	(126)	2,806
Cash equivalents	2,191	(1,013)	(18)	1,160
	4,404	(294)	(144)	3,966
Borrowings				
Debt due within one year	–	(266)	266	–
	–	(266)	266	–
Total	**4,404**	**(560)**	**122**	**3,966**

The notes on pages 62 to 79 form an integral part of these financial statements.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 2020

General Information

The address of its registered office is at 60 Victoria Embankment, London EC4Y 0JP.

The principal activity of the Company is investing in securities as set out in the Company's Objective and Investment Policies.

The Company was incorporated and was admitted to the Main market of the London Stock Exchange in September 1997.

The Company changed its name from JPMorgan Asian Investment Trust plc to JPMorgan Asia Growth & Income plc on 14th February 2020.

1. Accounting policies

(a) Basis of accounting

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include fixed asset investments at fair value, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006, United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice ('UK GAAP'), including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' and with the Statement of Recommended Practice 'Financial Statements of Investment Trust Companies and Venture Capital Trusts' (the 'SORP') issued by the Association of Investment Companies in October 2019.

All of the Company's operations are of a continuing nature.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. In forming this opinion, the directors have considered any potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the going concern and viability of the Company. They have considered the potential impact of COVID-19 and the mitigation measures which key service providers, including the Manager, have in place to maintain operational resilience particularly in light of COVID-19. The Directors have reviewed the compliance with debt covenants in assessing the going concern and viability of the Company. The Directors have reviewed income and expense projections and the liquidity of the investment portfolio in making their assessment. The disclosures on going concern on page 42 of the Directors' Report form part of these financial statements.

The policies applied in these financial statements are consistent with those applied in the preceding year.

(b) Valuation of investments

The Company has chosen to adopt Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

The Company's business is investing in financial assets with a view to profiting from their total return in the form of income and capital growth. The portfolio of financial assets is managed and its performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented investment strategy and information is provided internally on that basis to the Company's Board of Directors. Accordingly, upon initial recognition the investments are treated by the Company as 'held at fair value through profit or loss'. They are included initially at fair value which is taken to be their cost, excluding expenses incidental to purchase which are written off to capital at the time of acquisition. Subsequently the investments are valued at fair value, which are quoted bid prices for investments traded in active markets. For investments which are not traded in active markets, unlisted and restricted investments, the Board takes into account the latest traded prices, other observable market data and asset values based on the latest management accounts.

All purchases and sales are accounted for on a trade date basis.

(c) Accounting for reserves

Gains and losses on sales of investments including the related foreign exchange gains and losses, realised gains and losses on foreign currency, management fee and finance costs allocated to capital and any other capital charges, are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and dealt with in capital reserves within 'Gains and losses on sales of investments'.

Increases and decreases in the valuation of investments held at the year end including the related foreign exchange gains and losses, are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and dealt with in capital reserves within 'Investment holding gains and losses'.

Amounts received in excess of the par value of issued shares are held in Share premium.

Par value of shares repurchased and cancelled by the Company are transferred from Called up share capital to the Capital redemption reserve.

Net revenue return after taxation for the year is accounted for in the Revenue reserve.

(d) Income

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

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.

Where the Company has elected to receive scrip dividends in the form of additional shares rather than in cash, the amount of the cash dividend foregone is recognised in revenue. Any excess in the value of the shares received over the amount of the cash dividend is recognised in capital.

Interest receivable is taken to revenue on an accruals basis.

Stock lending income is taken to revenue on an accruals basis. In all cases securities lent continue to be recognised in the Statement of Financial Position.

(e) Expenses

All expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis. Expenses are allocated wholly to the revenue with the following exceptions:

- Expenses incidental to the purchase and sale of an investment are charged to capital. These expenses are commonly referred to as transaction costs and comprise brokerage commission and stamp duty. Details of transaction costs are given in note 11 on page 68.

(f) Finance costs

Finance costs are accounted for on an accruals basis using the effective interest method.

Finance costs are allocated wholly to revenue.

(g) Financial instruments

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

Other debtors and creditors do not carry any interest, are short term in nature and are accordingly stated at nominal value, with debtors reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts.

Bank loans are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost. They are initially measured as proceeds and subsequently measured at amortised cost. Interest payable on the bank loan is accounted for on an accruals basis in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Derivative financial instruments, including short term forward currency contracts are classified as 'held for trading' and are valued at fair value, which is the net unrealised gain or loss, and are included in current assets or current liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position. Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as capital.

(h) Taxation

Current tax is provided at the amounts expected to be paid or recovered. The tax effect of different items of income and expenditure is allocated between revenue and capital on the same basis as the particular item to which it relates, under the marginal method, using the Company's effective tax rate for the accounting period.

Deferred tax is provided on all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable timing differences but deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is more likely than not that taxable profits will be available against which those timing differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate which is expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and is measured on an undiscounted basis.

1. Accounting policies *continued*

(i) Value added tax ('VAT')

Expenses are disclosed inclusive of the related irrecoverable VAT. Recoverable VAT is calculated using the partial exemption method based on the proportion of zero rated supplies to total supplies.

(j) Foreign currency

The Company is required to identify its functional currency, being the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

The Board, having regard to the currency of the Company's share capital and the predominant currency in which its shareholders operate, has determined that sterling is the functional currency. Sterling is also the currency in which the financial statements are presented.

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are converted at actual exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets, liabilities and equity investments held at fair value, denominated in foreign currencies at the year end are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing at the year end.

Any gain or loss arising from a change in exchange rates subsequent to the date of the transaction is included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as an exchange gain or loss in revenue or capital, depending on whether the gain or loss is of a revenue or capital nature.

(k) Dividends payable

Dividends are included in the financial statements in the year in which they are approved by shareholders.

