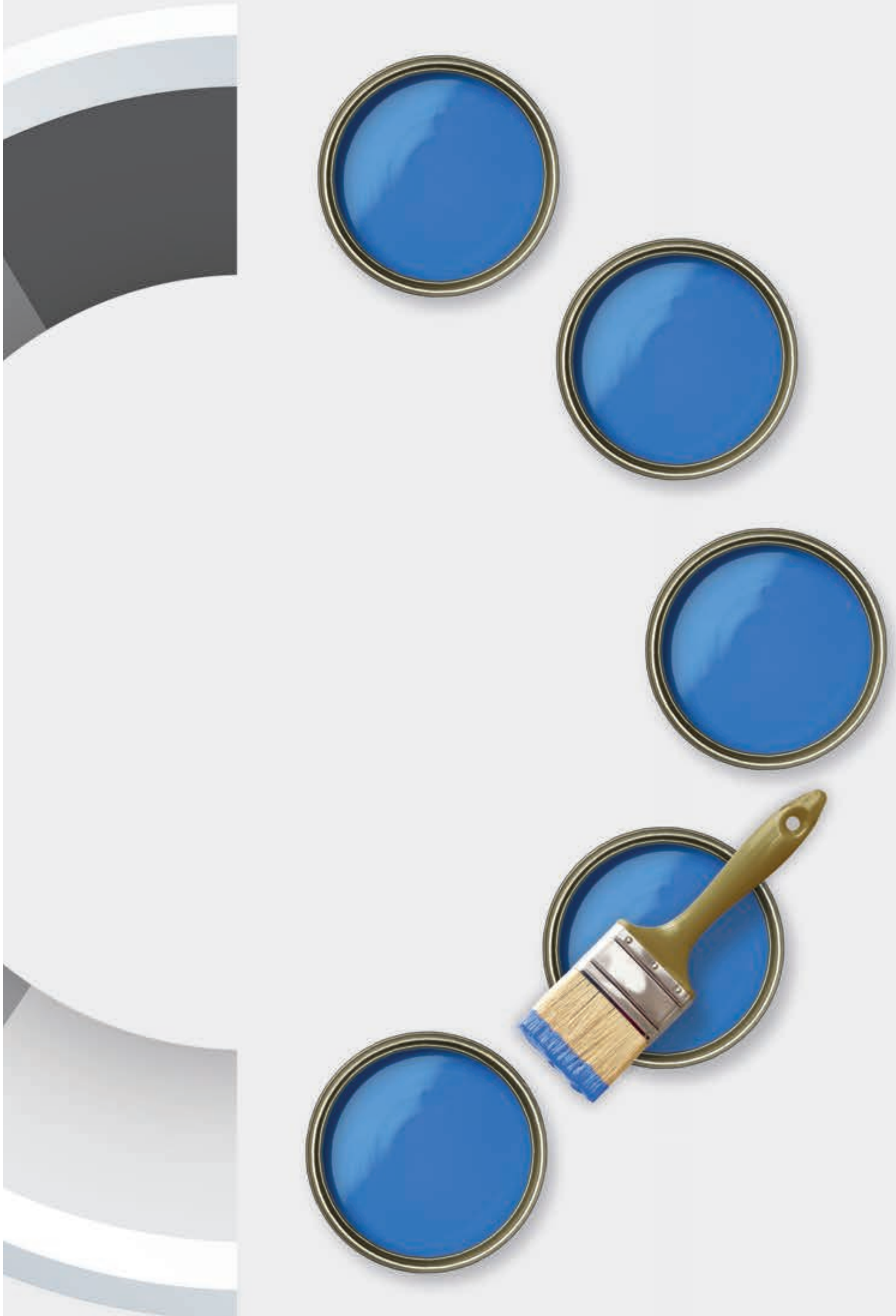
JPMorgan Global Growth & Income plc

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



J.P.Morgan
Asset Management

Your Company

Objective

Superior total returns from world stockmarkets.

Investment Policy

To provide a diversified portfolio of approximately 50-90 stocks in which the investment manager has a high degree of conviction.

Investment Strategy

To provide superior total returns and outperform the MSCI All Countries World Index (in sterling terms) over the long-term by investing in companies based around the world. The manager is focused on building a high conviction portfolio of typically 50-90 stocks, drawing on an investment process underpinned by fundamental research. Portfolio construction is driven by bottom-up stock selection rather than geographical or sector allocation. Currency exposure is predominantly hedged back towards the benchmark. The Company uses borrowing to gear the portfolio within a range of 5% cash to 20% geared under normal market conditions.

Dividend Policy

The Company has a distribution policy whereby at the start of each financial year the Company will announce the distribution it intends to pay to shareholders in the forthcoming year in quarterly instalments. In aggregate, the current intention is to pay dividends totalling at least 4% of the net asset value of the Company as at the end of the preceding financial year. Where the target dividend is likely to result in a dividend yield that is materially out of line with the wider market, the Board may choose to set the target dividend at a different level that is more in-line with the wider market and other global income trusts and funds.

Gearing

The Company issued £30 million fixed rate 30 year unsecured notes at an annual coupon of 2.93% on 9th January 2018. The notes are unsecured which gives the Company increased flexibility to manage its borrowings in the future.

Benchmark

The Company's benchmark is the MSCI All Countries World Index in sterling terms (total return with net dividends reinvested).

Capital Structure

At 30th June 2019, the Company's issued share capital comprised 154,905,500 Ordinary shares of 5p each including 22,084,215 shares held in Treasury.

Share Issuance and Repurchase Policy

Shares held in Treasury and new shares will only be reissued/issued at a premium to net asset value. In order for the Company's shares to trade at a relatively narrow discount, the Company has a long-term policy of repurchasing its shares with the aim of maintaining an average discount of around 5% or less calculated with debt at par value. Any shares repurchased under this policy may be held in Treasury or cancelled.

Management Company and Company Secretary

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

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

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

The shares are excluded from the FCA's restrictions which apply to non-mainstream investment products because they are shares in an investment trust. The Company's ordinary shares are not considered to be 'complex instruments' under the FCA's 'Appropriateness' rules and guidance in the Conduct of Business sourcebook.

Association of Investment Companies ('AIC')

The Company is a member of the AIC.

Website

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

Why invest in the JPMorgan Global Growth & Income plc

JPMorgan Global Growth & Income plc has a distinctive strategy for today's markets - providing the best of both worlds. The manager focuses on investing in our best ideas from across the world's stock market, whilst the Company provides a quarterly dividend distribution - set at the beginning of its financial year.

Our investment approach

JPMorgan Global Growth & Income plc investment managers have the freedom to invest anywhere in the world in search of the best ideas from across JPMorgan's team of over seventy in-house investment analysts. The investment managers look to build a portfolio of global stocks that offer the best total returns.

The Company introduced a new dividend policy in 2016 - and has paid out 4% of the net asset value as dividends set at the start of each financial year since then. This new dividend policy does not change the managers' investment approach, which is focused on continuing to generate total returns.

Europe Research Team **12 Analysts**	**Asia Research Team** **14 Analysts**
U.S. Research Team **25 Analysts**	**Emerging Markets/ Pacific Rim Research Team** **37 Analysts**

FACTS

4%	80	50-90
Has paid out 4% of NAV per annum as distribution	80 investment analysts located globally	50-90 global best ideas stocks

Investing Responsibly

An increasingly broad spectrum of investors now rightly focus not simply on return, risk and investment process issues but also on Environmental, Social and Governance ('ESG') considerations for their portfolios. They want to know that: their investment managers are aware of these concerns; they take them into account in building their portfolios; and they raise matters directly with investee companies.

In the JPMorgan Global Growth & Income Trust ESG considerations are incorporated at the heart of our investment process by considering the potential impact to our analysts' long-term company forecasts, focusing on the sustainability and redeployment of cash flows. For example, if we believe a company's labour policies will not persist due to social pressure, then we will reflect higher costs and lower margins in our forecasts; directly impacting our long term value for the company. Or if environmental policies or regulatory risk may result in stranded assets, then we may write down the book value.

Through this process we also identify negative ESG outliers which can then be considered in the investment process as a risk-mitigation tool. This approach is a collaboration between research analysts, regional and global Directors of Research and our team of ESG equity specialists. We also supplement our internal analysis with independent, third-party research from providers such as MSCI.

Specifically, analysts consider areas such as:

- Accounting and tax policies: is management aggressive in applying accounting and tax rules?
- Disclosure and investor communication: does the management answer your questions?
- Shareholder rights: is there a controlling shareholder or voting structure that may adversely affect our ability to access cash flow?
- Remuneration: is executive compensation reasonable and aligned with shareholders?
- Social: are we concerned about their labour practices?
- Environmental: will changing environmental regulations impact the business model? What are the risks for environmental waste or accidents?

Engagement with companies around ESG considerations is a key aspect of our ESG policy. In addition to engaging in meaningful interaction with investee companies through dedicated meetings, we vote in a prudent and diligent manner, and in the financial interests of our clients.

It is important to note that in formulating our ESG policy, we have endeavoured not to discriminate against individual companies or sectors purely on the grounds of the particular business sector in which they are involved. Thus a tobacco company or a company in an extractive industry will not be automatically marked down because of the sector in which they operate. Similarly, a company in a low-impact industry, such as financial services, will still be expected to have in place detailed policies and rigorous oversight of its environmental impact.

Strategic Report

Directors' Report

Directors' Remuneration Report

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

Independent Auditors' Report

Financial Statements

Regulatory Disclosures

Shareholder Information

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 Growth & 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) TO 30TH JUNE

	2019	2018	3 years	5 years
Return to shareholders[1,A]	+8.8%	+10.5%	+81.8%	+99.4%
Return on net assets[2,A]	+8.7%	+8.2%	+51.8%	+82.8%
Benchmark return[3]	+9.7%	+8.9%	+46.1%	+81.2%
Net asset return (under)/overperformance compared to benchmark return	-1.0%	-0.7%	+5.7%	+1.6%
Annual dividend	12.52p	12.16p		

[1] Source: Morningstar.

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

[3] Source: MSCI. The Company's benchmark is the MSCI All Countries World Index expressed in sterling terms.

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

A glossary of terms and APMs is provided on pages 80 to 82.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

	2019	2018	% change
Total returns for the year ended 30th June			
Return to shareholders[1,A]	+8.8%	+10.5%	
Return on net assets with debt at par value[2,A]	+8.7%	+8.2%	
Return on net assets with debt at fair value[2,A]	+8.4%	+7.5%	
Benchmark return[3]	+9.7%	+8.9%	
Net asset value, share price and discount at 30th June			
Shareholders' funds (£'000)	441,517	410,790	+7.5
Net asset value per share with debt at par value	332.4p	318.4p	+4.4
Net asset value per share with debt at fair value[4,A]	329.0p	316.0p	+4.1
Share price	333.5p	319.0p	+4.5
Share price premium to net asset value per share with debt at par value[A]	0.3%	0.2%	
Share price premium to net asset value per share with debt at fair value[A]	1.4%	0.9%	
Shares in issue (excluding shares held in Treasury)	132,821,285	129,001,285	
Revenue for the year ended 30th June			
Net revenue attributable to shareholders (£'000)	6,352	5,342	+18.9
Revenue return per share	4.87p	4.24p	+14.9
Dividend per share	12.52p	12.16p	+3.0
Gearing at 30th June[A]	3.8%	4.9%	
Ongoing charges excluding performance fee payable[A]	0.56%	0.56%	
Ongoing charges including performance fee payable[A]	0.56%	0.56%	

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 All Countries World Index expressed in sterling terms.

4 The fair values of the £200,000 debenture and £30 million unsecured loan note issued by the Company have been calculated by using discounted cash flow techniques using the yield on a long dated gilt plus a margin based on the five year average for the AA Barclays Corporate Bond.

A Alternative Performance Measure ('APM').

A glossary of terms and APMs is provided on pages 80 to 82.

Nigel Wightman
Chairman

Financial markets in the year to 30th June 2019 continued to be volatile, as a result of concerns about the escalating trade war between the US and China and fears about the effects of this on global growth.

After recording falls in the first half of the financial year, the second half saw global markets recover strongly leading to positive performance for the full year. The Company's net asset value ('NAV') on a total return basis increased 8.7%, lagging the benchmark - the MSCI AC World Index expressed in sterling terms - which rose 9.7%. Meanwhile, the total return to shareholders was 8.8% during the period.

PERFORMANCE ATTRIBUTION

YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2019

	%	%
Contributions to total returns		
Benchmark return		9.7
Asset allocation	0.2	
Stock selection	-1.6	
Currency effect	0.2	
Gearing/net cash	0.5	
Investment Managers' contribution		-0.7
Portfolio total return		9.0
Management fee/other expenses	-0.6	
Performance fee	0.3	
Net asset value total return - prior to structural effects		8.7
Structural effects Share buy-backs/issuance	–	
Net asset value total return - Debt at par value[A]		8.7
Impact of fair value valuation of debt	-0.3	
Net asset value total return - Debt at fair value[A]		8.4
Return to shareholders[A]		8.8

Source: JPMAM and Morningstar.

All figures are on a total return basis.

This performance attribution analyses how the Company achieved its performance relative to its benchmark index. The Investment Managers' report provides a detailed commentary on these figures and discusses activity, performance and the market outlook.

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

A glossary of terms and APMs is provided on pages 80 to 82.

Portfolio Management

As announced at the half year, Jeroen Huysinga has retired from JPMorgan after 22 years' service to pursue a graduate degree and then a career in the charities sector. Tim Woodhouse remains as one of the Company's portfolio managers and he has been joined by two other highly experienced members of the same Research Driven Process ('RDP') Portfolio Management team within JPMorgan, Rajesh (Raj) Tanna and Helge Skibeli. The investment approach (RDP) for the Company's portfolio management has remained unchanged. The Board has supervised the transition to the new portfolio management team and believes that the RDP investment approach will continue to deliver strong long term returns for the Company's shareholders through investing in liquid portfolio of stocks.

Distribution and Dividends Policy

The Company's revised dividend policy has now been in place for over three years. As a reminder the dividend policy aims to pay, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, dividends totalling at least 4% of the NAV of the Company as at the end of the preceding financial year.

Where, in the view of the Board, the target dividend is likely to result in a dividend yield that is materially out of line with the wider market, the Board may choose to set the target dividend at a different level that is more in-line with the wider market and other global income trusts and funds.

The Board announced on 2nd July 2019 that, in relation to the year commencing 1st July 2019, the Company intends to pay dividends totalling 13.04p per share, which represented a yield of 4.00% of the unaudited NAV as at the 30th June 2019. It is expected that such dividends will be paid by way of four equal distributions, with the first distribution of 3.26p per share for the quarter to 30th September 2019 being paid on 4th October 2019 to shareholders on the register on 6th September 2019. The ex-dividend date is 5th September 2019.

The intended dividend for the year commencing 1st July 2019 represents an increase of 4.15% over the total dividends of 12.52p per share payable for the prior year.

Share Issuance and Repurchases

The Company has had a long standing policy of maintaining the discount at which our shares trade relative to NAV around or below 5%. Encouragingly, as has been the case for some time, the shares traded close to NAV during the year and indeed often traded at a premium. As a result the Company did not need to repurchase any shares and during periods when the shares traded at a premium, the Company was able to reissue 3,820,000 shares from Treasury for a total consideration of £14,788,000. Since the year-end, the Company has reissued a further 1,555,000 shares from Treasury for a total consideration of £5,251,000. At the year-end the share price premium to NAV stood at 0.3% and at the time of this report it stands at 3.3%.

