

JPMorgan Asset Management International Limited

Registered number: 04194548

Annual report for the year ended 31 December 2020



JPMorgan Asset Management International Limited

Contents

Company information	1
Strategic report	2 to 7
Directors' report	8 to 9
Independent auditors' report	10 to 12
Statement of comprehensive income	13
Balance sheet	14
Statement of changes in equity	15
Notes to the financial statements	16 to 27

JPMorgan Asset Management International Limited

Company information

Directors

S E Pond

P M Thomson

D M Haimoff

M A Mulvey

A M R Smith (independent non-executive)

S H Nichomoff (non-executive)

D M Reidy (independent non-executive) (appointed 22 December 2020)

Company Secretary

J.P. Morgan Secretaries (UK) Limited

Registered office

25 Bank Street
Canary Wharf
London
E14 5JP

Independent auditors

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

JPMorgan Asset Management International Limited

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2020

Principal activities

JPMorgan Asset Management International Limited (the "Company") acts as a holding company for companies engaged in the asset management business in Europe and China. During the year the Company held principal investments and entered into hedging positions in relation to investments held either within the Company or by affiliated entities.

Review of business

As part of the Firm's strategic priority to simplify its organisational structure, the subsidiaries and co-investments that were previously owned by the Company's direct subsidiary holding company, JPMorgan Asset Management Holdings (UK) Limited, were transferred to the Company during the year. This includes the European asset management group, of which JPMorgan Asset Management Holdings (Luxembourg) S.à.r.l. is the parent legal entity, as well as the UK asset management businesses. This enabled JPMorgan Asset Management Holdings (UK) Limited to be placed into liquidation in December 2020.

The principal subsidiary undertakings and their activities are set out in note 10 to the financial statements.

The directors monitor the financial performance and financial position of the Company which remains satisfactory, in the opinion of the board. The reduction in turnover and profit is mainly driven by reduced dividends received from subsidiaries.

	2020	2019
	£ 000	£ 000
Turnover	89,356	416,570
Profit before taxation	82,560	407,769

Principal risks and uncertainties

Whilst management of the Company's risks and uncertainties is integrated with that of the JPMorgan Chase & Co. (the "Firm") and its associated subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group") of which the Company is part; the Company also manages its risks at a legal entity level.

The principal risks and uncertainties relating to the Group as a whole are discussed within the Group's annual report (which does not form part of this report). Those relating specifically to the Company itself are discussed in the financial risk management section of this report.

Financial risk management

Risk management is an inherent part of the business activities of the Group, of which the Company is a part. The Company has adopted the same risk management policies and procedures as the Group as a whole. The Company's risk management framework and governance structure are intended to provide comprehensive controls and ongoing management of its risks.

The Company exercises oversight through the Board of Directors (the "Board"). The Board delegates responsibility for the general conduct and day-to-day management of the Company's business to the CEO, with power for the CEO to sub-delegate to appropriate senior managers. The CEO has established a number of operating and risk committees to provide an appropriate forum for the discussion and consideration of relevant matters, and to make recommendations and otherwise assist him and his delegates in the discharge of his overall management responsibilities. Matters are escalated from the committees to the Board in order to allow the directors to oversee and review the conduct of the business. The CEO also reports to the Board on any matter considered appropriate or significant to the Company.

JPMorgan Asset Management International Limited

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2020

The Board also delegates the oversight of certain items to three board committees: the JPMorgan Asset Management International Limited (“JPMAMIL”) Remuneration Committee, the JPMAMIL Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee and the JPMAMIL Investment Oversight Committee. Each board committee is comprised of independent non-executive directors from within the Asset Management EMEA group. Following each quarterly meeting, the Board receive tailored reports from each board committee on any matters considered appropriate or significant to the Company.

Credit risk

The Company complies with Group policies which require monthly monitoring and reporting of exposures to all financial institutions. These exposures are subject to a Group concentration limit and are reviewed annually by the relevant Group risk committees.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed processes or systems, human factors or external events. To monitor and control operating risk, the Group and the Company maintain a system of comprehensive policies and a control framework designed to provide a well controlled operational environment and to monitor and record any control failures. Where suppliers are used to support its business, the Group and Company have established an operating model for engaging and monitoring the third-party providers, whilst minimising risk, in line with Firmwide standards and policies, applicable laws and regulations.

The Firm is monitoring the COVID-19 pandemic closely, based on the guidance being provided by the relevant health and government authorities, and continues to implement protocols and processes in response to the spread of the virus. The Firm has organised a central team to continue to consider what steps should be taken around the globe to protect our employees, prepare our businesses, and serve our clients and the communities where we live and work. In addition, teams across functions, businesses and regions continue to meet regularly to understand the global situation and to ensure any emerging developments relating to the well-being of our employees or the resiliency of our businesses are addressed quickly. Our business remains operational and senior leaders across the firm continue to monitor operational metrics.

Market risk

The Company holds seed capital investments in Europe for the JPMorgan Asset Management International Limited Group. The Company complies with the JPMorgan Asset Management International Limited Group policies on seed capital investments that require monthly monitoring and reporting.

The Company uses futures contracts to hedge the Group's seed capital investments against market risk.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company uses financial instruments (derivatives) and intercompany service level agreements to manage foreign currency exposures in respect of its balance sheet, adhering to specific guidelines on the circumstances where it would be appropriate to use derivatives to manage these exposures.

