

JPMorgan Asia Growth & Income plc

Half Year Report & Financial Statements for the six months ended 31st March 2022



Your Company

Objective

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

Investment Policy

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

Company Name

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

Dividend Policy

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

Benchmark

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

Capital Structure

At 31st March 2022, the Company's issued share capital comprised 97,694,197 shares of 25p each, excluding shares held in Treasury.

Discount Management

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

Continuation Resolution

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

Management Company

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

Environment, Social and Governance ('ESG') Considerations

ESG considerations are fully integrated into the stock selection process. JPMAM research teams compile proprietary ESG analyses on each company as well as using external vendor research, and rank them. Following in-depth strategic and financial analysis, these ESG rankings and factors are also taken into consideration as part of the investment case. In addition, the Manager, together with, Stewardship specialists, conducts extensive engagement on specific ESG issues with investee companies. JPMAM is a United Nations Principles of Responsible Investment ('UN PRI') signatory and endeavours to vote at all of the meetings called by companies in which your portfolio invests.

Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA') Regulation of 'Non-Mainstream Pooled Investments' and MiFID II 'Complex Instruments'

The Company currently conducts its affairs so that its shares 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.

Association of Investment Companies ('AIC')

The Company is a member of the AIC.

Website

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

Half Year Performance

- 3** Financial Highlights

Chairman's Statement

- 6** Chairman's Statement

Investment Review

- 9** Investment Managers' Report
13 Ten Largest Investments
14 Portfolio Analysis

Financial Statements

- 16** Statement of Comprehensive Income
17 Statement of Changes in Equity
18 Statement of Financial Position
19 Statement of Cash Flows
20 Notes to the Financial Statements

Interim Management Report

- 24** Report

Shareholder Information

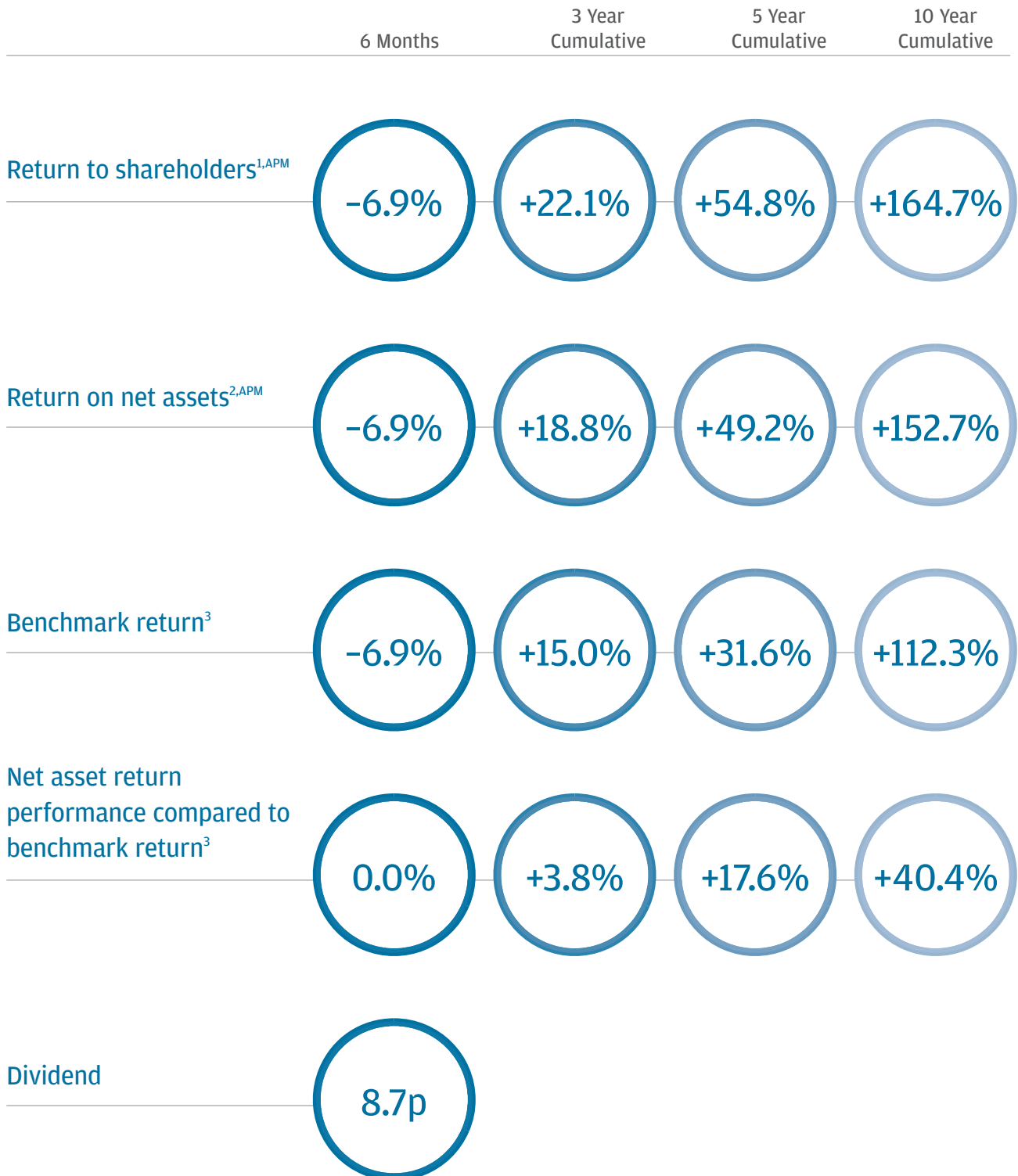
- 26** Glossary of Terms and Alternative Performance Measures ('APMs')
28 Where to buy J.P. Morgan Investment Trusts
29 Information about the Company



Half Year Performance

Image: Scenic view of the Five Flower Lake among fall woods in Jiuzhaigou nature reserve (Jiuzhai Valley National Park), China.