A resolution to renew the authority to permit the Company to repurchase shares will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting ('AGM') in November 2019; resolutions renewing the authorities to issue shares from Treasury and to issue new shares, in both cases at a premium to NAV, and to disapply pre-emption rights over such issues, will also be proposed.

Ongoing Charges

The Board continues to believe that the Company's ongoing charges ratio (excluding performance fees) of 0.56% for the year ended 30th June 2019 (2018: 0.56%) is competitive when compared to other trusts and savings products such as open ended funds actively investing in global equities. No performance fee is actually payable for the year ended 30th June 2019 (2018: nil). Performance fees are calculated and payable over a four year period. There is a small accrual included in the financial statements in respect of performance fees that could become payable in future years. The Board continues actively to monitor the Company's management fee arrangements (including performance fees) to ensure they remain structured in the interests of shareholders.

Gearing

Gearing is regularly discussed between the Board and the Investment Manager. As announced on 9th January 2018, the Board issued £30 million fixed rate 30 year unsecured notes at an annual coupon of 2.93%. The notes are unsecured, which gives the Company increased flexibility to manage its borrowings in the future. The Investment Manager decreased gearing levels during the year from 4.9% at the start of the period to 3.8% at 30th June 2019. Since the year end, the Investment Manager has further reduced gearing to 0.1%.

Currency Hedging

The Company continues its passive currency hedging strategy (implemented in late 2008) that aims to make stock selection the predominant driver of overall portfolio performance relative to the benchmark, the MSCI World All Countries Index (in sterling terms). This is a risk reduction measure, designed to eliminate most of the differences between the portfolio's currency exposure and that of the Company's benchmark. As a result the returns derived from, and the portfolio's exposure to currencies may differ materially from, that of the Company's competitors, who generally do not undertake such a strategy.

The Board

There have been no changes to the composition of the Board during the year.

As announced last year, as part of the Board's succession planning and in anticipation of the retirement of Jonathan Carey in 2020, the Board is currently considering recruitment of another non-executive Director for appointment after the conclusion of the forthcoming AGM on 12th November 2019. The Company has engaged Cornforth Consulting, a recruitment specialist for board level searches, as part of the recruitment process.

The Board supports the annual re-election for all Directors, as recommended by the UK Corporate Governance Code, and therefore all Directors will stand for re-election at the forthcoming AGM.

Annual General Meeting

My fellow Directors and I invite you to attend the Company's AGM which will be held at 60 Victoria Embankment, London EC4Y 0JP on 12th November 2019 at 2.30 p.m. An investment presentation will be made at the meeting by the Investment Managers. If you have any detailed or technical questions, please submit these in advance of the meeting in writing, or via the Company's website, to the Company Secretary whose contact details are shown on page 85 of the Annual Report. Shareholders who are unable to attend the AGM in person are encouraged to use their proxy votes.

There will be an opportunity for shareholders to meet the Directors and the Investment Managers following the AGM. I hope to have the pleasure of meeting you then.

Outlook

The ongoing trade dispute between the US and China and attempts by the US Administration to influence Federal Reserve policy may unsettle markets in the coming months. The inversion of the US yield curve is also not a good sign. Closer to home, Brexit may lead to further volatility, particularly in the value of sterling. Despite these uncertainties and other risks, the Board is confident that the Investment team is well positioned to identify appropriate investment opportunities in this environment. The Investment Manager's investment process and the team's ability to enhance returns by seeking attractively priced stocks for the Company's portfolio, supported by the extensive worldwide research resources of JPMorgan, should help to deliver good long term returns for shareholders.

Nigel Wightman
Chairman 27th September 2019

Helge Skibeli
Investment Manager

Rajesh Tanna
Investment Manager

Tim Woodhouse
Investment Manager

Volatility isn't going away

As we review the Company's financial year for the 12 months to June 2019, it is notable how much volatility we have come to live with. This volatility is found both in markets and in the geopolitical environment, and we enter the rest of 2019 with the prospect of exogenous factors significantly impacting companies around the world. From Brexit, where a Boris Johnson-led government is threatening the prospect of a hard Brexit, to the US-China trade war – we can't ignore that there is risk associated with the outcomes of these disputes. This unsettling backdrop for equities has of course led to volatility. The significant sell off between October and December 2018 went hand-in-hand with fears of an impending recession. As quickly as these fears manifested themselves, they were then gone. Markets hit new highs in 2019, with the MSCI ACWI index up 15.9% between 1st January and 30th June, although again, not without some bumps along the way. This volatility presented investors with some challenges over the past 12 months, including us as managers of your Company.

As we look forward, it is important to remember that markets are more volatile than the economy. The consumer remains in good shape and accounts for double the output of the industrial economy. Unemployment numbers remain low, wage growth is giving consumers more money in their pocket, and willingness to spend is stable. As managers of the Company, even when we see volatile markets, we need to remember that being invested long-term brings rich rewards. The Company invests in businesses that offer compelling returns over a number of years, and any volatility in the market should be embraced – it allows us to buy those companies at even more of a discount to their intrinsic value. We believe that this strategy will reap rewards in future years.

Portfolio Review and Spotlight on stocks

Stock picking in the first half of the financial year was the primary reason for the underperformance over the past 12 months. Asos, Pioneer Natural Resources, and Ryanair were the most significant detractors from performance.

British retailer Asos has faced a very challenging period, with weak results in December reflecting both stock-specific and industry-wide issues. The retail environment in the Christmas period was very difficult, and execution issues as Asos tried to roll out distribution centers in Europe and the US eroded margins. These continued execution issues led us to sell the stock.

Pioneer Natural Resources is a Permian basin oil company in the US, with some of the lowest cost acreage anywhere in the world. This premier geological positioning unfortunately hasn't translated into premier results. The company failed to meet expectations on both realizations and cost control, which culminated in the firing of the CEO. Recent meetings however have reassured us that the long-term thesis is intact, and that the positive changes the company has made will translate into meaningfully better results.

Ryanair has been facing a very difficult environment in the European air travel market, with excess capacity driving down prices. As with Pioneer, their ability to operate at a lower cost than their peers is a big economic advantage but pricing pressures led to a significant downgrade to earnings forecasts. As long-term investors, we continue to see the value in their business model, where air travel growth will create a favourable demand environment, allowing them to translate their cost position into strong profit growth.

Iberdrola, O'Reilly Automotive, and Microsoft were some of the strongest performers over the year. Iberdrola has delivered in exactly the way we had hoped, with their two most recent quarterly results demonstrating a better than expected performance, and an increase in future earnings guidance. The company remains well positioned to benefit from decarbonisation in Spain, a growth in offshore wind capacity, and sensible network investments.

O'Reilly is the leading company in a consolidating auto supply market in the US, offering great service to garages all over the country, and driving their market share up as a result. The tailwind from the growing number of ageing cars on the road gives them significant opportunities for growth in the coming years.

Microsoft has grown once more to be one of the largest companies in the world, but the scale of the opportunity ahead of them remains significant. Their Cloud business is growing revenue at over 40% per year and we believe that they can continue to grow at high rates. We believe that Office and Azure can also drive Microsoft for many years.

Our stock selection in Semiconductor & Hardware detracted from performance over the past 12 months. We continue to believe an underweight in Apple is justified given their slowing handset growth, and we believe that more attractive opportunities exist elsewhere, but that underweight hurt our performance. Conversely, our belief in the medium-term opportunities for both Infineon and Nvidia remains, but they were exposed to the slowdown in China, in both industrial and automotive sectors in the October-December quarter, leading to significant underperformance. We were disappointed with the price at which Infineon acquired a competitor – Cypress Semiconductor – and the stock reacted poorly to the deal. However, strategically we believe the deal has merit, and the poor share price performance has given us the opportunity to add to the stock at very attractive levels.

Over the course of the year, there were some small changes in geographical allocations. We increased our exposure to the US from 52% of the portfolio to 56.3%, taking us to an overweight position. France also increased, moving to our second-largest country exposure. The UK and Japan became smaller positions. These moves were driven not by any preference for one particular country, but by the opportunities we found in individual companies. For example in France we found new opportunities in Alstom, and also saw our position in Airbus grow larger as the stock outperformed. Our change in the UK was not driven by Brexit uncertainty, as we already had little exposure to domestic UK names, but by our more negative view on stocks like Asos and Vodafone.

Outlook and Portfolio Positioning

Having increased gearing at the start of the year given our belief that earnings growth would be resilient, we have recently reduced it to reflect increased risks and markets at all-time highs. The volatility in December last year afforded us some opportunities, and we believe that it is prudent to now bring exposure back down again having taken advantage of those opportunities. It is important to note however that gearing remains a positive feature of the Company, and we are actively watching for the opportunity to take it higher once more.

China-US relations is a topic that one could spend hours on, only to find that one tweet changes the situation entirely. At this stage we think it is clear that there is no easy deal to be had. With further tariffs put in place as of 1st September, the market fears things will get worse. We should remember though, that neither side wishes to harm their economy, and that fact should prevent the disagreement from turning into something much worse.

We are seeing data from the industrial companies we research that is less than encouraging, unsurprisingly given the trade tension, but at the same time the consumer remains strong. We have enough precedent to know the consumer doesn't necessarily have to weaken, but the answer to that will determine when we have the next recession. We are watching carefully unemployment and job openings data for signs of weakness.

One important difference between what we thought back in December, and what we think today, is the mindset of central banks. We have just seen the first cut from the US Federal Reserve. Another is expected this month. Policymakers have emphasized they are 'data-dependent'. This loosening of monetary policy is one important tool that could extend the cycle further, and central banks' willingness to use it is an important indicator for markets.

When we bring these dynamics together, there is no clear picture. In this environment it is more important than ever to focus on where we can best add value – the insights we generate on individual stocks through our bottom-up research. By ensuring we understand where the great businesses are, when we do experience pullbacks in markets, we can buy those businesses at attractive valuations. Recent examples of this include industrial companies where the market is already discounting a recession, and financial services companies that really differentiate themselves from their peers. We have increased our weights in both these sectors in recent months.

We believe our distinctive investment strategy is a compelling one. Investing in equities means living through some volatility, but we are confident that our expertise, combined with our global best ideas 'go anywhere' portfolio and JPMorgan's award-winning and experienced global research team, can deliver significant long-term total returns for investors.

One important aspect to close on is the continuity after the retirement of one of your investment managers, Jeroen Huysinga. The current team is vastly experienced, and utilizes the same strong research team that this Company has used for many years. There have been some changes in holdings as a result of this transition, but our strong investment process remains the same. We look forward to continuing our successful partnership with the Board, and with you as shareholders.

Helge Skibeli
Rajesh Tanna
Tim Woodhouse
Investment Managers 27th September 2019

TEN LARGEST INVESTMENTS

AT 30TH JUNE

		2019 Valuation		2018 Valuation	
Company	**Country**	**£'000**	**%[1]**	**£'000**	**%[1]**
Microsoft	United States	16,659	3.6	12,468	2.9
Alphabet	United States	16,162	3.5	20,013	4.6
Amazon.com[2]	United States	12,824	2.8	–	–
Honeywell International[2]	United States	11,379	2.5	–	–
Coca-Cola[2]	United States	10,155	2.2	–	–
Texas Instruments[2]	United States	9,339	2.0	–	–
Airbus[3]	France	9,199	2.0	6,125	1.4
LVMH Moet Hennessy Louis Vuitton[2]	France	9,198	2.0	–	–
Vinci[2]	France	9,113	2.0	–	–
BP[2]	United Kingdom	8,705	1.9	–	–
Total		**112,733**	**24.5**		

[1] Based on total investments of £458.3m (2018: £431.0m).

[2] Not held in the portfolio at 30th June 2018.

[3] Not included in the ten largest investments at 30th June 2018.

At 30th June 2018, the value of the ten largest investments amounted to £96.7 million representing 22.4% of total investments.

GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

	30th June 2019		30th June 2018	
	Portfolio %[1]	Benchmark %	Portfolio %[1]	Benchmark %
United States	56.3	55.3	52.0	53.6
France	9.1	3.4	5.7	3.5
United Kingdom	6.4	5.0	8.4	5.3
China and Hong Kong	5.0	4.9	2.2	4.9
Japan	4.2	7.0	6.3	7.6
Germany	3.8	2.6	4.9	3.0
Netherlands	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.3
Taiwan	1.5	1.3	–	1.4
India	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.0
Switzerland	1.3	2.8	1.6	2.5
Norway	1.3	0.2	–	0.2
Denmark	1.2	0.5	1.3	0.5
Austria	1.2	0.1	–	–
Peru	1.1	–	–	–
Singapore	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.4
South Africa	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8
Spain	0.7	0.9	3.0	1.0
Indonesia	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.2
Australia	0.6	2.1	–	2.4
Mexico	0.5	0.3	–	–
Italy	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.8
Canada	–	3.1	1.5	3.1
South Korea	–	1.5	–	1.7
Brazil	–	0.9	–	0.7
Sweden	–	0.8	1.2	0.8
Russia	–	0.4	0.9	0.4
Finland	–	0.3	1.8	0.3
Belgium	–	0.3	0.6	0.3
Ireland	–	0.2	2.5	0.2
Other	–	1.8	–	2.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

[1] Based on total investments of £458.3m (2018: £431.0m).

SECTOR ANALYSIS

	30th June 2019		30th June 2018	
	Portfolio[1] %	Benchmark %	Portfolio[1] %	Benchmark %
Automobiles & Auto Part	1.89	2.06	3.07	2.44
Banks	10.55	10.18	12.05	10.97
Basic Industries	2.06	5.23	7.75	5.58
Consumer Cyclical & Services	0.72	2.64	3.09	2.82
Consumer Staples	5.83	6.65	4.43	6.41
Energy	6.93	5.90	7.19	6.77
Financial Services	3.92	4.51	1.63	4.09
Health Services & Systems	1.91	1.76	3.83	2.01
Industrial Cyclical	10.13	7.61	8.45	7.55
Insurance	6.21	3.94	5.50	3.74
Media	9.07	8.00	6.26	8.17
Pharm/Medtech	9.45	9.70	9.73	9.18
Property	2.63	2.79	–	2.67
Retail	5.89	5.72	6.68	5.42
Technology - Semi & Hardware	7.23	7.77	5.21	8.29
Technology - Software	6.71	6.13	6.00	5.06
Telecommunications	4.23	4.01	3.43	3.75
Transportation	2.37	2.02	2.59	2.00
Utilities	2.25	3.37	3.08	3.09
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

[1] Based on total investments of £458.3m (2018: £431.0m).

* excluding cash and gearing.