From the perspective of the Company, the principal risks and uncertainties are integrated within the principal risks of the Group and are not managed separately. Accordingly, the principal risks and uncertainties of the Group, which include those of the Company, are discussed within the Group's annual report which does not form part of this report.

Interest rate risk

As the Company has no significant interest-bearing assets, the Company's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates. The Company's interest rate risk arises from investments in cash holdings and seed capital investments. This is monitored at EMEA group level.

Climate change risk

Climate change manifesting as physical or transition risks could have a material adverse impact on JPMorgan Chase's business operations, clients and customers

JPMorgan Asset Management International Limited

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2020

The Firm and the Company operate in regions, countries and communities where its businesses, and the activities of its clients and customers, could be impacted by climate change. Climate change could manifest as a financial risk to the Firm and the Company either through changes to the physical climate or from the process of transitioning to a low-carbon economy, including changes in climate policy or in the regulation of financial institutions with respect to risks posed by climate change.

Climate-related physical risks include both acute weather events and chronic shifts in the climate. Potential physical risks from climate change may include altered distribution and intensity of rainfall, prolonged droughts or flooding, increased frequency of wildfires, rising sea levels, or a rising heat index.

Transition risks arise from the process of adjusting to a low-carbon economy. In addition to possible changes in climate policy and financial regulation, potential transition risks may include economic and other changes engendered by the development of low-carbon technological advances (e.g., electric vehicles and renewable energy) and/or changes in consumer preferences towards low-carbon goods and services. Transition risks could be further accelerated by the occurrence of changes in the physical climate.

These climate-related physical risks and transition risks could have a financial impact on the Firm and Company both directly and as a result of material adverse impacts to its clients and customers, including:

- declines in asset values
- reduced availability of insurance
- significant interruptions to business operations, and
- negative consequences to business models, with a need to make changes in response to those consequences

Governance and oversight

The Firm is developing an approach to initially identify and assess the financial risks from climate change, which can also be leveraged at Company level.

The Firm additionally published its first report in 2019 on its approach toward managing climate-related risks and capitalizing on the opportunities that arise through a transition to a lower carbon economy. This report was informed by the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures and is available on our website.

The Firm and Company continue to refine their approach to assessing climate-related risks, in part because of the expectation that climate impacts will continue to emerge and evolve over time. The Company does not consider any adjustment to these financial statements in relation to climate change to be necessary.

Future developments

COVID-19

The Firm continues to monitor the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (“COVID-19”), based on the guidance being provided by the relevant health and government authorities, and continues to implement protocols and processes in response to the spread of the virus. For more detail on Firmwide measures refer to operational risk (page 3). The Company has not experienced a significant impact on its financial performance, or capital or liquidity positions during the year as a result of COVID-19.

Brexit

On December 24th 2020, the UK and EU reached an agreement on the terms for a future relationship (‘a deal’) from the end of the transition period on December 31st 2020. The agreement focused primarily on providing tariff- and quota-free trading of goods, and only minimally addresses the cross-border provision of services. As expected, it did not include the right to passport financial services from the UK into the EU which ceased at the end of the transition period. For the purposes of financial services, access to the EU’s Single Market is dependent on positive equivalence determinations from the European Commission which in the future are possible, but not expected. Delegation of activities, including the portfolio management of UCITS funds and alternative funds (AIFs) from the EU to the UK can remain in place as expected into 2021. These delegation arrangements do not rely on equivalence decisions under current EU rules.

JPMorgan Asset Management International Limited

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2020

Over the last few years, the Firm and Company have implemented a number of changes to the operating model to support the business and, specifically, to leverage the ability of JPMorgan Asset Management (Europe) S.à.r.l. to provide both portfolio management and distribution activities within the EU. In the coming months, we expect to see further announcements from the UK and EU regulators, and will continue to consider the potential impact on the Company and Firm's operating model.

Section 172(1) Companies Act 2006 Statement

The directors of JPMorgan Asset Management International Limited are required under the Companies Act 2006 to act in the way they consider, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole. In doing so, the directors must consider certain factors in their decision-making and then make a statement about how they have considered those factors.

The factors the directors must consider are:

- The likely consequences of a decision in the long term
- The interests of the company's employees
- The need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others
- The impact of the company's operations on the community and the environment
- The desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct
- The need to act fairly as between members of the company

While not every factor may be relevant to every decision the Board makes, considering the company's stakeholders is a fundamental aspect of the Board's decision-making and the Board recognises that taking impacts on, and relationships with stakeholders into consideration will help the directors to deliver the company's strategy in line with the wider JPMorgan Chase & Co. group (the "Group") How We Do Business principles.

Supporting the Board's commitment to stakeholders

During 2020, the company's Board process was reviewed and enhanced to help the directors take the s.172(1) factors into consideration in their decision-making. This included a review of board paper templates, training for board presenters and contributors on the need to highlight matters that relate to the s.172(1) factors and enhanced tracking of those matters against the Board's forward agenda.