**TOTAL RETURNS IN STERLING TERMS (INCLUDING DIVIDENDS REINVESTED)
TO 31ST MARCH 2022**



¹ Source: Morningstar.

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

³ Source: MSCI. The Company's benchmark is the MSCI All Countries Asia ex Japan Index with net dividends reinvested, expressed in sterling terms.

^{APM} Alternative Performance Measures 'APMs'.

A glossary of terms and APMs is provided on pages 26 and 27.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

	31st March 2022	30th September 2021	% change
Net assets (£'000)	410,819	450,200	-8.7
Number of shares in issue (excluding shares held in Treasury)	97,694,197	97,725,197	–
Net asset value per share	420.5p	460.7p	-8.7 ¹
Share price	385.0p	422.5p	-8.9 ²
Share price discount to net asset value per share ^{APM}	(8.4)%	(8.3)%	
Net cash	0.8%	0.3%	
Ongoing charges^{APM}	0.74%	0.77%	

¹ This is the capital return excluding dividends reinvested. The total return including dividends reinvested is -6.9%.

² This is the capital return excluding dividends reinvested. The total return including dividends reinvested is -6.9%.

^{APM} Alternative Performance Measures 'APMs'.

A glossary of terms and APMs is provided on pages 26 and 27.



Chairman's Statement

Image: View from across Victoria Harbor Hong Kong.



Bronwyn Curtis OBE
Chairman

Performance

There was remarkable symmetry to the Company's performance statistics over the six months to 31st March 2022 as the Company's net asset value ('NAV') return, share price return and benchmark index all retreated by 6.9% (all figures are on a total return basis).

The decline in the Company's performance in absolute terms over the review period is disappointing, however Asian equity markets can be particularly volatile at times, and the Company has weathered several previous bouts of return volatility over its 25 year history. To put recent performance into perspective, it is helpful to consider the Company's performance track record over longer periods, and I am pleased to report that the Company has provided shareholders with significant positive returns, and notable outperformance of the benchmark, over the long term. Its annualised return over the ten year period to end March 2022 was 9.7% on an NAV basis, and 10.2% in share price terms, comfortably higher than the benchmark's 7.8% increase.

Over the six month review period, the benchmark's 6.9% decline masked a more mixed performance of the region's various markets. China experienced the largest fall (17.5% in sterling terms), due to several adverse influences, some domestic and some driven by events on the global stage. Economic activity in China has slowed due to the severity of government's efforts to control the spread of the Omicron variant, and the policy-induced slump in the property market. In addition, investors are still concerned about long term implications of the Chinese authorities' regulatory crackdown.

At the same time, most major markets around the world have been hit by escalating inflation and fears of further interest rate increases. Some of these global price pressures are the result of Chinese factory closures, which have increased supply constraints on key manufacturing components, especially semiconductors, while Russia's invasion of Ukraine has compounded existing pressures on energy and commodity prices. To dampen these pressures, the US Federal Reserve and the Bank of England began tightening monetary policy during the review period, and signalled further rate hikes ahead. This led to a significant de-rating of growth stocks across all major markets, with media and technology stocks being most vulnerable to such revaluations. China's technology stocks have been especially badly affected.

Across the rest of the Asian region, South Korean and Hong Kong markets also declined (by 8.3% and 3.0% respectively in sterling terms), in part due to the same revaluation of growth stocks, while other markets saw gains, led by Indonesia, which rose 19.4% in sterling terms over the period. Despite weakness in the Chinese and Korean markets, the portfolio's positioning in these markets was one of the main sources of outperformance, thanks to the asset allocation and stock selection skills of the Company's Investment Managers. For Indonesia, both the overweight positioning and stock selection contributed to performance. More broadly, the market benefited from rising resource and energy prices as Indonesia is a key exporter of natural gas, industrial metals and coal.

During the period, growth stocks in China generally underperformed the broader market, with many of these names finding that the path towards profitability is increasingly challenged because of rising competition, rising interest rates and regulatory headwinds. This has also been the case across other markets including in South East Asia, India and Korea. The value segment of the market has performed well mainly due to banks benefiting from rising interest rates, the economic and credit recovery in most regions in Asia and credit costs generally remaining low. The Company does not take a large bet in either the direction of value or growth and is focused more on owning the best businesses which are reasonably valued across regions and sectors.

Full detail of the Company's performance, together with a market review and outlook for 2022, can be found in the Investment Managers' Report on pages 9 to 12.

Dividend Policy

In the absence of unforeseen developments, the Company's dividend policy aims to pay regular, quarterly dividends, each equivalent to 1% of the Company's NAV. Payments are set based on the NAV on the last business day of each financial quarter, being the end of December, March, June and September, and are funded from a combination of revenue and capital reserves.

For the year ended 30th September 2021, dividends paid totalled 19.3 pence (2020: 15.8 pence). In respect of the quarters ended 31st December 2021 and 31st March 2022, dividends of 4.5 pence and 4.2 pence respectively were paid, totalling 8.7 pence. Two further dividends will be declared on the first business day after 30th June and 30th September 2022.

The Board would like to remind shareholders that the dividends are based upon a percentage of net assets, so the dividend paid to shareholders will reflect the Company's net assets at the particular quarter end, and will thus be subject to market fluctuations.

