JPMorgan Global Emerging Markets Income Trust plc

Annual Report & Financial Statements for the year ended 31st July 2019

J.P.Morgan
Asset Management

Your Company

Objective

The Company's investment objective is to provide investors with a dividend income combined with the potential for long term capital growth from a diversified portfolio of emerging markets investments.

Investment Policy

- The Company invests predominantly in listed equities but retains the flexibility also to invest in other types of securities, including, but not limited to, unlisted equities, convertible securities, preference shares, debt securities, cash and cash equivalents.
- The Company is free to invest in any particular market, sector or country in the global emerging markets universe.
- There are no fixed limits on portfolio construction with regard to region, country, sector or market capitalisation.
- Despite the absence of specific region, country, sector or market capitalisation limits, the Company will at all times invest and manage its assets in a manner that is consistent with spreading investment risk and in accordance with its published investment policy.
- No more than 15% of the Company's gross assets shall be invested in the securities of any one company or group at the time the investment is made.
- The Company shall not invest more than 10% of its gross assets in unlisted securities or in other listed closed-ended investment funds at the time the investment is made.
- The Company may undertake option writing in respect of up to 10% of the Company's net assets.
- The Company may use derivative instruments for the purposes of efficient portfolio management. The Company does not have a policy of hedging or otherwise seeking to mitigate foreign exchange risk but reserves the right to do so from time to time as part of the Company's efficient portfolio management.
- The Company has power under its Articles of Association to borrow up to an amount equal to 30% of its net assets at the time of the drawdown.
- For further information please see 'Investment Policy, Investment Guidelines and Risk Management' on page 15.

Benchmark

The Company's benchmark is the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, with net dividends reinvested, in sterling terms.

Capital Structure

At 31st July 2019, the Company's issued share capital comprised 297,289,438 Ordinary shares of 1p each, including 49,277 shares held in Treasury.

Continuation Vote

At the Annual General Meeting ('AGM') of the Company held in 2018, an ordinary resolution was put to shareholders that the Company continue in operation. The resolution received the support of 100% of voting Shareholders. A further continuation vote will be put to Shareholders at the 2021 AGM.

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').

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 it issues can be recommended by Independent Financial Advisers to ordinary retail investors in accordance with the rules of the Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA') 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 ordinary shares are not classified as 'complex instruments' under the FCA's revised appropriateness criteria adopted in the implementation of MiFID II.

Association of Investment Companies ('AIC')

The Company is a member of the AIC.

Website

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

Why invest in the JPMorgan Global Emerging Markets Income Trust plc

Our heritage and our team

JPMorgan Global Emerging Markets Income Trust plc looks to deliver a combination of income plus growth through a diversified portfolio of high quality emerging markets companies. The Company benefits from the comprehensive research capabilities and local knowledge of one of the largest investment teams dedicated to emerging markets, with close to 100 specialist portfolio managers and analysts based in eight locations around the world, speaking multiple languages.

Our Investment Approach

We aim to build a high quality, high conviction portfolio that provides a more defensive and conservative exposure to the long-term secular emerging market growth story. Dividends are a strong proxy in emerging markets for corporate governance and understanding corporate risk. The Company's stock specific, fundamental approach taps into the ideas generated by our large emerging markets team to seek out strong companies that can provide long-term growth and a sustainable dividend stream.

5.1p
Dividend per share for financial year 2019

96
Investment professionals across Emerging Markets and Asia

20+
Languages spoken, nationalities represented on the investment team

5,000
Company meetings conducted per annum

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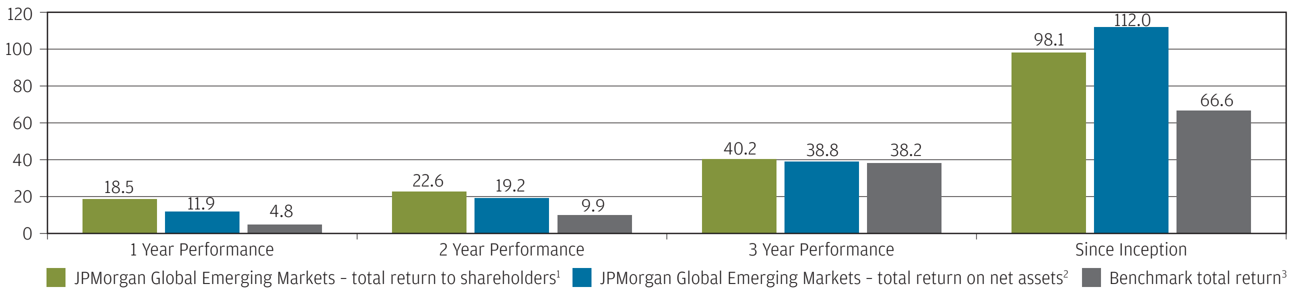
NOTE: THIS DOCUMENT IS IMPORTANT AND REQUIRES YOUR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION. If you are in any doubt as to the action you should take, you should seek your own personal financial advice from your stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor or other financial adviser authorised under the Financial Services and Markets 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 Global Emerging Markets Income Trust 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)

	2019	2018	3 Years Cumulative	5 Years Cumulative
Return to shareholders[1,A]	+18.5%	+3.5%	+40.2%	+45.6%
Return on net assets[2,A]	+11.9%	+6.6%	+38.8%	+49.6%
Return on the MSCI Emerging Markets Index[3]	+4.8%	+4.9%	+38.2%	+51.1%
Dividends	5.1p	5.0p	15.1p	24.9p

PERFORMANCE TO 31ST JULY 2019



[1] Source: Morningstar.

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

[3] Source: MSCI. The Company's benchmark is the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, with net dividends reinvested, in sterling terms.

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

A glossary of terms and APMs is provided on page 72.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

	2019	2018	% change
Total returns for the year ended 31st July			
Return to shareholders[1,A]	+18.5%	+3.5%	
Return on net assets[2,A]	+11.9%	+6.6%	
Benchmark return[3]	+4.8%	+4.9%	
Net asset value, share price and discount at 31st July			
Net assets (£'000)	430,968	399,514	+7.9[4]
Number of shares in issue (excluding shares held in Treasury)	297,240,161	296,790,161	+0.2
Net asset value per share	145.0p	134.6p	+7.7[4]
Share price	143.5p	126.0p	+13.9[4]
Share price discount to net asset value per share[A]	1.0%	6.4%	
Revenue for the year ended 31st July			
Gross revenue return (£'000)	22,274	21,419	+4.0
Net revenue return available for shareholders (£'000)	17,573	17,094	+2.8
Revenue return per share	5.92p	5.78p	+2.4
Dividend per share	5.10p	5.00p	+2.0
Gearing at 31st July[A]	5.9%	6.2%	
Ongoing Charges[A]	1.26%	1.26%	

[1] Source: Morningstar.

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

[3] Source: MSCI. The Company's benchmark is the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, with net dividends reinvested, in sterling terms.

[4] Excludes dividends reinvested.

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

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Sarah Fromson
Chairman

Performance

I am delighted to present my first annual statement as Chairman of the Company and report on a rewarding year for shareholders.

The year to 31st July 2019 was another positive one for investors in emerging markets leading to a rise in our benchmark, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index with net dividends reinvested (in sterling terms), of +4.8%. Against this positive background our Investment Managers were able to add further to returns through favourable stock selection, with the result that the total return on net assets was +11.9%. The total return to shareholders was +18.5% reflecting the narrowing of the share price discount to net asset value from 6.4% to 1.0%. Since year-end, the Company's share price has decreased to 132.0p at the time of writing.

The Investment Managers' Report that follows provides more detail on the Company's investment strategy and performance. The Board recognises the wide difference between the total return on net assets and the performance of the benchmark. The Company's income objective means that the composition of the portfolio is significantly different to the composition of the benchmark index. This means that the pattern of returns may, in any given period, vary meaningfully from the benchmark index, which the Board understands and accepts.

Revenue and Dividends

Gross revenue for the year amounted to £22.3 million (2018: £21.4 million) with net revenue of £17.6 million (2018: £17.1 million). Net revenue return per ordinary share for the year, calculated on the average number of shares in issue, was 5.92p (2018: 5.78p).

In the current financial year, the Board paid three interim dividends of 1.0p per share and has announced the payment of a fourth interim dividend of 2.1p per share. This brings the total dividend for the year to 5.1p per share, a 2% increase from last year. The Board continues the approach of paying four interim dividends, reflecting the support we have received from shareholders for a regular and timely income stream. The Board is seeking shareholder authority to continue this dividend payment policy for the Company at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting ('AGM').

As shareholders are aware, the Company receives dividends in the currencies of developing countries and US dollars, but pays dividends in sterling. It has not been the Company's policy to hedge currency risk as that is expensive and, for many currencies, impracticable. That policy inevitably means that the Company's asset values and cash flows will be adversely or favourably affected by currency movements from time to time.

Share Capital

During the year, the share price traded occasionally at a premium to net asset value. The Company issued 450,000 new shares for a total consideration of £599,000. The impact of the share issuances on the NAV was immaterial. Since the year end, the Company has not issued any shares.

The Company did not carry out any share repurchases during the year nor since the year end.

The Board is seeking shareholder authority at the forthcoming AGM to have the flexibility to issue up to a further 10% of the Company's issued share capital. The intention is to use this authority to meet demand for the Company's shares when they trade at an appropriate premium to net asset value.

Key Performance Indicators ('KPIs')

The Board tracks a series of KPIs. Further details may be found on page 16. The Board pays particular attention to performance, ongoing charges, gearing, income available to pay dividends and the investment risk of the portfolio.

Gearing

The Company has two US $20 million fixed rate loan facilities with NAB, repayable in October 2020 (2.31% per annum) and November 2022 (3.28% per annum). As at 31st July 2019, gearing stood at 5.9% (2018: 6.2%).

Management Fee

The Board is pleased to report that with effect from 1st August 2019, JPMorgan has agreed to charge their management fees based on the Company's net assets rather than on total assets less current liabilities. Therefore, all loans drawn down under the loan facility will be deducted for the purpose of the management fee calculation.

The Board and Corporate Governance

As previously reported, Andrew Hutton retired from the Board at the conclusion of the last AGM on 27th November 2018. Richard Robinson assumed the role of Chairman of the Nomination Committee and became the Senior Independent Director.

Following the Board's annual evaluation by the Nomination Committee, it felt that its current composition and size is sufficient at the present time and no further changes are anticipated over the next 12 months. The Board has a plan to refresh the Board in an orderly manner over time. Therefore, as part of its long term succession planning and to ensure continuity, the Board will seek to recruit a new non-executive Director in early 2021.

The Board supports annual re-election for all Directors, as recommended by the UK Corporate Governance Code, and therefore all of the Directors will stand for re-election at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting. Shareholders who wish to contact the Chairman or other members of the Board may do so through the Company Secretary or the Company's website, details of which appear below.

As detailed in the Investment Managers' report, environmental, social and governance ('ESG') considerations are integral to the Investment Managers' investment process. The Board shares the Investment Managers' view of the importance of ESG when making investments that are sustainable over the long term and the necessity of continued engagement with investee companies throughout the duration of the investment.

Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting will be held at on Thursday, 28th November 2019 at 2.00 p.m. The meeting will include a presentation from the Investment Managers on investment policy and performance. There will also be an opportunity for shareholders to meet the Board and representatives of JPMorgan after the meeting. It would be helpful if shareholders seeking answers to detailed questions put them in writing beforehand, addressed to the Company Secretary at JPMorgan Funds Limited, 60 Victoria Embankment, London EC4Y 0JP. Alternatively, questions may be submitted via the Company's website (www.jpmglobalemergingmarketsincome.co.uk). Shareholders who are unable to attend the Annual General Meeting in person are encouraged to use their proxy votes. Proxy votes may be lodged electronically, whether shares are held through CREST or in certificate form and full details are set out on the form of proxy.

Outlook

The Board is cognisant of the increasing number of emerging economic, social and geopolitical concerns which may cause anxiety to investors. Slowing economies, ongoing trade tensions between the US and China regarding goods tariffs and the uncertainties surrounding Brexit are amongst the issues which may result in further market volatility in the near term. The Board recognises these challenges and remains confident that the Investment Managers are well positioned and resourced to identify companies with good prospects for dividend generation, growth potential and resilient financial characteristics which are capable of achieving strong long-term performance for shareholders.

Sarah Fromson
Chairman

17th October 2019

Omar Negyal
Investment Manager

Jeffrey Roskell
Investment Manager

Amit Mehta
Investment Manager

Performance review – strong performance against a backdrop of rising trade tensions

The Company delivered positive performance for the review period - both in absolute and relative terms. Over the year to 31 July 2019, the Company's return on net assets was 11.9%, outperforming its benchmark, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, which rose by 4.8% (on a total return (net) basis, in sterling terms). The value of the Company's shares (including dividends) rose by 18.5% over the period. Judicious stock picking contributed positively to returns over the year.

For the first half of the review period, markets were turbulent, amidst signals of weakening global growth and elevated geopolitical uncertainty, not least surrounding the simmering trade tensions between the world's two largest economies, the United States and China. These concerns did not evaporate in the second half of the year and the trade tussles continued; by the end of the period, this damaging dispute appeared no closer to resolution than it had been a year earlier. Nevertheless, emerging market equities were able to make progress in the second half of the Company's year and market sentiment improved, largely as a result of the US Federal Reserve adopting a dovish monetary policy, cutting interest rates in an effort to reduce market volatility and stave off recession. A number of central banks around the world, including in emerging markets, followed suit.

Given the ongoing uncertainty throughout the 12-month period, albeit with less market turmoil in the second half of the year than the first, we are pleased that our stock picking contributed meaningfully to the Company delivering a strong set of annual results and outperforming the index by some considerable margin.

Spotlight on stocks, markets, sectors and countries

In this section we highlight specific factors that have impacted portfolio performance (both positively and negatively) over the year.

China (including Hong Kong) remains our largest country exposure. The Chinese economy has been challenged on numerous fronts, with domestic industrial output growth falling to its slowest pace since February 2002 whilst retail sales growth also weakened. However, certain industrial indicators suggest recent, if tentative, signs of recovery, with production edging upwards. Despite continued US trade tension uncertainty and the political disturbance in Hong Kong, China was a key contributor to performance,

PERFORMANCE ATTRIBUTION
for the year ended 31st July 2019

	%	%
Contributions to total returns		
Return on MSCI Emerging Markets Index (in sterling terms)		4.8
Investment Manager contribution		8.4
Portfolio total return		13.2
Management fee/other expenses	-1.3	
Return on net assets[A]		11.9
Impact of change in premium/discount		6.6
Return to shareholders[A]		18.5

Source: JPMAM/Morningstar. All figures are on a total return basis.

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

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

A glossary of terms and APMs is provided on page 72.

primarily through stock selection where we identified interesting long-term opportunities, particularly in consumer-orientated China A-share stocks. Of note were our positions in electrical appliance manufacturer ***Midea***, dairy products producer ***Inner Mongolia Yili*** and life insurance companies such as ***China Pacific Insurance***.

China Resources Power was a notable performance detractor. It not only performed poorly but also disappointed in terms of its dividend pay-out. In spite of it having been one of our larger positions, we have a strict process discipline to sell stocks when they deliver a specific pay-out disappointment like this and we did so on this occasion.

Taiwan is our second largest country exposure – and our largest country overweight position relative to the Company's benchmark. Given our emphasis on identifying stocks that generate dividends, we appreciate the positive dividend culture in this market and Taiwanese stocks have been key contributors to performance. These include our largest stock holding, ***Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing (TSMC)*** which is the world's largest contract chipmaker. TSMC reported positive quarterly earnings in July as well as forecasting stronger demand for the second half of the year, which helped to assuage earlier concerns around lower smartphone growth and Huawei-related weakness.