New directors joining the Board are provided with an induction program that includes training on directors' duties and, with regard to s.172(1), the factors that must be taken into consideration. Directors receive periodic refresher training on directors' duties throughout their tenure. The induction program and continuing board education sessions provide the directors with an understanding of the Company's business, risks, financial performance and regulatory landscape and help to provide them with solid foundation for making decisions with stakeholders in mind.

The Company has a schedule of Matters Reserved for the Board which makes sure that certain material and/or strategic decisions can only be made by the Board and may not be delegated to executive committees or management. Combined with a robust agenda-setting process, this schedule helps the Company to make sure that decisions are made at the right level and that stakeholder impacts are particularly considered in the most significant decisions.

The Board is also supported in its work by a Board Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee, a Board Investment Oversight Committee and a Board Remuneration Committee, whose responsibilities are delegated by the Board. The Board is further supported by the AM EMEA Business Control Committee and the AM EMEA Risk Committee..

JPMorgan Asset Management International Limited

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2020

Relationships with stakeholders

The Company has the benefit of belonging to a large international group. The board of the Company's ultimate parent company, JPMorgan Chase & Co. ("JPMC"), meets periodically throughout the year with the Group's shareholders, employees and regulators, and with non-governmental organisations, and other persons interested in the Group's strategy, business practices, governance, culture and performance. To the extent that feedback from any such engagement is relevant to the Company and/or its relationship with stakeholders, it is provided to the Board through the internal communication channel relevant to the subject matter.

Understanding the interests of stakeholders in relation to how the Group is run is crucial to the Group's and, consequently, the Board's ability to take proper account of stakeholder impacts and interests in decision-making.

Decision-making

In making its decisions, the Board discusses relevant information and makes enquiries of relevant executive management and control functions, including in relation to the factors set out in s.172(1). In 2020, the Board has made decisions in respect of a wide variety of topics and the following are examples of how the Board considers the s.172(1) factors in its deliberations:

- In determining whether to approve the annual cash flow forecast and stress test scenarios for the Company, the board considered whether the stress tests proposed remained appropriate in the light of the then-emerging COVID-19 pandemic; the board considered the impact the pandemic might have on the long term interests of the Company and challenged management as to whether the stress tests should be reviewed to take the pandemic into consideration.
- Following the end of the tenure of an independent non-executive director ("INED"), the board, cognisant of the desirability of maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct, conducted a recruitment process for a new INED. The process took into consideration the skills and experience that the board determined would enhance its capabilities, along with the Company's board diversity targets. During the recruitment process, the board considered how the skills and experience of short-listed candidates would match up with the strategy set by the board for the Company's business in order to optimise the impact of the appointment on the Company's business in the long term.

Environmental, Social and Governance matters

The Firm works with clients in nearly every sector of the economy - including corporations, development finance institutions, governments, and investors - to help advance environmental and social best practices and capitalise on opportunities created by the transition to a lower-carbon, more sustainable future. The Firm also strives to promote sustainability, including energy efficiency and renewable energy, across its operations globally.

Assessing its clients' approach to, and performance on, environmental and social issues is an important component of the Firm's risk management process. The Firm's Environmental and Social Policy Framework, which is available on our website, outlines the Firm's approach to evaluating risks posed by environmental and social matters, including certain activities that the Firm will not finance, and sectors and activities subject to environmental and social due diligence.

In February 2020, the Firm announced additional steps in its initiatives to address climate change and further promote sustainable development by committing to facilitate \$200 billion in financing in 2020 that will align with the objectives of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. This commitment includes \$50 billion in financing for green initiatives. The commitment is intended to address a broad set of challenges in the developing world and developed countries where social and economic development gaps persist. Additionally, in October 2020, the Firm announced a commitment to align its financing activities in three sectors – oil and gas, electric power and automotive manufacturing – with the climate goals of the Paris Agreement. As part of its strategy, the Firm intends to help clients navigate the challenges and capitalize on the long-term economic and environmental benefits of transitioning to a low-carbon world.

JPMorgan Asset Management International Limited

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2020

Across the Firm's buildings and retail branches globally, sustainability efforts focus on reducing energy use and greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions. In 2020, the Firm expanded its goal to use renewable energy for 100 percent of its global power needs to a commitment to achieve operational carbon neutrality.

The Firm discloses relevant data and metrics on its scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions and energy consumption in its Environmental, Social, and Governance Report, which is published annually and available at www.jpmorganchase.com/esg.

The Company supports the Firm's efforts in achieving established targets on environmental and social matters.

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting ('SECR')

The Company has no employees and neither owns buildings nor other physical assets. As the energy usage is therefore less than 40,000 KWh annually, it has applied the permitted exemption not to report. SECR disclosures for the JPMorgan Asset Management International group's UK business can be found in the financial statements of JPMorgan Asset Management (UK) Limited.

Approved by the Board on 23rd April 2021 and signed on its behalf by:



S E Pond
Director
23 April 2021

JPMorgan Asset Management International Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2020

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of JPMorgan Asset Management International Limited for the year ended 31 December 2020.

Results and dividends

The profit before taxation for the financial year was £82,560,000 (2019: £407,769,000) and the profit for the financial year was £79,351,000 (2019: £403,612,000).

An interim dividend of £100,000,000 was paid during the year (2019: £210,000,000). The directors do not recommend a final dividend for the year (2019: £nil).