Discount and Share Capital Management

The discount level of the Company's shares has remained largely unchanged during the review period. The discount level is closely monitored by the Board and the Manager and during the six months to 31st March 2022, 102,796 shares were bought back and held in treasury.

Gearing

The Company has in place a multi-currency loan facility with Scotiabank. The Investment Managers utilise drawdowns from this loan facility to gear the portfolio during periods when they expect gearing to enhance performance. Over the reporting period and at the time of writing, the Company was not geared.

Board of Directors

As reported in the Annual Report 2021, having served as a Director since September 2013, and chaired the Board since 2017, I will be retiring at the Company's Annual General Meeting to be held in February 2023. I will be succeeded by Sir Richard Stagg, who has served on the Board since July 2018. Directors will seek to appoint a new Director at some point this year.

Outlook

The challenges facing global and Asian markets have increased since our last report, due in large part to the tragic war in Ukraine. In addition to the major escalation in geopolitical tensions triggered by the conflict, Asian countries are not immune to the energy and commodity prices rises the war has exacerbated. Resultant interest rates increases in the US and other developed markets are likely to keep the valuations of Asia's long duration growth stocks under pressure. This is the case even though policy is being eased, not tightened, in China, in an attempt to revive the property sector and offset the massive economic cost of China's 'Covid-zero' policy. It seems likely that this policy will remain a drag on economic activity until a higher proportion of China's elderly population is adequately vaccinated. Meantime, with many of China's factories closed, global component shortages are likely to persist or worsen.

Despite these near-term uncertainties and worries, the Board continues to believe that Asia offers significant long-term investment opportunities and, given the recent market sell-off, there are many opportunities now available at more attractive prices. The region is benefiting from major structural and social changes and it is home to a growing number of innovative, dynamic and well-managed companies, including some world leaders in tech, healthcare and other sectors. Structural changes will bring about opportunities for companies across the Asian region, and particularly in South East Asia, as China's dominance of manufacturing and supplier operations declines and global companies seek out supply chain diversification.

JPMorgan Asia Growth & Income is a low-cost way to gain diversified exposure to the best of the region's opportunities, while simultaneously providing shareholders with a competitive income of approximately 4%. The Board has great confidence that the Company's Investment Managers will continue to deliver attractive returns and outperformance to patient investors willing to tolerate bouts of market volatility.

Bronwyn Curtis OBE
Chairman

30th May 2022



Investment Review

Image: Kusum Sarovar, one of the most visited places in Mathura. Numerous temples and ashrams. Uttar Pradesh, India.



Ayaz Ebrahim
Investment Manager



Robert Lloyd
Investment Manager

Introduction

In this report we consider the Company's investment performance for the six month period to 31st March 2022. We review the market backdrop over the period, and examine the factors that impacted relative performance. Finally, we consider the outlook for Asian equities over the coming six months and beyond.

The market environment

In the six month period to the end of March 2022, investor sentiment deteriorated significantly, with the MSCI AC Asia ex Japan Index falling 6.9% in sterling terms. A myriad of factors impacted the regions. Starting from a global perspective, the tragic invasion of Ukraine exacerbated issues that were already weighing on sentiment, including both inflationary pressures driven by rising resource and commodity prices as well as continued challenges with the global supply chain. The conflict has also heightened political concerns due to the Chinese Communist Party's ambivalent messaging and partial support for Russia. Investors are worried that an increasingly united West could extend sanctions to China if diplomatic relationships between the West and China cannot be improved.

More regionally, the outlook for growth in China, Hong Kong and South Korea also worsened over the period. The Chinese market was hit particularly hard by the property market downturn and a sharp sell-off in technology companies, combined with a marked economic slowdown. Chinese growth is now running below trend – official GDP data showed annualised growth of 4% in Q4 2021, and 4.8% growth in Q1 2022, compared to 8.1% in 2021 calendar year. China's economy has performed better than Hong Kong's, mainly because of strong exports, which have been driven by the global recovery. Hong Kong's economy contracted by 1% year on year in the first quarter, as a consequence of the government's strict policies to contain the spread of Covid-19. Total output in nominal terms has not grown for two years and unemployment is at all time highs. South Korean GDP growth has remained positive, at 3.1% annualised in Q1 2022, but this is half the pace of growth experienced over the previous year, as the central bank took steps to quell inflation pressures.

Elsewhere in the region, the majority of South East Asian markets performed well. Indonesia was the best performing market over the six month review period, led primarily by companies seen to be beneficiaries of rising commodity prices. Taiwan also outperformed the Index, thanks to two different drivers. Rising US interest rates supported Taiwanese financial names, while Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing ('TMS'), one of the world's leading producers of semiconductors, continues to benefit from strong global demand and ongoing supply constraints. The company's Q4 results were robust, with sales growing more than 6% over the quarter. Leading edge chips used in the most technologically advanced sectors such as high performance computing, mobile phones, Internet of Things ('IoT') and automobiles made up more than 50% of revenues, and sales of chips for use in electric vehicles and mobile phones grew approximately 10% quarter on quarter. TMS was the Company's largest position as at end March 2022, and one of the key contributors to returns over the review period.

Unlike in the West, some Asian countries have chosen not to 'live with the virus', and have instead maintained relatively strict protocols to minimise the spread of Covid-19. Hong Kong and China have implemented the most severe controls, despite the enormous cost to both economies. In sharp contrast, the economies of India and most of South East Asia are experiencing rapid, post-pandemic recoveries as normal life resumes.