Mexican equities were volatile over the review period, reflecting the negative economic outlook and ongoing uncertainty about government policy and political disagreements within the government itself. Nevertheless, our stock selection in Mexico added value and is a positive example of how our focus on income-yielding stocks can be helpful. For example, ***Kimberly-Clark de Mexico*** performed well for us, benefiting from a fall in pulp prices towards the end of the review period. It is also a dependable dividend payer.

Our **South African** holdings detracted from overall returns, driven by weakness in global and emerging markets as well as South Africa's own economic troubles and political infighting. A generally softer economy constrained stocks and held back names we hold including brand promoter ***AVI*** and ***Vodacom***.

By sector, **Financials** was the most important contributor to performance. This remains the Company's largest sector weighting, on both an absolute and a relative basis. Our stock selection within the sector was positive and the top five performance contributors from the entire portfolio were all Financials. One of these was Russia's largest bank ***Sberbank***, which has delivered record profits in recent years, amid Russia's recession and subsequent sluggish recovery. It announced a record high dividend for 2018 (representing 33% growth in the value of dividends per share) and continued on its track of increasing its dividend pay-out ratio – a positive factor for us.

Uncovering sustainable businesses that have good dividend growth prospects

The Company's approach, which is to invest in a diversified portfolio of high yield and high profitability stocks to receive dividends from across sectors and countries, has not changed. We continue to find many stocks that look attractive from a dividend perspective. The revenue numbers on page 44 show that for this financial year the earnings per share of the Company increased from 5.78p to 5.92p. However we recognise that the weakness of sterling over the year was a key factor (via currency translation). In fact the underlying businesses in the portfolio faced challenges during the year (e.g. with China slowdown and global trade issues as discussed above) and struggled to grow dividends in local terms. The overall outcome in terms of business results was frustrating this year though we continue to have a positive view of the underlying companies in the portfolio.

Overall, with the increase in earnings per share over the year, as discussed in the Chairman's Statement, this allowed for an increase in the dividend paid as well as a further increase in the Company's revenue reserves. Revenue reserves are important as they could be used to help support dividend payments in future years, if there were to be a period when dividend receipts from portfolio companies were weaker.

Portfolio changes

Portfolio changes over the year have been relatively modest, consistent with our policy of investing for the long term and benefiting from the continued dividend streams of the companies we hold.

We continue to see China as an area of opportunity where we can best deliver the Company's diversified income and capital growth strategy. During the volatile first half of the review period we identified several Chinese stock opportunities. As the market declined, we made meaningful portfolio additions, adding to both Chinese A-shares as well as to Hong Kong-listed China stocks, thereby taking advantage of better valuations to increase our overall China weighting. Although we have subsequently trimmed some of these names after a strong run, our percentage of Chinese investments held has increased year-on-year.

Our more recent portfolio changes have been stock-specific decisions rather than based on any broader sector/country selection. Market weakness and negative sentiment towards information technology names provided us with opportunities to add to some favoured names, such as **TSMC**.

We added to TSMC after its share price weakened, following the negative narrative around the Chinese telecoms provider ***Huawei***, which is a major buyer of TSMC's chips. Our overall view is that although individual customers can face specific issues such as this, the strength of the TSMC ecosystem, and its competitive advantages versus its peers, mean that the company will continue to be in a strong position going forward to generate attractive levels of profitability. TSMC is also typical of Taiwan's positive dividend culture, having recently announced plans to introduce sustainable quarterly dividends.

We also added to another Taiwanese holding, ***Vanguard International Semiconductor Corporation***. We have grown increasingly positive on this business, notably its tilt towards attractive areas of the semiconductor industry (such as power management chips). It has expanded capacity to meet growing demand – and allow incremental growth – while also continuing to demonstrate a desire to deliver a consistent stream of dividends.

In terms of sales, we referred earlier to ***China Resources Power***, which we exited due to its dividend payout disappointment. As we place so much store in understanding dividend policies before buying a stock, these kinds of disappointments are relatively rare. The two other reasons for us to sell stocks are: (a) a recognition that the fundamentals of the business are worse than we had thought previously; and (b) higher valuations (and lower dividend yields) which signal lower returns in the future. Valuation-driven sales tend to be incremental (i.e. relatively slowly over time as the valuation increases) but one example of a stock which we completely exited on this basis during the period was ***Petrobras Distribudora***, the fuel distribution subsidiary of Petrobras in Brazil, which we sold after a strong move in the shares had taken the dividend yield down to less attractive levels.

Our engagement on Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) issues

We pay particular attention to issues that could affect the prospects for stocks within the Company's portfolio. We believe strongly that ESG considerations (particularly Governance) need to be a foundation of any investment process supporting long-term investing and that corporate policies at odds with environmental and social issues are not sustainable in the long run.

We draw a direct link between the dividend policies of companies and our views on governance, i.e. a direct demonstration of a desire to return cash to shareholders is a tangible and positive governance indicator. We have discussed this issue with many companies over time – good examples would include our engagement with many Korean corporates which typically have relatively low pay-out ratios compared with those of other Emerging Markets.

We have also engaged with management teams of investee companies on a variety of other ESG issues. For example, during the year we undertook a review of environmental and social risks amongst textile companies in Asia, asking questions about areas such as emissions, waste management and labour practices. We asked management teams about this as well as studying the requirements their own customers put on them. Overall we were reassured by our findings; where there were negative issues highlighted we are satisfied that the suppliers are working (sometimes together with their brand customers) to remedy the situation. In our view, manufacturers with good technology, scale and ESG practices are the ones we expect to gain market share over time.

Outlook

We remain in uncertain economic, market and political territory. Stock markets have recovered strongly since the beginning of 2019 but remain vulnerable to negative news flow, while economic growth indicators have stumbled and global manufacturing output is weaker than it has been for several years.

We continue to believe that, going forward, the most important short-term risks to progress are global growth remaining sluggish, a stubbornly-strong US dollar and, of course, the trade collisions between the US and China – which are far from resolved.

These all weigh heavily on the prospects for a global economy already in the doldrums and are reflected in weakening corporate performance across emerging markets. Central banks around the world have stepped in with monetary easing measures and, in the US, rates look much more likely to fall than rise for the remainder of the year. Such intervention may soften the landing for global economies, but to varying degrees.

Investors are fearful that a global recession could be on the horizon and certain 'end of cycle' signals in the United States and other developed nations support this opinion. If it does happen, emerging market economies will not be immune to a global slowdown. A so-called 'Goldilocks Scenario' ('not too hot, not too cold') for the US would be the ideal economic outcome for emerging markets. But even if that does not ensue, we take solace from the fact that emerging markets economies face fewer imbalances now than they did during previous economic slowdowns.

Following the slowest growth in China's modern era, we are yet to see Chinese authorities really step up their efforts to support domestic demand through targeted fiscal measures and monetary easing by the People's Bank of China. Given that China has been cited as one of the primary sources of the global slowdown, such policy measures could boost growth not just domestically but around the world.

Although the investing backdrop looks more challenging, we have a positive view about the long-term prospects for dividend generation from the stocks held in the portfolio. However, whilst we are positive about long-term prospects we remind shareholders that the company receives dividends in local currencies and US dollars but pays dividends in sterling (which could be volatile depending on, for example, developments around Brexit). As such, movements in sterling will have an impact on the value of dividend payments.

We adopt a long-term view in analysing dividends and profitability drivers and the portfolio is positioned to capture this. The Company invests in stocks that can generate earnings and cash flow to pay out dividends and also to reinvest in the future of their own businesses.

We remain focused on investing in sound businesses that have the potential to deliver income and capital returns. Our aim is that the Company should continue to have a grounded approach and a balanced risk profile that will deliver good returns and reward shareholders willing to invest for the long term.

Omar Negyal
Jeffrey Roskell
Amit Mehta
Investment Managers 17th October 2019

TEN LARGEST INVESTMENTS

AT 31ST JULY

Company	Country	Sector	2019 Valuation £'000	2019 %[1]	2018 Valuation £'000	2018 %[1]
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	Taiwan	Information Technology	27,171	6.0	19,608	4.6
Sberbank of Russia	Russia	Financials	19,477	4.3	17,008	4.0
China Construction Bank[2]	China & Hong Kong	Financials	11,867	2.6	7,622	1.8
Ping An Insurance[3]	China & Hong Kong	Financials	11,603	2.5	-	-
Vanguard International Semiconductor	Taiwan	Information Technology	11,393	2.5	11,713	2.8
China Pacific Insurance[2]	China & Hong Kong	Financials	10,520	2.3	7,807	1.8
Grupo Aeroportuario del Pacifico[2]	Mexico	Industrials	10,058	2.2	6,797	1.6
Kimberly-Clark de Mexico	Mexico	Consumer Staples	9,910	2.2	8,102	1.9
Huayu Automotive Systems[2]	China & Hong Kong	Consumer Discretionary	9,718	2.1	5,156	1.2
China Overseas Land & Investment[2]	China & Hong Kong	Real Estate	9,402	2.1	3,126	0.7
Total			**131,119**	**28.8**		

[1] Based on total portfolio of £456.2m (2018: £424.2m).

[2] Not included in the ten largest investments at 31st July 2018.

[3] Not held in the portfolio at 31st July 2018.

As at 31st July 2018, the value of the ten largest investments amounted to £113.5 million representing 26.8% of total investments.

SECTOR ANALYSIS

AT 31ST JULY

	31st July 2019 Portfolio %[1]	31st July 2019 Benchmark %	31st July 2018 Portfolio %[1]	31st July 2018 Benchmark %
Financials	38.2	24.8	36.7	23.4
Information Technology	18.4	14.3	17.5	27.3
Consumer Staples	13.0	6.7	13.3	6.6
Consumer Discretionary	10.2	13.6	10.8	9.4
Communication Services	5.2	11.9	4.8	4.3
Basic Materials	3.9	7.2	4.1	7.8
Real Estate	3.4	3.0	2.3	2.9
Energy	2.9	7.8	3.1	7.5
Industrials	2.2	5.3	2.2	5.3
Health Care	1.8	2.6	1.4	3.0
Utilities	0.8	2.8	3.8	2.5
Total Portfolio	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

[1] Based on total portfolio of £456.2m (2018: £424.2m).

GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

AT 31ST JULY

	31st July 2019		31st July 2018	
	Portfolio %[1]	Benchmark %	Portfolio %[1]	Benchmark %
China & Hong Kong	28.6	31.8	24.3	31.2
Taiwan	17.0	11.2	15.8	11.8
Russia	8.6	4.0	8.2	3.5
Mexico	7.6	2.5	7.2	3.1
Brazil	6.6	8.0	8.8	6.4
South Africa	6.3	5.8	6.8	6.8
Thailand	5.3	3.0	4.9	2.3
South Korea	4.5	11.8	4.7	14.1
India	2.4	8.6	2.8	9.0
Czech Republic	2.4	0.2	3.1	0.2
Saudi Arabia	2.0	1.4	2.8	–
Indonesia	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.9
Hungary	1.7	0.3	1.5	0.3
United Arab Emirates	1.6	0.8	1.8	0.7
Malaysia	0.8	2.1	1.0	2.4
Kenya	0.8	–	1.0	–
Chile	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1
Philippines	0.7	1.1	0.8	1.0
Turkey	0.5	0.6	1.9	0.7
Poland	–	1.1	–	1.2
Qatar	–	1.0	–	0.9
Argentina	–	0.4	–	-
Colombia	–	0.4	–	0.5
Peru	–	0.4	–	0.4
Greece	–	0.3	–	0.3
Egypt	–	0.1	–	0.1
Pakistan	–	–	–	0.1
Total Portfolio	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

[1] Based on total portfolio of £456.2m (2018: £424.2m).

LIST OF INVESTMENTS

Company	Valuation £'000
CHINA AND HONG KONG	
China Construction Bank[1]	11,867
Ping An Insurance[1]	11,603
China Pacific Insurance[1]	10,520
Huayu Automotive Systems	9,718
China Overseas Land & Investment	9,402
Midea	7,559
Inner Mongolia Yili Industrial	7,081
Fuyao Glass Industry[1]	6,170
Hang Seng Bank	6,671
Sands China	6,613
HKT Trust & HKT	5,922
Luthai Textile	5,074
Hong Kong Exchanges & Clearing	5,041
Pacific Textiles	4,539
Jiangsu Yanghe Brewery Joint-Stock	4,206
WH Group	3,835
Guangdong Investment	3,552
China Petroleum & Chemical[1]	3,081
CNOOC	3,021
SAIC Motor	2,605
China Life Insurance[1]	1,924
Henan Shuanghui Investment & Development	413
	130,417
TAIWAN	
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing[2]	27,171
Vanguard International Semiconductor	11,393
Taiwan Mobile	7,202
MediaTek	5,558
Novatek Microelectronics	5,554
Delta Electronics	4,124
Quanta Computer	3,926
Mega Financial	3,672
Asustek Computer	3,411
President Chain Store	3,044
Chicony Electronics	2,424
	77,479

Company	Valuation £'000
RUSSIA	
Sberbank of Russia	19,477
Moscow Exchange MICEX-RTS	9,116
Alrosa	5,101
Magnitogorsk Iron & Steel Works	3,002
Severstal[2]	2,573
	39,269
MEXICO	
Grupo Aeroportuario del Pacifico	10,058
Kimberly-Clark de Mexico	9,910
Banco Santander Mexico	6,762
Fibra Uno Administracion	4,574
Bolsa Mexicana de Valores	3,509
	34,813
BRAZIL	
Itau Unibanco Preference	8,503
Odontoprev	8,175
BB Seguridade Participacoes	7,285
Ambev[2]	6,090
	30,053
SOUTH AFRICA	
AVI	7,024
Bid	6,155
JSE	4,585
FirstRand	4,381
Mr Price	3,024
SPAR	1,947
Vodacom	1,830
	28,946
THAILAND	
Siam Commercial Bank	7,572
Siam Cement	6,947
Tisco Financial	6,614
Thai Oil	2,827
	23,960
SOUTH KOREA	
Samsung Electronics	9,385
KT&G	5,970
Samsung Fire & Marine Insurance	4,222
Orange Life Insurance	832
	20,409

Company	Valuation £'000
INDIA	
Tata Consultancy Services	6,982
Infosys[2]	3,878
	10,860
CZECH REPUBLIC	
Komercni banka	7,164
Moneta Money Bank	3,643
	10,807
SAUDI ARABIA	
Al Rajhi Bank	9,317
	9,317
INDONESIA	
Telekomunikasi Indonesia Persero	8,690
	8,690
HUNGARY	
OTP Bank	7,763
	7,763
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	
First Abu Dhabi Bank	5,519
Emaar Development	1,696
	7,215
MALAYSIA	
Carlsberg Brewery Malaysia	3,811
	3,811
KENYA	
Equity Bank	3,505
	3,505
CHILE	
Banco Santander Chile[2]	3,410
	3,410
PHILIPPINES	
Pilipinas Shell Petroleum	3,257
	3,257
TURKEY	
Tupras Turkiye Petrol Rafinerileri	1,225
Tofas Turk Otomobil Fabrikasi	997
	2,222
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	**456,203**

[1] 'H' Shares.
[2] Includes ADRs (American Depositary Receipts)/GDRs (Global Depositary Receipts).

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

Business Review

Structure and Objective of the Company

JPMorgan Global Emerging Markets Income Trust plc is an investment trust company that has a premium listing on the London Stock Exchange. Its objective is to provide investors with a dividend income combined with the potential for long term capital growth from a diversified portfolio of emerging markets investments. In seeking to achieve this objective, the Company employs JPMorgan Funds Limited ('JPMF' or the 'Manager') which, in turn, delegates portfolio management to JPMorgan Asset Management (UK) Limited ('JPMAM'), to manage the Company's assets actively. 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, UK Financial Reporting Standards, the UK Listing, Prospectus, Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules, the Market Abuse Regulations, taxation law and the Company's own Articles of Association.