LIST OF INVESTMENTS AT 30TH JUNE 2019

Company	Valuation £'000
UNITED STATES	
Microsoft	16,659
Alphabet	16,162
Amazon.com	12,824
Honeywell International	11,379
Coca-Cola	10,155
Texas Instruments	9,339
Citigroup	8,197
Morgan Stanley	8,114
Pfizer	7,807
Visa	7,365
Bank of America	7,276
Norfolk Southern	7,179
NextEra Energy	7,075
Merck	6,914
O'Reilly Automotive	6,462
Charter Communications	6,422
EOG Resources	6,140
salesforce.com	6,022
Apple	5,804
Chevron	5,801
Netflix	5,584
UnitedHealth	5,433
Boston Scientific	5,065
Eli Lilly	4,974
Home Depot	4,704
Diamondback Energy	4,370
Automatic Data Processing	4,309
Pioneer Natural Resources	4,273
Ross Stores	4,171
Intercontinental Exchange	4,164
T-Mobile US	4,059
Zimmer Biomet	3,693
Philip Morris International	3,521
Ventas	3,436
Vertex Pharmaceuticals	3,357
Cigna	3,345
NVIDIA	3,294
Bristol-Myers Squibb	3,243
Prologis	2,796
Alexion Pharmaceuticals	2,634
Stanley Black & Decker	2,231
Discovery	2,470
	258,222

Company	Valuation £'000
FRANCE	
Airbus	9,199
LVMH Moet Hennessy Louis Vuitton	9,198
Vinci	9,113
Thales	5,381
Schneider Electric	5,051
Capgemini	3,763
	41,705
UNITED KINGDOM	
BP	8,705
Prudential	8,583
Diageo	6,981
Rio Tinto	5,258
	29,527
CHINA AND HONG KONG	
AIA	5,757
Alibaba[1]	4,515
Ping An Insurance	4,410
Hong Kong Exchanges & Clearing	4,247
China Construction Bank	3,864
	22,793
JAPAN	
Toyota Motor	5,563
Mitsubishi Electric	4,100
Tokyu	3,688
Mitsui Fudosan	3,334
JXTG	2,456
	19,141
GERMANY	
Allianz	4,948
Muenchener Rueckversicherungs-Gesellschaft	4,779
Infineon Technologies	4,693
Volkswagen Preference	3,106
	17,526

Company	Valuation £'000
NETHERLANDS	
Akzo Nobel	4,182
ASML	3,313
	7,495
TAIWAN	
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing[1]	6,704
	6,704
INDIA	
Housing Development Finance	6,604
	6,604
SWITZERLAND	
Nestle	6,046
	6,046
NORWAY	
Telenor	5,950
	5,950
DENMARK	
Novo Nordisk	5,652
	5,652
AUSTRIA	
Erste Group Bank	5,536
	5,536
PERU	
Credicorp	4,810
	4,810
SINGAPORE	
DBS	3,947
	3,947
SOUTH AFRICA	
Bid	3,316
	3,316

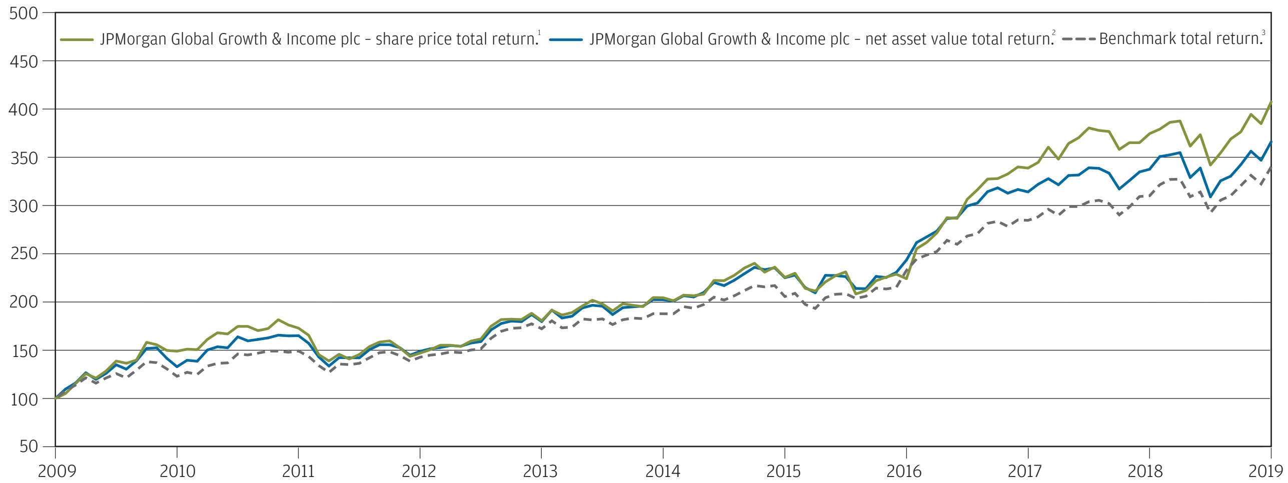
LIST OF INVESTMENTS AT 30TH JUNE 2019

Company	Valuation £'000
SPAIN	
Iberdrola	3,236
	3,236
INDONESIA	
Telekomunikasi Indonesia Persero[1]	2,964
	2,964
AUSTRALIA	
Goodman	2,508
	2,508
MEXICO	
Wal-Mart de Mexico	2,465
	2,465
ITALY	
FinecoBank Banca Fineco	2,140
	2,140
TOTAL INVESTMENTS	**458,287**

[1] ADRs (American Depositary Receipts).

TEN YEAR PERFORMANCE

FIGURES HAVE BEEN REBASED TO 100 AT 30TH JUNE 2009



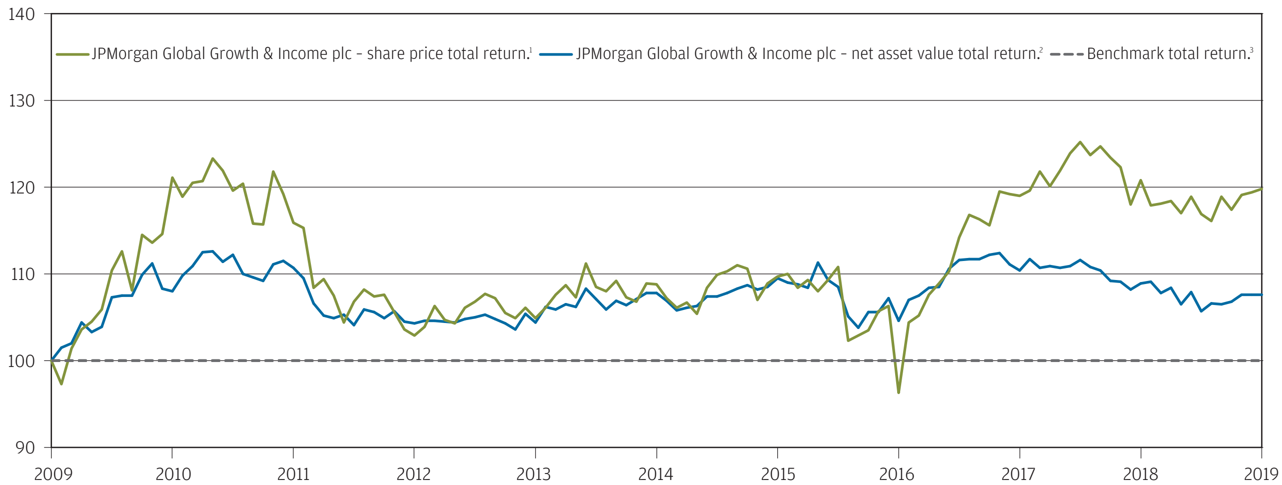
[1] Source: Morningstar.

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

[3] Source: MSCI. The Company's benchmark is the MSCI All Countries World Index expressed in sterling terms.

TEN YEAR PERFORMANCE RELATIVE TO BENCHMARK

FIGURES HAVE BEEN REBASED TO 100 AT 30TH JUNE 2009



[1] Source: Morningstar.

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

[3] Source: MSCI. The Company's benchmark is the MSCI All Countries World Index expressed in sterling terms.

TEN YEAR FINANCIAL RECORD

At 30th June	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Shareholders' funds (£m)	145.5	186.9	231.8	199.9	221.1	245.6	269.1	300.2	377.2	410.8	441.5
Net asset value per share with debt at fair value (p)[1,A]	111.3	145.3	177.8	157.5	188.3	211.0	232.6	242.6	304.9	316.0	329.0
Share price (p)[1]	103.1	150.8	172.4	143.7	173.4	193.2	210.0	205.5	299.8	319.0	333.5
Share price (discount)/premium (%)[2,A]	(7.4)	3.8	(3.0)	(8.8)	(7.9)	(8.4)	(9.7)	(15.3)	(1.7)	0.9	1.4
Gearing (%)[A]	7.7	6.1	7.7	(0.7)	8.5	8.2	7.5	3.1	6.3	4.9	3.8

Year ended 30th June											
Revenue attributable to shareholders (£'000)	3,241	2,751	3,744	3,278	4,010	2,915	3,038	4,002	4,624	5,342	6,352
Revenue return per share (p)	2.45	2.13	2.90	2.53	3.31	2.48	2.64	3.24	3.74	4.24	4.87
Dividends per share (p)[1]	2.30	2.60	2.70	2.70	3.00	3.00	3.20	3.20	6.60	12.16	12.52
Ongoing charges excluding performance fee (%)[A]	0.70	0.65	0.64	0.63	0.65	0.63	0.64	0.64	0.57	0.56	0.56
Ongoing charges including performance fee (%)[A]	1.44	1.29	1.21	0.69	0.65	0.85	0.91	0.64	0.57	0.56	0.56

Figures rebased to 100 since 31st December 2009											
Total return to shareholders[3,A]	100.0	149.0	172.9	147.0	180.6	204.4	225.5	224.1	338.8	374.5	407.5
Total return on net assets[4,A]	100.0	132.9	165.1	148.9	179.7	202.3	225.1	243.5	314.1	337.6	366.1
Benchmark total return[5,A]	100.0	123.0	149.2	142.8	172.2	187.8	205.6	232.8	284.6	310.1	340.1

[1] 2015 and prior years' comparative figures have been restated due to the sub-division of each existing ordinary share of 25p into five ordinary shares of 5p each on 8th January 2016.

[2] Source: J.P. Morgan, using cum income net asset value per share with debt at fair value.

[3] Source: J.P. Morgan/Morningstar.

[4] Source: J.P. Morgan/Morningstar, using cum income net asset value per share with debt at fair value.

[5] Source: MSCI. The Company's benchmark is the MSCI All Countries World Index expressed in sterling terms.

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

A glossary of terms and APMs is provided on pages 80 to 82.

Business Review

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 policies and risk management, performance and key performance indicators, share capital, principal risks and how the Company seeks to manage those risks, the Company's environmental, social and ethical policy and its long term viability.

Structure of the Company

JPMorgan Global Growth & Income plc is an investment trust company that has a premium listing on the London Stock Exchange. With effect from 1st July 2014, JPMorgan Funds Limited ('JPMF' or the 'Manager'), an affiliate of JPMAM, has been appointed as the Company's Alternative Investment Fund Manager ('AIFM') to manage its assets and also to act as the Company Secretary. The Board has determined an investment policy and related guidelines and limits as described below.

The Company is subject to UK and European legislation and regulations including UK company law, Financial Reporting Standards, the UKLA Listing, Prospectus, Disclosure, Guidance and Transparency Rules, taxation law and the Company's own Articles of Association. The Company is an investment company within the meaning of Section 833 of the Companies Act 2006 and has been approved by HM Revenue & Customs as an investment trust (for the purposes of Sections 1158 and 1159 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010) for the year ended 30th June 2013 and future years. 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.

The Company is also listed on the New Zealand Stock Exchange.

Objective

The Company's objective is to achieve superior total returns from world stockmarkets.

Investment Policies and Risk Management

In order to achieve the investment objective and to seek to manage risk, the Company invests in a diversified portfolio of companies.

The Company manages liquidity and borrowings to increase potential sterling returns to shareholders; the Board has set a normal range of 5% net cash to 20% geared.

The Company's aim is to provide a diversified portfolio in which the Investment Manager has a high degree of conviction. At the year end, the number of investments held was 82. To gain the appropriate exposure, the Investment Managers are permitted to invest in pooled funds. JPMAM is responsible for management of the Company's assets. On a day-to-day basis the assets are managed by an Investment Manager based in London, supported by a strong equity research team.

The Company has implemented a passive currency hedging strategy that aims to make stock selection the predominant driver of overall portfolio performance relative to the benchmark, the MSCI All Countries World Index (in sterling terms). This is a risk reduction measure, designed to eliminate most of the differences between the portfolio's currency exposure and that of the Company's benchmark. As a result, the returns derived from and the portfolio's exposure to currencies may materially differ from that of the Company's competitors who generally do not undertake such a strategy.

Investment Restrictions and Guidelines

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

- In accordance with the Listing Rules of the UK Listing Authority ('UKLA'), the Company will not invest more than 15% of its gross assets in other UK listed investment companies and will not invest more than 10% of its gross assets in companies that themselves may invest more than 15% of gross assets in UK listed investment companies at the time of acquisition.
- The Company will not invest more than 5% of its total assets in any one individual stock at the time of acquisition. The aggregate of the Company's top 10 holdings and top 20 holdings will not exceed 30% and 50% respectively.
- The Company does not normally invest in unquoted investments and to do so requires prior Board approval.
- No more than 25% of the Company's assets may be invested in non-OECD countries.
- No more than 75% of the Company's assets in aggregate, may be invested in the US, Japan and the UK.
- The Company does not normally enter into derivative transactions, other than foreign currency transactions and to do so requires prior Board approval.

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

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

Performance

In the year to 30th June 2019, the Company produced a total return to shareholders of +8.8% (2018: +10.5%) and a total return on net assets of +8.7% (2018: +8.2%). This compares with the total return on the Company's benchmark index of +9.7% (2018: +8.9%). As at 30th June 2019, the value of the Company's investment portfolio was £458.3 million (2018: £431.0 million). The Investment Manager's Report on pages 10 and 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 total return for the year amounted to £38.0 million (2018: £33.1 million) and net total return after deducting management fee, performance fee, other administrative expenses, finance costs and taxation, amounted to £34.9 million (2018: £30.8 million). Distributable income for the year amounted to £6.4 million (2018: £5.3 million).

The Company has a distribution policy whereby at the start of each financial year the Company will announce the distribution it intends to pay to shareholders in the forthcoming year in quarterly instalments. In aggregate, the current intention is to pay dividends totalling at least 4% of the net asset value of the Company as at the end of the preceding financial year. Where the target dividend is likely to result in a dividend yield that is materially out of line with the wider market, the Board may choose to set the target dividend at a different level that is more in-line with the wider market and other global income trusts and funds. Dividends will be paid by way of four equal interim dividends in October, January, April and July. During the year, the Company has declared four interim dividends of 3.13p per share each. The four dividends amount to 12.52p per share in total, which represents a yield of 3.96% of the net asset value per share with debt at fair value as at 30th June 2018.

Key Performance Indicators ('KPIs')

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

- **Performance against the benchmark index (the MSCI All Countries World Index expressed in sterling terms)**

  This is the most important KPI by which performance is judged. Information on the Company's performance is given in the Chairman's Statement and the Investment Manager's Report. (Also please refer to the graphs on page 18).

- **Performance against the Company's peers**

  The principal objective is to achieve total returns and out-performance relative to the benchmark. However, the Board also monitors the performance relative to a range of competitor funds.

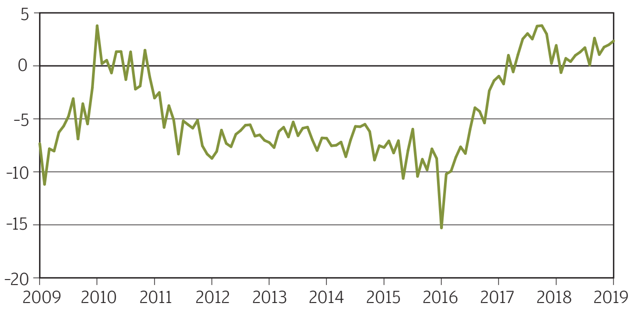
- **Performance attribution**

  The purpose of performance attribution analysis is to assess how the Company achieved its performance relative to its benchmark index, i.e. to understand the impact on the Company's relative performance of the various components such as asset allocation and stock selection. Details of the attribution analysis for the year ended 30th June 2019 are given in the Chairman's Statement Report on page 7.

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

  The Board continues to operate a share repurchase policy which seeks to address imbalances in supply of and demand for the Company's shares within the market and thereby minimise the volatility and absolute level of the discount to NAV at which the Company's shares trade. Under this policy, the Company repurchases its shares with the aim of maintaining an average discount of around 5% or less with any borrowings valued at book value. In the year to 30th June 2019, the discount (based on the cum income NAV with debt at fair value) ranged between 1.6% discount and 4.0% premium.