Although inflation concerns have risen sharply in many developed countries, due to the shortage of semiconductors and other components, combined with rising energy and commodity prices, these factors have had a more mixed impact on inflation in Asia. In countries such as South Korea and India, inflation is testing ten year highs, while in China and Indonesia, inflation has been rather benign. However, despite this mixed regional picture, rising US inflation and interest rates have nonetheless adversely impacted the share prices of Asian businesses whose valuations are based on their long-term growth prospects. Technology and media stocks have been hardest hit by downward revaluations, and this has weighed particularly heavily on markets such as China, whose indices have a high proportion of these stocks.

Performance

Against this very mixed, and challenging backdrop, the Company performed in line with the index over the period, declining by 6.9% on a net asset value ('NAV') total return basis, and in share price terms. This outright fall is, of course, disappointing, but the Company has delivered significant positive returns for shareholders in absolute terms, and outperformed the benchmark, over three, five and ten years. Over the ten years to the end March 2022, the Company has generated an annualised return of 9.7% in NAV terms, and 10.2% on a share price basis, compared to a benchmark return of 7.8%, measured on the same basis.

PERFORMANCE ATTRIBUTION

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 31ST MARCH 2022

	%	%
Contributions to total returns		
Benchmark return (in sterling terms)		-6.9
Stock selection	-0.1	
Currency effect	0.2	
Gearing/Cash	0.2	
Investment manager contribution		0.3
Dividend/residual ¹	0.1	
Portfolio return		-6.5
Management fee/other expenses	-0.4	
Return on net assets		-6.9
Return to shareholders		-6.9

¹ The dividend/residual arises principally from timing differences in the treatment of income flows.

Source: FactSet, JPMAM and Morningstar.

All figures are on a total return basis. Performance attribution analyses how the portfolio achieved its recorded performance relative to its benchmark.

A glossary of terms and APMs is provided on pages 26 and 27.

Major Contributors and Detractors to Performance

At a stock level, our significant overweight to financials contributed positively to returns over the review period, including banks in Indonesia, China, and Singapore. Broadly, banks in the region have performed well, driven by the economic recovery, which has been especially sharp in Indonesia. Investors are also anticipating the favourable impact that rising interest rates will have on banks' margins. In China, amidst the continued troubles of the property sector, the best and most conservatively managed developers, including portfolio holding China Resources Land Ltd, are taking market share and producing solid earnings results, despite a challenging business environment.

At the sector level, in addition to the Company's exposure to financials, holdings in oil and gas companies, also performed strongly, due to the rise in energy and other commodity prices. For example, our out-of-index position in Santos, an Australian-listed resource company, has been one of the main contributors to performance during the review period. Its production growth is primarily driven by projects in South East Asia, including Papua New Guinea.

At the country level, our modest underweight to the poorly performing Chinese market enhanced returns. Our overweight to South Korea also contributed positively, thanks in part to our holdings in SK Hynix, a semiconductor manufacturer and a top ten holding, AfreecaTV and Kakao Corp, an internet content and information provider. The latter is Korea's leading internet conglomerate, with wide ranging businesses including the country's largest online bank, and platforms offering ride sharing, e-commerce and digital content. Our overweight to Indonesia, the region's strongest performer over the review period, also supported performance, while our underweights to Taiwan and India and our overweight to Singapore detracted.

The biggest detractors from performance at the stock level were growth stocks in the technology and media sectors whose valuations have been hit by rising interest rates. Singapore's Sea Limited was the largest negative contributor. The company operates two main businesses: a video game developer focused primarily on emerging markets, and an e-commerce platform with operations in South East Asia, Taiwan, Eastern Europe and Latin America. In addition to the adverse impact of higher rates on Sea Ltd's valuation, the growth outlook for the company's gaming business has matured quickly and e-commerce is becoming more competitive, especially in Latin America. Other detractors from returns include Chinese healthcare names such as Zai Lab, Wuxi Biologics, and Pharmaron Beijing. Despite their good results, these companies have seen their share prices correct sharply on concerns about the possibility of US government sanctions.

Portfolio activity over the past six months

Recent market volatility has created opportunities for us to purchase businesses at more attractive levels. We added to existing holdings in Han's Laser, a Chinese firm with strong positioning in factory automation where demand is being driven by industrial and electric vehicle demand. We also topped up the existing position in Singapore Exchange on underperformance related to the launch of Chinese A share futures by Hong Kong Exchange. Despite this, the exchange has maintained a 90% share and importantly both products are growing. A new purchase was Infosys, one of the leaders in off-shore IT services in India and the company is benefitting from strong demand trends and increasing enterprise digitalisation.

Key outright sales were LG Household & Health Care because the Chinese cosmetics industry is proving to be more competitive and even LGHH's prestige brands are growing at a slower pace and likely losing share, and PTT Exploration & Production, which outperformed on the back of rising oil and natural gas prices. We also reduced the position in Meituan as near term outlook turned incrementally negative given rising regulatory risks for food delivery, which weigh on the probability that the normalised EPS forecasts will be achieved in the near term.

What should investors expect over the next six months?

Global financial markets are currently subject to unusually high levels of uncertainty, which are being fuelled by a number of factors - the marked slowdown in Chinese growth, the conflict in Ukraine, associated rises in commodity costs, other inflation pressures, and rising interest rates. What makes the current situation even more unique is the fact that inflation is being driven to a significant extent by persistent supply chain disruptions, due in part to factory closures in China, as the authorities maintain stringent lockdown conditions.