Future developments

For more detail on future developments, refer to the Strategic Report (page 4).

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing 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 prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law).

Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 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.

The directors are also responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements 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.

Financial risk management

For more detail on financial risk management, refer to the Strategic Report (pages 2-3).

Directors of the Company

The names of the directors who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements are listed on page 1.

JPMorgan Asset Management International Limited
Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2020

Disclosure of information to the auditors

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

(1) so far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and

(2) each director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Liability insurance for directors

As permitted by Section 233 of the Companies Act 2006, the directors of the Company are covered for insurance purposes by the Group's overall insurance maintained at a consolidated level.

Third party indemnities

A qualifying indemnity is provided to the directors of the Company under the by-laws of JPMorgan Chase & Co. against liabilities and associated costs which they could incur in the course of their duties to the Company. The indemnity remains in force at the date of these financial statements and a copy of the by-laws of JPMorgan Chase & Co. is kept at the registered office of the Company.

Independent auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

Section 172(1) Companies Act 2006 Statement

Section 172(1) Companies Act 2006 Statement is discussed in the strategic report under the heading "Section 172(1) Companies Act 2006 Statement".

SECR Disclosure

SECR is discussed in the strategic report under the heading "Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting ('SECR')".

Approved by the Board on 23rd April 2021 and signed on its behalf by:



S E Pond
Director
23 April 2021

Independent auditors' report to the members of JPMorgan Asset Management International Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, JPMorgan Asset Management International Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", 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 for the year ended 31 December 2020 (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance sheet as at 31 December 2020; the Statement of comprehensive income and 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.

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, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this 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

Independent auditors' report to the members of JPMorgan Asset Management International Limited

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 our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic report and Directors' report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic report and Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2020 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

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.

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, 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.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to breaches of the Companies Act 2006, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those parts of the Companies Act 2006 which directly impact the financial statements. 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 of inappropriate journal entries to increase revenue of the company. Audit procedures performed included:

- Discussions with the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee, the Board of Directors and with management (those involved within the Finance function, Internal Audit, Legal, Risk and Compliance), including consideration of their process for identifying and responding to the risk of fraud, and any known or suspected instances of fraud or non compliance with laws and regulations within the Company;

Independent auditors' report to the members of JPMorgan Asset Management International Limited

- Reviewing relevant meeting minutes including those of the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee and the Board of Directors;
- Identifying and testing journal entries, including posted with unexpected account combinations against revenue, large revenue amounts, posted by unexpected persons, and containing unusual account descriptions, where any such journal entries were identified; and
- Designing audit procedures to incorporate unpredictability around the nature, timing or extent of our testing.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. 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.

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.

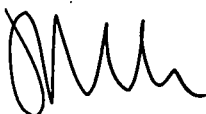
Other required reporting

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

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

- we have not obtained 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 are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



.....
Jennifer March (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
London

26 April 2021

JPMorgan Asset Management International Limited**Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2020**

	Note	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Turnover	2	89,356	416,570
Administrative expenses	3	(5)	(95)
Other operating (expense)/income	4	8,980	(9,655)
Operating profit		98,331	406,820
Amounts written off investments	10	(16,000)	-
Interest receivable and similar income	5	482	949
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	(253)	-
Profit before taxation		82,560	407,769
Tax on profit	9	(3,209)	(4,157)
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income for the year	18	79,351	403,612

All amounts relate to continuing operations. The Company has no other comprehensive income for the year (2019: nil).

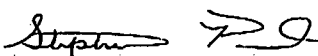
The notes on pages 16 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

JPMorgan Asset Management International Limited

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Fixed assets			
Investments in subsidiary undertakings	10	265,322	332,188
Current assets			
Other assets	11	66,721	3,137
Investments	12	667,531	653,256
Other investments	13	1	-
Debtors	14	141,223	118,236
Cash at bank and in hand		388,208	445,612
		1,263,684	1,220,241
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	16	(14,545)	(17,319)
Net current assets		1,249,139	1,202,922
Net assets		1,514,461	1,535,110
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	17	220,000	220,000
Capital contribution reserve	18	176,969	176,969
Profit and loss account	18	1,117,492	1,138,141
Total shareholder's funds		1,514,461	1,535,110

The financial statements on pages 13 to 27 were approved by the board of directors on 23rd April 2021 and signed on its behalf by:



S E Pond
Director
23 April 2021

Company registered number: 04194548

The notes on pages 16 to 27 form an integral part of these financial statements.

JPMorgan Asset Management International Limited**Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2020**

	Called up share capital £'000	Capital contribution reserve £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total shareholder's funds £'000
At 1 January 2019	220,000	173,719	944,529	1,338,248
Capital contribution	-	3,250	-	3,250
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	403,612	403,612
Dividends paid			(210,000)	(210,000)
At 31 December 2019	220,000	176,969	1,138,141	1,535,110
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	79,351	79,351
Dividends paid			(100,000)	(100,000)
At 31 December 2020	220,000	176,969	1,117,492	1,514,461

The following describes the nature and purpose of each reserve within equity:

- Called up share capital - nominal value of share capital subscribed for.
- Capital contribution reserve - additional capital provided by the immediate parent entity.
- Profit and loss account - all other net gains and losses and transactions with owners (e.g. dividends) not recognised elsewhere.