(Discount)/Premium Performance



Source: Morningstar (month end data).

JPMorgan Global Growth & Income plc – cum income NAV discount with debt at fair value.

- **Ongoing charges**

  The Ongoing charges is an expression of the Company's management fee and all other operating expenses excluding finance costs and performance fee, expressed as a percentage of the average of the daily net assets during the year. The Ongoing charges excluding performance fee for the year ended 30th June 2019 was 0.56% (2018: 0.56%). The Ongoing charges including any performance fee payable is the ratio, expressed in percentage terms, of the management fee plus all other operating expenses plus any performance fee payable, but excluding finance costs, to the average of the daily net assets during the year. The Ongoing charges including performance fee payable for the year ended 30th June 2019 is 0.56% (2018: 0.56%). The Board reviews each year an analysis which shows a comparison of the Company's Ongoing charges and its main expenses with those of its peers.

Share Capital

The Directors have authority to issue new Ordinary shares and to repurchase shares on behalf of the Company.

At 30th June 2019, the issued share capital comprised 154,905,500 Ordinary shares of 5 pence each, including 22,084,215 shares held in Treasury.

The Company reissued 3,820,000 shares from Treasury during the year. Since the year end, 1,555,000 shares have been reissued from Treasury.

No shares have been repurchased for cancellation or into Treasury during the year, or since the year end up to the date of this report.

Resolutions to renew the authority to issue new shares and repurchase shares will be put to shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting. The full text of these resolutions are set out in the Notice of Annual General Meeting on pages 77 and 78.

Board Diversity

When recruiting a new Director, the Board takes into account the benefits of diversity, including gender during the appointment process. However, the Board remains committed to appointing the most appropriate individuals on merit. Diversity is important in bringing an appropriate range of skills and experience to the Board. At 30th June 2019, there were three male Directors and one female Director 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 Board notes the Manager's policy statements in respect of Social, Community and Environmental and Human Rights issues, as highlighted in italics:

The Manager 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 the Manager'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.

The Manager 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 itself has no premises, consumes no electricity, gas or diesel fuel and consequently does not have a measurable carbon footprint. The Company's Manager, 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

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 risks that might threaten the viability of the Company.

These key risks fall broadly under the following categories:

- **Investment and Strategy**
  An inappropriate investment strategy, for example asset allocation or the level of gearing, may lead to under-performance against the Company's benchmark index and peer companies, resulting in the Company's shares trading on a wider discount. The Board manages these risks by diversification of investments through its investment restrictions and guidelines which are monitored and reported by the Manager. The Manager provides the Directors with timely and accurate management information, including performance data and attribution analyses, revenue estimates, liquidity reports and shareholder analyses. The Board monitors the implementation and results of the investment process with the Investment Manager, who attends all Board meetings, and reviews data which show statistical measures of the Company's risk profile. The Investment Manager employs the Company's gearing within a strategic range set by the Board. The Board may hold a separate meeting devoted to strategy each year.

- **Market**
  Market risk arises from uncertainty about the future prices of the Company's investments. It represents the potential loss that the Company might suffer through holding investments in the face of negative market movements. The Board considers asset allocation, stock selection and levels of gearing on a regular basis and has set investment restrictions and guidelines, which are monitored and reported on by the Manager. The Board monitors the implementation and results of the investment process with the Manager.

- **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 'Structure of the Company' within the Business Review section above. Were the Company to breach Section 1158, it might lose 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 Listing Rules and Disclosure, Guidance and Transparency Rules ('DTRs'). A breach of the Companies Act 2006 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 to ensure compliance with the Companies Acts and The UKLA Listing Rules and DTRs.

- **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 29 to 32.

- **Operational**
  Loss of key staff by the Manager, such as the Investment Manager, 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. On 1st July 2014, the Company appointed the Bank of New York Mellon (International) Limited to act as the depositary, responsible for overseeing the operations of the custodian, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., and the Company's cash flows. 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 with the Risk Management and Internal Control section of the Corporate Governance report on pages 31 and 32. The threat of cyber attack, in all its guises, is regarded as at least as important as more traditional physical threats to business continuity and security. The Company benefits directly or indirectly from all elements of JPMorgan's Cyber Security programme. The information technology controls around the physical security of JPMorgan's data centres, security of its networks and security of its trading applications are tested by independent auditors and reported every six months against the AAF Standard.

- **Going concern**
  Pursuant to the Sharman Report, Boards are now advised to consider going concern as a potential risk, whether or not there is an apparent issue arising in relation thereto. Going concern is considered rigorously on an ongoing basis and the Board's statement on going concern is detailed on page 33.

- **Financial**
  The financial risks faced by the Company include market price risk, interest rate risk, liability risk and credit risk. Further details are disclosed in note 23 on pages 64 to 69.

Long Term Viability

Taking account of the Company's current position, the principal risks that it faces and their potential impact on its future development and prospects, the Directors have assessed the prospects of the Company, to the extent that they are able to do so, over the next five years. They have made that assessment by considering those principal risks, the Company's investment objective and strategy, the investment capabilities of the Manager and the current outlook for the global economies and equity markets.

In determining the appropriate period of assessment the Directors had regard to their view that, given the Company's objective of achieving long term total returns, shareholders should consider the Company as a long term investment proposition. Thus the Directors consider five years to be an appropriate time horizon to assess the Company's viability.

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

For and on behalf of the Board
Divya Amin
for and on behalf of
JPMorgan Funds Limited, Secretary

27th September 2019

Directors' Report

Nigel Wightman†§ (Chairman of the Board and Nomination Committee)
A Director since September 2010.
Last reappointed to the Board: 2018.
Over 40 years experience in the international asset management industry, having held senior positions at a number of companies including NM Rothschild and State Street. He is the non-executive Chairman and INED of Managed Pension Funds Limited and State Street Global Advisors Funds Management Limited. He also sits on the investment committees of several educational charities.
Shared directorships with other Directors: None.
Shareholding in Company: 60,000 Ordinary shares.

Gay Collins*†§ (Senior Independent Director)
A Director since February 2012.
Last reappointed to the Board: 2018.
Founding partner of Montfort Communications, a strategic and financial communications company. She has 30 years experience in PR and specialises in advising companies in the financial services space. Previous experience includes selling Eurobonds at Merrill Lynch and Dean Witter in London and New York.
Shared directorships with other Directors: None.
Shareholding in Company: 12,173 Ordinary shares.

Jonathan Carey*†§ (Chairman of the Remuneration Committee and Chairman of the Audit and Management Engagement Committee)
A Director since September 2009
Last reappointed to the Board: 2018.
Previously, chairman of Jupiter Investment Management Group Limited (formerly Jupiter International Group Plc), a position held since June 2007 until his retirement from the Group in December 2010. Prior to this he was the Joint Group Chief Executive of Jupiter Investment Management Group Limited, a position he held from May 2000. He is a Member of the BNY Mellon Depositary Advisory Board.
Shared directorships with other Directors: None.
Shareholding in Company: 16,500 Ordinary shares.

Tristan Hillgarth*†§
A Director since November 2014.
Last reappointed to the Board: 2018.
Over 30 years of experience in the asset management industry having been a director of Jupiter Asset Management for eight years. Before that he was at Invesco where he held several senior positions over 14 years including CEO of Invesco's UK and European business. He is currently also a non-executive director of Euromoney Institutional Investor plc and a non-executive member of the Leverhulme Investment Committee.
Shared directorships with other Directors: None.
Shareholding in Company: 15,000 Ordinary shares.

*** Member of the Audit and Management Engagement Committee.**

§ Member of the Nomination Committee.

† Member of the Remuneration Committee.

All Directors are considered independent of the Manager.

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 30th June 2019. The Company changed its name from JPMorgan Overseas Investment Trust plc to JPMorgan Global Growth & Income plc on 8th July 2016.

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 conducts a formal evaluation of the Manager on an annual basis. The evaluation includes consideration of the investment strategy and process of the Manager, noting performance against the benchmark over the long term and the quality of the support that the Company receives from the Manager. As a result of the evaluation process, the Board confirms that it is satisfied that the continuing appointment of the Manager on the terms agreed is in the interests of the shareholders as a whole.

The Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive ('AIFMD')

JPMF is the Company's alternative investment fund manager ('AIFM'). It is approved as an AIFM by the FCA. For the purposes of the AIFMD the Company is an alternative investment fund ('AIF').

JPMF has delegated responsibility for the day to day management of the Company's portfolio to JPMAM. The Company has appointed The Bank of New York (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.jpmglobalgrowthandincome.co.uk. There have been no material changes (other than those reflected in these financial statements) to this information requiring disclosure.

Any information requiring immediate disclosure pursuant to the AIFMD will be disclosed to the London Stock Exchange through a primary information provider.

JPMF's remuneration disclosures are set out on pages 72 and 73.

Management and Performance Fees

The management fee is charged at the rate of 0.4% per annum of the Company's assets less current liabilities. The terms of the management contract make allowance for the exclusion of management charges on investments held in funds on which the Manager earns a separate management fee.

A performance fee is payable if the total return attributable to shareholders (change in net asset value plus dividend) exceeds the total return of the Company's benchmark by more than 0.5%. The performance fee payable is 15% of any excess of the total return (excluding the effect of share repurchases) over the benchmark total return. Payment of any amount earned under the performance fee in any relevant period is spread equally over four years. Performance is measured on a cumulative basis. Any performance fee accrued but not paid is reduced by any underperformance in subsequent years. Any adjustment in respect of underperformance is deducted at the first opportunity from any amount accrued in respect of previous years' outperformance. The amount of any performance fee paid in any one year is capped at 0.8% of the published net assets of the Company at the end of the relevant period. Any excess is carried forward until paid in full (or offset against subsequent underperformance).

The results for the year ended 30th June 2019 gave rise to a performance fee write back of £1,040,312 (2018: write back of £1,101,434) as the total return underperformed the benchmark plus the hurdle of 0.5%. A performance fee of £nil (2018: £nil) will be payable this year and £1,040,312 was offset against the positive balance carried forward from the prior year. A balance of £206,081 (2018: £1,246,393) remains payable in future years but will first be reduced by any future underperformance.

Directors

The Directors of the Company who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements are as detailed on page 26.

Details of Directors' beneficial shareholdings may be found in the Directors' Remuneration Report on page 37. No changes have been reported to the Directors' shareholdings since the year end.

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

As part of the Board's succession planning and in anticipation of the retirement of Jonathan Carey in 2020, the Board is currently considering recruitment of another non-executive Director for appointment after the conclusion of the forthcoming Annual General Meeting on 12th November 2019. The Company has engaged Cornforth Consulting, a recruitment specialist for board level search, as part of the recruitment process. Cornforth Consulting has no other connection to the Company or the Manager.

Director Indemnification and Insurance

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

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

Disclosure of information to Auditors

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

(a) so far as each of the Directors is aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined in the Companies Act 2006) of which the Company's Auditors are unaware; and

(b) each of the Directors has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a Director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's Auditors are aware of that information.

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

Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers have been auditors to the Company for over 50 years. In accordance with the current Audit Regulations and Guidance, the Company is required to change its auditors no later than 2020. Therefore, the Audit and Management Engagement Committee undertook an auditor review and it has been decided to appoint Ernst & Young LLP to succeed PricewaterhouseCoopers. Accordingly, a resolution to appoint Ernst & Young LLP as auditors to the Company will be proposed at the forthcoming AGM. PricewaterhouseCoopers have confirmed that there are no circumstances in connection with their resignation which need to be brought to the attention of the Company's shareholders.

Section 992 Companies Act 2006

Capital Structure

The Company's capital structure is summarised on the inside front cover of this report. 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 79.

Notifiable Interests in the Company's Voting Rights

At the financial year end, there were no shareholders that had declared a notifiable interest in the Company's voting rights.

Since the year-end, Rathbone Investment Management have declared a notifiable interest in the Company's voting rights of 10.05%.

Miscellaneous Information

The rules concerning the appointment and replacement of Directors, amendment of the Articles of Association and powers to issue or buy back the Company's shares are contained in the Articles of Association of the Company and the Companies Act 2006.

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

Listing Rule 9.8.4R

Listing Rule 9.8.4R requires the Company to include certain information 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 12th November 2019 is given on pages 77 to 79. 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 Annual General Meeting:

(i) Authority to issue new shares for cash and disapply pre-emption rights (Resolutions 9 and 10)

The Directors will seek renewal of the authority at the AGM to issue up to 13,437,628 Ordinary shares for cash or sell shares held in Treasury other than by pro rata issue to existing Shareholders up to an aggregate nominal amount of £671,831, such amount being equivalent to approximately 10% of the present issued share capital. The full text of the resolutions is set out in the Notice of Annual General Meeting on page 77.

It is advantageous for the Company to be able to issue new shares to participants purchasing shares through the Manager's savings products and also to other 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 NAV, thereby increasing the assets underlying each share and spreading the Company's administrative expenses, other than the management fee which is charged on the value of the Company's market capitalisation, over a greater number of shares. The issue proceeds would be available for investment in line with the Company's investment policies.

(ii) Authority to repurchase the Company's shares (Resolution 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 April 2020 unless renewed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting. The Directors consider that the renewal of the authority is in the interests of shareholders as a whole, as the repurchase of shares at a discount to NAV enhances the NAV of the remaining shares. The Board will therefore seek shareholder approval at the Annual General Meeting to renew this authority, which will last until 12th May 2021 unless the authority is renewed at the AGM in 2020 or at a general meeting prior to that. The full text of the resolution is set out in the Notice of Annual General Meeting on pages 77 and 78. Repurchases will be made at the discretion of the Board and will only be made in the market at prices below the prevailing NAV per share, thereby enhancing the NAV of the remaining shares, as and when market conditions are appropriate.

(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. The Company declared four interim dividends of 3.13p per share each during the year ended 30th June 2019.

Recommendation

The Board considers that resolutions 9-12 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 amount in aggregate to 103,673 shares.

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 39, indicates how the Company has applied the principles of good governance of the Financial Reporting Council UK Corporate Governance Code (the 'UK Corporate Governance Code') and the AIC's Code of Corporate Governance, (the 'AIC Code'), which complements the UK Corporate Governance Code and provides a framework of best practice for investment trusts.

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

Role of the Board

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

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

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

There is an agreed procedure for Directors to take independent professional advice if necessary and at the Company's expense. This is in addition to the access that every Director has to the advice and services of the Company Secretary, 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 Nigel Wightman, consists of four non-executive Directors, all of whom are regarded by the Board as independent, including the Chairman. The Directors have a breadth of investment knowledge, business and financial skills and experience relevant to the Company's business and brief biographical details of each Director are set out on page 26. There have been no changes to the Chairman's other significant commitments during the year under review.

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. Gay Collins, as the Senior Independent

Corporate Governance Statement continued

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

As part of the Board's succession planning and in anticipation of the retirement of Jonathan Carey in 2020, the Board is currently considering recruitment of another non-executive Director for appointment after the conclusion of the forthcoming Annual General Meeting on 12th November 2019. The Company has engaged Cornforth Consulting, a recruitment specialist for board level search, as part of the recruitment process. Cornforth Consulting has no other connection to the Company or the Manager.

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 elected by shareholders. Thereafter, a Director's appointment is subject to the performance evaluation carried out each year and the approval of shareholders at each annual general meeting, in accordance with corporate governance best practice. The Board does not believe that length of service in itself necessarily disqualifies a Director from seeking re-election but, when making a recommendation, the Board will take into account the requirements of the UK Corporate Governance Code, including the need to refresh the Board and its Committees. The Board has adopted corporate governance best practice and all Directors will stand for annual re-election.