Unfortunately, the Fed and other central banks have little power to alleviate these supply bottlenecks. They can only try to dampen domestic demand by tightening monetary policy. The Fed and the Bank of England have already taken steps along this path and signalled their intention to increase rates further in coming months. Slower US growth in particular is likely to weigh on US export demand for goods from Taiwan, South Korea and China.

Market valuations across the region mostly reflect this deterioration in the economic environment. The MSCI AC Asia ex Japan Index is trading at a price to book ratio of 1.6x, which is approximately 5% lower than the average of the last 20 years. Looking more deeply into the Index's geographical constituents, valuations in South Korea, Hong Kong and China are relatively more attractive following recent market sell-offs, while in India they remain elevated. We are overweight to South Korea and Hong Kong accordingly, but underweight China due to our concerns around the slowing economy, regulation headwinds and elevated valuations in the growth segment of the market. We also have a significant underweight to India, which we believe is not only expensive at current levels, but also especially vulnerable to commodity price hikes due to its heavy reliance on imported resources.

In the current inflationary environment, a company's ability to pass on higher costs to its customers is a key determinant of its future prospects. Yet in Asia, corporates across all sectors except energy and other resource producers lack pricing power and are thus seeing pressure on margins. Again, we see this as a particular issue in India, where the market's current high valuations suggest that investors have not yet discounted looming inflation risks. With India's inflation rate testing ten year highs, it is only a matter of time before its central bank tightens policy. This will cast a cloud over the economic outlook and possibly lead investors to reassess current elevated market valuations.

Despite myriad near term uncertainties, and risks to some markets, we stand by our conviction that Asian equities continue to provide attractive long term investment opportunities. From a top-down perspective, Asian countries have large and growing economies, accounting for roughly 40% of the world's GDP, and are home to many companies that are global leaders in a wide range of industries, including semiconductor manufacturing, healthcare, renewable energy, next generation automotive production and financials.

We remain confident that our long experience, our presence in local markets and our focus on the fundamental analysis of specific stocks, will allow us to keep identifying the best investment opportunities on offer in the region, ensuring the Company's portfolio continues to provide our investors with attractive returns and outperformance over the long term.

Ayaz Ebrahim
Robert Lloyd
Investment Managers

30th May 2022

TEN LARGEST INVESTMENTS

Company	Country	31st March 2022 Valuation		30th September 2021 Valuation	
		£'000	% ¹	£'000	% ¹
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	Taiwan	39,371	9.7	41,857	9.3
Samsung Electronics	South Korea	30,101	7.4	32,180	7.2
Tencent	China and Hong Kong	25,324	6.2	30,419	6.8
AIA	China and Hong Kong	21,628	5.3	20,257	4.5
Alibaba	China and Hong Kong	13,068	3.2	15,424	3.4
HDFC Bank ²	India	9,020	2.2	9,098	2.0
Axis Bank ²	India	8,616	2.1	8,655	1.9
SK Hynix ²	South Korea	8,481	2.1	7,706	1.7
United Overseas Bank ²	Singapore	7,955	2.0	3,310	0.7
Hong Kong Exchanges & Clearing	China and Hong Kong	7,890	1.9	10,247	2.3
Total		171,454	42.1		

¹ Based on total investments of £407.4m (2021: £448.7m).

² Not included in the ten largest investments at 30th September 2021.

At 30th September 2021, the value of the ten largest equity investments amounted to £193.1 million representing 42.9% of total investments.

PORTFOLIO ANALYSIS

GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS

	31st March 2022		30th September 2021	
	Portfolio % ¹	Benchmark %	Portfolio % ¹	Benchmark %
China and Hong Kong	43.2	41.7	43.5	46.2
South Korea	18.2	14.4	17.2	14.4
Taiwan	15.5	18.5	15.5	16.9
India	10.2	15.0	9.4	14.0
Singapore	5.2	3.7	5.5	2.8
Indonesia	4.4	2.0	5.3	1.6
Thailand	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.9
Australia	0.9	–	0.9	–
Vietnam	0.5	–	0.9	–
Malaysia	–	1.7	–	1.5
Philippines	–	0.9	–	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Based on total investments of £407.4m (2021: £448.7m).

SECTOR ANALYSIS

	31st March 2022		30th September 2021	
	Portfolio % ¹	Benchmark %	Portfolio % ¹	Benchmark %
Financials	26.3	20.7	24.6	18.9
Information Technology	25.4	24.7	21.6	23.8
Consumer Discretionary	15.5	13.3	14.9	15.9
Communication Services	11.1	10.0	13.9	10.2
Industrials	7.3	6.6	5.7	6.1
Health Care	3.7	3.9	6.4	5.2
Consumer Staples	3.5	4.8	5.4	5.0
Energy	2.4	3.5	2.3	3.0
Materials	2.2	5.6	1.0	5.4
Real Estate	2.1	4.0	3.3	3.9
Investment Fund	0.5	–	0.9	–
Utilities	–	2.9	–	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Based on total investments of £407.4m (2021: £448.7m).