JPMorgan Asset Management International Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies

The Company is a private company, limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in the UK. The address of its registered office is 25 Bank Street, Canary Wharf, London, E14 5JP.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with The Companies Act 2006 on a going concern basis, and in accordance with UK Financial Reporting Standard 100 "Application of Financial Reporting Requirements" and Financial Reporting Standard 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework".

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. The policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of certain financial instruments, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006. The functional and presentation currency used is sterling and amounts have been presented in round thousands ("£ 000s").

Disclosure exemptions adopted:

In preparing these financial statements the Company has taken advantage of disclosure exemptions conferred by FRS 101. Therefore these financial statements do not include:

- certain comparative information as otherwise required by UK endorsed IFRS;
- certain disclosures regarding the Company's capital;
- a statement of cash flows;
- the effect of future accounting standards not yet adopted;
- the disclosure of the remuneration of key management personnel; and
- disclosure of related party transactions with other wholly owned members of the group headed by JPMorgan Chase & Co.

In addition, and in accordance with FRS 101 further disclosure exemptions have been adopted because equivalent disclosures are included in the consolidated financial statements of JPMorgan Chase & Co. These financial statements do not include certain disclosures in respect of:

- financial instruments; and
- fair value measurement.

The financial statements of JPMorgan Chase & Co. can be obtained as described in note 20.

Accounting and reporting developments

There are no amendments to accounting standards or IFRIC interpretations that are effective for the year ended 31 December 2020 that have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Group financial statements

The financial statements contain information about JPMorgan Asset Management International Limited as an individual company. The Company has taken advantage of the exemption conferred by Section 401 of the Companies Act 2006 not to produce consolidated financial statements as it is included in the consolidated financial statements of a larger non-EEA group.

Judgements and key areas of estimation uncertainty

Due to the nature of business undertaken by the Company, no significant accounting estimates or judgements were required in preparation of these financial statements.

Financial Instruments

The Company classifies its financial assets and financial liabilities as financial assets and financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss. The directors determine the classification of its investments upon recognition.

JPMorgan Asset Management International Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets and financial liabilities that the Company designates on initial recognition as being at fair value through profit and loss are recognised at fair value, with transaction costs being recognised in profit and loss and are subsequently measured at fair value. Investments and financial assets are designated under this category upon initial recognition. Gains and losses on financial assets and financial liabilities that are designated at fair value through profit and loss are recognised in the profit and loss account as they arise.

A financial instrument may only be designated at inception as held at fair value through profit and loss and cannot subsequently be changed.

(i) Derivative financial instruments

All derivative contracts held as economic hedges are held at fair value through profit and loss. These comprise forward foreign exchange ("FFX") contracts, which are held to hedge exposures to certain foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities; and futures and credit default swap contracts, which are held to hedge the market risk exposures on seed capital investments and group Mandatory Investor Plan liabilities. Fair values are calculated based on market prices and foreign exchange rates at the balance sheet date.

The foreign currency denominated exposures are translated into sterling at rates of exchange ruling on the balance sheet date. Any realised or unrealised foreign exchange gain or loss resulting from FFX contracts and foreign currency denominated exposures are taken to the profit and loss account.

(ii) Financial assets and liabilities

The Company recognises financial instruments from the trade date, and continues to recognise them until, in the case of assets, the rights to receive cash flows have expired or the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, or in the case of liabilities, until the liability has been settled, extinguished or has expired.

Investments are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Investments are designated under this category upon initial recognition and this is consistent with the Group's risk management framework. Current asset investments consist of seed capital investments, including both unquoted investments and quoted investments and co-investments in real estate funds. Fair value is determined by reference to listed prices or quoted bid prices for seed capital investments and for real estate funds the most recent fund valuation is used, consistent with other third party investors.

Realised and recognised gains or losses arising from changes in fair value are included in the profit and loss account of the period in which they arise.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company's approach to measuring expected credit losses ("ECLs") depends on the type of instrument.

Fee receivables

For fee receivables arising from contracts with customers (e.g. investment management fee receivables), the Company applies a provision matrix as a practical expedient for calculating expected credit losses. The matrix provides that in the case of institutional customers, a receivable is considered to have had a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") if it is 90 days past due and credit-impaired, if it is 180 days past due at which point an ECL for 100% of the amount owned is recognised.

In the case of non-institutional customers, a receivable is considered to have had a SICR if it is 30 days past due and credit-impaired and if it is 90 days past due at which point an ECL for 100% of the amount owned is recognised.

JPMorgan Asset Management International Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Other financial instruments

The Company has determined that ECLs on other financial instruments are immaterial due to: the existence of credit risk mitigants such as the credit quality (e.g. investment-grade); and/or the short-term nature of the instrument. Similarly the Company has determined that these other financial instruments are without SICR due to the credit quality and/or the short-term nature of the instrument.

For inter-company loans and receivables, the Company evaluates the counterparty based on the Firm's resolution and recovery plan, tenor of the loan/receivable, and any collateral received. The Company has not experienced any losses on inter-company loans and receivables.

The Company continues to monitor its financial instruments to ensure the described framework is appropriate and its exposure to credit risk and ECLs on these instruments are adequately reflected in the allowance for credit losses.