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 committees. Details of membership of Committees are shown with the Directors' profiles on page 26. Directors who are not members of Committees may attend at the invitation of the Chairman.

The table below details the number of Board and Committee meetings attended by each Director. During the year, there were four full Board meetings, two Audit and Management Engagement Committee meetings, one Nomination Committee meeting and one Remuneration Committee meeting.

Meetings Attended

Director	Board Meetings Attended	Audit and Management Engagement Committee Meetings Attended	Nomination Committee Meetings Attended	Remuneration Committee
Nigel Wightman[1]	4/4	2/2	1/1	1/1
Jonathan Carey	4/4	2/2	1/1	1/1
Gay Collins	4/4	2/2	1/1	1/1
Tristan Hillgarth	4/4	2/2	1/1	1/1

[1] Nigel Wightman attends the Audit and Management Engagement Committee meetings by invitation.

Board Committees

Nomination Committee

The Nomination Committee, chaired by Nigel Wightman, consists of all of the Directors and meets at least annually to ensure that the Board has an appropriate balance of skills and experience to carry out its fiduciary duties and to select and propose suitable candidates for appointment when necessary. A variety of sources, including the use of external search consultants, may be used to ensure that a wide range of candidates is considered.

The appointment process takes account of the benefits of diversity, including gender.

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

The Committee conducts an annual performance evaluation of the Board, its committees and individual Directors to ensure that all Directors have devoted sufficient time and contributed adequately to the work of the Board and its Committees. The evaluation of the Board considers the balance of experience, skills, independence, corporate knowledge, its diversity, including gender, and how it works together. Questionnaires, drawn up by the Board, with the assistance of the Manager and a firm of independent consultants, are completed by each Director. The responses are collated and then discussed by the Committee. The evaluation of individual Directors is led by the Chairman. The Senior Independent Director leads the evaluation of the Chairman's performance.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee, chaired by Jonathan Carey, consists of all of the Directors and meets at least annually to review Directors' fees and to make recommendations to the Board as and when appropriate in relation to remuneration policy.

Audit and Management Engagement Committee
The report of the Audit and Management Engagement Committee is set out on pages 33 and 34.

Terms of Reference

The Audit and Management Engagement Committee, the Nomination Committee and the Remuneration Committee all have written terms of reference which define clearly their respective responsibilities, copies of which are available 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 by way of the annual report and financial statements and the half year financial report. This is supplemented by the daily publication, through the London Stock Exchange and the New Zealand Stock Exchange, of the net asset value of the Company's shares.

All shareholders are encouraged to attend the Company's Annual General Meeting at which the Directors and representatives of the Manager are available in person to meet shareholders and answer their questions. In addition, a presentation is given by the Investment Manager who reviews the Company's performance. During the year the Company's brokers, the Investment Manager and the Manager hold regular discussions with larger shareholders. The Directors are made fully aware of their views. The Chairman and Directors make themselves available as and when required to address shareholder queries. The Directors may be contacted through the Company Secretary whose details are shown on page 85 or via the 'Ask a Question' link on the Company's website.

The Company's annual report and financial statements is published in time to give shareholders at least 20 working days' notice of the Annual General Meeting. Shareholders wishing to raise questions in advance of the meeting are encouraged to write to the Company Secretary at the address shown on page 85 or via the 'Ask a Question' link on the Company's website.

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 that 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 22 and 23). This process has been in place for the year under review and up to the date of approval of the annual report and financial statements, and it accords with the Turnbull guidance. Whilst the Company does not have an internal audit function of its own, the Board considers that it is sufficient to rely on the internal audit department of the Manager. This arrangement is kept under review.

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

Financial Reporting – Regular and comprehensive review by the Board of key investment and financial data, including management accounts, revenue projections, analysis of transactions and performance comparisons.

- **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 Agreement**

  Appointment of a manager and custodian or depositary regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), whose responsibilities are clearly defined in a written agreement.

- **Management Systems**

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

- **Investment Strategy**

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

Corporate Governance Statement continued

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

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

By the means of the procedures set out above, the Board confirms that it has reviewed the effectiveness of the Company's system of risk management and internal control for the year ended 30th June 2019, and to the date of approval of this annual report and financial statements.

During the course of its review of the system of internal control, the Board has not identified nor been advised of any failings or weaknesses which it has determined to be significant.

Corporate Governance and Voting Policy

The Company delegates responsibility for voting to JPMAM through the Manager. A summary of the JPMAM's policy statements on corporate governance, voting policy and social and environmental issues is shown below, which has been reviewed and noted by the Board. Details on social and environmental issues are included in the Strategic Report on page 22.

New Zealand Listing

The Company is listed on the London Stock Exchange and the New Zealand Stock Exchange. The corporate governance rules and principles of the UK Listing Authority and London Stock Exchange may differ materially from the New Zealand Stock Exchange's corporate governance rules and the principles of the Corporate Governance Best Practice Code. Investors may find out more information about the corporate governance and principles applicable in the United Kingdom for the UK Listing Authority and London Stock Exchange websites:
www.fca.org.uk/firms/markets/ukla and
www.londonstockexchange.com

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

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

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

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

Social & Environmental

JPMAM's Voting Policy and Corporate Governance Guidelines are available on request from the Company Secretary or can be downloaded from The 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 Management Engagement Committee Report

Composition and Role

The Audit and Management Engagement Committee (the 'Committee') is chaired by Jonathan Carey. The membership is set out on page 26, and the Committee meets at least twice each year. The members of the Committee consider that they have the requisite skills and experience to fulfil the responsibilities of the Committee. For details of their qualifications, see page 26.

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

The Committee reviews the terms of the management agreement and examines the effectiveness of the Company's internal control systems, receives information from the Manager's Compliance department and reviews the scope and results of the external audit, its effectiveness and cost effectiveness and the independence and objectivity of the external auditors including the provision of non-audit services and the period of service held by the audit engagement partner. The Company's year ended 30th June 2019 is the current audit partner's fourth of a five year maximum term. The Committee has reviewed the independence and objectivity of the auditors of the Company and is satisfied that the auditors are independent.

Financial Statements and Significant Accounting Matters

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

Significant issue	How the issue was addressed
Valuation, existence and ownership of investments	The valuation of investments is undertaken in accordance with the accounting policies, disclosed in note 1 to the financial statements on page 52. Controls are in place to ensure that valuations are appropriate and existence is verified through Custodian reconciliations. The Board monitors significant movements in the underlying portfolio.
Calculation of management and performance fees	Consideration is given to the methodology used to calculate fees, matched against the criteria set out in the Investment Management Agreement. The Board considers the schedule of performance fees at each Board meeting.
Compliance with Sections 1158 and 1159	Approval for the Company as an investment trust under Sections 1158 and 1159 for financial years commencing on or after 1st July 2012 has been obtained and ongoing compliance with the eligibility criteria is monitored by the Board on a regular basis.
Recognition of investment income	The recognition of investment income is undertaken in accordance with accounting policy note 1(d) to the financial statements on page 52. The Board reviews elements of income such as special dividends and agrees their accounting treatment.

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

Going Concern

The Directors believe that having considered the Company's investment objective (see page 20), risk management policies (see pages 64 to 69), capital management policies and procedures (see page 70), the nature of the portfolio and expenditure projections that the Company has adequate resources, an appropriate financial structure and suitable management arrangements in place to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For these reasons, they consider that there is reasonable evidence to continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. They have not identified any material uncertainties to the Company's ability to continue to do so over a period of at least 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

The Committee assesses the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and makes recommendations to the board to approve the going concern concept for preparation of the financial statements.

Audit Appointment and Tenure

The Committee also has the primary responsibility for making recommendations to the Board on the reappointment and the removal of external auditors. The Committee also receives confirmations from the Auditors, as part of their reporting, in regard to their objectivity and independence. Representatives of the Company's auditors attend the Audit and Management Engagement Committee meeting at which the draft annual report and financial statements are considered. All non-audit work performed by the Auditors is put to the Committee for consideration and approval, regardless of size. Details of the auditors' fees charged for audit services are disclosed in note 6 on page 56.

The current auditor firm PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP ('PwC') has audited the Company's financial statements for over 50 years and the Company is required to appoint a new firm. The Committee undertook a tender process for the Company's audit during the year. PwC were not eligible to tender due to mandatory audit rotation rules and so the Committee reviewed tender submissions from other audit firms, and, following detailed consideration,

Audit and Management Engagement Committee Report continued

recommended to the Board that Ernst & Young LLP be appointed as auditors on the basis of the breadth of experience demonstrated of the investment trust sector, and the resources and strength of their audit team. The Board supported the recommendation which will be put to shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting following receipt of special notice.

Fair Balanced and Understandable

Having taken all available information into consideration and having discussed the content of the annual report and financial statements with the AIFM, the Investment Manager, the Company Secretary and other third party service providers, the Committee has concluded that the Annual Report for the year ended 30th June 2019, taken as a whole, is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Company's position and performance, business model and strategy, and has reported on these findings to the Board. The Board's conclusions in this respect are set out in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities on page 39.

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

27th September 2019

Directors’ Remuneration Report

The Board has prepared this report in accordance with the requirements of Section 421 of the Companies Act 2006 as amended.

The law requires the Company's Auditors to audit certain of the disclosures provided. Where disclosures have been audited, they are indicated as such. The Auditors' opinion is included in their report on pages 41 to 46.

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

Directors' Remuneration Policy

The Directors' Remuneration Policy is subject to a triennial binding vote, however, a decision has been taken to seek approval annually, and therefore an ordinary resolution to approve this policy will be put to shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting. The policy subject to the vote, is set out in full below and is currently in force.

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

The Remuneration Committee, comprising all Directors, reviews fees on a regular basis and makes recommendations to the Board as and when appropriate. Reviews are based on information provided by the Manager and industry research 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 £40,500 per annum; Chairman of the Audit and Management Engagement Committee £33,000 per annum; and, the other Directors £29,000 per annum.

With effect from 1st July 2019, the fees have been increased to the following rates: Chairman £42,000; Chairman of the Audit Committee £34,500; and other Directors £30,500.

The total Directors' fees of £131,500 (2018: £125,500) were all paid to Directors.

Nil amounts (2018: nil) were paid to third parties for making available the services of Directors.

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

The Company has not sought shareholder views on its remuneration policy. The Nomination and Remuneration Committee considers any comments received from shareholders on remuneration policy on an ongoing basis and will take account of these views if appropriate.

The Directors do not have service contracts with the Company. The terms and conditions of Directors' appointments are set out in formal letters of appointment which are available for review at the Company's Annual General Meeting and the Company's registered office. Details of the Board's policy on tenure are set out on page 30.

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

Directors' Remuneration Policy Implementation

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

At the Annual General Meeting held on 31st October 2018, out of votes cast, 98.96% of votes cast were in favour of (or granted discretion to the Chairman who voted in favour of) the Resolutions to approve the Directors' Remuneration Policy for the year ended 30th June 2018, and 1.04% voted against. Abstentions were received from less than 0.01% of the votes cast. Of votes cast in respect of the Directors' Remuneration Report, 99.10% were in favour (or granted discretion to the Chairman who voted in favour) and 0.90% were against. Abstentions were received from less than 0.01% of the votes cast.

Details of voting on both the Remuneration Policy and the Directors' Remuneration Reports from the 2019 Annual General Meeting will be given in the annual report for the year ending 30th June 2020.

Details of the implementation of the Company's remuneration policy are given below. No advice from remuneration consultants was received during the year under review.

Single total figure of remuneration

The single total figure of remuneration for the Board as a whole for the year ended 30th June 2019 was £131,500. 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 2019 £	2018 £
Nigel Wightman (Chairman)	40,500	39,000
Jonathan Carey	33,000	31,500
Gay Collins	29,000	27,500
Tristan Hillgarth	29,000	27,500
Total	131,500	125,500

[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.

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

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

Year ended 30th June	Fees	Performance related benefits received as a percentage of maximum payable[1]
2019	£40,500	n/a
2018	£39,000	n/a
2017	£37,500	n/a
2016	£36,000	n/a
2015	£35,000	n/a

[1] In respect of one year period and periods of more than one year.

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.

Directors' Name	2019 Number of shares held	2018 Number of shares held
Ordinary shares		
Jonathan Carey	16,500	16,500
Gay Collins	12,173	12,173
Tristan Hillgarth	15,000	15,000
Nigel Wightman	60,000	60,000

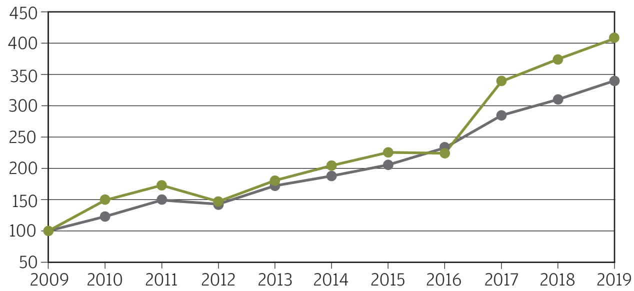
[1] Audited information.

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.

In accordance with the Companies Act 2006, a graph showing the Company's share price total return compared with its benchmark, the MSCI All Countries World Index expressed in sterling terms over the last ten years, is shown below. The Board believes that this index is the most representative comparator for the Company, because the Company's investment universe is defined at the time of purchase by the countries of the constituents of the MSCI All Countries World Index.

Ten Year Share Price and Benchmark Total Return Performance to 30th June 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 30th June 2019	2018
Remuneration paid to all Directors	131,500	125,500
Distribution to shareholders – by way of dividend	16,129,000	14,154,000

For and on behalf of the Board
Nigel Wightman
Chairman

27th September 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). 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.jpmglobalgrowthandincome.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 26 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 or loss 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
Nigel Wightman
Chairman

27th September 2019

Independent Auditors’ Report

To the members of JPMorgan Global Growth & Income plc

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, JPMorgan Global Growth & Income plc's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 30th June 2019 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland', and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report & Financial Statements (the 'Annual Report'), which comprise: the Statement of Financial Position as at 30th June 2019; the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows, the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Our opinion is consistent with our reporting to the Audit & Management Engagement Committee.

Basis for opinion

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

Independence

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

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

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

Our audit approach

Context

JPMorgan Global Growth & Income plc is an Investment Trust Company listed on the London Stock Exchange and invests in companies based around the world. The operations of the Company are located in the UK. We focus our audit work primarily on the valuation and existence of investments and dividend income.

Overview

- Overall materiality: £4.4 million (2018: £4.1 million), based on 1% of Net Assets.

- The Company is a standalone Investment Trust Company and engages JPMorgan Funds Limited (the 'Manager') to manage its assets.
- We conducted our audit of the financial statements using information from JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A., (the 'Administrator') to whom the Manager has, with the consent of the Directors, delegated the provision of certain administrative functions.
- We tailored the scope of our audit taking into account the types of investments within the Company, the involvement of the third parties referred to above, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Company operates.

- Valuation and existence of investments.
- Dividend income.

The scope of our audit

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we looked at where the Directors made subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain.