Financial Statements

Image: Aerial View of Cikubang Bridge at Sunrise, the Longest Active Train Bridge in Indonesia, Bandung, West Java, Asia.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 31ST MARCH 2022

	(Unaudited) Six months ended 31st March 2022			(Unaudited) Six months ended 31st March 2021			(Audited) Year ended 30th September 2021		
	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000
(Losses)/gains on investments held at fair value through profit or loss	–	(31,212)	(31,212)	–	70,090	70,090	–	50,965	50,965
Net foreign currency gain/(loss)	–	62	62	–	(274)	(274)	–	(151)	(151)
Income from investments	2,505	–	2,505	2,159	–	2,159	6,799	–	6,799
Interest receivable and similar income	50	–	50	20	–	20	51	–	51
Gross return/(loss)	2,555	(31,150)	(28,595)	2,179	69,816	71,995	6,850	50,814	57,664
Management fee	(1,260)	–	(1,260)	(1,331)	–	(1,331)	(2,727)	–	(2,727)
Other administrative expenses	(337)	–	(337)	(338)	(90)	(428)	(697)	(90)	(787)
Net return/(loss) before finance costs and taxation	958	(31,150)	(30,192)	510	69,726	70,236	3,426	50,724	54,150
Finance costs	(21)	–	(21)	(20)	–	(20)	(41)	–	(41)
Net return/(loss) before taxation	937	(31,150)	(30,213)	490	69,726	70,216	3,385	50,724	54,109
Taxation credit/(charge)	247	(394)	(147)	(402)	–	(402)	(670)	(171)	(841)
Net return/(loss) after taxation	1,184	(31,544)	(30,360)	88	69,726	69,814	2,715	50,553	53,268
Return/(loss) per share (note 3)	1.21p	(32.29)p	(31.08)p	0.09p	73.83p	73.92p	2.84p	52.81p	55.65p

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

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

Net return/(loss) after taxation represents the profit/(loss) for the period and also the total comprehensive income.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 31ST MARCH 2022

	Called up share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Exercised warrant reserve £'000	Capital redemption reserve £'000	Capital reserves ¹ £'000	Revenue reserve ¹ £'000	Total £'000
Six months ended 31st March 2022							
(Unaudited)							
At 30th September 2021	24,449	46,705	977	25,121	352,948	–	450,200
Repurchase of shares into Treasury	–	–	–	–	(131)	–	(131)
Net (loss)/return	–	–	–	–	(31,544)	1,184	(30,360)
Dividends paid in the period (note 4)	–	–	–	–	(7,706)	(1,184)	(8,890)
At 31st March 2022	24,449	46,705	977	25,121	313,567	–	410,819
Six months ended 31st March 2021							
(Unaudited)							
At 30th September 2020	23,762	31,646	977	25,121	315,134	–	396,640
Issue of new Ordinary shares	29	544	–	–	–	–	573
Issue of shares from Treasury	–	2,079	–	–	2,892	–	4,971
Net return	–	–	–	–	69,726	88	69,814
Dividends paid in the period (note 4)	–	–	–	–	(8,400)	(88)	(8,488)
At 31st March 2021	23,791	34,269	977	25,121	379,352	–	463,510
Year ended 30th September 2021							
(Audited)							
At 30th September 2020	23,762	31,646	977	25,121	315,134	–	396,640
Issue of Ordinary shares	687	12,980	–	–	–	–	13,667
Issue of shares from Treasury	–	2,079	–	–	2,892	–	4,971
Repurchase of shares into Treasury	–	–	–	–	(299)	–	(299)
Net return	–	–	–	–	50,553	2,715	53,268
Dividends paid in the year (note 4)	–	–	–	–	(15,332)	(2,715)	(18,047)
At 30th September 2021	24,449	46,705	977	25,121	352,948	–	450,200

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

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AT 31ST MARCH 2022

	(Unaudited) 31st March 2022 £'000	(Unaudited) 31st March 2021 £'000	(Audited) 30th September 2021 £'000
Fixed assets			
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss	407,384	461,000	448,721
Current assets			
Debtors	6,322	1,820	507
Cash and cash equivalents	1,107	1,256	1,496
	7,429	3,076	2,003
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	(3,993)	(565)	(524)
Derivative financial liabilities	(1)	(1)	–
Net current assets	3,435	2,510	1,479
Total assets less current liabilities	410,819	463,510	450,200
Net assets	410,819	463,510	450,200
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	24,449	23,791	24,449
Share premium	46,705	34,269	46,705
Exercised warrant reserve	977	977	977
Capital redemption reserve	25,121	25,121	25,121
Capital reserves	313,567	379,352	352,948
Total shareholders' funds	410,819	463,510	450,200
Net asset value per share (note 5)	420.5p	487.1p	460.7p

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 31ST MARCH 2022

	(Unaudited) Six months ended 31st March 2022 £'000	(Unaudited) Six months ended 31st March 2021 £'000	(Audited) Year ended 30th September 2021 £'000
Net cash outflow from operations before dividends and interest	(1,681)	(1,809)	(3,346)
Dividends received	999	1,352	6,327
Interest received	1	2	3
Taxation	194	–	23
Interest paid	(22)	(20)	(40)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities	(509)	(475)	2,967
Purchases of investments	(102,642)	(99,774)	(166,687)
Sales of investments	111,963	101,142	160,862
Settlement of forward currency contracts	40	(71)	(111)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities	9,361	1,297	(5,936)
Dividends paid	(8,890)	(8,488)	(18,047)
Ordinary shares issued	–	125	13,667
Repurchase of shares from Treasury	–	4,971	4,971
Repurchase of shares into Treasury	(430)	–	–
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from financing activities	(9,320)	(3,392)	591
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(468)	(2,570)	(2,378)
Cash and cash equivalents at start of period/year	1,496	3,966	3,966
Unrealised gains/(losses) on foreign currency cash and cash equivalents	79	(140)	(92)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period/year	1,107	1,256	1,496
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(468)	(2,570)	(2,378)
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:			
Cash and short term deposits	1,100	1,256	532
Cash held in JPMorgan US Dollar Liquidity Fund	7	–	964
Total	1,107	1,256	1,496

RECONCILIATION OF NET DEBT

	As at 30th September 2021 £'000	Cash flows £'000	Exchange movements £'000	As at 31st March 2022 £'000
Cash and cash equivalents				
Cash	532	468	100	1,100
Cash equivalents	964	(936)	(21)	7
Total	1,496	(468)	79	1,107

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 31ST MARCH 2022

1. Financial statements

The information contained within the financial statements in this half year report has not been audited or reviewed by the Company's auditors.