Foreign currency translation

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at market rates prevailing at the balance sheet date, and resulting gains and losses are taken to the profit and loss account. Foreign currency income and expense items are translated at the rate prevailing at the transaction date.

Investments in subsidiary undertakings

Investments in subsidiary undertakings and joint ventures are included at cost less any impairment in value that may have occurred. Realised gains and losses arising on disposal of subsidiaries are calculated as the difference between net sales proceeds and the carrying value. Subsidiaries transferred from a direct subsidiary company are recognized at the carrying value of its investment in the liquidating subsidiary as there is no change in substance of the investment.

Income and expenditure

Income and expenditure are accounted for on an accruals basis. Dividends received are recognised when the Company becomes legally entitled to the dividend.

Cash and cash equivalents

This includes deposits held on demand with banks with a maturity of less than 30 days and cash in hand.

Dividend recognition

Dividend distributions are recognised in the period in which they are approved.

Taxation

Current tax is provided at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

JPMorgan Asset Management International Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

2 Turnover

Turnover represents dividends received from activities in the United Kingdom, fair value changes in hedging instruments for seed capital investments and the realised and unrealised changes in market value of investments that are held by the Company.

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Dividends received	76,746	390,806
Realised loss on derivative transactions	(24,996)	(46,507)
Unrealised loss on derivative transactions	(2,360)	(5,293)
Realised gain on sale of financial assets	5,482	8,349
Unrealised gain on financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	34,484	69,215
	<u>89,356</u>	<u>416,570</u>

3 Administrative expenses

Amounts receivable by the Company's auditors in respect of the audit of the financial statements was £50,000 (2019: £30,000). The audit remuneration costs are borne by a fellow subsidiary.

4 Other operating income/(expense)

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Commission expense	(117)	(60)
Unrealised gain/(loss) on foreign exchange transactions	35,314	(14,390)
Realised (loss)/gain on foreign exchange transactions	(26,217)	4,795
	<u>8,980</u>	<u>(9,655)</u>

5 Interest receivable and similar income

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Interest receivable on amounts held with Group undertakings	<u>482</u>	<u>949</u>

6 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Interest payable on amounts held with Group undertakings	65	-
Other interest payable and similar income	<u>188</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>253</u>	<u>-</u>

JPMorgan Asset Management International Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

7 Employee information

The Company had no employees during the year (2019: nil). The employment contracts and associated costs for all staff are with fellow subsidiaries of the Group and are not recharged to the Company.

8 Directors' remuneration

	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Aggregate emoluments*	6,034	3,698
Total defined contribution pension payments for all directors	23	20
Aggregate amounts receivable (excluding shares) under Long Term Incentive Plans (LTIPs)	-	-
	2020 No.	2019 No.
Number of directors who exercised share options	-	-
Number of directors to whom defined contribution pension rights accrued	3	4
Number of directors with shares received or receivable under (LTIPs)	5	5
Number of directors	7	9
	2020 £ 000	2019 £ 000
Emoluments of highest paid director (excluding pension contributions)	3,228	2,746
Value of LTIPs of highest paid director	-	-
The highest paid director did (Yes) or did not (No) exercise any share options during the year	No	No
The highest paid director did (Yes) or did not (No) have shares received or receivable under LTIPs	Yes	No

*The amounts shown above in respect of emoluments paid to directors includes amounts paid or due to directors under long-term incentive plans, the value of share options granted or exercised and benefits to which directors are entitled under any pension schemes.

In accordance with the Companies Act 2006, the directors' emoluments above represent the proportion paid or payable in respect of qualifying services to the Company including LTIPs. Directors also receive emoluments for non-qualifying services, which are not required to be disclosed.

JPMorgan Asset Management International Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

9 Tax on profit

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Current tax	4,144	4,157
Adjustment in respect of prior years	(935)	-
Total current tax	3,209	4,157

Factors affecting tax charge for year

The tax charge for the year is lower (2019: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for the year ended 31 December 2020 of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%) as the tax charge for the year is nil. The differences are explained below:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Profit before taxation	82,560	407,769
Profit multiplied by effective rate of corporation tax in the UK 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)	15,686	77,475
Effect of		
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(935)	-
Expenses not deductible	3,040	22
Non taxable income	(14,582)	(73,340)
Total tax charge for year	3,209	4,157

In the Spring Budget 2021, the Government announced that from 1 April 2023 the corporation tax rate will increase to 25%. Since the proposal to increase the rate to 25% had not been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, its effects are not included in these financial statements. However, it is likely that the overall effect of the change, had it been substantively enacted by the balance sheet date, would be nil.

10 Investments in subsidiary undertakings

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Cost at 1 January	332,188	332,188
Return of capital	(188,090)	-
Additions	137,224	-
Impairments	(16,000)	-
Cost at 31 December	265,322	332,188

Following the transfer of the subsidiaries previously held by JPMorgan Asset Management Holdings (UK) Limited ('JPMAMHUK') to the Company, it was deemed that the remaining carrying value of JPMAMHUK was higher than its residual financial value. Consequently, the Company has recognized an impairment of £14,500,000, which has been charged to the statement of comprehensive income.

The Company has also recognized an impairment of £1,500,000, for JPMorgan Life Limited, as it was deemed that the remaining carrying value was higher than its residual financial value.