Capability of the audit in detecting irregularities, including fraud

Based on our understanding of the Company and its industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to breaches of section 1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 (see page 20 of the Annual Report), and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006 and the Listing Rules. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries to increase revenue (investment income and capital gains) or to increase the net asset value. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

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

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

Key audit matters

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

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Valuation and existence of investments *Refer to page 33 (Audit & Management Engagement Committee Report), page 52 (Accounting Policies) and page 59 (Notes to the Financial Statements).* The investment portfolio at the year-end comprised listed equity investments valued at £458 million. We focussed on the valuation and existence of investments because investments represent the principal element of the net asset value as disclosed on the Statement of Financial Position in the financial statements.	We tested the valuation of the listed equity investments by agreeing the prices used in the valuation to independent third party sources. No misstatements were identified by our testing which required reporting to those charged with governance. We tested the existence of the investment portfolio by agreeing investment holdings to an independent custodian confirmation. No differences were identified which required reporting to those charged with governance.
Accuracy, occurrence and completeness of dividend income *Refer to page 33 (Audit & Management Engagement Committee Report), page 52 (Accounting Policies) and page 55 (Notes to the Financial Statements).* We focussed on the accuracy, occurrence and completeness of dividend income recognition as incomplete or inaccurate income could have a material impact on the Company's net asset value and dividend cover. We also focused on the accounting policy for income recognition and its presentation in the Income Statement as set out in the requirements of The Association of Investment Companies Statement of Recommended Practice (the 'AIC SORP') as incorrect application could indicate a misstatement in income recognition.	We assessed the accounting policy for dividend income recognition for compliance with accounting standards and the AIC SORP and performed testing to check that income had been accounted for in accordance with this stated accounting policy. We found that the accounting policies implemented were in accordance with accounting standards and the AIC SORP, and that income has been accounted for in accordance with the stated accounting policy. We tested the accuracy of dividend receipts by agreeing the dividend rates from investments to independent market data. No misstatements were identified which required reporting to those charged with governance. To test for completeness, we tested, for all investment holdings in the portfolio, that all dividends declared in the market by investment holdings had been recorded. We tested occurrence by testing that all dividends recorded in the year had been declared in the market by investment holdings, and we traced a sample of dividends received to bank statements. Our testing did not identify any misstatements which required reporting to those charged with governance. We also tested the allocation and presentation of dividend income between the revenue and capital return columns of the Income Statement in line with the requirements set out in the AIC SORP by determining reasons behind dividend distributions. Our procedures did not identify any misstatements which required reporting to those charged with governance.

How we tailored the audit scope

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

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

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

Materiality

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

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

Overall materiality	£4.4 million (2018: £4.1 million).
How we determined it	1% of Net Assets.
Rationale for benchmark applied	We believe that Net Assets is the primary measure used by the shareholders in assessing the performance of the entity, and is a generally accepted auditing benchmark.

We agreed with the Audit & Management Engagement Committee that we would report to them misstatements identified during our audit above £220,760 (2018: £205,395) as well as misstatements below that amount that, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.

Going concern

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

Reporting obligation	Outcome
We are required to report if we have anything material to add or draw attention to in respect of the Directors' statement in the financial statements about whether the Directors considered it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and the Directors' identification of any material uncertainties to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern over a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements.	We have nothing material to add or to draw attention to. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. For example, the terms on which the United Kingdom may withdraw from the European Union are not clear, and it is difficult to evaluate all of the potential implications on the Company's business and the wider economy.
We are required to report if the Directors' statement relating to Going Concern in accordance with Listing Rule 9.8.6R(3) is materially inconsistent with our knowledge obtained in the audit.	We have nothing to report.

Reporting on other information

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

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

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

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 (CA06), ISAs (UK) and the Listing Rules of the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below (required by ISAs (UK) unless otherwise stated).

Strategic Report and Report of the Directors

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the year ended 30th June 2019 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements. *(CA06)*

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report. *(CA06)*

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

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

- The Directors' confirmation on page 22 of the Annual Report that they have carried out a robust assessment of the principal risks facing the Company, including those that would threaten its business model, future performance, solvency or liquidity.
- The disclosures in the Annual Report that describe those risks and explain how they are being managed or mitigated.
- The Directors' explanation on page 24 of the Annual Report as to how they have assessed the prospects of the Company, over what period they have done so and why they consider that period to be appropriate, and their statement as to whether they have a reasonable expectation that the Company will be able to continue in operation and meet its liabilities as they fall due over the period of their assessment, including any related disclosures drawing attention to any necessary qualifications or assumptions.

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

Other Code Provisions

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

- The statement given by the Directors, on page 34, that they consider the Annual Report taken as a whole to be fair, balanced and understandable, and provides the information necessary for the members to assess the Company's position and performance, business model and strategy is materially inconsistent with our knowledge of the Company obtained in the course of performing our audit.
- The section of the Annual Report on page 33 describing the work of the Audit & Management Engagement Committee does not appropriately address matters communicated by us to the Audit & Management Engagement Committee.
- The Directors' statement relating to the Company's compliance with the Code does not properly disclose a departure from a relevant provision of the Code specified, under the Listing Rules, for review by the auditors.

Directors' Remuneration

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

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the Directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 39, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The Directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Use of this report

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

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

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

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the Company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the financial statements and the part of the Directors' Remuneration Report to be audited are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Appointment

Following the recommendation of the audit committee, we were appointed by the directors in 1964 to audit the financial statements for the year ended 30th June 1965 and subsequent financial periods. The period of total uninterrupted engagement is 54 years, covering the years ended 30th June 1965 to 30th June 2019.

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

27th September 2019

Financial Statements

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 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	–	26,453	26,453	–	27,402	27,402
Net foreign currency gains/(losses)		–	2,404	2,404	–	(1,948)	(1,948)
Income from investments	4	8,989	–	8,989	7,483	–	7,483
Interest receivable and similar income	4	109	–	109	115	–	115
Gross return		**9,098**	**28,857**	**37,955**	**7,598**	**25,454**	**33,052**
Management fee	5	(863)	(863)	(1,726)	(832)	(832)	(1,664)
Performance fee writeback	5	–	1,040	1,040	–	1,101	1,101
Other administrative expenses	6	(572)	–	(572)	(533)	(18)	(551)
Net return before finance costs and taxation		**7,663**	**29,034**	**36,697**	**6,233**	**25,705**	**31,938**
Finance costs	7	(448)	(448)	(896)	(292)	(292)	(584)
Net return before taxation		**7,215**	**28,586**	**35,801**	**5,941**	**25,413**	**31,354**
Taxation	8	(863)	–	(863)	(599)	–	(599)
Net return after taxation		**6,352**	**28,586**	**34,938**	**5,342**	**25,413**	**30,755**
Return per share	9	**4.87p**	**21.91p**	**26.78p**	**4.24p**	**20.16p**	**24.40p**

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

The 'Total' column of this statement is the profit and loss account of the Company and the 'Revenue' and 'Capital' columns represent supplementary information prepared under guidance issued by the Association of Investment Companies. Net return on ordinary activities after taxation represents the profit for the year and also Total Comprehensive Income.

The notes on pages 52 to 70 form an integral part of these financial statements.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2019

	Called up share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Capital redemption reserve £'000	Capital reserves[1] £'000	Revenue reserve[1] £'000	Total £'000
At 30th June 2017	7,746	46,670	27,401	282,972	12,395	377,184
Issue of shares from Treasury	–	7,306	–	9,699	–	17,005
Net return	–	–	–	25,413	5,342	30,755
Dividends paid in the year (note 10)	–	–	–	–	(14,154)	(14,154)
At 30th June 2018	7,746	53,976	27,401	318,084	3,583	410,790
Issue of shares from Treasury	–	4,980	–	6,938	–	11,918
Net return	–	–	–	28,586	6,352	34,938
Dividends paid in the year (note 10)	–	–	–	(6,194)	(9,935)	(16,129)
At 30th June 2019	7,746	58,956	27,401	347,414	–	441,517

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

The notes on pages 52 to 70 form an integral part of these financial statements.

AT 30TH JUNE 2019

	Notes	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Fixed assets			
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss	11	**458,287**	**431,001**
Current assets	12		
Derivative financial assets		1,770	4,156
Debtors		1,062	1,352
Cash and cash equivalents		12,499	8,008
		15,331	13,516
Current liabilities	13		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		(571)	(832)
Derivative financial liabilities		(1,298)	(1,629)
Net current assets		**13,462**	**11,055**
Total assets less current liabilities		**471,749**	**442,056**
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	(30,026)	(30,020)
Provision for liabilities and charges			
Performance fee payable	15	(206)	(1,246)
Net assets		**441,517**	**410,790**
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	16	7,746	7,746
Share premium	17	58,956	53,976
Capital redemption reserve	17	27,401	27,401
Capital reserves	17	347,414	318,084
Revenue reserve	17	–	3,583
Total shareholders' funds		**441,517**	**410,790**
Net asset value per share	18	**332.4p**	**318.4p**

The financial statements on pages 48 to 70 were approved and authorised for issue by the Directors on 27th September 2019 and were signed on their behalf by:

Nigel Wightman
Chairman

The notes on pages 52 to 70 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Company is incorporated and registered in England and Wales number: 24299.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 2019

	Notes	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Net cash outflow from operations before dividends and interest	19	(2,202)	(2,227)
Dividends received		7,954	6,916
Interest received		61	83
Overseas tax recovered		244	30
Interest paid		(892)	(233)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		**5,165**	**4,569**
Purchases of investments		(473,732)	(301,877)
Sales of investments		472,974	298,918
Settlement of forward currency contracts		4,393	(7,403)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities		**3,635**	**(10,362)**
Dividends paid		(16,129)	(14,154)
Issue of shares from Treasury		11,819	17,005
Issue of loan notes (net of costs)		–	29,820
Repayment of bank loans		–	(25,000)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from financing activities		**(4,310)**	**7,671**
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		**4,490**	**1,878**
Cash and cash equivalents at start of year		8,008	6,131
Exchange movements		1	(1)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		12,499	8,008
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		**4,490**	**1,878**
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:			
Cash and short term deposits		518	764
Cash held in JPMorgan Sterling Liquidity Fund		11,981	7,244
Total		**12,499**	**8,008**

The notes on pages 52 to 70 form an integral part of these financial statements.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE 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 in the Directors' Report on page 33 form part of these financial statements.

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

(b) Valuation of investments

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

The Company's business is investing in financial assets with a view to profiting from their total return in the form of income and capital growth. The portfolio of financial assets is managed and its performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented investment strategy and information is provided internally on that basis to the Company's Board of Directors.

Accordingly, upon initial recognition the investments are designated by the Company as 'held at fair value through profit or loss'. They are included initially at fair value which is taken to be their cost, excluding expenses incidental to purchase which are written off to capital at the time of acquisition. Subsequently the investments are valued at fair value, which are quoted bid prices for investments traded in active markets. For investments which are not traded in active markets, unlisted and restricted investments, the Board takes into account the latest traded prices, other observable market data and asset values based on the latest management accounts.

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

(c) Accounting for reserves

Gains and losses on sales of investments including the related foreign exchange gains and losses, realised gains and losses on foreign currency contracts, any performance fee realised, 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'.

The cost of repurchasing ordinary shares including stamp duty and transaction costs are included in the Statement of Changes in Equity and dealt with in capital reserves within 'Gains and losses on sales of investments'.

Increases and decreases in the valuation of investments held at the year end including the related foreign exchange gains and losses, are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and dealt with in capital reserves within 'Investment holding gains and losses'. Unrealised gains and losses on foreign currency contracts and any performance fee provision, are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and dealt with in capital reserves within the 'unrealised reserve'.

(d) Income

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

Overseas dividends are included gross of any withholding tax.

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

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

Deposit interest receivable is taken to revenue on an accruals basis.

Securities 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:

- performance fee is allocated 100% to capital;
- management fee is allocated 50% to revenue and 50% 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 include items such as stamp duty and brokerage commissions. Details of transaction costs are given in note 11 on page 59; and
- expenses incidental to the issuance of the £30 million loan notes are charged to capital.

(f) Finance costs

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

Finance costs are allocated 50% to revenue and 50% 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.

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

Bank loans and debentures are classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost. They are initially measured at proceeds net of direct issue costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost. Interest payable on bank loans is accounted for on an accruals basis in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. The amortisation of direct issue costs are accounted for on an accruals basis in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

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.

(h) Taxation

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

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.

1. Accounting policies *continued*

(j) Foreign currency

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

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

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

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

(k) Dividends payable

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

(l) Performance fee

Any performance fee falling due for payment immediately is included in 'Creditors: amounts falling due within one year'. Amounts which are carried forward for payment in future years but are subject to reduction by any future underperformance are included in 'Provisions for liabilities and charges', and dealt with in capital reserves within the 'unrealised reserve'.

(m) Repurchase of shares into Treasury

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

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

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
Gains on investments held at fair value through profit or loss based on historical cost	26,357	44,378
Amounts recognised in investment holding gains and losses in the previous year in respect of investments sold during the year	(35,068)	(34,281)
(Losses)/gains on sales of investments based on the carrying value at the previous balance sheet date	(8,711)	10,097
Net movement in investment holding gains and losses	35,184	17,325
Other capital charges	(20)	(20)
Total capital gains on investments held at fair value through profit or loss	**26,453**	**27,402**

4. Income

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Income from investments		
Overseas dividends	8,272	6,685
UK dividends	717	798
	8,989	**7,483**
Interest receivable and similar income		
Interest from liquidity fund	67	85
Securities lending	42	28
Deposit interest	–	2
	109	**115**
Total income	**9,098**	**7,598**

5. Management and performance fees

	2019			2018		
	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000
Management fee	863	863	1,726	832	832	1,664
Performance fee writeback	–	(1,040)	(1,040)	–	(1,101)	(1,101)
	863	**(177)**	**686**	**832**	**(269)**	**563**

Details of the management fee and performance fee are given in the Directors' Report on page 27.

6. Other administrative expenses

	2019 Revenue £'000	2019 Capital £'000	2019 Total £'000	2018 Revenue £'000	2018 Capital £'000	2018 Total £'000
Administration expenses	304	–	304	303	–	303
Directors' fees[1]	132	–	132	126	–	126
Depositary fees[2]	54	–	54	52	–	52
Auditors' remuneration for audit services[3]	32	–	32	33	–	33
Savings scheme costs[4]	50	–	50	19	–	19
Auditors' remuneration for non-audit services[5]	–	–	–	–	18	18
	572	**–**	**572**	**533**	**18**	**551**

[1] Full disclosure is given in the Directors' Remuneration Report on page 37.

[2] Includes £4,000 (2018: £5,000) irrecoverable VAT.

[3] Includes £2,000 (2018: £3,000) irrecoverable VAT.

[4] Paid to the Manager for the administration of saving scheme products. Includes £3,000 (2018: £2,000) irrecoverable VAT.

[5] Professional service rendered in relation to the placing of loan notes. (2018: includes £3,000 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 loan notes	443	443	886	287	287	574
Debenture interest	5	5	10	5	5	10
	448	**448**	**896**	**292**	**292**	**584**

8. Taxation

(a) Analysis of tax charge in the year

	2019 Revenue £'000	2019 Capital £'000	2019 Total £'000	2018 Revenue £'000	2018 Capital £'000	2018 Total £'000
Overseas withholding tax	863	–	863	599	–	599
Total tax charge for the year	**863**	**–**	**863**	**599**	**–**	**599**

(b) Factors affecting total tax charge for the year

The total tax charge for the year is lower (2018: lower) than the UK corporation tax rate chargeable for the year of 19.0% (2018: 19.0%). The factors affecting the current 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	7,215	28,586	35,801	5,941	25,413	31,354
Net return before taxation multiplied by the applicable rate of corporation tax of 19.0% (2018: 19.0%)	1,371	5,431	6,802	1,129	4,828	5,957
Effects of:						
Non taxable capital gains	–	(5,483)	(5,483)	–	(4,836)	(4,836)
Non taxable UK dividends	(136)	–	(136)	(152)	–	(152)
Non taxable overseas dividends	(1,541)	–	(1,541)	(1,219)	–	(1,219)
Overseas withholding tax	863	–	863	599	–	599
Income taxed in different years	29	–	29	(35)	–	(35)
Double taxation relief expensed	(9)	–	(9)	(2)	–	(2)
Unrelieved expenses	286	52	338	279	8	287
Total tax charge for the year	**863**	**–**	**863**	**599**	**–**	**599**

(c) Deferred taxation

The Company has an unrecognised deferred tax asset of £5,014,000 (2018: £4,706,000) 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 obtain approval, the Company has not provided for deferred tax on any capital gains or losses arising on the revaluation or disposal of investments.