(l) Repurchases of ordinary shares for cancellation or to be held in Treasury

The cost of repurchasing ordinary shares including the related stamp duty and transactions costs is charged to 'Capital reserves' and dealt with in the Statement of Changes in Equity. Share repurchase transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis. The nominal value of ordinary share capital repurchased and cancelled is transferred out of 'Called up share capital' and into 'Capital redemption reserve'.

Should shares held in Treasury be reissued, the sales proceeds will be treated as a realised profit up to the amount of the purchase price of those shares and will be transferred to capital reserves. The excess of the sales proceeds over the purchase price will be transferred to share premium.

(m) Segmental reporting

The Board are of the opinion that the Company is engaged in a single segment of business, being investment in Asian equities.

2. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements on occasion requires the Directors to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the primary financial statements and the accompanying disclosures. These assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in the current and future periods, depending on circumstance.

The Directors do not believe that any significant accounting judgements or 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.

3. Gains on investments held at fair value through profit or loss

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Realised gains on sales of investments	14,383	10,798
Net change in unrealised gains and losses on investments	15,243	12,174
Other capital charges	(22)	(32)
Total capital gains on investments held at fair value through profit or loss	**29,604**	**22,940**

4. Income

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Income from investments:		
Overseas dividends	7,790	7,980
Scrip dividends	116	101
	7,906	**8,081**
Interest receivable and similar income:		
Stock lending	17	21
Interest from liquidity fund	6	25
Deposit interest	3	3
	26	**49**
Total income	**7,932**	**8,130**

5. Management fee

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Management fee	2,084	1,922

Details of the management fee are given in the Directors' Report on page 34.

6. Other administrative expenses

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Administration expenses	286	300
Directors' fees[1]	160	169
Custody fees	149	161
Savings scheme costs[2]	–	48
Depositary fees	43	46
Auditor's remuneration for audit services	28	29
Total	**666**	**753**

[1] Full disclosure is given in the Directors' Remuneration Report on pages 45 and 46.

[2] Paid to the Manager for administration of saving scheme products.

7. Finance costs

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Interest on bank loans and overdrafts	111	45

8. Taxation

(a) Analysis of tax charge for the year

	2020 Revenue £'000	2020 Capital £'000	2020 Total £'000	2019 Revenue £'000	2019 Capital £'000	2019 Total £'000
Overseas withholding tax	800	–	800	850	–	850
Tax relief on expenses charged to capital	(90)	90	–	(133)	133	–
Total tax charge for the year	**710**	**90**	**800**	**717**	**133**	**850**

(b) Factors affecting total tax charge for the year

The tax charge for the year is lower (2019: lower) than the Company's applicable rate of corporation tax of 19% (2019: 19%).

The factors affecting the total tax charge for the year are as follows:

	2020 Revenue £'000	2020 Capital £'000	2020 Total £'000	2019 Revenue £'000	2019 Capital £'000	2019 Total £'000
Net return before taxation	5,071	29,720	34,791	5,410	23,136	28,546
Net return before taxation multiplied by the Company's applicable rate of corporation tax of 19% (2019: 19%)	963	5,647	6,610	1,028	4,396	5,424
Effects of:						
Non taxable capital gains	–	(5,647)	(5,647)	–	(4,396)	(4,396)
Non taxable scrip dividends	(15)	–	(15)	(19)	–	(19)
Non taxable overseas dividends	(1,467)	–	(1,467)	(1,516)	–	(1,516)
Non-reporting offshore fund	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tax relief on taxable capital gains	(90)	90	–	(133)	133	–
Unrelieved expenses	519	–	519	507	–	507
Overseas withholding tax	800	–	800	850	–	850
Total tax charge for the year	**710**	**90**	**800**	**717**	**133**	**850**

(c) Deferred taxation

The Company has an unrecognised deferred tax asset of £5,320,000 (2019: £4,377,000) based on a prospective corporation tax rate of 19% (2019: 17%). In November 2019, the Prime Minister announced that he intended to cancel the future reduction in corporate tax rate from 19% to 17%. This announcement does not constitute substantive enactment, however it means that the corporation tax rate remains at 19% after 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.

Given the Company's status as an investment trust company and the intention to continue meeting the conditions required to obtain approval, the Company has not provided for deferred tax on any capital gains or losses arising on the revaluation or disposal of investments.

9. Return per share

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Revenue return	4,361	4,693
Capital return	29,630	23,003
Total return	**33,391**	**27,696**
Weighted average number of shares in issue during the year	94,081,493	94,081,493
Revenue return per share	4.64p	4.99p
Capital return per share	31.49p	24.45p
Total return per share	**36.13p**	**29.44p**

10. Dividends

(a) Dividends paid and declared

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Dividends paid		
2019 fourth quarterly dividend of 4.0p (2018: 3.9p)	3,763	3,669
First quarterly dividend of 4.1p (2019: 3.7p)	3,858	3,481
Second quarterly dividend of 3.5p (2019: 4.0p)	3,293	3,763
Third quarterly dividend of 4.0p (2019: 4.0p)	3,763	3,763
Total dividends paid in the period	**14,677**	**14,676**
Dividend declared		
Fourth quarterly dividend declared of 4.2p (2019: 4.0p) per share	3,951	3,763

A fourth quarterly dividend of 4.2p has been declared and was paid on 12th November 2020 for the financial year ended 30th September 2020. In accordance with the accounting policy of the Company, this dividend will be reflected in the financial statements for the year ending 30th September 2021.

(b) Dividend for the purposes of Section 1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 ('Section 1158')

The requirements of Section 1158 are considered on the basis of the dividend proposed in respect of the financial year, shown below. The aggregate of the distributable reserves is £225,349,000 (2019: £221,283,000).

