Jupiter UK Growth Investment Trust PLC

Half Yearly Financial Report

for the six months to 31 December 2018

JUPITER

The company is a UK investment trust. Its objective is to concentrate on capital appreciation for its shareholders from holding predominantly listed investments. Since launch in June 1972 the net asset value of the company's shares has increased by more than 5,320%. The company's performance over the past twenty years, since 31 December 1998, may be illustrated as follows:

Graph showing performance since 1998

Source – Morningstar.

Jupiter UK Growth Investment Trust has been managed since 2016 by Steve Davies, the head of Jupiter Asset Management Limited's UK growth team. His style focuses on growth and recovery stocks, accepting somewhat higher volatility in pursuit of longer-term capital appreciation, in keeping with the company's historical mandate.

Contents

Strategic review

Chairman's statement

Dear shareholder

I present the interim report for the Jupiter UK Growth Investment Trust PLC for the six months to 31 December 2018. It was a turbulent period for stock markets across the globe, and was especially so for the UK stock market. After two years of double digit gains, the total return of the FTSE All-Share index in the final three months of the year was minus 10.25%, ensuring that 2018 ended as the worst year for the UK stock market since 2008, the year of the global financial crisis.

Investment performance

In addition to suffering from the concerns that plagued markets elsewhere, such as rising interest rates in the US, the ongoing trade war between the US and China, and falls in a number of emerging market currencies, UK investors also had to deal with the uncertainties and market negativity surrounding Brexit, which were a long way from being resolved by the end of the year.

Inevitably therefore the company suffered losses during the period under review as the stock market, in the absence of any firm conclusion to Brexit, started to price in a very negative outcome and a possible recession. If there is any silver lining to this it is that, if any different outcome materialises in the coming months, the market should swiftly reappraise the UK market in a more positive light.

Although the half year began with a period of outperformance by the company, the total return (including dividends) for the whole six-month period was minus 19.8%, worse than the benchmark return of minus 11%. The performance of the company was disappointing and suffered from its relatively high exposure to domestic-facing UK stocks and the poor performance of two of its larger holdings.

Dividend

An interim dividend of 7p per share (unchanged on 2017) was paid on 23 November 2018 to shareholders shown on the register of shareholders on 19 October 2018. The board has stated its ambition to maintain the dividend at the level paid in the preceding financial year and, if justified by performance, to grow its dividend over time.

Gearing

As at 31 December 2018 the company's net gearing level (being the amount of drawn down bank debt, less cash held on the balance sheet pending investment on that date, as a proportion of the company's total assets) was 6%. The company's portfolio manager, Steve Davies, expects to increase gearing at times of low valuations while decreasing gearing in stronger markets. Although valuations generally have fallen as a result of the sharp market decline in the fourth quarter of 2018, the case for increasing gearing in the present Brexit-dominated circumstances is not as clear-cut as it might otherwise be.

Outlook

With such a vast range of potential Brexit outcomes it is understandably difficult for the market to reach a sensible view of the prospects for the UK and UK-based companies for 2019 and into the future. Share prices have therefore been volatile, and volatility can be expected to continue, especially for domestically-focused UK businesses, until there is much greater clarity about what will happen with Brexit.

Beyond the UK, the economic situation is also coloured by uncertainty. The federal government shutdown in the US, combined with the Federal Reserve's apparently hawkish stance on monetary policy, and fears of an economic slowdown in China, badly spooked markets towards the end of 2018. These anxieties have receded somewhat subsequently, helped by clarification of the Federal Reserve's policy intentions, and stock markets rallied in January.

We share the manager's frustration that the welcome improved performance in the first half of 2018 did not carry through into the second half. From a stockpicker's perspective, there are some very lowly-valued stocks in the UK market at the moment, which potentially provide opportunities in the event of what the markets may regard as a positive or even middling outcome to Brexit. It will be disappointing if the company does not share disproportionately in any such positive development if and when it occurs.

Tom Bartlam
Chairman
29 March 2019

Strategic review continued

Financial highlights for the six months to 31 December 2018

Capital performance

	31 December 2018	30 June 2018
Total assets less current liabilities (£'000)	48,664	65,192

Ordinary share performance

	31 December 2018	30 June 2018	% Change
Mid market price (pence)	264.00	337.00	-21.7
Mid market price (with dividends added back) (pence)	271.00		-19.6
Net asset value per share (pence)	266.10	340.51	-21.9
Net asset value per share (with dividends added back) (pence)	273.10		-19.8
FTSE All-Share Index Total Return (Bloomberg: ASXTR)	6,577.39	7,388.69	-11.0
Discount to net asset value (%)	(0.8)	(1.0)	
Ongoing charges ratio (%) excluding finance costs	1.11	1.14	-2.6

Revenue performance

	Six months to 31.12.18	Six months to 31.12.17	% Change
Net revenue return after taxation (£'000)	689	429	+60.6
Revenue earnings per ordinary share (pence)	3.7	2.9	+27.6

Dividends declared

	Rate per share (net)	Announcement date	XD date	Payment date
Interim for the year ended 30 June 2018	7.0p	21 September 2018	18 October 2018	23 November 2018

For definitions of the above please refer to the glossary of terms on page 26.