The Company is an investment company within the meaning of Section 833 of the Companies Act 2006 and has been approved by HM Revenue & Customs as an investment trust (for the purposes of Sections 1158 and 1159 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010). As a result the Company is not liable for taxation on capital gains. The Directors have no reason to believe that approval will not continue to be retained. The Company is not a close company for taxation purposes.

Investment Policy, Investment Guidelines and Risk Management

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

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

- The Company invests predominantly in listed equities but retains the flexibility also to invest in other types of securities, including, but not limited to, unlisted equities, convertible securities, preference shares, debt securities, cash and cash equivalents.
- The Company is free to invest in any particular market, sector or country in the global emerging markets universe. It may also invest in securities issued by companies based in or operating in emerging markets but listed or traded on the stock exchanges of developed markets and in the securities of issuers based in developed markets that have substantial exposure to emerging markets.
- The Company's portfolio will typically contain between 50 and 80 holdings.
- There are no fixed limits on portfolio construction with regard to region, country, sector or market capitalisation. In the normal course of business the Company typically invests at least 80% of its gross assets in listed equities but other security types may be used in the event of adverse equity market conditions or where they represent a more efficient means of obtaining investment income for the purposes of making dividend payments. Non-equity portfolio assets are expected to comprise predominantly cash or fixed income securities issued by companies, states or supra-national organisations domiciled in, or with a significant exposure to, emerging markets. In the event of adverse equity market conditions, the Company may increase its holdings in fixed income securities of any kind to a maximum of 50% of its gross assets.
- Despite the absence of specific region, country, sector or market capitalisation limits, the Company will at all times invest and manage its assets in a manner that is consistent with spreading investment risk and in accordance with its published investment policy. The Company shall not conduct any trading activity that is significant in the context of the Company as a whole.
- No more than 15% of the Company's gross assets shall be invested in the securities of any one company or group at the time the investment is made.
- The Company shall not invest more than 10% of its gross assets in unlisted securities or in other listed closed-ended investment funds at the time the investment is made.
- The Company may undertake option writing in respect of up to 10% of the Company's net assets.
- The Company may use derivative instruments for the purposes of efficient portfolio management. The Company does not have a policy of hedging or otherwise seeking to mitigate foreign exchange risk but reserves the right to do so from time to time as part of the Company's efficient portfolio management.
- For the purposes of the investment policy, emerging markets are the capital markets of developing countries, including both recently industrialised countries and countries in

transition from planned economies to free-market economies. Many, but not all, emerging market countries are constituents of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index or, in the case of smaller or less developed emerging markets, the MSCI Frontier Index. The Company may invest in securities listed in, or exposed to, these countries or other countries that meet the definition in this paragraph. These markets will tend to be less mature than developed markets and will not necessarily have such a long history of substantial foreign investment.

- The Company measures its performance against the total return of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (in sterling) with net dividends reinvested.
- The Company has power under its Articles of Association to borrow up to an amount equal to 30% of its net assets at the time of the drawdown, although the Board intends only to utilise borrowings on such occasions as the Manager believes that gearing will enhance returns to shareholders.

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

Performance

In the year ended 31st July 2019, the Company produced a total return to shareholders of +18.5% and a total return on net assets of +11.9%. This compares with the total return on the Company's benchmark index of +4.8%. As at 31st July 2019, the value of the Company's investment portfolio was £456.2 million. The Investment Managers' Report on pages 8 to 11 includes a review of developments during the year as well as information on investment activity within the Company's portfolio.

Total Return, Revenue and Dividends

Gross return for the year amounted to £53.8 million (2018: £32.8 million) and net total return amounted to £45.7 million (2018: £24.9 million). Net revenue return for the year amounted to £17.6 million (2018: £17.1 million).

It is the Company's policy to pay four quarterly interim dividends during the year. On 3rd September 2019 the Board announced the payment of a fourth interim dividend of 2.1p per share (2018: 2.0p per share), payable on 25th October 2019 to shareholders on the register of members as at the close of business on 20th September 2019. This dividend amounts to £6.2 million (2018: £5.9 million) and the revenue reserve after allowing for the dividend will amount to £11.3 million (2018: £8.4 million). Together with three interim dividends of 1.0p per share each, this will bring the total dividend in respect of the year to 5.1p (2018: 5.0p).

Key Performance Indicators ('KPIs')

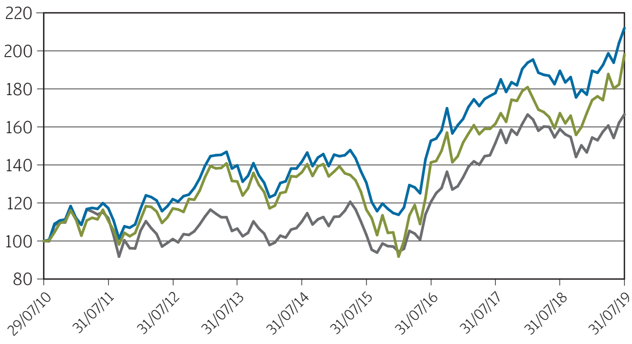
At each Board meeting the Directors consider a number of performance measures to assess the Company's success in achieving its objectives. The principal KPIs are performance against the benchmark index, performance attribution, income and the amount available to pay dividends, share price premium or discount to net asset value per share, ongoing charges, and the investment risk of the portfolio (on absolute and relative bases). Unless there is a particular reason for the Board to change the KPIs (which would require an explanation to shareholders), consistency is maintained. Further details of the principal KPIs are given below:

- Performance against the benchmark index

  This is the most important KPI by which performance is judged. Due to its income focus, the Company does not have a wholly comparable benchmark against which to measure its performance. Therefore the Board has chosen the closest possible index of stocks as its benchmark for these purposes. However, the Company's investment strategy does not 'track' this index and, consequently, there may be some divergence between the Company's performance and that of the benchmark. The Company's net asset value total return is measured against the benchmark's total return (i.e. both with dividends reinvested). Information on the Company's performance is given in the Chairman's Statement and the Investment Managers' Report on pages 6 and 8 respectively.

Performance Since Inception

FIGURES HAVE BEEN REBASED TO 100 AT 29TH JULY 2010



Source: Morningstar.

Total return to shareholders.

Total return on net assets, using cum income net asset value per share.

Benchmark total return.

- **Performance attribution**

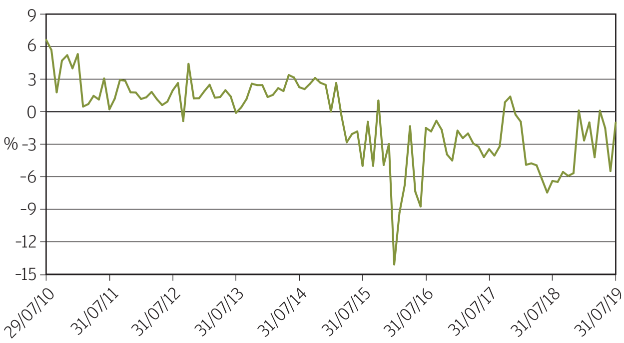
  The purpose of performance attribution analysis is to assess how the Company achieved its performance relative to its benchmark index. Details of the attribution analysis for the year ended 31st July 2019 are given in the Investment Managers' Report on page 8.

- **Income and the amount available to pay dividends**
  The Board recognises the importance of income to shareholders and undertakes detailed consideration of the forecast income for the Company with the Investment Managers and the Company's fund accountants, including reviews of any potential impact of exchange rate movements, further share issues or potential risk of non-receipt of a particular dividend. The review takes place on a monthly basis.

  It is not the Company's investment objective to target a particular level of dividend growth and there is no guarantee that any dividends will be paid in respect of any financial year, the ability to pay dividends being dependent on the level of dividends earned from the portfolio.

- **Share price premium/(discount) to net asset value ('NAV') per share**
  The Board recognises that the possibility of a narrowing premium or a widening discount can be a key disadvantage of investment trusts that can discourage investors. The share issuance and repurchase programme therefore seeks to address imbalances in supply of and demand for the Company's shares within the market and thereby reduce the volatility and absolute level of the premium or discount to the NAV at which the Company's shares trade.

Premium/(Discount) Performance



Source: Datastream.

Share price premium/(discount) to cum income net asset value per share.

- **Ongoing Charges**
  The Ongoing Charges represents the Company's management fee and all other operating expenses excluding finance costs, expressed as a percentage of the average daily net assets during the year. The Ongoing Charges for the year ended 31st July 2019 was 1.26% (2018: 1.26%). Each year, the Board reviews an analysis which shows a comparison of the Company's Ongoing Charges Ratio and its main expenses with those of its peers.

- **The investment risk of the portfolio**
  The Board considers the risk profile of the Company's portfolio, on absolute and relative bases, regularly and monitors the changes in this, challenging the Investment Managers and seeking additional explanations where necessary. See note 22 on pages 58 to 63 for further information.

Share Capital

At 31st July 2019, the Company's issued share Capital comprised 297,289,438 Ordinary shares of 1p each, including 49,277 shares held in Treasury.

The Directors have, on behalf of the Company, the authority both to issue new shares for cash at a premium to net asset value and to repurchase shares in the market (for cancellation or to be held in Treasury) at a discount to net asset value.

At the Annual General Meeting held on 27th November 2018, shareholders granted Directors authority to issue 29,679,000 shares in the Company (being approximately 10% of the issued share capital of the Company (excluding Treasury shares) as at 23rd October 2018) for cash. Shareholders also granted the Directors authority to disapply pre-emption rights in respect of these share issues and for sale of shares out of Treasury.

During the year, the Company issued 450,000 new Ordinary shares for a total consideration of £599,000. Shares are only issued or sold out of Treasury when the share price is at a premium to the cum income net asset value per share.

The Company does not have authority to sell shares from Treasury at a discount to net asset value and will not seek such authority at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting. It will however, seek to renew its authority to sell shares from Treasury at a premium to net asset value on a non-preemptive basis.

No shares were repurchased during the year by the Company, nor any repurchased or issued since the year end.

Resolutions to renew the authority to issue new shares and to repurchase shares for cancellation or to be held in Treasury will be put to shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting. The full text of those resolutions are set out in the Notice of Meeting on pages 69 and 70.

Board Diversity

When recruiting a new Director, the Board's policy is to appoint individuals on merit. Diversity is important in bringing an appropriate range of skills and experience to the Board. At 31st July 2019, there were two male Directors and two female Directors on the Board.

Employees, Social, Community and Human Rights Issues

The Company has a management contract with the Manager. 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 following text in italics is a summary of the policy statements of J.P. Morgan Asset Management ('JPMAM') on environmental, social and governance issues, which has been reviewed and noted by the Board. Further details are included in the Investment Managers' Report on page 10.

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 detailed approach to how we implement the principles is available on request.

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

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The Company is managed by JPMorgan Funds Limited with portfolio management delegated to JPMorgan Asset Management (UK) Limited. It has no employees and all of its Directors are non-executive, the day to day activities being carried out by third parties. The Company itself has no premises, consumes no electricity, gas or diesel fuel and consequently does not have a direct carbon footprint. *J.P. Morgan Asset Management is a signatory to the Carbon Disclosure Project and JPMorgan Chase is a signatory to the Equator Principles on managing social and environmental risk in project finance.*

The Modern Slavery Act 2015 (the 'MSA')

The MSA requires companies to prepare a slavery and human trafficking statement for each financial year of the organisation. As the Company has no employees and does not supply goods and services, the MSA does not apply directly to it. The MSA requirements more appropriately relate to JPMF and JPMAM. JPMorgan's statement on the MSA can be found on the following website: https://www.jpmorganchase.com/corporate/Corporate-Responsibility/document/modern-slavery-act.pdf. Furthermore, the investment managers, as part of their investment process do consider the labour practices of companies before making any investment decisions.

Corporate Criminal Offence

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

Principal Risks

The Directors confirm that they have carried out a robust assessment of the principal risks facing the Company, including those that would threaten its business model, future performance, solvency or liquidity.

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

- **Investment**
  an inappropriate investment strategy, for example poor stock selection or asset allocation or foreign exchange weakness, may lead to underperformance against the Company's benchmark index and peer companies. Insufficient local currency income generation which may lead to a cut in the dividend. The Board manages these risks by diversification of investments 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, currency performance, liquidity reports and shareholder analyses. The Board monitors the implementation and results of the investment process with the Investment Managers, who attend Board meetings, and reviews data which show statistical measures of the Company's risk profile.

- **Strategy**
  Inappropriate gearing leading to sub-optimal returns or lack of opportunity from under-gearing. The Board has set a gearing range within which the Investment Managers employ the Company's gearing strategically. If the Company's business strategy is no longer appropriate, it may lead to a lack of investor demand. This may result in the Company's shares trading at a narrower premium or a wider discount. The Board discusses these risks regularly and takes advice from the Manager and its professional advisers.

- **Financial**
  the financial risks faced by the Company include market price risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. Further details are disclosed in note 22 on pages 58 to 63.

- **Corporate Governance and Shareholder Relations**
  Details of the Company's compliance with Corporate Governance best practice, including information on relations with shareholders, are set out in the Corporate Governance report on pages 24 to 28.

- **Operational**
  Loss of key staff by the Manager, such as the Investment Managers, could affect the performance of the Company. Disruption to, or failure of, the Manager's accounting, dealing or payments systems or the depositary's or custodian's records could prevent accurate reporting and monitoring of the Company's financial position. This includes the risk of cybercrime and consequent potential threat to security and business continuity. Details of how the Board monitors the services provided by the Manager and its associates and the key elements designed to provide effective internal control are included in the Risk Management and Internal Control section of the Corporate Governance report on page 27.

- **Accounting, Legal and Regulatory**
  in order to qualify as an investment trust, the Company must comply with Section 1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 ('Section 1158'). Details of the Company's approval are given under 'Business of the Company' above. Were the Company to breach Section 1158, it would lose its investment trust status and, as a consequence, gains within the Company's portfolio could be subject to Capital Gains Tax. The Section 1158 qualification criteria are continually monitored by the Manager and the results reported to the Board each month. The Company must also comply with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 and, since its shares are listed on the London Stock Exchange, the UKLA Prospectus Rules, Listing Rules and Disclosure, Guidance & Transparency Rules ('DTRs'). A breach of the Companies Act could result in the Company and/or the Directors being fined or the subject of criminal proceedings. Breach of the UKLA Listing Rules or DTRs could result in the Company's shares being suspended from listing which in turn would breach Section 1158. The Board relies on the services of its Company Secretary, the Manager and its professional advisers to ensure compliance with the Companies Act 2006, the UKLA Prospectus Rules, Listing Rules, DTRs and the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive.

- **Political and Economic**
  Sustained underperformance of emerging markets as an asset class as a result of risks such as the imposition of restrictions on the free movement of capital and change in legislation. Currently, there are UK-related risks due to the uncertain outcome of the 'Brexit' process and a possible change of Government. These risks are discussed by the Board on a regular basis.

- **Environmental, Social and Governance**
  Underperformance as a result of environmental, social and governance risks. The Board acknowledges that there are risks associated with investment in companies which fail to conduct business in a responsible manner and therefore, it ensures that the Manager takes account of environmental, social and governance factors as part of the investment process.