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
First quarterly dividend of 4.1p (2019: 3.7p)	3,858	3,481
Second quarterly dividend of 3.5p (2019: 4.0p)	3,293	3,763
Third quarterly dividend of 4.0p (2019: 4.0p)	3,763	3,763
Fourth quarterly dividend declared of 4.2p (2019: 4.0p)	3,951	3,763
Total dividends for Section 1158 purposes	**14,865**	**14,770**

The aggregate of the distributable reserves after the payment of the final dividend will amount to £221,398,000 (2019: £217,520,000).

11. Investments held at fair value through profit or loss

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Investments listed on a recognised stock exchange	394,141	373,976
Opening book cost	299,440	300,792
Opening investment holding gains	74,536	62,362
Opening valuation	373,976	363,154
Movements in the year:		
Purchases at cost	162,129	154,269
Sales proceeds	(171,590)	(166,419)
Gains on investments	29,626	22,972
	394,141	**373,976**
Closing book cost	304,362	299,440
Closing investment holding gains	89,779	74,536
Total investments held at fair value through profit or loss	**394,141**	**373,976**

The company received £171,590,000 (2019: £166,419,000) from investments sold in the year. The book cost of these investments when they were purchased was £157,207,000 (2019: £155,621,000). These investments have been revalued over time and until they were sold any unrealised gains/losses were included in the fair value of the investments.

Transaction costs on purchases during the year amounted to £181,000 (2019: £187,000) and on sales during the year amounted to £313,000 (2019: £383,000). These costs comprise mainly brokerage commission.

12. Current assets

Derivative financial assets

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Forward foreign currency contracts	5	–

Debtors

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Dividends and interest receivable	989	877
Other debtors	43	45
Total	**1,032**	**922**

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

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise bank balances, short term deposits and liquidity funds. The carrying amount of these represents their fair value.

13. Current liabilities

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
Securities purchased awaiting settlement	2,371	1,840
Other creditors and accruals	131	135
Loan interest payable	2	1
Total	2,504	1,976

The Directors consider that the carrying amount of creditors falling due within one year approximates to their fair value.

On 2nd December 2019, the Company had entered into a £10 million three year unsecured multicurrency revolving loan facility with Scotiabank (Ireland) Limited with option to increase up to £40 million. This facility permits the Manager to apply modest gearing when conditions warrant but with lower commitment fee payments when the facility is unused. During the year to 30th September 2020, USD $11.1 million (£9.1 million) was drawn down at an average rate of 2.45% and USD $11.1 million was repaid (£8.8 million). As at 30th September 2020, the Company did had £nil drawn down on the facility.

14. Called up share capital

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Issued and fully paid share capital:		
Ordinary shares of 25p each[1]		
Opening balance of 94,081,493 (2019: 94,081,493) shares of 25p each excluding shares held in Treasury	23,521	23,521
965,500 (2019: 965,500) shares held in Treasury	241	241
Closing balance of 95,046,993 (2019: 95,046,993) shares of 25p each including shares held in Treasury	**23,762**	**23,762**

[1] Fully paid ordinary shares, which have a par value of 25p each, carry one vote per share and carry a right to receive dividends.

Further details of transactions in the Company's shares are given in the Business Review on page 25.

15. Capital and reserves

	Called up share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Exercised warrant reserve £'000	Capital redemption reserve £'000	Capital reserves: Gains and losses on sales of investments[1] £'000	Capital reserves: Investment holding gains and losses £'000	Revenue reserve[1] £'000	Total £'000
Opening balance	23,762	31,646	977	25,121	221,283	74,537	–	377,326
Net losses on foreign currency transactions	–	–	–	–	(155)	–	–	(155)
Unrealised gains on foreign currency contracts	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5
Realised gains on sale of investments	–	–	–	–	14,383	–	–	14,383
Net change in unrealised gains and losses on investments	–	–	–	–	–	15,243	–	15,243
Realised gains on repayment of loans	–	–	–	–	266	–	–	266
Other capital charges	–	–	–	–	(22)	–	–	(22)
Tax relief on expenses charged to capital	–	–	–	–	(90)	–	–	(90)
Dividends paid in the year	–	–	–	–	(10,316)	–	(4,361)	(14,677)
Retained revenue for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	4,361	4,361
Closing balance	**23,762**	**31,646**	**977**	**25,121**	**225,349**	**89,785**	**–**	**396,640**

[1] These reserves form the distributable reserves of the Company and may be used to fund distributions to investors.

16. Net asset value per share

	2020	2019
Net assets (£'000)	396,640	377,326
Number of shares in issue	94,081,493	94,081,493
Net asset value per share	**421.6p**	**401.1p**

17. Reconciliation of net return before finance costs and taxation to net cash outflow from operations before dividends and interest

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Net return before finance costs and taxation	34,902	28,591
Less capital return before finance costs and taxation	(29,720)	(23,136)
Scrip dividends received as income	(116)	(101)
Increase in accrued income and other debtors	(110)	(135)
Decrease in accrued expenses	(2)	(21)
Overseas withholding tax	(800)	(850)
Dividends received	(6,878)	(7,009)
Interest received	(9)	(30)
Realised (loss)/gain on foreign currency transactions	(99)	92
Realised exchange gain on Liquidity	16	55
Net cash outflow from operating activities[1]	**(2,816)**	**(2,544)**

[1] The 'Exchange gain on liquidity fund' (30th September 2019: £65,000) in the comparative column has been removed from this note to be disclosed separately on the face of the Statement of Cash Flows within the 'Unrealised gain on foreign currency cash and cash equivalents'.

18. Contingent liabilities and capital commitments

At the balance sheet date there were no contingent liabilities or capital commitments (2019: same).

19. Transactions with the Manager and related parties

Details of the management contract are set out in the Directors' Report on page 34. The management fee payable to the Manager for the year was £2,084,000 (2019: £1,922,000) of which £nil (2019: £nil) was outstanding at the year end.