JPMorgan Asset Management International Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

The directors are of the opinion that the value of all other investments in direct subsidiaries at the year end are not less than the value at which they are stated in the balance sheet.

The return on capital is from JPMAMHUK in relation to the transfer of subsidiaries and co-investments.

The additions is the total cost of the subsidiaries transferred from JPMAMHUK.

The Company holds direct and indirect investments in the following companies:

Subsidiary undertakings	Activity	Country of incorporation and registration	Class	%
JPMorgan Asset Management Holdings (UK) Limited*	Holding company	England and Wales	Ordinary shares	100
JPMorgan Asset Management (UK) Limited	Investment management	England and Wales	Ordinary shares	100
JPMorgan Life Limited	Insurance	England and Wales	Ordinary shares	100
JPMorgan Asset Management Marketing Limited*	Investment management	England and Wales	Ordinary shares	100
JPMorgan Asset Management Services Limited*	Cost recharge	England and Wales	Ordinary shares	100
JPMorgan Asset Management Holdings (Luxembourg) S.à.r.l.	Holding company	Luxembourg	Ordinary shares	100
JPMorgan Asset Management Luxembourg S.A.**	Holding company	Luxembourg	Ordinary shares	100
JPMorgan Asset Management (Europe) S.à.r.l.	Investment management	Luxembourg	Ordinary shares	100
JPMAM RE GP 3 (Scots) Limited	General partner	Scotland	Ordinary shares	100
J.P. Morgan Trustee & Administration Services Limited	Investment management	England and Wales	Ordinary shares	100
JPMorgan Funds Limited	Investment management	Scotland	Ordinary shares	100
J.P. Morgan 8CS Investments (GP) Limited	General partner	England and Wales	Ordinary shares	100
JPMorgan ISA Nominees Limited	Investment management	England and Wales	Ordinary shares	100
J.P. Morgan RE Luxembourg Management Company S.A.	Investment management	Luxembourg	Ordinary shares	100
J.P. Morgan G1 (GP) Limited	General partner	England and Wales	Ordinary shares	100
J.P. Morgan G1 (GP Scots) Limited	General partner	Scotland	Ordinary shares	100
JPMAM RE Property GP Limited	General partner	England and Wales	Ordinary shares	100
JPMAM RE GP 2 Limited	General partner	Scotland	Ordinary shares	100
JPMAM RE GP 4 Limited	General partner	England and Wales	Ordinary shares	100
JPMAM RE GP 4 (Scots) Limited	General partner	Scotland	Ordinary shares	100
J.P. Morgan G2 (Scots) Limited	General partner	Scotland	Ordinary shares	100

JPMorgan Asset Management International Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

J.P. Morgan G2 GP Limited***	General partner	England and Wales	Ordinary shares	100
JPMIM Mezz GP (Lux) S.a r.l.	General partner	Luxembourg	Ordinary shares	100
JPMAM RE CIP 2 L.P.	Investment management	Scotland	Partnership interest	-
JPMAM G1 CIP L.P.	Investment management	Cayman Islands	Partnership interest	-
JPMAM RE GP 3 LP	Investment management	Scotland	Partnership interest	-
GMIF II CIP Cayman LP	Investment management	Cayman Islands	Partnership interest	-
EO IV CIP Cayman LP	Investment management	Cayman Islands	Partnership interest	-
Joint ventures				
China International Fund Management Co. Limited	Investment management	China	Ordinary shares	49
Associates				
BSAM Capital Investments Limited**	Dormant	England and Wales	Ordinary shares	21

*These entities were put into liquidation during 2020.

**These entities were dissolved during 2020.

***An application for the entity to be dissolved was submitted during 2020.

The address of the entities put into liquidation during 2020 is C/O Mazars LLP, Tower Bridge House, St Katharine's Way, London, E1W 1DD.

The address of the registered office of those subsidiary undertakings incorporated in England and Wales is 25 Bank Street, Canary Wharf, London, United Kingdom, E14 5JP.

The address of the registered office of those subsidiary undertakings incorporated in Scotland is 50 Lothian Road, Festival Square, Edinburgh, United Kingdom, EH3 9WJ, with the exception of JPMorgan Funds Limited, the address of which is 3 Lochside View, Edinburgh Park, Edinburgh, United Kingdom, EH12 9DH.

The address of the registered office of those subsidiary undertakings incorporated in Luxembourg is 6, route de Treves, Senningerberg, L-2633, Luxembourg.

The address of the registered office of China International Fund Management Co. Limited is 25th Floor, Zhendan Mansion, 99 Fucheng Road, Shanghai, 200120, China.

The address of the registered office of those subsidiary undertakings incorporated in the Cayman Islands is Maples Corporate Services Limited, PO Box 309, Ugland House, Grand Cayman, KY1-1104, Cayman Islands.

JPMorgan Asset Management International Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020****11 Other assets**

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Book cost 1 January	3,250	-
Additions	62,687	3,250
Disposals	(1,505)	-
Closing book cost at 31 December	<u>64,432</u>	<u>3,250</u>
Revaluation at 1 January	(113)	-
Current year unrealised gain/(loss)	5,144	(113)
Reversal of unrealised loss on disposal	35	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	(2,777)	-
Closing revaluation at 31 December	<u>2,289</u>	<u>(113)</u>
Carrying value at 31 December	<u><u>66,721</u></u>	<u><u>3,137</u></u>

These assets comprise co-investments in real estate funds. These are included at fair value at the balance sheet date. The additions during the year include £50,955,000 for the transfer of JPMorgan Asset Management Holdings (UK) Limited interests in the Partnerships.