Long Term Viability

Taking account of the Company's current position and strategy, the principal risks that it faces and their potential impact on its future development and prospects, the Directors have assessed the prospects of the Company, to the extent that they are able to do so, over the next five years. They have made that assessment by considering those principal risks, the Company's investment objective and strategy, the investment capabilities of the Manager and the current outlook for Emerging Markets' economies and equity markets. They have taken into account the fact that the Company had a continuation vote at the 2018 AGM which was strongly supported with 100% of votes cast in favour.

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

The Directors confirm that, taking account of the Company's risk profile set out in note 22 on pages 58 to 63, and other factors set out under this heading, they have a reasonable expectation that the Company will be able to continue in operation and meet its liabilities as they fall due over the five year period of assessment.

By order of the Board
Divya Amin,
for and on behalf of
JPMorgan Funds Limited, Secretary.

17th October 2019

Directors' Report

Sarah Fromson (Chairman of the Board)

A Director since June 2011.

Head of Risk at Wellcome Trust until retirement on 30th September 2019. A Board member of the Boston based Arrowstreet Capital Partners and a non-executive Chairman of Baronsmead Second Venture Trust plc. She is a trustee of the Wellcome Trust and the Genome Research Limited pension plans. She was previously at RBS Asset Management (formerly Coutts) where she held a number of senior positions, including Chief Investment Risk Officer, Co-Head of Investments and Head of the Long-Only Investment team.

Connections with Manager: None.

Shared directorships with other Directors: None.

Caroline Gulliver (Chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee)

A Director since January 2015.

A Chartered Accountant, she spent 25 years with Ernst & Young LLP, latterly as an Executive Director before leaving in 2012. During that time she specialised in the asset management sector and developed an extensive experience of investment trusts and was a member of The Association of Investment Companies' Technical Committee. She is also a director of International Biotechnology Trust plc, Aberdeen Standard European Logistics Income plc and Civitas Social Housing PLC.

Connections with Manager: None.

Shared directorships with other Directors: None.

Mark Edwards

A Director since February 2018.

A Chartered Accountant, he has over 30 years experience in the asset management industry with over 20 years as a Portfolio Manager in the Emerging Markets sector. He spent most of his career with T. Rowe Price specialising in Asian equities, based in London and Hong Kong before his retirement in 2015. He is a director of the Green Dragon Hotel Group. He qualified as a Chartered Accountant with KPMG in 1984.

Connections with Manager: None.

Shared directorships with other Directors: None.

Richard Robinson (Chairman of the Nomination Committee and Senior Independent Director)

A Director since December 2011.

Investment Director at Paul Hamlyn Foundation. He was previously Group Head of Charities & Foundations at Schroders plc and held a number of senior positions at Rothschild Asset Management. He was a director of Aurora Investment Trust plc from 2007 to 2011.

Connections with Manager: None.

Shared directorships with other Directors: None.

All Directors are members of the Audit and Risk Committee and the Nomination Committee.

All Directors are subject to annual reappointment.

All Directors are considered independent of the Manager

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31st July 2019.

Management of the Company

The Manager and Company Secretary is JPMorgan Funds Limited ('JPMF') a company authorised and regulated by the FCA.

The active management of the Company's assets is delegated by JPMF to an affiliate, JPMorgan Asset Management (UK) Limited ('JPMAM').

The Manager is a wholly owned subsidiary of JPMorgan Chase Bank which, through other subsidiaries, also provides accounting, banking, dealing and custodian services to the Company.

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

The Board, through the Nomination Committee, conducts a formal evaluation of the Manager on an annual basis. The evaluation includes consideration of the investment strategy and process of the Manager, performance against the benchmark over the long term and the quality of support that the Company receives from the Manager including the marketing support provided. The latest evaluation of the Manager was carried out in June 2019. As a result of that process, the Board confirms that it is satisfied that the continuing appointment of the Manager is in the interests of shareholders as a whole.

No separate Management Engagement Committee has been established because all Directors are considered to be independent of the Manager and, given the nature of the Company's business, it is felt that all Directors as members of the Nomination Committee should take part in the review process.

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 responsibility for the day to day management of the Company's portfolio to JPMAM. The Company has appointed the Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited ('BNY') as its depositary. BNY has appointed JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. as the Company's custodian. BNY is responsible for the oversight of the custody of the Company's assets and for monitoring its cash flows.

The AIFMD requires certain information to be made available to investors in AIFs before they invest and requires that material changes to this information be disclosed in the annual report of each AIF. An Investor Disclosure Document, which sets out information on the Company's investment strategy and policies, leverage, risk, liquidity, administration, management, fees, conflicts of interest and other shareholder information is available on the Company's website at www.jpmglobalemergingmarketsincome.co.uk. There have been no material changes 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 page 66.

Management Fee

For the year ended 31st July 2019, the management fee was charged at the rate of 1.0% per annum on the Company's total assets less current liabilities. Loans that are drawn down under a loan facility with an original maturity date of one year or more are not classified as current liabilities for the purpose of the management fee calculation. The fee is calculated and paid monthly in arrears. Investments made by the Company in investment funds on which the Manager or a member of its group earns a fee are excluded from the calculation and therefore attract no additional management fee.

With effect from 1st August 2019, the fee has been charged at 1% per annum on the Company's net assets.

Directors

Andrew Hutton retired from the Board on 27th November 2018 and Sarah Fromson assumed the role of Chairman of the Board. Richard Robinson assumed the role of Senior Independent Director from Sarah and also became Chairman of the Nomination Committee.

All Directors of the Company who held office at the end of the year under review are detailed on page 21. Details of their beneficial shareholdings in the Company may be found in the Directors' Remuneration Report on page 33.

In accordance with corporate governance best practice, all Directors will retire at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting. Being eligible, all Directors will offer themselves for reappointment by shareholders. The Nomination Committee, having considered their qualifications, performance and contribution to the Board and to the Committees, confirms that each Director standing for reappointment continues to be effective and demonstrates commitment to the role and the Board recommends to shareholders that they be reappointed.

Director Indemnification and Insurance

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

An insurance policy is maintained by the Company which insures 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 the Auditor

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 Auditor is unaware, and

(b) each of the Directors has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a Director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information (as defined) and to establish that the Company's Auditor is aware of that information.

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

Independent Auditor

Ernst & Young LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office as Auditor to the Company and a resolution proposing their reappointment and to authorise the Directors to determine their remuneration for the ensuing year, will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting. In accordance with professional guidelines, the Audit Partner is rotated after no more than five years. The current year is the fifth and final year for which the present Audit Partner, Sarah Williams, has served.

Companies Act 2006 Requirements

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

Capital Structure

As at 31st July 2019, the Company's issued share capital comprised 297,289,438 Ordinary shares of 1p each, including 49,277 shares held in Treasury. The Ordinary shares have a premium listing on the London Stock Exchange.

Voting Rights in the Company's shares

Details of the voting rights in the Company's shares as at the date of this report are given in note 16 to the Notice of Annual General Meeting on page 71.

Notifiable Interests in the Company's Voting Rights

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

Shareholders	Number of voting rights	%
Brewin Dolphin Limited[1]	41,446,875	13.97
Investec Wealth & Investment Limited[2]	24,990,809	8.49
Quilter plc[1]	20,676,694	7.02
Schroders plc[1]	17,551,007	5.96

Since the year end, the following notifications have been received:

Brewin Dolphin Limited[1]	35,661,538	12.00
Schroders plc[1]	Below 5%	

[1] Indirect holding.

[2] Direct holding.

The rules concerning the appointment, reappointment and replacement of Directors, amendment of the Company's 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 to which the Company is party 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 a single 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 regard.

Annual General Meeting

The notice covering the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on 28th November 2019 is given on pages 69 to 71. 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. The full text of the resolutions is set out in the Notice of Annual General Meeting on pages 69 and 70.

(i) Authority to allot new shares and to disapply statutory pre-emption rights (resolutions 9 and 10)

The Directors will seek renewal of the authority at the Annual General Meeting to issue new Ordinary shares in the Company. The authority being sought is for up to 29,724,016 new Ordinary shares for cash or by way of a sale of Treasury shares up to an aggregate nominal amount of £297,240, such amount being equivalent to approximately 10% of the issued share capital (excluding Treasury shares) as at the latest practicable date before the publication of this document or, if different, the number of Ordinary shares which is equal to 10% of the Company's issued share capital (excluding Treasury shares) as at the date of the passing of the resolution.

This authority will expire at the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting of the Company in 2020 unless renewed at a prior general meeting. 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 cum income net asset value, thereby increasing the net asset value per share and spreading the Company's administrative expenses, other than the management fee which is charged on the value of the Company's assets, over a greater number of shares. The issue proceeds would be available for investment in line with the Company's investment policy.

If Resolution 10 is passed, the Directors will also have the power to allot the shares over which they are granted authority pursuant to Resolution 9 for cash and sell shares out of Treasury on a non pre-emptive basis. Any Ordinary shares allotted or sold out of Treasury on a non pre-emptive basis will not be issued at a price less than the prevailing net asset value per Ordinary share.

(ii) Authority to repurchase the Company's shares (resolution 11)

The authority to repurchase up to 14.99% of the Company's issued share capital, granted by shareholders at the 2018 Annual General Meeting, will expire on 30th May 2020 unless renewed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting. The Directors consider that the renewal of this authority is in the interests of shareholders as a whole, as the repurchase of shares at a discount to the underlying net asset value enhances the net asset value of the remaining shares.

Resolution 11 gives the Company authority to repurchase its own issued Ordinary shares in the market as permitted by the Companies Act 2006. The authority limits the number of shares that could be purchased to a maximum of 44,556,300 Ordinary shares, representing approximately 14.99% of the Company's issued Ordinary shares as at the latest practicable date before the publication of this document or, if less, the number of Ordinary shares which is equal to 14.99% of the Company's issued share capital (excluding Treasury shares) as at the date of the passing of the resolution. The authority also sets minimum and maximum prices.

If Resolution 11 is passed at the Annual General Meeting, the Board may repurchase the shares for cancellation or hold them in Treasury pursuant to the authority granted to it for possible resale at a premium to net asset value.

Any repurchases will be at the discretion of the Board and will be made in the market only at prices below the prevailing net asset value per share, thereby enhancing the net asset value of the remaining shares, as and when market conditions are appropriate. In the normal course of business the Directors would expect to exercise their discretion to repurchase shares if the discount to NAV (on an ex-income basis) at which they trade exceeded 5% over any significant period of time.

This new authority to repurchase shares if passed will expire on 27th May 2021, but it is the Board's intention to seek renewal of the authority at the 2020 Annual General Meeting.

(iii) Approval of dividend policy (resolution 12)

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 31st July 2019 have totalled 5.1 pence per share.

Recommendation

The Board considers that resolutions 9 to 12 are likely to promote the success of the Company and are in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders as a whole. The Directors unanimously recommend that you vote in favour of the resolutions, as they intend to do in respect of their own beneficial holdings which, as at the year end, amounted in aggregate to 77,540 Ordinary shares, representing 0.03% of the voting rights of the Company.

Corporate Governance Statement

Compliance

The Company is committed to high standards of corporate governance. This statement, together with the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities on page 35, indicates how the Company has applied the principles of good governance of the Financial Reporting Council 2016 UK Corporate Governance Code (the 'UK Corporate Governance Code') and the Association of Investment Companies' ('AIC') Code of Corporate Governance (the 'AIC Code'), (see www.theaic.co.uk) which complements the UK Corporate Governance Code and provides a framework of best practice for investment trusts. The Board notes the publication of the new 2018 UK Corporate Governance Code which is applicable for financial periods beginning on or after 1st January 2019.

During the course of the financial year ending 31st July 2020, the Board will take appropriate steps to ensure that the Company is compliant with the AIC Code of Corporate Governance issued in February 2019.

The Board is responsible for ensuring the appropriate level of corporate governance and considers that the Company has complied with the best practice provisions of the UK Corporate Governance Code, insofar as they are relevant to the Company's business, and the AIC Code throughout the year under review.

Role of the Board

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

At each Board meeting, Directors' interests are considered. These are reviewed carefully, taking into account the circumstances surrounding them, and, if considered appropriate, are approved. It was resolved that there were no actual or indirect interests of a Director which conflicted with the interests of the Company, which arose during the year.

Following the introduction of The Bribery Act 2010, the Board has adopted appropriate procedures designed to prevent bribery. It confirms that the procedures have operated effectively during the year under review.

The Board meets on at least four occasions 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, 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, 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 Sarah Fromson, currently consists of four 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. Brief biographical details of each Director are set out on page 21. There were no changes to the Chairman's other significant commitments during the year under review. Since the year end, the Chairman disclosed that she had retired from her role as Head of Risk at Wellcome Trust on 30th September 2019.

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. Richard Robinson, as 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.

Tenure

Directors are initially appointed until the following Annual General Meeting when, under the Company's Articles of Association, it is required that they be reappointed by shareholders. Thereafter, a Director's appointment runs from year to year. In the light of the performance evaluation carried out each year, the Board will decide whether it is appropriate for the Director to seek an additional term. The Board does not believe that length of service in itself necessarily disqualifies a Director from seeking reappointment but, when making a recommendation, the Board will take into account the ongoing requirements of the UK Corporate Governance Code, including the need to refresh the Board and its Committee. The Board has adopted corporate governance best practice and all Directors stand for annual reappointment.

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

Induction and Training

On appointment, the Manager and Company Secretary provide all Directors with induction training. Thereafter, regular briefings are provided on changes in law and regulatory requirements that affect the Company and the 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 the Audit and Risk Committee and the Nomination Committee of which all Directors are members.

The table below details the number of Board and Audit and Risk Committee meetings and Nomination Committee meetings attended by each Director. During the year under review there were four Board meetings, two Audit and Risk Committee meetings and two Nomination Committee meetings. In addition, there were other ad hoc Board meetings held to deal with various procedural matters and formal approvals. In addition, there is regular contact between the Directors and the Manager and Company Secretary throughout the year.

Director	Board Meetings Attended	Audit and Risk Committee Meetings Attended	Nomination Committee Meetings Attended
Sarah Fromson	4/4	2/2	3/3
Caroline Gulliver	4/4	2/2	3/3
Richard Robinson	4/4	2/2	3/3
Mark Edwards	4/4	2/2	3/3
Andrew Hutton[1]	2/4	1/2	2/3

[1] Retired 27th November 2018.

Board Committees

Nomination Committee

The Nomination Committee, chaired by Richard Robinson, meets at least annually.

The Committee ensures that the Board has an appropriate balance of skills and experience to carry out its fiduciary duties and to select and propose suitable candidates, when necessary, for appointment. A variety of sources, including independent search consultants or open advertising, 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 undertakes an annual performance evaluation of the Board, its Committee and individual Directors to ensure that all Directors have devoted sufficient time and contributed adequately to the work of the Board and its Committee. The evaluation of the Board considers the balance of experience, skills, independence, corporate knowledge, its diversity, including gender, and how it works together. Questionnaires, drawn up by the Board are completed by each Director. The responses are then collated and discussed by the Committee. The evaluation of the individual Directors is led by the Board Chairman who also meets with each Director. The Senior Independent Director leads the evaluation of the Chairman's performance. The Board reviews Directors' fees. This takes into account the level of fees paid to the directors of the Company's peers and within the investment trust industry generally to ensure that high quality individuals are attracted and retained.

The Committee has a succession plan to refresh the Board in an orderly manner over time.

The Committee reviews the terms of the management agreement between the Company and the Manager, the performance of the Manager, the notice period that the Board has with the Manager and makes recommendations to the Board on the continued appointment of the Manager following these reviews.

Audit and Risk Committee

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

Terms of Reference

Each Committees has written terms of reference which define clearly its responsibilities, copies of which are available for inspection on the Company's website, 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 formally 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.