During the year £nil (2019: £48,000), was payable to the Manager for the administration of savings scheme products, of which £nil (2019: £nil) was outstanding at the year end.

Safe custody fees amounting to £149,000 (2019: £161,000) were payable to JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A. during the year of which £25,000 (2019: £28,000) was outstanding at the year end.

The Manager may carry out some of its dealing transactions through group subsidiaries. These transactions are carried out at arm's length. The commission payable to JPMorgan Securities Limited for the year was £1,000 (2019: £5,000) of which £nil (2019: £nil) was outstanding at the year end.

Handling charges on dealing transactions amounting to £22,000 (2019: £32,000) were payable to JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A. during the year of which £5,000 (2019: £7,000) was outstanding at the year end.

During the year the Company held cash in the JPMorgan US Dollar Liquidity Fund, which is managed by JPMorgan. At the year end this was valued at £1,160,000 (2019: 2,191,000). Interest amounting to £6,000 (2019: £25,000) was receivable during the year of which £nil (2019: £nil) was outstanding at the year end.

Stock lending income amounting to £17,000 (2019: £21,000) were receivable by the Company during the year.

JPMAM commissions in respect of such transactions amounted to £2,000 (2019: £3,000).

At the year end, total cash of £2,806,000 (2019: £2,213,000) was held with JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A. A net amount of interest of £3,000 (2019: £3,000) was receivable by the Company during the year of which £nil (2019 £nil) was outstanding at the year end.

Full details of Directors' remuneration and shareholdings can be found on pages 45 and 46 and in note 6 on page 65.

20. Disclosures regarding financial instruments measured at fair value

The fair value hierarchy disclosures required by FRS 102 are given below.

The Company's financial instruments within the scope of FRS 102 that are held at fair value comprise its investment portfolio and derivative financial instruments.

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

(1) The unadjusted quoted price in an active market for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date

The best evidence of fair value is a quoted price for an identical asset in an active market. Quoted in an active market in this context means quoted prices are readily and regularly available and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. The quoted price is usually the current bid price.

(2) Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable (i.e.: developed using market data) for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

When quoted prices are unavailable, the price of a recent transaction for an identical asset provides evidence of fair value as long as there has not been a significant change in economic circumstances or a significant lapse of time since the transaction took place. If the entity can demonstrate that the last transaction price is not a good estimate of fair value (e.g. because it reflects the amount that an entity would receive or pay in a forced transaction, involuntary liquidation or distress sale), that price is adjusted.

(3) Inputs are unobservable (i.e. for which market data is unavailable) for the asset or liability

If the market for the asset is not active and recent transactions of an identical asset on their own are not a good estimate of fair value, an entity estimates the fair value by using a valuation technique. The objective of using a valuation technique is to estimate what the transaction price would have been on the measurement date in an arm's length exchange motivated by normal business considerations.

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

Categorisation within the hierarchy has been determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the relevant asset.

Details of the valuation techniques used by the Company are given in note 1(b) on page 62.

The following table sets out the fair value measurements using the FRS 102 hierarchy at 30th September:

	2020 Assets £'000	2020 Liabilities £'000	2019 Assets £'000	2019 Liabilities £'000
Level 1	389,909	–	366,055	–
Level 2[1]	4,237	–	7,921	–
Total	**394,146**	**–**	**373,976**	**–**

[1] Includes investment in JPMorgan Vietnam Opportunities Fund, an Open Ended Investment Company (OEIC) and forward foreign currency contracts.

There were no transfers between Level 1, 2 or 3 during the year (2019: same).

21. 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 comparative year.

The Company's classes of financial instruments are as follows:

- investments in equity shares and participatory notes of overseas companies, which are held in accordance with the Company's investment objective;
- cash held within a liquidity fund;
- short term debtors, creditors and cash arising directly from its operations;
- derivative financial instruments including forward currency contracts; and
- a multicurrency loan facility.

(a) Market risk

The fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument held by the Company may 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 comparative 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

Certain of the Company's assets, liabilities and income are denominated in currencies other than sterling which is the Company's functional currency and presentation currency. 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 this exposure by considering the effect on the Company's net asset value and income of a movement in 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. Foreign currency borrowing may be used to limit the Company's exposure to changes in exchange rates which might otherwise adversely affect the value of the portfolio of investments.

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 the Company's 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.

2020	Hong Kong Dollar £'000	South Korea Won £'000	Singapore Dollar £'000	Taiwan Dollar £'000	Thailand Baht £'000	India Rupee £'000	Indonesia Rupiah £'000	US Dollar £'000	Other £'000	Total £'000
Current assets	613	185	439	192	–	791	782	1,819	15	4,836
Creditors	–	–	(398)	(400)	–	(791)	(782)	–	–	(2,371)
Foreign currency exposure on net monetary items	613	185	41	(208)	–	–	–	1,819	15	2,465
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss	187,433	59,539	6,732	60,070	6,148	22,122	13,294	32,405	6,398	394,141
Total net foreign currency exposure	**188,046**	**59,724**	**6,773**	**59,862**	**6,148**	**22,122**	**13,294**	**34,224**	**6,413**	**396,606**

2019	Hong Kong Dollar £'000	South Korea Won £'000	Singapore Dollar £'000	Taiwan Dollar £'000	Thailand Baht £'000	India Rupee £'000	Indonesia Rupiah £'000	US Dollar £'000	Other £'000	Total £'000
Current assets	865	403	8	245	–	–	–	3,625	7	5,153
Creditors	–	(692)	–	–	–	(1,147)	–	–	–	(1,839)
Foreign currency exposure on net monetary items	865	(289)	8	245	–	(1,147)	–	3,625	7	3,314
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss	149,583	61,657	13,975	38,284	6,358	41,162	15,632	42,413	4,912	373,976
Total net foreign currency exposure	**150,448**	**61,368**	**13,983**	**38,529**	**6,358**	**40,015**	**15,632**	**46,038**	**4,919**	**377,290**

In the opinion of the Directors, the above year end amounts are broadly representative of the exposure to foreign currency risk during the current and comparative years.