9. Return per share

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Revenue return	6,352	5,342
Capital return	28,586	25,413
Total return	**34,938**	**30,755**
Weighted average number of shares in issue	130,500,107	126,044,353
Revenue return per share	4.87p	4.24p
Capital return per share	21.91p	20.16p
Total return per share	**26.78p**	**24.40p**

10. Dividends

(a) Dividends paid and declared

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Dividends paid		
Unclaimed dividends refunded to the Company	(12)	(21)
2018 fourth interim dividend of 3.04p (2017 final: 2.20p)	3,922	2,721
2019 first interim dividend of 3.13p (2018: 3.04p)	4,038	3,765
2019 second interim dividend of 3.13p (2018: 3.04p)	4,081	3,798
2019 third interim dividend of 3.13p (2018: 3.04p)	4,100	3,891
Total dividends paid in the year	**16,129**	**14,154**
Dividend declared		
2019 fourth interim dividend of 3.13p (2018: 3.04p)	4,157	3,922

The fourth interim dividend of 3.13p has been declared and was paid on 5th July 2019 for the financial year ended 30th June 2019. In accordance with the accounting policy of the Company, this dividend will be reflected in the financial statements for the year ending 30th June 2020.

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

The requirements of Section 1158 are considered on the basis of dividends declared in respect of the financial year, shown below. The revenue available for distribution by way of dividend for the year is £6,352,000 (2018: £5,342,000). The revenue reserve after payment of the second interim dividend (2018: fourth interim) amounts to £nil (2018: £nil) and the remaining amount has been drawn from the capital reserve.

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
2019 first interim dividend of 3.13p (2018: 3.04p)	4,038	3,765
2019 second interim dividend of 3.13p (2018: 3.04p)	4,081	3,798
2019 third interim dividend of 3.13p (2018: 3.04p)	4,100	3,891
2019 fourth interim dividend of 3.13p (2018: 3.04p)	4,157	3,922
	16,376	15,376

The dividend proposed at the year end will be funded from the capital reserves.

11. Investments held at fair value through profit or loss

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Investments listed on a recognised stock exchange	458,287	431,001
Opening book cost	374,392	327,407
Opening investment holding gains	56,609	73,565
Opening valuation	431,001	400,972
Movements in the year:		
Purchases at cost	473,484	300,548
Sales proceeds	(472,671)	(297,941)
(Losses)/gains on sales of investments based on the carrying value at the previous balance sheet date	(8,711)	10,097
Net movement in investment holding gains and losses	35,184	17,325
	458,287	431,001
Closing book cost	401,562	374,392
Closing investment holding gains	56,725	56,609
Total investments held at fair value through profit or loss	**458,287**	**431,001**

Transaction costs on purchases during the year amounted to £477,000 (2018: £318,000) and on sales during the year amounted to £166,000 (2018: £157,000). These costs comprise mainly brokerage commission.

During the year, prior year investment holding gains amounting to £35,068,000 have been transferred to gains on sales of investments as disclosed in note 17.

12. Current assets

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Derivative financial assets		
Forward foreign currency contracts	1,770	4,156

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Debtors		
Securities sold awaiting settlement	–	322
Dividends and interest receivable	533	540
Overseas withholding tax recoverable	232	291
Other debtors	198	199
Issue of Company's own shares awaiting settlement	99	–
	1,062	**1,352**

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

Cash and cash equivalents

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

13. Current liabilities

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
Securities purchased awaiting settlement	–	248
Loan interest payable	415	417
Other creditors and accruals	156	167
	571	832

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

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Derivative financial liabilities		
Forward foreign currency contracts	1,298	1,629

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

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
£30 million 2.93% unsecured loan notes	29,826	29,820
£200,000 4.5% perpetual debenture	200	200
	30,026	30,020

On 9th January 2018, the Company issued £30 million fixed rate 30 year unsecured loan notes at an annual coupon of 2.93% which will expire on 9th January 2048.

The debenture is redeemable and secured by a floating charge over the assets of the Company.

15. Provisions for liabilities and charges

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Performance fee payable		
Opening balance	1,246	2,347
Performance fee write back for the year	(1,040)	(1,101)
	206	1,246

Further details of the performance fee are given in the Director's Report on page 27.

16. Called up share capital

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Allotted and fully paid share capital:		
Ordinary shares		
Opening balance of 129,001,285 (2018: 123,661,285) Ordinary shares of 5p each excluding shares held in Treasury	6,451	6,184
Issue of 3,820,000 (2018: 5,340,000) shares from Treasury	191	267
Subtotal of 132,821,285 (2018: 129,001,285) Ordinary shares excluding shares held in Treasury	6,642	6,451
22,084,215 (2018: 25,904,215) shares held in Treasury	1,104	1,295
Closing balance of 154,905,500 (2018: 154,905,500) Ordinary shares including shares held in Treasury	**7,746**	**7,746**

Further details of transactions in the Company's shares are given in the Business Review on page 22.

17. Capital and reserves

				Capital reserves				
	Called up share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Capital redemption reserve £'000	Gains and losses on sales of investments[1] £'000	Investment holding gains and losses £'000	Unrealised reserve £'000	Revenue reserve[1] £'000	Total £'000
Opening balance	7,746	53,976	27,401	260,194	56,609	1,281	3,583	410,790
Net gains on foreign currency transactions	–	–	–	1,932	–	–	–	1,932
Unrealised gains on foreign currency contracts	–	–	–	–	–	472	–	472
Unrealised gains on forward foreign currency contracts from prior year now realised	–	–	–	2,527	–	(2,527)	–	–
Losses on sales of investments based on the carrying value at the previous balance sheet date	–	–	–	(8,711)	–	–	–	(8,711)
Net movement in investment holding gains and losses	–	–	–	–	35,184	–	–	35,184
Transfer on disposal of investments	–	–	–	35,068	(35,068)	–	–	–
Performance fee writeback for the year	–	–	–	–	–	1,040	–	1,040
Issue of shares from Treasury	–	4,980	–	6,938	–	–	–	11,918
Management fee charged to capital	–	–	–	(863)	–	–	–	(863)
Finance cost charged to capital	–	–	–	(448)	–	–	–	(448)
Other capital charges	–	–	–	(20)	–	–	–	(20)
Dividends paid in the year	–	–	–	(6,194)	–	–	(9,935)	(16,129)
Retained revenue for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	6,352	6,352
Closing balance	**7,746**	**58,956**	**27,401**	**290,423**	**56,725**	**266**	**–**	**441,517**

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

18. Net asset value per share

	2019	2018
Net assets (£'000)	441,517	410,790
Number of ordinary shares in issue	132,821,285	129,001,285
Net asset value per share	**332.4p**	**318.4p**

19. 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	36,697	31,938
Less: capital return before finance costs and taxation	(29,034)	(25,705)
Decrease/(increase) in accrued income and other debtors	8	(6)
Decrease in accrued expenses	(12)	–
Management fee charged to capital	(863)	(832)
Overseas withholding tax	(1,048)	(726)
Dividends received	(7,954)	(6,916)
Interest received	(61)	(83)
Realised gains on foreign exchange transactions	65	103
Net cash outflow from operations before dividends and interest	**(2,202)**	**(2,227)**

20. Contingent liabilities and capital commitments

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

21. Transactions with the Manager and related parties

Details of the management contract are set out in the Directors' Report on page 27. The management fee payable to the Manager for the year was £1,726,000 (2018: £1,664,000) of which £nil (2018: £nil) was outstanding at the year end.

A performance fee writeback of £1,040,000 (2018: £1,101,000) is applicable for the year and £nil (2018: £nil) is immediately payable. An amount £206,000 (2018: £1,246,000) is carried forward and will either be paid or absorbed by underperformance in subsequent years.

During the year £50,000 (2018: £19,000) was payable to the Manager for administration of savings scheme products, of which £23,000 (2018: £27,000) was outstanding at the year end.

Included in administration expenses in note 6 on page 56 are safe custody fees amounting to £29,000 (2018: £25,000) payable to JPMorgan Chase Bank N.A. of which £7,000 (2018: £9,000) was outstanding at the year end.

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

Handling charges on dealing transactions amounting to £20,000 (2018: £20,000) were payable to JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. during of which £7,000 (2018: £6,000) was outstanding at the year end.

During the prior year the Company held investments in trusts managed by JPMF. At the prior year end these were valued at £6.3 million and represented 1.5% of the Company's investment portfolio. During the current year, the Company made no (2018: £nil) purchases and £6.1 million (2018: £nil) sales of these investments. Income amounting to £130,000 (2018: £nil) was receivable from these investments during the year of which £nil (2018: £nil) was outstanding at the year end.

The Company also holds cash in the JPMorgan Sterling Liquidity Fund, which is managed by JPMF. At the year end this was valued at £12.0 million (2018: £7.2 million). Interest amounting to £67,000 (2018: £85,000) was receivable during the year of which £10,000 (2018: £nil) was outstanding at the year end.

Fees amounting to £42,000 (2018: £28,000) were receivable from stock lending transactions during the year. JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. commissions in respect of such transactions amounted to £7,000 (2018: £5,000).

At the year end, total cash of £518,000 (2018: £764,000) was held with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. A net amount of interest of £nil (2018: £2,306) was receivable by the Company during the year of which £nil (2018: £7) was outstanding at the year end.

Full details of Directors' remuneration and shareholdings can be found on page 37 and in note 6 on page 56.

22. Disclosures regarding financial instruments measured at fair value

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

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

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 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.

Details of the valuation techniques used by the Company are given in note 1(b) on page 52.

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

	2019		2018	
	Assets £'000	Liabilities £'000	Assets £'000	Liabilities £'000
Level 1	458,287	–	431,001	–
Level 2[1]	1,770	(1,298)	4,156	(1,629)
Total	**460,057**	**(1,298)**	**435,157**	**(1,629)**

[1] Forward foreign currency contracts.

There were no transfers between Level 1, 2 or 3 during the year (2018: nil).

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

As an investment trust, the Company invests in equities and other securities for the long term in order 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 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;
- forward currency contracts which are bought and sold pursuant to the Company's passive currency hedging strategy; and
- a fixed rate debenture and fixed rate loan notes issued by the Company.

(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

Since November 2009, the Company has engaged in a passive currency hedging strategy, the aim of which is to eliminate currency risk arising from active stock positions in the portfolio relative to the Benchmark. The Company may also use short term forward currency contracts to manage working capital requirements. Income receivable denominated in foreign currency is converted into sterling on receipt.

Foreign currency exposure

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

2019	US Dollar £'000	Euro £'000	Japanese Yen £'000	Hong Kong Dollar £'000	Swiss Franc £'000	Other £'000	Total £'000
Current assets	14,453	1,209	10,247	2,745	8,682	25,198	62,534
Creditors	(22,589)	(37,115)	–	(2,692)	–	(12,126)	(74,522)
Foreign currency exposure on net monetary items	(8,136)	(35,906)	10,247	53	8,682	13,072	(11,988)
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss	277,216	77,638	19,141	18,278	6,046	30,442	428,761
Total net foreign currency exposure	**269,080**	**41,732**	**29,388**	**18,331**	**14,728**	**43,514**	**416,773**

2018	US Dollar £'000	Euro £'000	Japanese Yen £'000	Hong Kong Dollar £'000	Canadian Dollar £'000	Other £'000	Total £'000
Current assets	45,239	9,524	7,935	11,357	7,177	20,507	101,739
Creditors	(31,529)	(48,849)	(2,970)	(5,035)	(810)	(16,343)	(105,536)
Foreign currency exposure on net monetary items	13,710	(39,325)	4,965	6,322	6,367	4,164	(3,797)
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss	234,954	77,660	24,242	9,554	6,282	29,803	382,495
Total net foreign currency exposure	**248,664**	**38,335**	**29,207**	**15,876**	**12,649**	**33,967**	**378,698**

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

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 US$, Euro, Yen, Hong Kong dollars, Swiss Franc and other currencies to which the Company is exposed, 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	(827)	827	(669)	669
Capital return	1,199	(1,199)	380	(380)
Total return after taxation	372	(372)	(289)	289
Net assets	**372**	**(372)**	**(289)**	**289**

In the opinion of the Directors, the above sensitivity analysis is broadly representative of the whole year.

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

(a) Market risk *continued*

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate movements may affect the level of income receivable on cash deposits and the interest payable on variable rate borrowings when interest rates are reset.

Management of interest rate risk

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

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

Interest rate exposure

The exposure of financial assets and liabilities to floating interest rates, giving cash flow interest rate risk when rates are reset, is shown below. The £200,000 debenture in issue, and the £30 million loan notes, both carry a fixed rate of interest and therefore have no exposure to interest rate movements.

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Exposure to floating interest rates:		
Cash and cash equivalents	518	764
JPMorgan Sterling Liquidity Fund	11,981	7,244
Total exposure	**12,499**	**8,008**

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 Sterling Liquidity Fund is the 7 day sterling London Interbank Bid Rate.

Details of the bank loan are given in note 14 on page 60.

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	125	(125)	80	(80)
Capital return	–	–	–	–
Net assets	**125**	**(125)**	**80**	**(80)**

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, cash held in the liquidity fund and amounts drawn down on the Company's loan facility.

(iii) Other price risk

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

Management of other price risk

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

Other price risk exposure

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

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss	458,287	431,001

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 13 to 17. This shows that the investments' value is in a broad spread of countries with the highest proportion in the United States. Accordingly there is a concentration of exposure to that country. However, it should be noted that an investment may not be wholly exposed to the economic conditions in its country of domicile or of listing.

Other price risk sensitivity

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of the return after taxation for the year and net assets to an increase or decrease of 10% (2018: 10%) in the fair value of the Company's equities. 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 and adjusting for change 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	(92)	92	(85)	85
Capital return	45,737	(45,737)	43,015	(43,015)
Total return after taxation for the year	45,645	(45,645)	42,930	(42,930)
Net assets	**45,645**	**(45,645)**	**42,930**	**(42,930)**

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

(b) Liquidity risk

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

Management of the risk

Liquidity risk is not significant as the Company's assets comprise readily realisable securities, which can be sold to meet funding requirements if necessary. Short term flexibility is achieved through the use of overdraft facilities.

The Board's policy is for the Company to remain fully invested in normal market conditions and that short term borrowings be used to manage short term liabilities and working capital requirements and to gear the Company as appropriate. Details of the current loan facility are given in note 14 on page 60.

Liquidity risk exposure

Contractual maturities of the financial liabilities at the year end, 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:			
Other creditors and accruals	156	–	156
Derivative financial liabilities	1,298	–	1,298
Performance fee payable	–	206	206
£30 million 2.93% unsecured loan notes	1,294	54,215	55,509
Perpetual debenture stock	–	200	200
	2,748	**54,621**	**57,369**

	2018		
	Within one year £'000	More than one year £'000	Total £'000
Creditors:			
Securities purchased awaiting settlement	248	–	248
Other creditors and accruals	167	–	167
Derivative financial liabilities	1,629	–	1,629
Performance fee payable	–	1,246	1,246
£30 million 2.93% unsecured loan notes	1,296	55,091	56,387
Perpetual debenture stock	–	200	200
	3,340	56,537	59,877

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

Management of credit risk

Portfolio dealing

The Company invests in markets that operate Delivery Versus Payments ('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.