All shareholders have the opportunity, and are encouraged, to attend the Company's Annual General Meeting at which the Directors and representatives of the Manager are available in person to meet shareholders and answer their questions. In addition, a presentation is given by the Investment Managers who review the Company's performance.

The Company's brokers, the Investment Managers and JPMF hold regular discussions with larger shareholders. The Directors are made fully aware of their views. The Chairman and Directors make themselves available as and when required to support these meetings and to address shareholder queries. The Directors may be contacted through the Company Secretary whose details are shown on page 75.

The Company's annual report and accounts are published in time to give shareholders at least twenty 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 75.

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 Risks on pages 18 and 19). This process has been in place for the year under review and up to the date of the approval of the annual report and accounts, 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 Manager's internal audit department conducts regular and rigorous reviews of the various audit functions within its asset management business. Any significant findings that are relevant to the Company and/or the Manager's investment trust business are reported to the Board.

The key elements designed to provide effective internal controls 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 and Other Agreements**

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

- **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 and Risk Committee, keeps under review the effectiveness of the Company's system of risk management and internal controls 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 risk management and internal controls and the operations of its Depositary, BNY Mellon Trust & Depositary (UK) Limited, and its Custodian, JPMorgan Chase Bank, which are independently reviewed; and
  - reviews every six months an independent report on the risk management and internal controls and the operations of the Manager.

By means of the procedures set out above, the Board confirms that it has carried out a robust assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's system of risk management and internal controls for the year ended 31st July 2019, and to the date of approval of this annual report and accounts.

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

Corporate Governance and Voting Policy

The Company delegates responsibility for voting to the Manager. The following text in italics is a summary of the policy statements of J.P. Morgan Asset Management ('JPMAM') on corporate governance, voting policy and social and environmental issues, which has been reviewed and noted by the Board. Details on social, environmental and governance issues are included in the Strategic Report on pages 17 and 18 and in the Investment Managers' Report on page 10.

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, which also sets out its approach to the seven principles of the FRC Stewardship Code, its policy relating to conflicts of interest and its detailed voting record.

Audit and Risk Committee Report

Composition and Role

The Audit and Risk Committee, chaired by Caroline Gulliver and comprising all of the Directors, meets at least twice each year. The members of the Audit and Risk Committee consider that they have the requisite skills and experience to fulfil the responsibilities of the Committee. At least one member of the Committee has recent and relevant financial experience and the Audit and Risk Committee as a whole has competence relevant to the sector.

The Committee reviews the actions and judgements of the Manager in relation to the half year and annual accounts and the Company's compliance with the UK Corporate Governance Code.

The Committee reviews and examines the effectiveness of the Company's internal control systems. It monitors the Company's key risks, and the controls relating to those risks. It receives controls reports on the Manager and the custodian, and monitors the controls and service levels at the Company's other key third party suppliers. It also receives information from the Manager's Compliance department and reviews the scope and results of the external audit, its cost effectiveness, the balance of audit and non-audit services and the independence and objectivity of the external Auditor. In the Directors' opinion the Auditor is considered independent. The Board reviews and approves any non-audit services provided by the independent Auditor and assesses the impact of any non-audit work on the ability of the Auditor to remain independent. In order to safeguard the Auditor's objectivity and independence, any significant non-audit services are carried out through a partner other than the audit engagement partner. In December 2018, the Auditor identified that certain non-audit services prohibited under the FRC Ethical Standard related to the Company's Indian tax compliance (with fees amounting to approximately £9,000) had been undertaken by a separate team from the audit team. After careful consideration of the facts and circumstances, the Committee concluded that this was a minor breach and the independence of the Auditor was not impaired. The Committee also receives confirmations from the Auditor as part of its reporting, in regard to its objectivity and independence. Representatives of the Company's Auditor attend the Audit and Risk Committee meeting at which the draft annual report and accounts are considered and also engaged with Directors as and when required.

Financial Statements and Significant Accounting Matters

During its review of the Company's financial statements for the year ended 31st July 2019, the Committee considered the following significant issues, in particular those communicated by the Auditors during their reporting:

Significant issue	How the issue was addressed
Valuation, existence and ownership of investments	The valuation of investments is undertaken in accordance with the accounting policy, disclosed in note 1(b) to the financial statements on page 48. Controls are in place to ensure that valuations are appropriate and ownership is verified through Depositary and Custodian reconciliations. The audit includes the review of the existence, ownership and valuation of the investments.
Recognition of investment income	The recognition of investment income is undertaken in accordance with accounting policy disclosed in note 1(d) to the financial statements on page 48. 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 Board was made fully aware of any significant financial reporting issues and judgements made in connection with the preparation of the financial statements.

Going Concern

The Directors believe that, having considered the Company's investment objective (see Key Features page), risk management policies (see pages 58 to 63), capital management policies and procedures (see page 64), the nature of the portfolio and expenditure and cash flow 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, being at least 12 months from the approval of the Annual Report and Accounts. For these reasons, they consider that there is reasonable evidence to continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Auditor Appointment and Tenure

The Audit and Risk Committee has the primary responsibility for making recommendations to the Board on the reappointment and removal of external auditors. As part of its review of the continuing appointment of the Auditor, the Audit and Risk Committee considers the length of tenure of the audit firm, its fees, its independence from the Alternative Investment Fund Manager and the Investment Managers and any matters raised during the audit. Having reviewed the performance of the external Auditor, including the quality of work, timing of communications and work with the Manager, the Committee considered it appropriate to recommend their reappointment. The Board supported this recommendation which will be put to shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

The current audit firm has audited the Company's financial statements since launch in July 2010. During 2015 a competitive tender for audit services was undertaken and it was resolved to retain Ernst & Young LLP. In accordance with present professional guidelines the Audit Partner is rotated after no more than five years and the current year is the fifth year for which the present Audit Partner, Sarah Williams, has served. Under current EU regulations in relation to the statutory audits of EU listed companies, Ernst & Young LLP will no longer be able to audit the Company after the year ending 31st July 2020. Accordingly, the Committee plans to undertake a tender process for the statutory audit of the Company next year (2020) and in line with the regulations, Ernst & Young LLP will not be eligible to participate in that process.

Details of the fees paid for audit services are included in note 6 on page 51.

Fair, Balanced and Understandable

Having taken all available information into consideration and having discussed the content of the annual report and accounts with the Alternative Investment Fund Manager, Investment Managers, Company Secretary and other third party service providers, the Audit and Risk Committee has concluded that the annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31st July 2019, taken as a whole, are fair, balanced and understandable and provide the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Company's position and performance, business model and strategy, and has reported these findings to the Board. The Board's conclusions in this respect are set out in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities on page 35.

The Directors' statement on the Company's system of Risk Management and Internal Control is set out on page 27.

By order of the Board
Divya Amin,
for and on behalf of
JPMorgan Funds Limited, Secretary.

17th October 2019

Directors' Remuneration Report

The Board presents the Directors' Remuneration Report for the year ended 31st July 2019 which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Section 421 of the Companies Act 2006.

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

As all of the Directors are non-executive, the Board has not established a Remuneration Committee. Instead remuneration of the Directors is considered by the Board on a regular basis.

Directors' Remuneration Policy

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

The Board's policy for this and subsequent years is that Directors' fees should properly reflect the time spent by the Directors on the Company's business and should be at a level to ensure that candidates of a high calibre are recruited to the Board and retained. The Chairman of the Board, the Chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee and the Senior Independent Director are paid higher fees than the other Directors, reflecting the greater time commitment involved in fulfilling those roles. As a guide, Directors' fees are determined with reference to the median level of the fees paid to directors of JPMorgan investment trusts.

Reviews are based on information provided by the Manager and industry research carried out by third parties on the level of fees paid to the directors of the Company's peers and within the investment trust industry generally. The involvement of remuneration consultants has not been deemed necessary as part of this review. The Company has no Chief Executive Officer and no employees and therefore no consultation of employees is required and there is no employee comparative data to provide in relation to the setting of the remuneration policy for Directors.

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 scheme, award or pension scheme and therefore no Directors receive bonus payments or pension contributions from the Company or hold options to acquire shares in the Company. 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 incurred in attending the Company's business.

In the year under review, Directors' fees were paid at the following rates: Chairman £34,000; Chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee £27,500; Senior Independent Director £24,500 and, other Directors £23,500. With effect from 1st August 2019, Directors' fees have been increased to the following rates: Chairman £35,500; Chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee £29,000; Senior Independent Director £25,500; and, other Directors £24,500. Directors' fees remain below the median level for JPMorgan Investment Trusts.

The Company's Articles of Association provide that any increase in the maximum aggregate annual limit on Directors' fees, currently £175,000, requires both Board and shareholder approval.

The Company has not sought shareholder views on its remuneration policy. The Board considers any comments received from shareholders on remuneration policy on an ongoing basis and takes account of those views.

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 25.

Directors' Remuneration Policy Implementation

The Directors' Remuneration Report, which includes details of the Directors' remuneration policy and its implementation, is subject to an annual advisory vote and therefore an ordinary resolution to approve this report will be put to shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting. There have been no changes to the policy compared with the year ended 31st July 2018 and no changes are currently proposed for the year ending 31st July 2020.

At the Annual General Meeting held on 27th November 2018, of votes cast, 99.8% of votes cast were in favour of (or granted discretion to the Chairman who voted in favour of) both the remuneration policy and the remuneration report and 0.2% voted against each resolution. Abstentions were received from less than 0.1% respectively of the votes cast for each of these resolutions.

Details of voting on both the Remuneration Policy and the Directors' Remuneration Report from the 2019 Annual General Meeting will be given in the annual report for the year ending 31st July 2020.

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 each Director is detailed below together with the prior year comparative.

Single total figure table[1]

	Total fees[1] 2019 £	2018 £
Andrew Hutton[2]	11,026	34,000
Sarah Fromson[3]	30,866	24,500
Caroline Gulliver	27,500	27,500
Richard Robinson[4]	24,132	23,500
Mark Edwards[5]	23,500	11,750
Total	117,024	121,250

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

[2] Retired on 27th November 2018.

[3] Appointed Chairman on 27th November 2018.

[4] Appointed Senior Independent Director on 27th November 2018.

[5] Appointed on 1st February 2018.

A table showing the total remuneration for the Chairman since launch to 31st July 2019 is below:

Remuneration for the Chairman over the five years ended 31st July 2019

Year ended 31st July	Fees
2019	£34,000
2018	£34,000
2017	£32,500
2016	£32,500
2015	£32,500

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. All shares are held beneficially.

Directors' Name	31st July 2019	31st July 2018
Sarah Fromson	21,990	21,990
Caroline Gulliver	25,000	25,000
Richard Robinson[2]	20,550	20,550
Mark Edwards	10,000	10,000
Total	77,540	77,540

[1] Audited information.

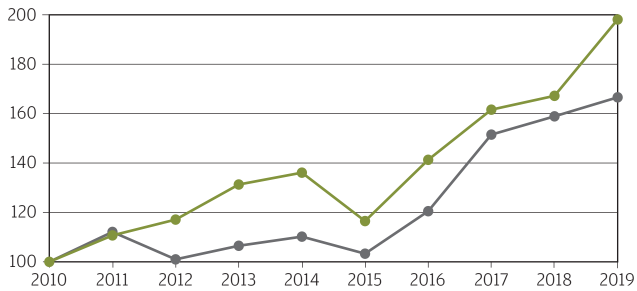
[2] Richard Robinson held a further non-beneficial interest in 41,960 shares as 31st July 2019 (2018: 41,960).

As at the latest practicable date before the publication of this document, there have been no changes to the Directors' shareholdings.

The Directors have no other share interests or share options in the Company and no share schemes are available.

A graph showing the Company's share price total return compared with its benchmark, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, with net dividends reinvested, in sterling terms, since the date the Company began investing is shown below. The MSCI Emerging Markets Index has been chosen as this is the Company's adopted benchmark index, for the reasons given on page 16.

Share price and benchmark total return since launch to 31st July 2019



Source: Morningstar/MSCI.

Share price total return.

Benchmark total return.

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 31st July 2019	2018
Remuneration paid to all Directors	£117,024	£121,250
Distribution to shareholders – by way of dividend	£14,844,000	£14,485,000

For and on behalf of the Board
Sarah Fromson
Director

17th October 2019

Statement of Directors’ Responsibilities

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

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law) including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under Company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that, taken as a whole, the annual report and financial statements are fair, balanced and understandable, provide the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Company's performance, business model and strategy and that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the total return or loss of the Company for that period. In order to provide these confirmations, and in preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

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

and the Directors confirm that they have done so.

The Directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

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

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

Each of the Directors, whose names and functions are listed on page 21 confirm that, to the best of their knowledge:

- the financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and return of the Company; and
- the Strategic 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 Board confirms that it is satisfied that 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 position and performance, business model and strategy.

For and on behalf of the Board
Sarah Fromson
Chairman

17th October 2019

Independent Auditor’s Report

To the Members of JPMorgan Global Emerging Markets Income Trust plc

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of JPMorgan Global Emerging Markets Income Trust plc (the 'Company') for the year ended 31st July 2019 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes 1 to 24, 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 Company's affairs as at 31st July 2019 and of its 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 below. 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 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

Aside from the impact of the matters disclosed in the material uncertainty related to going concern section, 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 18 and 19 that describe the principal risks and explain how they are being managed or mitigated;
- the directors' confirmation set out on page 18 in the annual report that they have carried out a robust assessment of the principal risks facing the entity, including those that would threaten its business model, future performance, solvency or liquidity;
- the directors' statement set out on page 48 in the financial statements about whether they considered it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing them, and their identification of any material uncertainties to the entity's ability to continue to do so over a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements;
- whether the directors' statement in relation 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 19 in the annual report as to how they have assessed the prospects of the entity, 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 entity 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.

Overview of our audit approach

Key audit matters	• Incomplete or inaccurate revenue recognition, including classification of special dividends as revenue or capital items in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. • Incorrect valuation and defective title to the investment portfolio.
Materiality	• Overall materiality of £4.31 million which represents 1% of shareholders' funds (2018: £4.00 million).