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

(a) Market risk *continued*

(i) Currency risk *continued*

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of return after taxation for the year and net assets with regard to the Company's monetary financial assets and financial liabilities and exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis is based on the Company's monetary currency financial instruments held at each balance sheet date and the income receivable in foreign currency and assumes a 10% (2019: 10%) appreciation or depreciation in sterling against the currencies to which the Company is exposed to, which is considered to be a reasonable illustration based on the volatility of exchange rates during the year.

	2020		2019	
	If sterling strengthens by 10% £'000	If sterling weakens by 10% £'000	If sterling strengthens by 10% £'000	If sterling weakens by 10% £'000
Statement of Comprehensive Income – return after taxation				
Revenue return	(791)	791	(811)	811
Capital return	(247)	247	(331)	331
Total return after taxation	(1,038)	1,038	(1,142)	1,142
Net assets	**(1,038)**	**1,038**	**(1,142)**	**1,142**

In the opinion of the Directors, the above sensitivity analysis 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 the liquidity fund and the interest payable on the Company's variable rate cash borrowings.

Management of interest rate risk

Liquidity and borrowings are managed with the aim of increasing returns to shareholders. The Company's actual gearing range may fluctuate between 10% net cash to 20% geared.

The possible effects on cash flows that could arise as a result of changes in interest rates are taken into account when the Company 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 using the year end figures, giving cash flow interest rate risk when rates are reset, is shown below:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Exposure to floating interest rates:		
Cash and short term deposits	2,806	2,213
JPMorgan US Dollar Liquidity Fund	1,160	2,191
Total exposure	**3,966**	**4,404**

Interest receivable on cash balances, or paid on overdrafts, is at a margin below or above LIBOR respectively (2018: same). The target interest earned on the JPMorgan US Dollar Liquidity Fund is the 7 day US Dollar London Interbank Bid Rate.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of the total return after taxation for the year and net assets to a 0.5% (2019: 0.5%) increase or decrease in interest rates in regards to the Company's 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 Company's monetary financial instruments held at the balance sheet date with all other variables held constant.

	2020		2019	
	0.5% increase in rate £'000	0.5% decrease in rate £'000	0.5% increase in rate £'000	0.5% decrease in rate £'000
Statement of Comprehensive Income – return after taxation				
Revenue return	20	(20)	22	(22)
Total return after taxation	20	(20)	22	(22)
Net assets	**20**	**(20)**	**22**	**(22)**

In the opinion of the Directors, this sensitivity analysis may not be representative of the Company's future exposure to interest rate changes due to fluctuations in the level of cash balances and cash held in the liquidity fund.

(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 equity 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 and markets. The investment management team has responsibility for monitoring the portfolio, which is selected in accordance with the Company's investment objectives and seeks to ensure that individual stocks meet an acceptable risk/reward profile.

Other price risk exposure

The Company's total exposure to changes in market prices at 30th September comprises its holdings in equity investments as follows:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss	394,141	373,976

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

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

(a) Market risk *continued*

(iii) Other price risk *continued*

Concentration of exposure to other price risk

An analysis of the Company's investments is given on pages 18 to 22. This shows that the portfolio comprises investments quoted on Asian stock markets. Accordingly, there is a concentration of exposure to that region. However, it should also be noted that an investment may not be entirely exposed to the economic conditions in its country of domicile or of listing.

Other price risk sensitivity

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of the return after taxation for the year and net assets to an increase or decrease of 10% (2019: 10%) in the market value of equity investments. 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 Company's equities, adjusting for changes in the management fee but with all other variables held constant.

	2020		2019	
	10% increase in rate £'000	10% decrease in rate £'000	10% increase in rate £'000	10% decrease in rate £'000
Statement of Comprehensive Income – return after taxation				
Revenue return	(236)	236	(224)	224
Capital return	39,414	(39,414)	37,398	(37,398)
Total return after taxation	39,178	(39,178)	37,174	(37,174)
Net assets	**39,178**	**(39,178)**	**37,174**	**(37,174)**

(b) Liquidity risk

This is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its 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 mainly readily realisable securities, which can be sold to meet funding requirements if necessary.

The Board's policy is to use borrowings from time to time to gear the portfolio within a range of 10% net cash to 20% geared.

Liquidity risk exposure

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

	2020 Within one year £'000	2020 More than one year £'000	2020 Total £'000
Creditors:			
Securities purchased awaiting settlement	2,371	–	2,371
Other creditors and accruals	131	–	131
Bank loan including interest	32	35	67
	2,534	**35**	**2,569**

	2019 Within one year £'000	2019 More than one year £'000	2019 Total £'000
Creditors:			
Securities purchased awaiting settlement	1,840	–	1,840
Other creditors and accruals	135	–	135
Bank loan including interest	8	–	8
	1,983	**–**	**1,983**

The liabilities shown above represent future contractual payments and therefore may differ from the amounts shown in the Statement of Financial Position.

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the failure of the counterparty to a transaction to discharge its obligations under that transaction could result in 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.

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

(c) Credit risk *continued*

Management of 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.

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 debtors and cash and cash equivalents represent the maximum exposure to credit risk at the current and comparative year ends.

The aggregate value of securities on loan at 30th September 2020 amounted to £15.7 million (2019: £nil) and the maximum value of stock on loan during the year amounted to £10.4 million (2019: £nil). Collateral is obtained by the securities lending agent and is called in on a daily basis to a value of 102% (2019: 102%) of the value of the securities on loan if that collateral is denominated in the same currency as the securities on loan and 105% (2019: 105%) if it is denominated in a different currency.