Exposure to JPMorgan Chase

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

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

Credit risk exposure

The amounts shown in the Statement of Financial Position under derivative financial assets, debtors and cash and cash equivalents represent the maximum exposure to credit risk at the current and comparative year ends.

The aggregate value of securities on loan at 30th June 2019 amounted to £25,000 (2018: £14,151,000). The highest value of securities on loan during the year ended 30th June 2019 amounted to £31.1 million (2018: £7.3 million) based on month end data. Collateral 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. The Depositary monitors and is responsible for collateral.

(d) Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are either included in the Statement of Financial Position at fair value or the carrying amount in the Statement of Financial Position is a reasonable approximation of fair value except for the debenture disclosed below. The fair value of the £200,000 debenture and the fair value of the £30 million 2.93% unsecured loan notes issued by the Company have been calculated using discounted cash flow techniques using the yield on a long dated gilt plus a margin based on the five year average for the AA Barclays Corporate Bond.

	Accounts value		Fair value	
	2019 £'000	2018 £'000	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
£200,000 4.5% perpetual debenture	200.0	200.0	413.0	377.9
£30 million 2.93% unsecured loan notes	29,826.0	29,820.0	34,170.0	32,831.1
Total	30,026.0	30,020.0	34,583.0	33,209.0

24. Capital management policies and procedures

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

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Debt:		
£30 million 2.93% unsecured loan notes	29,826	29,820
£200,000 4.5% perpetual debenture stock	200	200
	30,026	30,020
Equity:		
Called up share capital	7,746	7,746
Reserves	433,771	403,044
	441,517	410,790
Total Debt and Equity	**471,543**	**440,810**

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

The Board's policy is to limit gearing within the range of 5% net cash to 20% geared in normal market conditions.

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss	458,287	431,001
Net assets	441,517	410,790
Gearing	**3.8%**	**4.9%**

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

- the planned level of gearing, which takes into account the Manager's views on the market;
- the need to buy back equity shares, either for cancellation or to hold in Treasury, which takes into account the share price discount or premium; and
- the opportunity for issues of new shares, including issues from Treasury.

25. 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 ('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 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's maximum and actual leverage levels at 30th June 2019 are shown below:

	Gross Method	Commitment Method
Leverage Exposure		
Maximum limit	300%	200%
Actual	138%	115%

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

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

Global Data

Amount of securities on loan

The total value of securities on loan as a proportion of the Fund's total lendable assets, as at the balance sheet date, is 0.01%. Total lendable assets represents the aggregate value of assets types forming part of the Fund's securities lending programme.

Amount of assets engaged in securities lending

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

	Value £'000	% of AUM
Securities lending	25	0.01%

Concentration and Aggregate Transaction Data

Counterparties

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

Collateral	Country of Incorporation	Value £'000
Merrill Lynch	United States of America	25

Maturity tenure of security lending transactions

The Company's securities lending transactions have open maturity.

Collateral Issuers

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

Issuer	Collateral Value £'000
France	10
Belgium	8
Germany	5
Austria	2
United States of America	1
Netherlands	1
Total	**27**

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

Type, quality and currency of collateral

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

Type	Quality	Currency	Value £'000
Sovereign Debt	Investment Grade	EUR	26
Treasury Notes	Investment Grade	USD	1
Total			**27**

Maturity tenure of collateral

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

Maturity	Value £'000
1 to 3 months	1
3 to 12 months	3
more than 1 year	23
Total	**27**

Settlement and clearing

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

Re-use of collateral

Share of collateral received that is reused and reinvestment return

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

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

Safekeeping of collateral

All collateral received by the Company in respect of securities lending transactions as at the balance sheet date, £27,000, is held by the Depository.

Return and cost

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

Shareholder Information

Notice is hereby given that the one hundred and thirty-first Annual General Meeting of JPMorgan Global Growth & Income plc will be held at 60 Victoria Embankment, London EC4Y 0JP on Tuesday, 12th November 2019 at 2.30 p.m. for the following purposes:

1. To receive the Directors' Report, the Annual Financial Statements and the Auditors' Report for the year ended 30th June 2019.
2. To approve the Directors' Remuneration Policy.
3. To approve the Directors' Remuneration Report for the year ended 30th June 2019.
4. To reappoint Jonathan Carey as a Director of the Company.
5. To reappoint Nigel Wightman as a Director of the Company.
6. To reappoint Gay Collins as a Director of the Company.
7. To reappoint Tristan Hillgarth as a Director of the Company.

To consider the following resolution, special notice having been received of the intention to propose the resolution as an ordinary resolution:

8. THAT Ernst & Young LLP be appointed as Auditor of the Company in place of the retiring Auditor, to hold office until the conclusion of the next annual general meeting at which accounts are laid before the Company and that their remuneration be fixed by the Directors.

Special Business

To consider the following resolutions:

Authority to allot new shares – Ordinary Resolution

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 Section 551 of the Companies Act 2006 (the 'Act') to exercise all the powers for the Company to allot relevant securities (within the meaning of Section 551 of the Act) up to an aggregate nominal amount of £671,881, representing approximately 10% of the Company's issued Ordinary share capital as at the date of this notice and 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, agreements or arrangements which would or might require relevant securities to be allotted after such expiry and so that the Directors of the Company may allot relevant securities in pursuance of such offers, agreements or arrangements as if the authority conferred hereby had not expired.

Authority to disapply pre-emption rights – 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, 571 and 572 of the Companies Act 2006 (the 'Act') to allot equity securities (within the meaning of Section 560 of the Act) pursuant to the authority conferred by Resolution 9 or by way of sale of Treasury shares as if Section 561(1) of the Act did not apply to any such allotment, provided that this power shall be limited to the allotment of equity securities for cash up to an aggregate nominal amount of £671,881, representing approximately 10% of the total Ordinary share capital as at the date of this notice at a price of not less than the net asset value per share and 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, agreements or arrangements which would or might require equity securities to be allotted after such expiry and so that the Directors of the Company may allot equity securities in pursuant of such offers, agreements or arrangements as if the power conferred hereby had not expired.

Authority to repurchase shares – Special Resolution

11. THAT the Company be generally and subject as hereinafter appears unconditionally authorised in accordance with Section 701 of the Companies Act 2006 (the 'Act') to make market purchases (within the meaning of Section 693 of the Act) of its issued Ordinary shares in the capital of the Company,

    PROVIDED ALWAYS THAT

    (i) the maximum number of Ordinary shares hereby authorised to be purchased shall be 20,143,005, or if less, that number of Ordinary shares which is equal to 14.99% of the Company's issued share capital as at the date of the passing of this resolution;

    (ii) the minimum price which may be paid for an Ordinary share shall be 5 pence;

    (iii) the maximum price which may be paid for a share, shall be an amount equal to: (a) 105% of the average of the middle market quotations for an Ordinary share, taken from and calculated by reference to the London Stock Exchange Daily Official List for the five business days immediately preceding the day on which the share is purchased; or (b) the price of the last independent trade; or (c) the highest current independent bid;

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

(v) the authority hereby conferred shall expire on 12th 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 and may make a purchase of shares pursuant to any such contract notwithstanding such expiry.

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,
Secretary

4th 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 2.30 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 Auditors' report and the conduct of the audit) that are to be laid before the AGM; or (b) any circumstances connected with Auditors of the Company ceasing to hold office since the previous AGM, which the members propose to raise at the Meeting. The Company cannot require the members requesting the publication to pay its expenses. Any statement placed on the website must also be sent to the Company's Auditors no later than the time it makes its statement available on the website. The business which may be dealt with at the AGM includes any statement that the Company has been required to publish on its website pursuant to this right.

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 can not be exercised by a Nominated Person: they can only be exercised by the member. However, a Nominated Person may have a right under an agreement between him and the member by whom he was nominated to be appointed as a proxy for the Meeting or to have someone else so appointed. If a Nominated Person does not have such a right or does not wish to exercise it, he may have a right under such an agreement to give instructions to the member as to the exercise of voting rights.

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.jpmglobalgrowthandincome.co.uk.

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

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

15. As an alternative to completing a hard copy Form of Proxy/Voting Instruction Form, you can appoint a proxy or proxies electronically by visiting www.sharevote.co.uk You will need your Voting ID, Task ID and Shareholder Reference Number (this is the series of numbers printed under your name on the Form of Proxy/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 26th September 2019 (being the latest business day prior to the publication of this Notice), the Company's issued share capital consists of 134,376,285 Ordinary shares (excluding 20,529,215 shares held in treasury), carrying one vote for every share held. Therefore, the total voting rights in the Company are 134,376,285.

Electronic appointment – CREST members

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

Return to Shareholders (APM)

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

Total return calculation	Page	Year ended 30th June 2019	Year ended 30th June 2018	
Opening share price (p)	6	319.0	299.8	(a)
Closing share price (p)	6	333.5	319.0	(b)
Total dividend adjustment factor[1]		1.040863	1.038646	(c)
Adjusted closing share price (d = b x c)		347.1	331.3	(d)
Total return to shareholders (e = d / a – 1)		**8.8%**	**10.5%**	(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 with Debt at Par Value (APM)

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

Total return calculation	Page	Year ended 30th June 2019	Year ended 30th June 2018	
Opening cum-income NAV per share with debt at par value (p)	6	318.4	305.0	
(-) the 4th interim dividend declared but not paid pre year-end date		(3.04)	(2.20)	
Adjusted opening cum-income NAV per share (p)		315.4	302.8	(a)
Closing cum-income NAV per share debt at par value (p)	6	332.4	318.4	
(-) the 4th interim dividend declared but not paid pre year-end date		(3.13)	(3.04)	
Adjusted closing cum-income NAV per share (p)		329.3	315.4	(b)
Total dividend adjustment factor[2]		1.041168	1.039475	(c)
Adjusted closing cum-income NAV per share (d = b x c)		342.8	327.8	(d)
Total return on net assets with debt at par value (e = d / a – 1)		**8.7%**	**8.2%**	(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.

Return on Net Assets with Debt at Fair Value (APM)

The Company's debt (debenture) is valued in the Statement of Financial Position (on page 50) at amortised cost, £30,026,000 which is materially equivalent to the repayment value of the debt on the assumption that it is held to maturity. This is often referred to as 'Debt at Par Value'.

The current replacement or market value of the debt, which assumes it is repaid and renegotiated under current market conditions, is often referred to as the 'Debt at Fair Value'.

This fair value is explained in note 22 (on page 63) on the accounts. The difference between fair and par values of the debt is subtracted from the NAV to derive the NAV with debt at fair value. The fair value of the £200,000 debenture and the fair value of the £30 million loan notes issued by the Company has been calculated using discounted cash flow techniques, using the yield from similar dated gilt plus a margin based on the five year average for the AA Barclays Sterling Corporate Bond spread.

As at 30th June 2019, the cum-income NAV with debt at fair value was £436,960,000 (2018: £407,601,000) or 329.0p (2018: 316.0p) per share.

Total return calculation	Page	Year ended 30th June 2019	Year ended 30th June 2018	
Opening cum-income NAV per share with debt at fair value (p)	6	316.0	304.9	
(–) the 4th interim dividend declared but not paid pre year-end date		(3.04)	(2.20)	
Adjusted opening cum-income NAV per share (p)		313.0	302.7	(a)
Closing cum-income NAV per share debt at fair value (p)	6	329.0	316.0	
(–) the 4th interim dividend declared but not paid pre year-end date		(3.13)	(3.04)	
Adjusted closing cum-income NAV per share (p)		325.9	313.0	(b)
Total dividend adjustment factor[2]		1.041264	1.039475	(c)
Adjusted closing cum-income NAV per share (d = b x c)		339.3	325.3	(d)
Total return on net assets with debt at fair value (e = d / a – 1)		**8.4%**	**7.5%**	(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 30th June 2019 £'000	Year ended 30th June 2018 £'000	
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss	50	458,287	431,001	(a)
Net assets	50	441,517	410,790	(b)
Gearing (c = a / b – 1)		**3.8%**	**4.9%**	(c)

Ongoing Charges (APM)

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

Ongoing charges calculation	Page	Year ended 30th June 2019 £'000	Year ended 30th June 2018 £'000	
Management Fee	48	1,726	1,664	
Other administrative expenses	48	572	551	
Total management fee and other administrative expenses		2,298	2,215	(a)
Performance fee payable		–	–	
Total management fee, other administrative expenses and performance fee payable		2,298	2,215	(b)
Average daily cum-income net assets		407,262	395,629	(c)
Ongoing Charges excluding performance fee payable (d = a / c)		**0.56%**	**0.56%**	(d)
Ongoing Charges including performance fee payable (e = b / c)		**0.56%**	**0.56%**	(e)

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 (page 6).

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

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

Performance Attribution Definitions:

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

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

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

Gearing/(net cash)
Measures the impact on returns of borrowings or cash balances on the Company's relative performance.

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

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

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

You can invest in J.P. Morgan managed investment trusts through the following:

1. Via a third party provider

Third party providers include:

AJ Bell
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 can remain invested in J.P. Morgan managed investment trusts via third party investment platforms or through a professional advisor. 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	30th June
Half year results announced	February
Final results announced	September
Interim dividends paid	January, April, July and October
Interest payment on 4.5% perpetual debenture stock	1st January, 1st July
Annual General Meeting	November

History

The Company was formed in 1887. The Company was a general investment trust until 1982, when it adopted its current objective. The current name was adopted on 8th July 2016 from JPMorgan Overseas Investment Trust plc.

The Company is managed by JPMorgan, and the named investment managers, Helge Skibeli, Raj Tanna and Tim Woodhouse, are responsible for the portfolio.

Company Numbers

Company registration number: 24299

Ordinary shares

London Stock Exchange SEDOL Number: BNMKY69
Bloomberg Code: JPGI LN
ISIN: GB00BNYMKY695
LEI: 5493007C3I0O5PJKR078

Market Information

The Company's net asset value ('NAV') is published daily, via the London Stock Exchange. The Company's shares are listed on the London Stock Exchange and the New Zealand Stock Exchange. The market price is shown daily in the Financial Times, The Times, The Daily Telegraph, The New Zealand Herald, The Scotsman and on the JPMorgan website at www.jpmglobalgrowthandincome.co.uk, where the share price is updated every 15 minutes during trading hours.

Website

www.jpmglobalgrowthandincome.co.uk

Share Transactions

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

Manager and Company Secretary

JPMorgan Funds Limited

Company's Registered Office

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

For company secretarial and administrative matters, please contact 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.

The Association of
Investment Companies

A member of the AIC

UK Registrars

Equiniti Limited
Reference 1103
Aspect House
Spencer Road
Lancing
West Sussex BN99 6DA

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.

JPMorgan Global Growth & Income plc helpline: +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 1103. Registered shareholders can obtain further details on individual holdings on the internet by visiting www.shareview.co.uk.

New Zealand Registrars

Computershare Investor Services Limited
Private Bag 92119
Auckland 1142
Level 2
159 Hurstmere Road
Takapuna Auckland
New Zealand
Telephone 09 4888777

Notifications of changes of address and enquiries regarding holdings or dividend payments should be made in writing to the Registrars.

Independent Auditors

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

UK Brokers

Winterflood Securities Limited
The Atrium Building
Cannon Bridge
25 Dowgate Hill
London EC4R 2GA
Telephone: 020 3100 0000

New Zealand Brokers

First NZ Capital Securities
P.O. Box 396
Wellington
New Zealand
Telephone: 0800 800 968 (NZ Toll Free)
Please contact Peter Irwin

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.

CONTACT

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

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J.P.Morgan
Asset Management