The figures and financial information for the year ended 30th September 2021 are extracted from the latest published financial statements of the Company and do not constitute statutory accounts for that year. Those financial statements have been delivered to the Registrar of Companies and include the report of the auditors which was unqualified and did not contain a statement under either section 498(2) or 498(3) of the Companies Act 2006.

2. Accounting policies

Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006, FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' of the United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice ('UK GAAP') 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 April 2021.

FRS 104, 'Interim Financial Reporting', issued by the FRC in March 2015 has been applied in preparing this condensed set of financial statements for the six months ended 31st March 2022.

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

The accounting policies applied to this condensed set of financial statements are consistent with those applied in the financial statements for the year ended 30th September 2021.

3. (Loss)/return per share

	(Unaudited) Six months ended 31st March 2022 £'000	(Unaudited) Six months ended 31st March 2021 £'000	(Audited) Year ended 30th September 2021 £'000
(Loss)/return per share is based on the following:			
Revenue return	1,184	88	2,715
Capital (loss)/return	(31,544)	69,726	50,553
Total (loss)/return	(30,360)	69,814	53,268
Weighted average number of shares in issue	97,694,197	94,443,779	95,724,531
Revenue return per share	1.21p	0.09p	2.84p
Capital (loss)/return per share	(32.29)p	73.83p	52.81p
Total (loss)/return per share	(31.08)p	73.92p	55.65p

4. Dividends

	(Unaudited) Six months ended 31st March 2022 £'000	(Unaudited) Six months ended 31st March 2021 £'000	(Audited) Year ended 30th September 2021 £'000
Dividends paid			
2021 second quarterly dividend of 4.2p	–	3,951	3,951
2021 third quarterly dividend of 4.8p	–	4,537	4,537
2021 fourth quarterly dividend of 4.6p (2020: 4.9p)	4,494	–	4,690
2022 first quarterly dividend of 4.5p (2021: 5.0p)	4,396	–	4,869
Total dividends paid in the period/year	8,890	8,488	18,047

A second quarterly dividend of 4.2p has been declared for payment on 26th May 2022 for the financial year ending 30th September 2022.

Dividend payments in excess of the revenue amount will be paid out of the Company's distributable capital reserve.

5. Net asset value per share

	(Unaudited) Six months ended 31st March 2022	(Unaudited) Six months ended 31st March 2021	(Audited) Year ended 30th September 2021
Net assets (£'000)	410,819	463,510	450,200
Number of shares in issue	97,694,197	95,161,993	97,725,197
Net asset value per share	420.5p	487.1p	460.7p

6. Reconciliation of net (loss)/return before finance costs and taxation to net cash outflow from operations before dividends and interest

	(Unaudited) Six months ended 31st March 2022 £'000	(Unaudited) Six months ended 31st March 2021 £'000	(Audited) Year ended 30th September 2021 £'000
Net (loss)/return before finance costs and taxation	(30,192)	70,236	54,150
Add capital loss/(less capital return) before finance costs and taxation	31,150	(69,726)	(50,724)
Scrip dividends received as income	–	(76)	(157)
(Increase)/decrease in accrued income and other debtors	(1,177)	(340)	550
(Decrease)/increase in accrued expenses	(64)	–	61
Overseas withholding tax	(342)	(402)	(863)
Expenses charged to capital	–	(90)	(90)
Dividends received	(999)	(1,352)	(6,327)
Interest received	(1)	(2)	(3)
Realised (loss)/gain on foreign currency transactions	(160)	49	86
Realised exchange gain/(loss) on liquidity fund	104	(106)	(29)
Net cash outflow from operating activities	(1,681)	(1,809)	(3,346)

7. Fair valuation of instruments

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

	(Unaudited) Six months ended 31st March 2022		(Unaudited) Six months ended 31st March 2021		(Audited) Year ended 30th September 2021	
	Assets £'000	Liabilities £'000	Assets £'000	Liabilities £'000	Assets £'000	Liabilities £'000
Level 1	404,901	–	455,647	–	444,433	–
Level 2 ¹	2,483	–	5,353	–	4,288	–
Total	407,384	–	461,000	–	448,721	–

¹ Includes investment in Berlian Laju Tanker and JPMorgan Vietnam Opportunities Fund, an Open Ended Investment Company (OEIC).



Interim Management Report

Image: Terraced Paddy Field in Mae-Jam Village, Chaingmai Province, Thailand.

The Company is required to make the following disclosures in its half year report:

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The principal and emerging risks faced by the Company fall into the following broad categories: investment and strategy, political and economic, operational risk and cybercrime, climate change and global pandemic. Information on the principal and emerging risks faced by the Company is given in the business review section within the 2021 Annual Report and Financial Statements.

Related Parties Transactions

During the first six months of the current financial year, no transactions with related parties have taken place which have materially affected the financial position or the performance of the Company during the period.