(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 is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

22. Capital management policies and procedures

The Company's capital structure comprises the following:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Equity:		
Called up share capital	23,762	23,762
Reserves	372,878	353,564
Total capital	**396,640**	**377,326**

The Company's capital management objectives are to ensure that it will continue as a going concern and to maximise the income and capital return to its equity shareholders through an appropriate level of gearing.

The Board's policy is to employ gearing when the Manager believes it to be appropriate to do so. Gearing will be in the range of 10% net cash to 20% geared in normal market conditions, at the discretion of the Manager.

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss	394,141	373,976
Net assets	396,640	377,326
Net cash	0.6%	0.9%

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 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.

23. Subsequent events

Since the year end, the Company has re-issued 265,000 shares from Treasury at an average price of 499.9 pence per share, for a total gross consideration of £1,324,600.

On 4th January 2021, Directors declared a first quarterly interim dividend of 4.8 pence per share for the year ending 30th September 2021. The dividend is to be paid on 19th February 2021 to shareholders on the register at the close of business on 15th January 2021.

The Directors have evaluated the period since the year end and have not noted any other subsequent events.

Regulatory Disclosures

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, at 30th September 2020, which gives the following figures:

Leverage Exposure	Gross Method	Commitment Method
Maximum limit	200%	200%
Actual[1]	101%	101%

[1] The above figures are theoretical and are calculated in accordance with the methodology prescribed by the AIFMD.

JPMorgan Funds Limited (the '**Management Company**') is the authorised manager of JPMorgan Asia Growth & Income 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 2019 Performance Year in June 2019 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 2019 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 30 Alternative Investment Funds (with 4 sub-funds) and 2 UCITS (with 38 sub-funds) as at 31st December 2019, with a combined AUM as at that date of £13.8 billion and £17.1 billion respectively.

	Fixed remuneration	Variable remuneration	Total remuneration	Number of beneficiaries
All staff of the Management Company (USD $'000s)	15,972	9,139	25,111	119

The aggregate 2019 total remuneration paid to AIFMD Identified Staff was USD $57,449,000, of which USD $4,425,000 relates to Senior Management and USD $53,024,000 relates to other Identified Staff[1].

[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 Fund engages 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). In accordance with Article 13 of the Regulation, the Company's involvement in and exposures related to SFTR for the accounting period ended 30th September 2020 are detailed below.

Global Data

Amount of securities on loan

The total value of securities on loan as a proportion of the Fund's total lendable assets, as at the balance sheet date, is 5.86%. Total lendable assets represents the aggregate value of assets types forming part of the Fund's securities lending programme.

Amount of assets engaged in securities lending

The following table represents the total value of assets engaged in securities lending:

	Value £'000	% of AUM
Securities lending	15,686	3.96%

Concentration and Aggregate Transaction Data

Counterparties

The following table provides details of the counterparties (based on gross volume of outstanding transactions with exposure on a gross absolute basis) in respect of securities lending as at the balance sheet date:

Collateral	Country of Incorporation	Value £'000
Goldman Sachs	Switzerland	6,645
JPMorgan	United States of America	5,593
Morgan Stanley	Canada	3,447
Total		**15,686**

Maturity tenure of Security lending transactions

The Company's securities lending transactions have open maturity.

Collateral issuers

The following table lists the issuers by value of non-cash collateral received by the Company by way of title transfer collateral arrangement across securities lending transactions, as at the balance sheet date.

Issuer	Value £'000
United States of America Treasury	3,265
French Republic Government	2,204
Kingdom of Belgium Government	1,471
Kingdom of Netherlands Government	1,159
United Kingdom Treasury	739
Republic of Austria Government	203
Total	**9,040**

Non-cash collateral received by way of title transfer collateral arrangement in relation to securities lending transactions cannot be sold, re-invested or pledged.

Type, quality and currency of collateral

The following table provides an analysis of the type, quality and currency of collateral received by the Company in respect of securities lending transactions as at the balance sheet date.

Type	Quality	Currency	Value £'000
Sovereign Debt	Investment Grade	EUR	5,037
Treasury Notes	Investment Grade	USD	2,093
Treasury Bonds	Investment Grade	USD	1,172
Sovereign Debt	Investment Grade	GBP	739
Total			**9,040**

Maturity tenure of collateral

The following table provides an analysis of the maturity tenure of collateral received in relation to securities lending transactions as at the balance sheet date.

Maturity	Value £'000
1 day to 1 week	–
1 week to 1 month	59
1 to 3 months	25
3 to 12 months	61
more than 1 year	8,895
Total	**9,040**

Settlement and clearing

The Company's securities lending transactions including related collaterals are settled and cleared either bi-laterally, tri-party or through a central counterparty.

Re-use of collateral

Share of collateral received that is reused and reinvestement return non-cash collateral received by way of title transfer collateral arrangement in relation to securities lending transactions cannot be sold, re-invested or pledged.

Cash collateral received in the context of securities lending transactions may be reused in accordance with the provisions contained within the Prospectus, however the Company does not currently reinvest cash collateral received in respect of securities lending transactions.

Safekeeping of collateral

All collateral received by the Company in respect of securities lending transactions as at the balance sheet date is held by the Depository.

Return and cost

JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A ('JPMCB'), the lending agent, receives a fee of 10% of the gross revenue for its services related to the Stock Lending Transactions. The remainder of the revenue, 90%, is received by the Company i.e. for the benefit of shareholders.