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) that we identified. These matters included 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 our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Risk	Our response to the risk	Key observations communicated to the Audit and Risk Committee
Incomplete or inaccurate revenue recognition, including classification of special dividends as revenue or capital items in the Statement of Comprehensive Income (as described on page 29 in the Report of the Audit and Risk Committee and as per accounting policy set out on page 48). The total income received for the year to 31st July 2019 was £22.27 million (2018: £21.42 million), consisting primarily of dividend income from listed investments. The income receivable by the Company during the year directly affects the Company's revenue return. There is a risk of incomplete or inaccurate recognition of income through the failure to recognise proper income entitlements or applying appropriate accounting treatment. In addition to the above, the directors are required to exercise judgment in determining whether income receivable in the form of special dividends should be classified as 'revenue' or 'capital'.	**We have performed the following procedures:** We obtained an understanding of the Manager's and Administrator's processes and controls around revenue recognition and classification of special dividends by reviewing their internal controls reports and performing our walkthrough procedures. For the classification of special dividends, we also evaluated the design and implementation of controls. We agreed all dividends received as noted in the income report to the corresponding announcement made by the investee company. We recalculated the dividend income by multiplying the investment holdings at the XD date, traced from the accounting records, by the dividend per share as agreed to an external source. Where applicable, we also agreed the exchange rates to an external source. We agreed a sample of investee company dividend announcements from an independent data vendor to the income recorded by the Company to test completeness of the income recorded. We traced a sample of dividends received to the bank statements. For all dividends accrued at the year end, we reviewed the investee company announcements to assess whether the obligation arose prior to 31st July 2019. We agreed the dividend rate and foreign exchange rate to an independent source. We recalculated the dividend amount receivable and confirmed this was consistent with cash received as shown on post year end bank statements, where possible, if paid post year end.	**The results of our procedures are:** We have no issues to communicate with respect to our procedures performed over the risk of incomplete or inaccurate revenue recognition, including classification of special dividends as revenue or capital items in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Risk	Our response to the risk	Key observations communicated to the Audit and Risk Committee
	We obtained the special dividends report, income report and the acquisition and disposal report produced by the Administrator to identify special dividends received or accrued during the year, above our testing threshold. The Company received 17 special dividends (amounting to £1.58 million) in total, one of which was above our testing threshold (amounting to £0.44 million, classified as revenue). We reviewed the underlying circumstances and motives the material special dividend. In addition, we also reviewed a sample of special dividends (cumulative value of £0.60 million) below our testing threshold, and reviewed the underlying circumstances and motives.	
Risk of incorrect valuation and defective title to the investment portfolio (as described on page 29 in the Report of the Audit and Risk Committee and as per the accounting policy set out on page 48). The valuation of the portfolio at 31st July 2019 was £456.20 million (2018: £424.21 million) consisting of listed investments. The valuation of the assets held in the investment portfolio is the key driver of the Company's net asset value and total return. Incorrect investment pricing, or a failure to maintain proper legal title of the investments held by the Company could have a significant impact on the portfolio valuation and the return generated for shareholders. The fair value of listed investments is determined by reference to stock exchange quoted market bid prices at the reporting date.	**We performed the following procedures:** We obtained an understanding of the Administrator's process around investment pricing by reviewing their internal controls report. For all investments in the portfolio, we compared the market prices and exchange rates applied to an independent pricing vendor and recalculated the investment valuations as at the year-end. We reviewed the stale pricing report produced by the Administrator and did not identify any stale priced investments held as at the year end. We also assessed the liquidity of the investment portfolio through analysing the monthly average trading volume of the investments. We agreed the Company's investments to the independent confirmation received from the Company's Custodian and Depositary at 31st July 2019.	**The results of our procedures are:** We have no issues to communicate with respect to our procedures performed over the risk of incorrect valuation and defective title to the investment portfolio.

There have been no changes to the areas of key focus raised in the above risk table from the prior year.

An overview of the scope of our audit

Tailoring the scope

Our assessment of audit risk, our evaluation of materiality and our allocation of performance materiality determine our audit scope for the Company. This enables us to form an opinion on the financial statements. We take into account size, risk profile, the organisation of the Company and effectiveness of controls, including controls and changes in the business environment when assessing the level of work to be performed.

Our application of materiality

We apply the concept of materiality in planning and performing the audit, in evaluating the effect of identified misstatements on the audit and in forming our audit opinion.

Materiality

The magnitude of an omission or misstatement that, individually or in the aggregate, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of the users of the financial statements. Materiality provides a basis for determining the nature and extent of our audit procedures.

We determined materiality for the Company to be £4.31 million (2018: £4.00 million) which is 1% of shareholders' funds. We believe that shareholders' funds provides us with materiality aligned to the key measurement of the Company's performance.

Performance materiality

The application of materiality at the individual account or balance level. It is set at an amount to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceeds materiality.

On the basis of our risk assessments, together with our assessment of the Company's overall control environment, our judgement was that performance materiality was 75% (2018: 75%) of our planning materiality, namely £3.23 million (2018: £3.00 million).

Given the importance of the distinction between revenue and capital for the Company we also applied a separate testing threshold for the revenue column of the Statement of Comprehensive Income of £1.00 million (2018: £0.96 million) being 5% of net return before taxation.

Reporting threshold

An amount below which identified misstatements are considered as being clearly trivial.

We agreed with the Audit and Risk Committee that we would report to them all uncorrected audit differences in excess of £0.22 million (2018: £0.20 million), which is set at 5% of planning materiality, as well as differences below that threshold that, in our view, warranted reporting on qualitative grounds.

We evaluate any uncorrected misstatements against both the quantitative measures of materiality discussed above and in light of other relevant qualitative considerations in forming our opinion.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report and financial statements, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this 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 the 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 30** – 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, business model and strategy, is materially inconsistent with our knowledge obtained in the audit; or
- **Audit and Risk committee reporting set out on page 29** – the section describing the work of the audit and risk committee does not appropriately address matters communicated by us to the audit and risk committee; or
- **Directors' statement of compliance with the UK Corporate Governance Code set out on page 24** – 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
- the strategic report and directors' reports have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the 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 directors' report.

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, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements and the part of the Directors' Remuneration Report to be audited are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 35, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements 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.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

The objectives of our audit, in respect to fraud, are; to identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud; to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud, through designing and implementing appropriate responses; and to respond appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are FRS 102, the Companies Act 2006, the Listing Rules, the UK Corporate Governance Code and Section 1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010.

- We understood how the Company is complying with those frameworks through discussions with the Audit and Risk Committee and Company Secretary and review of the Company's documented policies and procedures.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by considering the key risks impacting the financial statements. We identified a fraud risk with respect to the incomplete or inaccurate revenue recognition through incorrect classification of special dividends as revenue or capital items in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Further discussion of our approach is set out in the section on key audit matters above.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved review of the reporting to the directors with respect to the application of the documented policies and procedures and review of the financial statements to ensure compliance with the reporting requirements of the Company.

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

Other matters we are required to address

- We were appointed as auditors by the Company as part of the initial listing process and signed an engagement letter on 24th June 2010 to audit the financial statements for the period ending 31st July 2011 and subsequent financial periods. Our appointment was subsequently ratified at the first annual general meeting of the Company held on 10th November 2011.

  Our total uninterrupted period of engagement is nine years covering the years ending 31st July 2011 to 31st July 2019.
- In December 2018, we identified that certain non-audit services related to the period July 2017 to December 2018 prohibited under the FRC Ethical Standard had been undertaken. These related to 21 hours of tax services related to Indian tax compliance. The total Indian tax discharged by the Company by way of advanced tax and self-assessment tax amounted to INR 545,730 (approximately £6,000). We, therefore, consider this to be a minor breach of the Ethical Standard and we do not consider our independence to be impaired.

  We notified the Audit and Risk Committee of this breach in January 2019. The Audit and Risk Committee agreed with our conclusion that the breach is minor and that our independence is not impaired. The Committee's discussion of this breach is set out on page 28. The evaluation of whether our independence was impaired included consideration of the safeguards to independence in connection with the service specifically that the work was undertaken by a separate team from the audit team and responsibility for the related tax calculation was taken by a competent member of the Company's manager.
- The audit opinion is consistent with the additional report to the audit and risk committee.

Use of our 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.

Sarah Williams (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of
Ernst & Young LLP
Statutory Auditor
Edinburgh

17th October 2019

Notes:

1. The maintenance and integrity of the JPMorgan Global Emerging Markets Income Trust plc web site is the responsibility of the directors; the work carried out by the auditors does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, the auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on the web site.
2. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST JULY 2019

	Notes	2019 Revenue £'000	2019 Capital £'000	2019 Total £'000	2018 Revenue £'000	2018 Capital £'000	2018 Total £'000
Gains on investments held at fair value through profit or loss	3	–	33,262	33,262	–	12,019	12,019
Net foreign currency losses		–	(1,746)	(1,746)	–	(674)	(674)
Income from investments	4	22,199	–	22,199	21,358	–	21,358
Interest receivable and similar income	4	75	–	75	61	–	61
Gross return		**22,274**	**31,516**	**53,790**	**21,419**	**11,345**	**32,764**
Management fee	5	(1,257)	(2,934)	(4,191)	(1,281)	(2,988)	(4,269)
Other administrative expenses	6	(725)	–	(725)	(740)	–	(740)
Net return before finance costs and taxation		**20,292**	**28,582**	**48,874**	**19,398**	**8,357**	**27,755**
Finance costs	7	(279)	(651)	(930)	(231)	(537)	(768)
Net return before taxation		**20,013**	**27,931**	**47,944**	**19,167**	**7,820**	**26,987**
Taxation	8	(2,440)	195	(2,245)	(2,073)	–	(2,073)
Net return after taxation		**17,573**	**28,126**	**45,699**	**17,094**	**7,820**	**24,914**
Return per share	9	**5.92p**	**9.47p**	**15.39p**	**5.78p**	**2.64p**	**8.42p**

All revenue and capital items in the above statement derive from continuing operations.

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 48 to 64 form an integral part of these financial statements.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST JULY 2019

	Called up share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Capital redemption reserve £'000	Other reserve[1,2] £'000	Capital reserves £'000	Revenue reserve[2] £'000	Total £'000
At 31st July 2017	**2,943**	**218,497**	**13**	**101,113**	**51,154**	**11,727**	**385,447**
Shares reissued from Treasury (note 15)	–	81	–	–	122	–	203
Issue of new ordinary shares (note 15)	25	3,410	–	–	–	–	3,435
Net return	–	–	–	–	7,820	17,094	24,914
Dividends paid in the year (note 10)	–	–	–	–	–	(14,485)	(14,485)
At 31st July 2018	**2,968**	**221,988**	**13**	**101,113**	**59,096**	**14,336**	**399,514**
Issue of new ordinary shares (note 15)	5	594	–	–	–	–	599
Net return	–	–	–	–	28,126	17,573	45,699
Dividends paid in the year (note 10)	–	–	–	(508)	–	(14,336)	(14,844)
At 31st July 2019	**2,973**	**222,582**	**13**	**100,605**	**87,222**	**17,573**	**430,968**

[1] The balance of the share premium was cancelled on 20th October 2010 and transferred to the 'other reserve'.

[2] These reserves form the distributable reserve of the Company and may be used to fund distributions to investors via dividend payments.

The accompanying notes on pages 48 to 64 form an integral part of these financial statements.

AT 31ST JULY 2019

	Notes	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Fixed assets			
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss	11	**456,203**	**424,209**
Current assets	12		
Derivative financial assets		–	8
Debtors		1,364	2,760
Cash and cash equivalents		6,314	4,275
		7,678	7,043
Current liabilities	13		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(245)	(1,244)
Net current assets		**7,433**	**5,799**
Total assets less current liabilities		**463,636**	**430,008**
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	(32,668)	(30,494)
Net assets		**430,968**	**399,514**
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	15	2,973	2,968
Share premium	16	222,582	221,988
Capital redemption reserve	16	13	13
Other reserve	16	100,605	101,113
Capital reserves	16	87,222	59,096
Revenue reserve	16	17,573	14,336
Total shareholders' funds		**430,968**	**399,514**
Net asset value per share	17	**145.0p**	**134.6p**

The financial statements on pages 44 to 64 were approved by the Directors and authorised for issue on 17th October 2019 and are signed on their behalf by:

Sarah Fromson
Director (Chairman)

The accompanying notes on pages 48 to 64 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Company incorporated and registered in England and Wales number: 7273382

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST JULY 2019

	Notes	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Net cash outflow from operations before dividends and interest	18	(4,547)	(5,515)
Dividends received		20,832	18,467
Interest received		69	59
Overseas tax recovered		–	28
Interest paid		(880)	(768)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		**15,474**	**12,271**
Purchases of investments		(59,570)	(150,252)
Sales of investments		60,316	151,535
Settlement of forward currency contracts		48	(29)
Net cash inflow from investing activities		**794**	**1,254**
Dividends paid		(14,844)	(14,485)
Shares reissued from Treasury		–	203
Issue of new ordinary shares		599	3,435
Repayment of bank loans		–	(14,994)
Drawdown of bank loans		–	14,994
Net cash outflow from financing activities		**(14,245)**	**(10,847)**
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		**2,023**	**2,678**
Cash and cash equivalents at start of year		4,275	1,605
Exchange movements		16	(8)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		6,314	4,275
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		**2,023**	**2,678**
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:			
Cash and short term deposits		2,185	2,062
Cash held in JPMorgan US Dollar Liquidity Fund		4,129	2,213
Total		**6,314**	**4,275**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST JULY 2019

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 November 2014 and updated in February 2018.

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

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The disclosures on going concern on page 29 in 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) 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 providing shareholders with a dividend income and the potential for long term 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 classified 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 and realised gains or losses on derivatives, including the related foreign exchange gains and losses, realised gains and losses on foreign currency contracts, 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, and other derivatives 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 'Holding gains and losses of investments'.

(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.

Deposit interest and interest from the liquidity fund are taken to revenue on an accruals basis.

Stock lending income is taken to revenue on an accruals basis.

(e) Expenses

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

- Management fees are allocated 30% to revenue and 70% to capital in line with the Board's expected long term split of revenue and capital return from the Company's investment portfolio.
- 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 54.

(f) Finance costs

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

Finance costs are allocated 30% to revenue and 70% to capital, in line with the Board's expected long term split of revenue and capital return from the Company's investment portfolio.

(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, are short term, and readily convertible to a known amount of 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.

Derivative financial instruments, including short term forward currency contracts 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.

Bank loans are classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost. They are initially measured at proceeds net of direct issue costs 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.

(h) Taxation

Current tax is provided at the amounts expected to be paid or recovered.

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.

(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.

1. Accounting policies *continued*

(j) Foreign currency *continued*

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. Dividends and most expenses are paid in sterling. 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 gains or loss arising from a change in exchange rates subsequent to the date of the translation 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 paid.

(l) Repurchase and re-issue of shares in Treasury

The cost of repurchasing Ordinary shares into Treasury, including the related stamp duty and transaction costs is charged to the 'Other reserve' and dealt with in the Statement of Changes in Equity. Share repurchase transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis. Where shares held in Treasury are subsequently cancelled, the nominal value of those shares is transferred out of called up share capital and into capital redemption reserve.

Sales proceeds from shares re-issued from Treasury are treated as a realised profit up to the amount of the purchase price of those shares and transferred to capital reserves. The excess of the sales proceeds over the purchase price is transferred to share premium.

(m) Share issue costs

Share capital is classified as equity and the costs of new share issues are netted from proceeds and charged to share premium and dealt with in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

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

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
(Losses)/gains on investments held at fair value through profit or loss based on historic cost	(186)	29,607
Amounts recognised in investment holding gains and losses in the previous year in respect of investments sold during the year	934	(21,461)
Gains on sales of investments based on the carrying value at the previous balance sheet date	748	8,146
Net movement in investment holding gains and losses	32,547	3,901
Other capital charges	(33)	(28)
Total capital gains on investments held at fair value through profit or loss	**33,262**	**12,019**

4. Income

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Income from investments:		
Overseas dividends	22,198	21,201
Dividends from Participation notes	1	155
Scrip dividends	–	2
	22,199	**21,358**
Interest receivable and similar income:		
Interest from liquidity fund	67	54
Deposit interest	3	4
Stock lending income	5	3
	75	**61**
Total income	**22,274**	**21,419**

5. Management fee

	2019 Revenue £'000	2019 Capital £'000	2019 Total £'000	2018 Revenue £'000	2018 Capital £'000	2018 Total £'000
Management fee	1,257	2,934	4,191	1,281	2,988	4,269

Details of the management fee are given in the Directors' Report on page 22.

6. Other administrative expenses

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Administration expenses	502	544
Directors' fees[1]	117	121
Depositary fees[2]	53	54
Auditors' remuneration for audit services[3]	30	30
Savings scheme costs[4]	23	(9)
	725	**740**

[1] Full disclosure is given in the Directors' Remuneration Report on pages 32 and 33.
[2] Includes £4,000 (2018: £4,000) irrecoverable VAT.
[3] Includes £2,000 (2018: £3,000) irrecoverable VAT.
[4] These amounts were paid to the Manager for the administration of saving scheme products. Includes £1,700 (2018: £nil) irrecoverable VAT.