12 Investments

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Book cost 1 January	626,807	832,657
Additions	396,755	139,579
Disposals	(426,556)	(345,429)
Closing book cost at 31 December	<u>597,006</u>	<u>626,807</u>
Revaluation at 1 January	26,449	(15,464)
Current year unrealised gain	34,823	77,693
Reversal of unrealised gain on disposal	(5,619)	(8,521)
Foreign exchange adjustments	14,872	(27,259)
Closing revaluation at 31 December	<u>70,525</u>	<u>26,449</u>
Carrying value at 31 December	<u><u>667,531</u></u>	<u><u>653,256</u></u>

The investments designated under current assets are seed capital and are included at fair value at the balance sheet date.

JPMorgan Asset Management International Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

13 Other investments

The ownership of one share in JPMorgan RE Luxembourg Management Company S.A with a valuation of €1,000 was transferred from JPMorgan Asset Management Holdings (UK) Limited during the year. This company is a subsidiary of JPMorgan Asset Management Holdings (Luxembourg) Sarl, one of the subsidiaries of the Company.

14 Debtors

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	97,280	82,253
Trade debtors	29,996	30,656
Derivative financial instruments	13,947	5,327
	<u>141,223</u>	<u>118,236</u>

Amounts owed by Group undertakings includes £80,000,000 (2019: £80,000,000) placed on an unsecured evergreen basis that is repayable on demand with JPMorgan Chase Holdings LLC. Interest is receivable on this balance, repriced on a monthly basis at market terms and settled on a monthly basis.

15 Derivative financial instruments

The net fair value gain at 31 December 2020 on open derivative contracts is £8,964,000 (2019: £5,243,000 loss).

In line with the Firm's capital management policies the company enters into forward foreign currency contracts to mitigate the exchange rate risk for certain foreign currency assets. At 31 December 2020, the outstanding contracts all mature within 3 months (2019: NA) of the year end. The company is committed to sell €803,888,000 and receive a fixed sterling amount.

The company also enters into futures and credit default swap contracts to mitigate market and default risk on investments.

16 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Derivative financial instruments	4,983	10,570
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	6,860	-
Trade creditors	442	4,589
Corporation tax	2,260	2,160
	<u>14,545</u>	<u>17,319</u>

JPMorgan Asset Management International Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

17 Called up share capital

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
800,000,000 (2019: 800,000,000) ordinary shares of £1 each	800,000	800,000
Allocated and fully paid		
220,000,100 (2019: 220,000,100) ordinary shares of £1 each	220,000	220,000

The ordinary shares have attached to them full voting, dividend and capital distribution (including on winding up) rights; they do not confer any rights of redemption.

18 Reserves

	Capital contribution reserve £'000	Profit and loss account £'000	Total £'000
At 1 January 2020	176,969	1,138,141	1,315,110
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income for the year	-	79,351	79,351
Dividends paid	-	(100,000)	(100,000)
At 31 December 2020	176,969	1,117,492	1,294,461

19 Commitments

The Company has committed capital/funds to the Asian Infrastructure & Related Resources Opportunity Fund, up to a limit of \$255,000. At year end, the Company had invested a total of \$215,000.

The Company has committed capital/funds to the Gavea Investment Fund V G L.P., up to a limit of \$1,448,000. At year end, the Company had invested a total of \$1,233,000.

The Company has committed capital/funds to the European Opportunistic Property Fund III Master L.P., up to a limit of €16,921,000. At year end, the Company had invested a total of €15,034,000.

The Company has committed capital/funds to the Global Maritime Investment Fund II Master LP, up to a limit of \$14,093,000. At year end, the Company had invested a total of \$9,818,000.

The Company has committed capital/funds to the EPF FCP Sub Fund C, up to a limit of €25,000,000. At year end, the Company had invested a total of €25,000,000.

The Company has committed capital/funds to the European Opportunistic Property Fund IV Master LP, up to a limit of €27,130,000. At year end, the Company had invested a total of €9,970,000.

The Company has committed capital/funds to the Lynstone Special Situations Fund (Lux) SCSp, up to a limit of \$28,000,000. At year end, the Company had invested a total of \$13,419,000.

The Company has committed capital/funds to the Global Transport Income Fund Feeder Partnership SCSp, up to a limit of \$21,925,000. At year end, the Company had invested a total of \$18,435,000.

The Company has committed capital/funds to the Strategic Property Fund Europe SCSp, up to a limit of €8,647,000. At year end, the Company had invested a total of €7,149,000.

JPMorgan Asset Management International Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020

20 Ultimate parent undertaking

The immediate parent undertaking is JPMorgan Asset Management Holdings Inc.

The parent company of the largest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared, and whom the directors regard as the ultimate holding company, is JPMorgan Chase & Co. which is incorporated in the United States of America.

The consolidated financial statements of JPMorgan Chase & Co. are available to the public and may be obtained from the Company's registered office at:

The Company Secretary
25 Bank Street
London
E14 5JP