Shareholder Information

Notice is hereby given that the twenty-fourth Annual General Meeting of JPMorgan Asia Growth & Income plc will be held at 60 Victoria Embankment, London EC4Y 0JP on Wednesday, 17th February 2021 at 12.00 noon for the following purposes:

1. To receive the Directors' Report, the Annual Accounts and the Auditor's Report for the year ended 30th September 2020.
2. To approve the Directors' Remuneration Policy.
3. To approve the Directors' Remuneration Report for the year ended 30th September 2020.
4. To reappoint Mrs Bronwyn Curtis as a Director.
5 To reappoint Mrs Junghwa Aitken as a Director.
6. To reappoint Mr Dean Buckley as a Director.
7. To reappoint Mr Peter Moon as a Director.
8. To reappoint Sir Richard Stagg as a Director of the Company.
9. THAT Mazars LLP be reappointed as Auditor of the Company to hold office until the conclusion of the next annual general meeting at which accounts are laid before the Company and that their remuneration be fixed by the Directors.

Special Business

To consider the following resolutions:

Authority to allot new shares – Ordinary resolution

10. 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 £2,358,662 representing approximately 10% of the Company's issued Ordinary share capital as at the date of the passing of this resolution, provided that this authority shall expire at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in 2022 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 on allotment of relevant securities – Special resolution

11. THAT subject to the passing of Resolution 10 set out above, the Directors of the Company be and they are hereby empowered pursuant to Sections 570 and 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 10 or by way of a sale of Treasury shares as if Section 561(1) of the Act did not apply to any such allotment or sale, provided that this power shall be limited to the allotment of equity securities or the sale of Treasury shares for cash up to an aggregate nominal amount of £2,358,662 representing approximately 10% of the issued Ordinary share capital as at the date of this Notice of Annual General Meeting 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 10 above, save that the Company may before such expiry make offers or agreements which would or might require equity securities to be allotted or Treasury shares sold after such expiry and so that the Directors of the Company may allot equity securities or sell Treasury shares in pursuance of such offers or agreements as if the power conferred hereby had not expired.

Authority to repurchase the Company's shares – Special resolution

12. 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 14,142,539, or if less, that number of Ordinary shares which is equal to 14.99% of the issued 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 the highest of: (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;

(iv) any purchase of Ordinary shares will be made in the market for cash at prices below the prevailing net asset value per share (as determined by the Directors);

(v) the authority hereby conferred shall expire on 16th August 2022 unless the authority is renewed at the Company's Annual General Meeting in 2022 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.

Approval of dividend policy – Ordinary Resolution

13. THAT the shareholders approve the Company's dividend policy to continue to pay four quarterly interim dividends during the year.

Adoption of New Articles of Association – Special Resolution

14. THAT the Articles of Association produced to the meeting and signed by the chairman of the meeting for the purposes of identification be approved and adopted as the Articles of Association of the Company in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, the existing Articles of Association with effect from the conclusion of the meeting.

By order of the Board
Alison Vincent, for and on behalf of
JPMorgan Funds Limited
Secretary

15th January 2021

Notes

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

1. Given the risks posed by the spread of COVID-19 and in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association and Government guidance, attendance at the Annual General Meeting ('AGM') is unlikely to be possible.

   At the date of posting of this AGM Notice, given the ongoing uncertainty about the course of COVID-19 and due to ongoing public health concerns, the Board intends to limit physical attendance at the AGM only to Directors or their proxies and representatives from J.P. Morgan. The Board will ensure that the minimum quorum is present to allow the formal business to proceed. If law or Government guidance so requires at the time of the Meeting, the Chairman of the Meeting will limit, in his sole discretion, the number of individuals in attendance at the Meeting. Should the Government guidance change and the current restrictions on group gatherings be relaxed by the time of the meeting, the Company may still impose entry restrictions on certain persons wishing to attend the AGM in order to secure the orderly and proper conduct of the Meeting.

2. 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. However, please note that, in the light of the COVID-19 pandemic and associated Government guidance, including the rules on physical distancing and limitations on public gatherings, it is unlikely that your vote will be counted where a proxy other than the Chairman of the Meeting is appointed as additional third parties are unlikely to be permitted entry to the meeting.

3. 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. However, please note that in the current circumstances, it is unlikely that your vote will be counted where a proxy other than the Chairman of the Meeting is appointed as additional third parties are unlikely to be permitted entry to the meeting.

4. Any instrument appointing a proxy, to be valid, must be lodged in accordance with the instructions given on the proxy form.

5. 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.

6. 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 business 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 business 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.

7. Entry to the Meeting will be restricted to shareholders and their proxy or proxies, with guests admitted only by prior arrangement. However, please note the terms of note 1 above for restrictions applicable on attendance at this year's AGM.

8. 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 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. However, please note that, in the light of the COVID-19 pandemic and associated Government guidance, including the rules on physical distancing and limitations on public gatherings, it is unlikely that your vote will be counted where a representative other than the Chairman of the Meeting is appointed as additional third parties are unlikely to be permitted entry to the meeting.

   Representatives should bring to the Meeting evidence of their appointment, including any authority under which it is signed.

9. 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 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 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.

10. 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.

11. 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.

12. 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 can not 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.

13. 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.jpmasiagrowthandincome.co.uk.

14. The register of interests of the Directors and connected persons in the called-up 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 AGM. No Director has any contract of service with the Company.

15. 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.

16. As an alternative to completing a hard copy Form of Proxy/Voting Direction 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/Voting Direction Form). 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.

17. As at 8th January 2021 (being the latest business day prior to the publication of the Annual Report & Financial Statements), the Company's called-up share capital consists of 94,346,493 ordinary shares (excluding treasury shares) carrying one vote each. Therefore the total voting rights in the Company are 94,346,493.

18. A copy of the proposed new articles of association of the Company, together with a copy showing all of the proposed changes to the existing articles of association, will be available for inspection on the Company's website, www.jpmasiagrowthandincome.co.uk, and at the offices of JPMorgan Funds Limited, 60 Victoria Embankment, London EC4Y 0JP between the hours of 9.00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m. (Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays excepted), from the date of the AGM Notice until the close of the AGM, and will also be available for inspection at the venue of the AGM from 15 minutes before and during the AGM.