7. Finance costs

	2019 Revenue £'000	2019 Capital £'000	2019 Total £'000	2018 Revenue £'000	2018 Capital £'000	2018 Total £'000
Interest on bank loans and overdrafts	279	651	930	231	537	768

8. Taxation

(a) Analysis of tax charge for the year

	2019 Revenue £'000	2019 Capital £'000	2019 Total £'000	2018 Revenue £'000	2018 Capital £'000	2018 Total £'000
Overseas withholding tax	2,245	–	2,245	2,073	–	2,073
Tax relief from expenses charged to capital	195	(195)	–	–	–	–
Total tax charge for the year	**2,440**	**(195)**	**2,245**	**2,073**	**–**	**2,073**

(b) Factors affecting total tax charge for the year

The total tax charge for the year is lower (2018: lower) than the Company's applicable rate of corporation tax of 19.0% (2018: 19.0%). The factors affecting the total tax charge for the year are as follows:

	2019 Revenue £'000	2019 Capital £'000	2019 Total £'000	2018 Revenue £'000	2018 Capital £'000	2018 Total £'000
Net return before taxation	20,013	27,931	47,944	19,167	7,820	26,987
Net return before taxation multiplied by the Company's applicable rate of corporation tax of 19.0% (2018: 19.0%)	3,802	5,307	9,109	3,642	1,486	5,128
Effects of:						
Non taxable capital gains	–	(5,988)	(5,988)	–	(2,156)	(2,156)
Non taxable overseas dividends	(3,415)	–	(3,415)	(3,406)	–	(3,406)
Tax attributable to costs charged to capital	(681)	681	–	(670)	670	–
Tax relief on expenses charged to capital	195	(195)	–	–	–	–
Timing differences relating to the receipt of dividends	–	–	–	28	–	28
Overseas withholding tax	2,245	–	2,245	2,073	–	2,073
Unutilised expenses carried forward to future periods	382	–	382	490	–	490
Double taxation relief expensed	(88)	–	(88)	(84)	–	(84)
Total tax charge for the year	**2,440**	**(195)**	**2,245**	**2,073**	**–**	**2,073**

(c) Deferred taxation

The Company has an unrecognised deferred tax asset of £3,563,000 (2018: £3,231,000) based on a prospective corporation tax rate of 17% (2018: 17%). The UK corporation tax rate is enacted to fall to 17% effective on 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 retain 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

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Revenue return	17,573	17,094
Capital return	28,126	7,820
Total return	**45,699**	**24,914**
Weighted average number of shares in issue during the year	296,892,079	295,938,380
Revenue return per share	5.92p	5.78p
Capital return per share	9.47p	2.64p
Total return per share	**15.39p**	**8.42p**

10. Dividends

(a) Dividends paid and declared

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Dividend paid		
2018 Fourth interim dividend paid of 2.0p (2017: 1.9p)	5,936	5,589
First interim dividend paid of 1.0p (2018: 1.0p)	2,968	2,960
Second interim dividend paid of 1.0p (2018: 1.0p)	2,968	2,968
Third interim dividend paid of 1.0p (2018: 1.0p)	2,972	2,968
Total dividends paid in the year	**14,844**	**14,485**
Dividend declared		
Fourth interim dividend declared of 2.1p (2018: 2.0p)	6,242	5,936

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

The revenue available for distribution by way of dividend for the year is £17,573,000 (2018: £17,094,000). The revenue reserve after paying the proposed dividend will be £11,331,000 (2018: £8,400,000).

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
First interim dividend paid of 1.0p (2018: 1.0p)	2,968	2,960
Second interim dividend paid of 1.0p (2018: 1.0p)	2,968	2,968
Third interim dividend paid of 1.0p (2018: 1.0p)	2,972	2,968
Fourth interim dividend declared of 2.1p (2018: 2.0p)	6,242	5,936
Total dividends for Section 1158 purposes	**15,150**	**14,832**

11. Investments held at fair value through profit or loss

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Investments listed on a recognised stock exchange and Participation notes	456,203	424,209
Opening book cost	357,221	327,000
Opening investment holding gains	66,988	84,548
Opening valuation	424,209	411,548
Movements in the year:		
Purchases at cost	58,528	151,296
Sales proceeds	(59,829)	(150,682)
Gains on sales of investments based on the carrying value at the previous balance sheet date	748	8,146
Net movement in investment holding gains and losses	32,547	3,901
	456,203	424,209
Closing book cost	355,734	357,221
Closing investment holding gains	100,469	66,988
Total investments held at fair value through profit or loss	**456,203**	**424,209**

Transaction costs on purchases during the year amounted to £106,000 (2018: £268,000) and on sales during the year amounted to £91,000 (2018: £197,000). These costs comprise mainly brokerage commission.

During the year, prior year investment holding losses amounting to £934,000 have been transferred to gains and losses on sales of investments as disclosed in note 16.

12. Current assets

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Derivative financial assets		
Forward foreign currency contracts	–	8

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Debtors		
Securities sold awaiting settlement	–	518
Dividends and interest receivable	1,142	1,948
Overseas tax recoverable	195	266
Other debtors	27	28
	1,364	2,760

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 approximates to their fair value.

13. Current liabilities

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
Securities purchased awaiting settlement	–	1,042
Other creditors	146	153
Loan interest payable	99	49
	245	**1,244**

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

14. Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Bank loan – US Dollar 20 million fixed rate loan with NAB (maturing 2020)	16,334	15,247
Bank loan – US Dollar 20 million fixed rate loan with NAB (maturing 2022)	16,334	15,247
	32,668	**30,494**

At the year end the Company had two US Dollar $20 million fixed rate loans with NAB, repayable in October 2020 (2.31% per annum) and November 2022 (3.28% per annum).

15. Called up share capital

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Issued and fully paid share capital:		
Ordinary shares of 1p each[1]		
Opening balance of 296,790,161 (2018: 294,140,161) Ordinary shares excluding shares held in Treasury	2,968	2,941
Issue of 450,000 new ordinary shares (2018: 2,500,000)	5	25
Re-issue of nil (2018: 150,000) shares from Treasury	–	2
Subtotal of 297,240,161 (2018: 296,790,161) Ordinary shares excluding shares held in Treasury	2,973	2,968
49,277 (2018: 49,277) Ordinary shares held in Treasury	–	–
Closing balance of 297,289,438 (2018: 296,839,438) Ordinary shares including shares held in Treasury	**2,973**	**2,968**

[1] Fully paid Ordinary shares, which have a par value of 1p 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 17.

Share capital transactions

During the year 450,000 (2018: 2,500,000) new Ordinary shares were issued for gross proceeds of £599,000 (2018: £3,435,000).

The Company has the authority to repurchase shares in the market for cancellation or to be held in Treasury. During the year nil (2018: 150,000) Ordinary shares were reissued from Treasury for gross proceeds of £nil (2018: £203,000).

16. Capital and reserves

	Called up share capital £'000	Capital redemption reserve £'000	Share premium £'000	Other reserve[1,2] £'000	Capital reserves: Gains and losses on sales of investments[2] £'000	Capital reserves: Holding gains and losses of investments £'000	Revenue reserve[2] £'000	Total £'000
Opening balance	**2,968**	**13**	**221,988**	**101,113**	**(5,474)**	**64,570**	**14,336**	**399,514**
Net foreign currency gain	–	–	–	–	428	–	–	428
Unrealised gains on forward currency contracts from prior period now realised	–	–	–	–	8	(8)	–	–
Gains on sales of investments based on the carrying value at the previous balance sheet date	–	–	–	–	748	–	–	748
Net movement in investment holding gains and losses	–	–	–	–	–	32,547	–	32,547
Transfer on disposal of investments	–	–	–	–	(934)	934	–	–
Issue of new ordinary shares	5	–	594	–	–	–	–	599
Unrealised foreign currency losses on loans	–	–	–	–	–	(2,174)	–	(2,174)
Management fee and finance costs charged to capital	–	–	–	–	(3,585)	–	–	(3,585)
Other capital charges	–	–	–	–	(33)	–	–	(33)
Tax relief from expenses charged to capital	–	–	–	–	195			195
Dividends paid in the year	–	–	–	(508)	–	–	(14,336)	(14,844)
Retained revenue for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	17,573	17,573
Closing balance	**2,973**	**13**	**222,582**	**100,605**	**(8,647)**	**95,869**	**17,573**	**430,968**

[1] The balance of the share premium was cancelled on 20th October 2010 and transferred to the 'other reserve'.

[2] These reserves form the distributable reserve of the Company and may be used to fund distributions to investors via dividend payments.

17. Net asset value per share

	2019	2018
Net assets (£'000)	430,968	399,514
Number of shares in issue	297,240,161	296,790,161
Net asset value per share	**145.0p**	**134.6p**

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

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Net return before finance costs and taxation	48,874	27,755
Less capital return before finance costs and taxation	(28,582)	(8,357)
Scrip dividends received as income	–	(2)
Decrease/(increase) in accrued income and other debtors	807	(595)
Decrease in accrued expenses	(9)	(15)
Management fee charged to capital	(2,934)	(2,988)
Overseas withholding tax	(2,174)	(2,302)
Dividends received	(20,832)	(18,467)
Interest received	(69)	(59)
Realised gain/(loss) on foreign exchange transactions	212	(258)
Realised gain/(loss) on liquidity funds	160	(227)
Net cash outflow from operations before dividends and interest	**(4,547)**	**(5,515)**

19. Contingent liabilities and capital commitments

At the balance sheet date there were no contingent liabilities or capital commitments (2018: same).

20. Transactions with the Manager and related parties

Details of the management contract are set out in the Directors' Report on page 22. The management fee payable to the Manager for the year was £4,191,000 (2018: £4,269,000) of which £nil (2018: £nil) was outstanding at the year end.

During the year £23,000 was paid to (2018: £9,000 was refunded by) the Manager for the administration of savings scheme products, of which £nil (2018: £4,000) was outstanding at the year end.

Included in administration expenses in note 6 on page 51 are safe custody fees amounting to £273,000 (2018: £269,000) payable to JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A. of which £47,000 (2018: £48,000) was outstanding at the year end.

The Manager may carry out some of its dealing transactions through its group subsidiaries. These transactions are carried out at arm's length. The commission payable to JPMorgan Securities Limited for the year was £7,000 (2018: £1,000) of which £nil (2018: £nil) was outstanding at the year end.

The Company also holds cash in the JPMorgan US Dollar Liquidity Fund, which is managed by JPMF. At the year end this was valued at £4,129,000 (2018: £2,213,000). Income amounting to £67,000 (2018: £54,000) was receivable during the year of which £nil (2018: £nil) was outstanding at the year end.

Stock lending income amounting to £5,000 (2018: £3,000) was receivable by the Company during the year. JPMAM commissions in respect of such transactions amounted to £1,000 (2018: £1,000).

Handling charges on dealing transactions amounting to £33,000 (2018: £28,000) were payable to JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A. during the year of which £3,000 (2018: £2,000) was outstanding at the year end.

At the year end, total cash of £2,185,000 (2018: £2,062,000) was held with JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A. A net amount of interest of £3,000 (2018: £4,000) was receivable by the Company during the year from JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A. of which £1,000 (2018: £nil) was outstanding at the year end.

Full details of Directors' remuneration and shareholdings can be found on page 33 and in note 6 on page 51.

21. Disclosures regarding financial instruments measured at fair value

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

(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

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

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.

The following table sets out the fair value measurements using the FRS 102 hierarchy at 31st July.

	2019		2018	
	Assets £'000	Liabilities £'000	Assets £'000	Liabilities £'000
Level 1	456,203	–	424,209	–
Level 2[1]	–	–	8	–
Total	**456,203**	**–**	**424,217**	**–**

[1] Forward foreign currency contracts.

22 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 participation 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;
- two fixed rate loans with National Australia Bank; and
- short term forward foreign currency contracts for the purpose of settling short term liabilities.

(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. The Company may use short term forward currency contracts to manage working capital requirements.

It is currently not the Company's policy to hedge against foreign currency risk.

Foreign currency exposure

The fair value of the Company's monetary items that have foreign currency exposure at 31st July 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.

	2019										
	Hong Kong Dollars £'000	US Dollars £'000	Taiwan Dollars £'000	Chinese Yuan £'000	Mexico Peso £'000	South Africa Rand £'000	Brazil Real £'000	Thailand Baht £'000	South Korean Won £'000	Other £'000	Total £'000
Current assets	631	4,885	746	779	–	–	74	–	87	399	7,601
Creditors	–	(32,767)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(32,767)
Foreign currency exposure on net monetary items	631	(27,882)	746	779	–	–	74	–	87	399	(25,166)
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss	90,220	79,818	50,309	40,198	34,812	28,946	23,964	23,961	20,409	63,566	456,203
Total net foreign currency exposure	**90,851**	**51,936**	**51,055**	**40,977**	**34,812**	**28,946**	**24,038**	**23,961**	**20,496**	**63,965**	**431,037**

	2018										
	Hong Kong Dollars £'000	US Dollars £'000	Taiwan Dollars £'000	Chinese Yuan £'000	Mexico Peso £'000	South Africa Rand £'000	Brazil Real £'000	Thailand Baht £'000	South Korean Won £'000	Other £'000	Total £'000
Current assets	671	3,827	912	827	–	1,003	41	–	69	1,012	8,362
Creditors	–	(31,490)	–	–	–	(1,003)	–	–	–	(440)	(32,933)
Foreign currency exposure on net monetary items	671	(27,663)	912	827	–	–	41	–	69	572	(24,571)
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss	69,174	69,637	47,179	34,030	30,690	28,716	31,422	20,867	20,098	72,396	424,209
Total net foreign currency exposure	**69,845**	**41,974**	**48,091**	**34,857**	**30,690**	**28,716**	**31,463**	**20,867**	**20,167**	**72,968**	**399,638**

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

22. 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% (2018: 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.

	2019		2018	
	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	(2,227)	2,227	(2,141)	2,141
Capital return	2,517	(2,517)	2,457	(2,457)
Total return after taxation	290	(290)	316	(316)
Net assets	**290**	**(290)**	**316**	**(316)**

In the opinion of the Directors, the above sensitivity analysis is not representative of the whole of the current or comparative year due to fluctuations in the Company's investment in the JPMorgan US Dollar Liquidity Fund.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate movements may affect the level of income receivable on cash deposits and the liquidity fund.

Management of interest rate risk

The Company does not normally hold significant cash balances. Short term borrowings are used when required.

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.

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Exposure to floating interest rates:		
Cash and short term deposits	2,185	2,062
JPMorgan US Dollar Liquidity Fund	4,129	2,213
Total exposure	**6,314**	**4,275**

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 Euro Liquidity Fund is the 7 day Euro London Interbank Bid Rate. Details of the bank loans are given in note 14 on page 55.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of the return after taxation for the year and net assets to a 1% (2018: 1%) 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.

	2019		2018	
	1% increase in rate £'000	1% decrease in rate £'000	1% increase in rate £'000	1% decrease in rate £'000
Statement of Comprehensive Income – return after taxation				
Revenue return	63	(63)	43	(43)
Capital return	–	–	–	–
Total return after taxation for the year	63	(63)	43	(43)
Net assets	**63**	**(63)**	**43**	**(43)**

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 countries and industry sectors. The investment management team has responsibility for monitoring the portfolio, which is selected in accordance with the Company's investment objective 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 31st July comprises its holdings in equity investments as follows:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss	456,203	424,209

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

Concentration of exposure to other price risk

An analysis of the Company's investments is given on pages 12 to 14. This shows that the investments' value is in a broad spread of countries with no concentration of exposure to any one country. 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.

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

(iii) Other price risk *continued*

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% (2018: 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.