Going Concern

The Directors believe, having considered the Company's investment objectives, risk management policies, capital management policies and procedures, nature of the portfolio (being mainly securities which are readily realisable) 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 and, more specifically, that there are no material uncertainties pertaining to the Company that would prevent its ability to continue in such operational existence for at least 12 months from the date of the approval of this half-yearly financial report. For these reasons, they consider there is reasonable evidence to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. This conclusion also takes into account the Board's assessment of the impact of heightened market volatility since the Covid-19 outbreak and more recently the Russian invasion of Ukraine, but does not believe the Company's going concern status is affected.

Continuation votes are held every three years and the next continuation vote will be put to shareholders at the Annual General Meeting in 2023.

Directors' Responsibilities

The Board of Directors confirms that, to the best of its knowledge:

- (i) the condensed set of financial statements contained within the half yearly financial report has been prepared in accordance with FRS 104 'Interim Financial Reporting' and gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the assets, liabilities, financial position and net return of the Company, as at 31st March 2022, as required by the UK Listing Authority Disclosure and Transparency Rules 4.2.4R; and
- (ii) the interim management report includes a fair review of the information required by 4.2.7R and 4.2.8R of the UK Listing Authority Disclosure and Transparency Rules.

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 accounting 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.

For and on behalf of the Board

Bronwyn Curtis OBE
Chairman

30th May 2022



Shareholder Information

Image: Sunlight on terraces rice fields in Northwest of Vietnam.

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

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	Six months ended	
		31st March 2022	
Opening share price (p)	4	422.5	(a)
Closing share price (p)	4	385.0	(b)
Total dividend adjustment factor ¹		393.2	(c)
Adjusted closing share price (p) (d = b x c)		1.021181	(d)
Total return to shareholders (e = d / a - 1)		-6.9%	(e)

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

Return on Net Assets (APM)

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

Total return calculation	Page	Six months ended	
		31st March 2022	
Opening cum-income NAV per share (p)	4	460.7	(a)
Closing cum-income NAV per share (p)	4	420.5	(b)
Total dividend adjustment factor ¹		429.1	(c)
Adjusted closing cum-income NAV per share (p) (d = b x c)		1.020456	(d)
Total return on net assets (e = d / a - 1)		-6.9%	(e)

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

In accordance with industry practice, dividends payable which have been declared but which are unpaid at the balance sheet date are deducted from the NAV per share when calculating the total return on net assets.

Net asset value per share (APM)

The value of Company's net assets (total assets less total liabilities) divided by the number of ordinary shares in issue. Please see note 5 on page 21 for detailed calculations.

Benchmark return

Total return on the benchmark, on a closing-market value to closing-market value basis, assuming that all dividends received were reinvested, without transaction costs, in the shares of the underlying companies at the time the shares were quoted ex-dividend (see page 4).

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	31st March	30th September	
		2022	2021	
		£'000	£'000	
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss	18	407,384	448,721	(a)
Net assets	18	410,819	450,200	(b)
Gearing/(net cash) (c = a / b - 1)		(0.8)%	(0.3)%	(c)

Ongoing Charges (APM)

The ongoing charges represent the Company's management fee and all other operating expenses excluding finance costs payable and excluding/including performance fee 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.

The figure as at 31st March 2022 is an estimated annualised figure based on the numbers for the six months ended 31st March 2022.

		31st March 2022 £'000	30th September 2021 £'000	
Ongoing charges calculation	Page			
Management fee	16	2,520	2,727	
Other administrative expenses	16	674	787	
Total management fee and other administrative expenses		3,194	3,514	(a)
Average daily cum-income net assets		432,764	457,071	(b)
Ongoing charges (c = a / b)		0.74%	0.77%	(c)

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

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

The opposite of a discount is a premium. It is more common for an investment trust's shares to trade at a discount than at a premium (page 4).

Performance Attribution Definitions:

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.

Dividends/Residual

Represents timing differences in respect of cash flows and dividends.

Management fee/Other expenses

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

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

1. Via a third party provider

Third party providers include:

AJ Bell You Invest	Halifax Share Dealing
Barclays Smart Investor	Hargreaves Lansdown
Charles Stanley Direct	Interactive Investor
Fidelity FundsNetwork	

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

The Board encourages all of its shareholders to exercise their rights and notes that many specialist platforms provide shareholders with the ability to receive company documentation, to vote their shares and to attend general meetings, at no cost. Please refer to your investment platform for more details, or visit the Association of Investment Companies' ('AIC') website at www.theaic.co.uk/aic/shareholder-voting-consumer-platforms for information on which platforms support these services and how to utilise them.

2. Through a professional adviser

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

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

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

Be ScamSmart

Investment scams are designed to look like genuine investments

Spot the warning signs

Have you been:

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

If so, you might have been contacted by fraudsters.

Avoid investment fraud

1 Reject cold calls

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

2 Check the FCA Warning List

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

3 Get impartial advice

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

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

Report a Scam

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

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

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



FINANCIAL CALENDAR

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

History

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

Directors

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

Company Numbers

Company registration number: 3374850
LEI: 5493006R74BNJSJKCB17

Ordinary Shares

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

Market Information

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

Website

www.jpmasiagrowthandincome.co.uk

Share Transactions

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

Manager and Company Secretary

JPMorgan Funds Limited
Company's Registered Office
60 Victoria Embankment
London EC4Y 0JP
Telephone number: 020 7742 4000

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

Depository

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

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

Registrars

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

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

Notifications of changes of address and enquiries regarding share certificates or dividend cheques should be made in writing to the Registrar quoting reference 1357.

Independent Auditor

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

Brokers

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

aic

The Association of
Investment Companies

A member of the AIC

CONTACT

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