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	Year ended 30th September 2020	Year ended 30th September 2019	
Opening share price (p)	4	361.0	340.5	(a)
Closing share price (p)	4	424.0	361.0	(b)
Total dividend adjustment factor[1]		1.046133	1.046133	(c)
Adjusted closing share price (d = b x c)		441.6	377.7	(d)
Total return to shareholders (e = d / a – 1)		**22.3%**	**10.9%**	(e)

[1] The dividend adjustment factor is calculated on the assumption that the dividends paid out by the Company are reinvested into the shares of the Company at the last traded price quoted at the ex-dividend date.

Net asset value per share (APM)

The value of Company’s net assets (total assets less total liabilities) divided by the number of ordinary shares in issue. Please see note 16 on page 70 for detailed calculations.

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	Year ended 30th September 2020	Year ended 30th September 2019	
Opening NAV per share (p)	4	401.1	387.2	(a)
Closing NAV per share (p)	4	421.6	401.1	(b)
Total dividend adjustment factor[1]		1.039813	1.041933	(c)
Adjusted closing NAV per share (d = b x c)		438.4	417.9	(d)
Total return on net assets (e = d / a – 1)		**9.3%**	**7.9%**	(e)

[1] The dividend adjustment factor is calculated on the assumption that the dividends paid out by the Company are reinvested into the shares of the Company at the NAV at the ex-dividend date.

Benchmark total 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.

Gearing/(Net Cash) (APM)

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 calculation	Page	30th September 2020 £’000	30th September 2019 £’000	
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss	60	394,141	373,976	(a)
Net assets	60	396,640	377,326	(b)
Gearing/(net cash) (c = a / b – 1)		**(0.6)%**	**(0.9)%**	(c)

Ongoing Charges (APM)
The ongoing charges represent the Company's 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.

Ongoing charges calculation	Page	30th September 2020 £'000	30th September 2019 £'000	
Management Fee	65	2,084	1,922	
Other administrative expenses	65	666	753	
Total management fee and other administrative expenses		2,750	2,675	(a)
Average daily net assets		372,873	362,316	(b)
Ongoing Charges (c = a / b)		**0.74%**	**0.74%**	(c)

Share Price Discount/Premium to Net Asset Value ('NAV') per Share (APM)
If the share price of an investment trust 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. It is more common for an investment trust's shares to trade at a discount than at a premium (page 4).

Portfolio Turnover
Portfolio turnover is based on the average equity purchases and sales expressed as a percentage of average opening and closing portfolio values (excluding liquidity funds).

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

Performance Attribution Definitions:

Asset 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.

Share Buyback
Measures the enhancement to net asset value per share of buying back the Company's shares for cancellation at a price which is less than the Company's net asset value per share.

American Depositary Receipts (ADRs)
Certificates that are traded on US stock exchanges representing a specific number of shares in a non-US company. ADRs are denominated and pay dividends in US dollars and may be treated like regular shares of stock.

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 You Invest
Barclays Smart Investor
Charles Stanley Direct
EQi
Fidelity Personal Investing
Halifax Share Dealing
Hargreaves Lansdown
Interactive Investor

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.

The Board encourages all of its shareholders to exercise their rights and notes that many specialist platforms provide shareholders with the ability 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 Association of Investment Companies' ('AIC') website at www.theaic.co.uk/aic/shareholder-voting-consumer-platforms for information on which platforms support these services and how to utilise them.

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

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

FCA
FINANCIAL CONDUCT AUTHORITY

FINANCIAL CALENDAR

Financial year end	30th September
Final results announced	December/January
Half year end	31st March
Half year results announced	May
Dividend on Ordinary shares paid	February/May/August/November
Annual General Meeting	February

History

The Company was launched in September 1997 as a rollover vehicle for shareholders in The Fleming Far Eastern Investment Trust plc. The Company adopted its present name in February 2020.

Directors

Bronwyn Curtis OBE (Chairman)
June Aitken
Dean Buckley
Peter Moon
Sir Richard Stagg

Company Numbers

Company registration number: 3374850

Ordinary Shares

London Stock Exchange Sedol number: 0132077
ISIN: GB0001320778
Bloomberg ticker: JAGI

Market Information

The Company's shares are listed on the London Stock Exchange. The market price of the shares is shown daily in the Financial Times. The Share price of the shares is on the Company's website at www.jpmasiagrowthandincome.co.uk where the prices are updated every fifteen minutes during trading hours.

Website

www.jpmasiagrowthandincome.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 number: 020 7742 4000

For company secretarial and administrative matters, please contact Alison Vincent.

Depositary

The Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited
1 Canada Square
London E14 5AL

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

Registrars

Equiniti Limited
Reference 1357
Aspect House
Spencer Road
Lancing
West Sussex BN99 6DA
Telephone: 0371 384 2373

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.

Notifications of changes of address and enquiries regarding share certificates or dividend cheques should be made in writing to the Registrar quoting reference 1357. Registered shareholders can obtain further details on their holdings on the internet by visiting www.shareview.co.uk.

Independent Auditor

Independent Auditor
Mazars LLP
The Pinnacle
160 Midsummer Boulevard
Milton Keynes
MK9 1FF

Brokers

Cenkos Securities plc
6, 7, 8 Tokenhouse Yard
London EC2R 7AS

Awards

Awarded best Asia Pacific Investment Trust at the Money Observer Investment Trust Awards 2020.

aic
The Association of Investment Companies
A member of the AIC

CONTACT

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Website www.jpmasiagrowthandincome.co.uk

J.P.Morgan
Asset Management