	2019		2018	
	10% increase in fair value £'000	10% decrease in fair value £'000	10% increase in fair value £'000	10% decrease in fair value £'000
Statement of Comprehensive Income – return after taxation				
Revenue return	(137)	137	(127)	127
Capital return	45,301	(45,301)	42,124	(42,124)
Total return after taxation for the year and net assets	**45,164**	**(45,164)**	**41,997**	**(41,997)**

(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.

Liquidity risk exposure

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

	2019		
	Within one year £'000	More than one year £'000	Total £'000
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
Other creditors	146	–	146
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
Bank loans including interest	1,012	33,988	35,000
	1,158	**33,988**	**35,146**

	Within one year £'000	2018 More than one year £'000	Total £'000
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year			
Securities purchased awaiting settlement	1,042	–	1,042
Other creditors	153	–	153
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year			
Bank loans including interest	901	32,577	33,478
	2,096	**32,577**	**34,673**

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.

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.

JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A. and the JPMorgan US Dollar Liquidity Fund have S+P credit ratings of A-1 and AAAm respectively.

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, the 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 31st July 2019 amounted to £nil (2018: £nil) and the maximum value of stock on loan during the year amounted to £2,323,000 (2018: £1,497,000). Collateral is obtained by the securities lending agent and is called in on a daily basis to a value of 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% 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.

23. Capital management policies and procedures

The Company's capital management objectives are to ensure that it will continue as a going concern and to provide investors with a dividend income combined with the potential for long term capital growth.

The Company's debt and capital structure comprises the following:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Debt:		
US Dollar 20 million fixed rate loan with NAB (maturing 2020)	16,334	15,247
US Dollar 20 million fixed rate loan with NAB (maturing 2022)	16,334	15,247
	32,668	30,494
Equity:		
Called up share capital	2,973	2,968
Reserves	427,995	396,546
	430,968	399,514
Total debt and equity	463,636	430,008

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.

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss	456,203	424,209
Net assets	430,968	399,514
Gearing	5.9%	6.2%

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 need to buy back equity shares, either for cancellation or to hold in Treasury, which takes into account the share price discount or premium;
- the opportunity for issues of new shares, including issues from Treasury; and,
- the ability to employ gearing when the Manager believes it to be appropriate.

24. Subsequent events

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

Regulatory Disclosures

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

Leverage

For the purposes of the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive (the '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 is calculated on a gross and a commitment method, in accordance with the AIFMD. Under the gross method, exposure represents the sum of the Company's positions without taking into account any hedging and netting arrangements. Under the commitment method, exposure is calculated after certain hedging and netting positions are offset against each other.

The Company is required to state its maximum and actual leverage levels, calculated as prescribed by the AIFMD, as at 31st July 2019, which gives the following figures:

	Gross Method	Commitment Method
Leverage Exposure		
Maximum limit	175%	175%
Actual	107%	107%

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

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

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

Remuneration Policy

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

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

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

Quantitative Disclosures

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

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

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

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

There were no open transactions at the year end date, 31st July 2019, 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-selling back transactions or sell-buy back transactions and margin lending transactions) or Total Return Swaps. Accordingly, disclosures required by Article 13 of the Regulation are not applicable for the year ended 31st July 2019.

Shareholder Information

Notice is hereby given that the eighth Annual General Meeting of JPMorgan Global Emerging Markets Income Trust plc will be held at the Offices of J.P.Morgan, 60 Victoria Embankment, London EC4Y 0JP on Thursday, 28th November 2019 at 2.00 p.m. for the following purposes:

1. To receive the Directors' Report & Accounts and the Auditor's Report for the year ended 31st July 2019.
2. To approve the Company's Remuneration Policy.
3. To approve the Directors' Remuneration Report for the year ended 31st July 2019.
4. To reappoint Mark Edwards as a Director of the Company.
5. To reappoint Sarah Fromson as a Director of the Company.
6. To reappoint Richard Robinson as a Director of the Company.
7. To reappoint Caroline Gulliver as a Director of the Company.
8. To reappoint Ernst & Young LLP as Auditor of the Company and to authorise the Directors to determine their remuneration.

Special Business

To consider the following resolutions:

Authority to allot new shares – Ordinary Resolution

9. 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 for 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 £297,240 or, if different, the aggregate nominal amount representing approximately 10% of the Company's issued Ordinary share capital (excluding Treasury shares) 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 2020 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

10. THAT subject to the passing of Resolution 9 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 9 or by way of a sale of Treasury shares as if Section 561(1) of the Act did not apply to any such allotment, provided that this power shall be limited to the allotment of or sale out of Treasury of equity securities for cash up to an aggregate nominal amount of £297,240 or, if different the aggregate nominal amount representing approximately 10% of the issued share capital (excluding Treasury shares) as at the date of the passing of this resolution, at a price of not less than the net asset value per share and shall expire upon the expiry of the general authority conferred by Resolution 9 above, save that the Company may before such expiry make offers or agreements which would or might require equity securities to be allotted or sold out of Treasury after such expiry and so that the Directors of the Company may allot equity securities 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

11. 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 of 1p each in the capital of the Company 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 44,556,300 or, if different, that number of Ordinary shares which is equal to 14.99% of the Company's issued share capital (excluding Treasury shares) as at the date of the passing of this Resolution;

(ii) the minimum price which may be paid for an Ordinary share shall be 1p;

(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 contracted to be 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 Ordinary share (as determined by the Directors);

(v) the authority hereby conferred shall expire on 27th May 2021 unless the authority is renewed at the Company's Annual General Meeting in 2020 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

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

By order of the Board
Divya Amin, for and on behalf of
JPMorgan Funds Limited,
Company Secretary

24th October 2019

Notes

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

1. A member entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting may appoint another person(s) (who need not be a member of the Company) to exercise all or any of his rights to attend, speak and vote at the Meeting. A member can appoint more than one proxy in relation to the Meeting, provided that each proxy is appointed to exercise the rights attaching to different shares held by him.
2. A proxy does not need to be a member of the Company but must attend the Meeting to represent you. Your proxy could be the Chairman, another Director of the Company or another person who has agreed to attend to represent you. Details of how to appoint the Chairman or another person(s) as your proxy or proxies using the proxy form are set out in the notes to the proxy form. If a voting box on the proxy form is left blank, the proxy or proxies will exercise his/their discretion both as to how to vote and whether he/they abstain(s) from voting. Your proxy must attend the Meeting for your vote to count. Appointing a proxy or proxies does not preclude you from attending the Meeting and voting in person.
3. Any instrument appointing a proxy, to be valid, must be lodged in accordance with the instructions given on the proxy form no later than 2.00 p.m. two business days prior to the Meeting (i.e. excluding weekends and bank holidays).
4. You may change your proxy instructions by returning a new proxy appointment. The deadline for receipt of proxy appointments also applies in relation to amended instructions. Any attempt to terminate or amend a proxy appointment received after the relevant deadline will be disregarded. Where two or more valid separate appointments of proxy are received in respect of the same share in respect of the same Meeting, the one which is last received (regardless of its date or the date of its signature) shall be treated as replacing and revoking the other or others as regards that share; if the Company is unable to determine which was last received, none of them shall be treated as valid in respect of that share.
5. To be entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting (and for the purpose of the determination by the Company of the number of votes they may cast), members must be entered on the Company's register of members as at 6.30 p.m. two 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.
6. Entry to the Meeting will be restricted to shareholders and their proxy or proxies, with guests admitted only by prior arrangement.

7. A corporation, which is a shareholder, may appoint an individual(s) to act as its representative(s) and to vote in person at the Meeting (see instructions given on the proxy form). In accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006, each such representative may exercise (on behalf of the corporation) the same powers as the corporation could exercise if it were an individual member of the Company, provided that they do not do so in relation to the same shares. It is therefore no longer necessary to nominate a designated corporate representative. Representatives should bring to the Meeting evidence of their appointment, including any authority under which it is signed.

8. Members that satisfy the thresholds in Section 527 of the Companies Act 2006 can require the Company to publish a statement on its website setting out any matter relating to: (a) the audit of the Company's accounts (including the Auditor's report and the conduct of the audit) that are to be laid before the Annual General Meeting ('AGM'); or (b) any circumstances connected with the Auditor 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 Auditor no later than the time it makes its statement available on the website. The business which may be dealt with at the AGM includes any statement that the Company has been required to publish on its website pursuant to this right.

9. Pursuant to Section 319A of the Companies Act 2006, the Company must cause to be answered at the AGM any question relating to the business being dealt with at the AGM which is put by a member attending the Meeting except in certain circumstances, including if it is undesirable in the interests of the Company or the good order of the Meeting or if it would involve the disclosure of confidential information.

10. Under Sections 338 and 338A of the 2006 Act, members meeting the threshold requirements in those sections have the right to require the Company: (i) to give, to members of the Company entitled to receive notice of the Meeting, notice of a resolution which those members intend to move (and which may properly be moved) at the Meeting; and/or (ii) to include in the business to be dealt with at the Meeting any matter (other than a proposed resolution) which may properly be included in the business at the Meeting. A resolution may properly be moved, or a matter properly included in the business unless: (a) (in the case of a resolution only) it would, if passed, be ineffective (whether by reason of any inconsistency with any enactment or the Company's constitution or otherwise); (b) it is defamatory of any person; or (c) it is frivolous or vexatious. A request made pursuant to this right may be in hard copy or electronic form, must identify the resolution of which notice is to be given or the matter to be included in the business, must be accompanied by a statement setting out the grounds for the request, must be authenticated by the person(s) making it and must be received by the Company not later than the date that is six clear weeks before the Meeting, and (in the case of a matter to be included in the business only) must be accompanied by a statement setting out the grounds for the request.

11. A copy of this notice has been sent for information only to persons who have been nominated by a member to enjoy information rights under Section 146 of the Companies Act 2006 (a 'Nominated Person'). The rights to appoint a proxy cannot be exercised by a Nominated Person: they can only be exercised by the member. However, a Nominated Person may have a right under an agreement between him and the member by whom he was nominated to be appointed as a proxy for the Meeting or to have someone else so appointed. If a Nominated Person does not have such a right or does not wish to exercise it, he may have a right under such an agreement to give instructions to the member as to the exercise of voting rights.

12. In accordance with Section 311A of the Companies Act 2006, the contents of this notice of meeting, details of the total number of shares in respect of which members are entitled to exercise voting rights at the AGM, the total voting rights members are entitled to exercise at the AGM and, if applicable, any members' statements, members' resolutions or members' matters of business received by the Company after the date of this notice will be available on the Company's website www.jpmglobalemergingmarketsincome.co.uk.

13. The register of interests of the Directors and connected persons in the share capital of the Company and the Directors' letters of appointment are available for inspection at the Company's registered office during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays excepted). It will also be available for inspection at the AGM. No Director has any contract of service with the Company.

14. You may not use any electronic address provided in this Notice of Meeting to communicate with the Company for any purposes other than those expressly stated.

15. As an alternative to completing a hard copy Form of Proxy/Voting 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.

16. As at 16th October 2019 (being the latest business day prior to the publication of this Notice), the Company's issued share capital consists of 297,289,438 Ordinary Shares (of which 49,277 are held in Treasury) carrying one vote each. Therefore the total voting rights in the Company are 297,240,161.

17. A copy of the current articles of association of the Company and the proposed new articles of association of the Company will be available for inspection during normal business hours (Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays excepted) at the offices of J.P. Morgan, 60 Victoria Embankment, London EC4Y 0JP from the date of the Annual Report in which this notice is included up until the close of the AGM. Copies will also be available at the offices of J.P. Morgan, 60 Victoria Embankment, London EC4Y 0JP, being the place of the AGM, for 15 minutes prior to, and during, the meeting.

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 31st July 2019	Year ended 31st July 2018	
Opening share price (p)	5	126.0	126.5	(a)
Closing share price (p)	5	143.5	126.0	(b)
Total dividend adjustment factor[1]		1.040488	1.038876	(c)
Adjusted closing share price (d = b x c)		149.3	130.9	(d)
Total return to shareholders (e = d / a – 1)		**18.5%**	**3.5%**	(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.

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 31st July 2019	Year ended 31st July 2018	
Opening cum-income NAV per share with debt at par value (p)	5	134.6	131.0	(a)
Closing cum-income NAV per share debt at par value (p)	5	145.0	134.6	(b)
Total dividend adjustment factor[2]		1.038737	1.037188	(c)
Adjusted closing cum-income NAV per share (d = b x c)		150.6	139.6	(d)
Total return on net assets (e = d / a – 1)		**11.9%**	**6.6%**	(e)

[2] 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 cum-income 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	Year ended 31st July 2019 £'000	Year ended 31st July 2018 £'000	
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss	46	456,203	424,209	(a)
Net assets	46	430,968	399,514	(b)
Gearing (c = a / b – 1)		**5.9%**	**6.2%**	(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	Year ended 31st July 2019 £’000	Year ended 31st July 2018 £’000	
Management fee	44	4,191	4,269	
Other administrative expenses	44	725	740	
Total management fee and other administrative expenses		4,916	5,009	(a)
Average daily cum-income net assets		389,556	398,677	(b)
Ongoing charges (c = a / b)		**1.26%**	**1.26%**	(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 17).

H-Shares
Companies incorporated in mainland China and listed in Hong Kong and on other foreign exchanges.

Performance attribution
Analysis of how the Company achieved its recorded performance relative to its benchmark (see page 8).

Emerging Markets
For the purposes of the investment policy, emerging markets are the capital markets of developing countries, including both recently industrialised countries and countries in transition from planned economies to free-market economies. Many, but not all, emerging market countries are constituents of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index or, in the case of smaller or less developed emerging markets, the MSCI Frontier Index. The Company invest in securities listed in, or exposed to, these countries or other countries that meet the definition in this paragraph. These markets will tend to be less mature than developed markets and will not necessarily have such a long history of substantial foreign investment.

Performance Attribution Definitions:

Stock/Sector selection
Measures the effect of investing in securities/sectors to a greater or lesser extent than their weighting in the benchmark, or of investing in securities which are not included in the 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 repurchases
Measures the positive effect on relative performance of repurchasing the Company’s shares for cancellation, or repurchases into Treasury, at a discount to their net asset value (‘NAV’) per share.

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

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

2. Through a professional adviser

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

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

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

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

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

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

Be ScamSmart

Investment scams are designed to look like genuine investments

Spot the warning signs

Have you been:

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

If so, you might have been contacted by fraudsters.

Avoid investment fraud

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

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

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

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

Report a Scam

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

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

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

FCA FINANCIAL CONDUCT AUTHORITY

FINANCIAL CALENDAR

Financial year end	31st July
Final results announced	October
Half year end	31st January
Half year results announced	March
Interim dividends declared	February, June, August and November
Annual General Meeting	November

History

JPMorgan Global Emerging Markets Income Trust plc is an investment trust which was launched in July 2010 with assets of £102.3 million.

Company Numbers

Company registration number: 7273382

Ordinary Shares

London Stock Exchange ISIN code: GB00B5ZZY915
Bloomberg code: JEMI
SEDOL B5ZZY91
LEI: 549300OPJXU72JMCYU09

Market Information

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

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 Divya Amin at the above address.

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 3570
Aspect House
Spencer Road
Lancing
West Sussex BN99 6DA

Telephone number: 0371 384 2857

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 3570. Registered shareholders can obtain further details on their holdings on the internet by visiting www.shareview.co.uk.

Independent Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP
25 Churchill Place
Canary Wharf
London E14 5EY

Brokers

Winterflood Securities
The Atrium Building
Cannon Bridge
25 Dowgate Hill
London EC4R 2GA

Telephone number: 020 3100 0000

Savings Product Administrators

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

aic
The Association of
Investment Companies

A member of the AIC

CONTACT

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