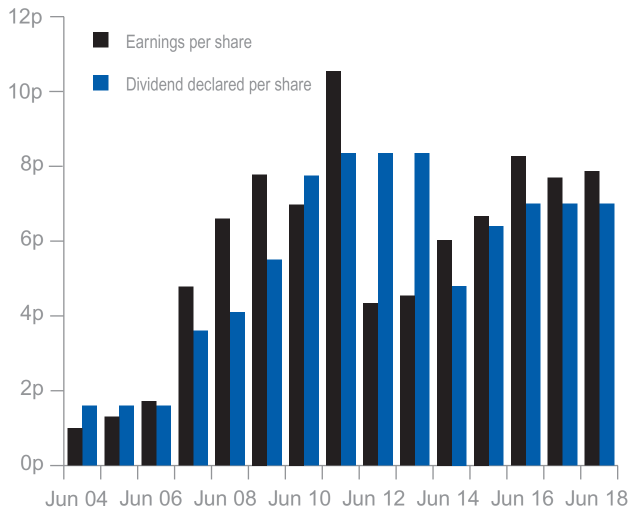
Strategic review continued

Fifteen year history to 31 December 2018

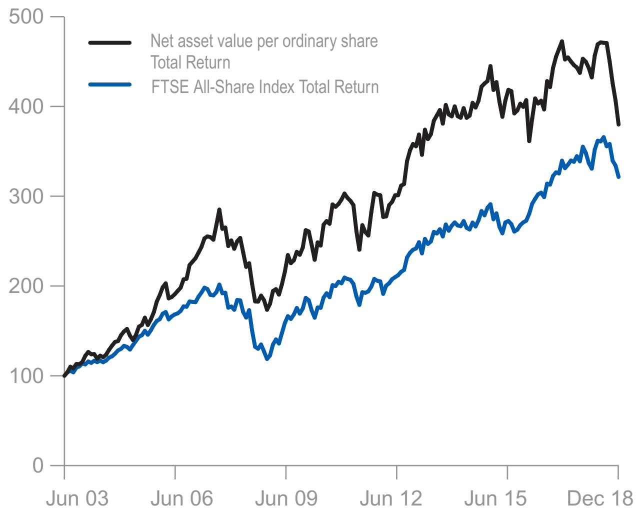
Year ended 30 June	Total assets less current liabilities £'000	Revenue earnings per ordinary share p	Dividend declared per ordinary share** p	Net asset value per ordinary share** p	Total return (net asset value with dividends added back) per ordinary share %
2004	36,840	1.00	1.60	119.20	+20.2
2005 (restated)*	42,477	1.30	1.60	139.60	+17.2
2006	53,743	1.72	1.60	177.67	+26.6
2007	55,985	4.78	3.60	241.06	+35.4
2008	49,415	6.60	4.10	221.27	-7.3
2009	37,868	7.78	5.50	173.51	-19.3
2010	43,187	6.98	7.75	203.40	+21.0
2011	50,552	10.54	8.35	250.60	+27.5
2012	46,032	4.34	8.35	227.80	-5.8
2013 (restated)**	54,683	4.54	8.35	274.30	+24.1
2014	56,603	6.03	4.80	297.10	+11.1
2015	54,099	6.67	6.40	312.90	+7.5
2016	40,052	8.27	7.00	265.35	-13.2
2017	45,224	7.69	7.00	333.99	+26.7
2018	65,192	7.87	7.00	340.51	+4.0
6 months to 31 December 2018	48,664	3.68	0.00	266.10	-19.8

* Prior to 2005, financial information has been prepared under UK GAAP. From 2005 all information is prepared under IFRS.
** Adjusted for five for one stock split in 2013.

Comparison of dividends and earnings per share



Comparison of NAV per share and benchmark index



Strategic review continued

Investment objective, investment policy and benchmark index

Investment objective

The company is an investment trust which concentrates on capital appreciation from holding predominantly listed investments.

Investment policy

Jupiter Asset Management Limited, the investment adviser, adopts a flexible approach to identifying the best investment opportunities for the company. In doing so the investment adviser utilises both top down and bottom up analysis of companies in the screening of potential UK investments for the company's investment portfolio.

There are no specific individual stocks, sector, geographical or market capitalisation limitations or weightings applicable to the construction of the company's investment portfolio. Nevertheless, the company will invest principally in companies which are listed and/or which undertake a significant proportion of their business in the United Kingdom. The investment adviser will provide sufficient portfolio diversification to ensure an appropriate balance between the prudent spread of risk and the generation of returns for shareholders from the company's investment portfolio. No single holding shall constitute more than 10% of the company's total assets at the time of investment.

The number of individual holdings, and the geographical, sector and market capitalisation allocations within the portfolio will depend on market conditions and the judgement of the investment adviser, by delegation from the board, of what is in the best interests of shareholders from time to time.

The company currently has a flexible loan facility of £17 million which the investment adviser has been authorised by the board to draw down for investment purposes. The facility to gear the company's investment portfolio is deployed tactically by the investment adviser with a view to enhancing shareholder returns. The directors have determined that the maximum level of gearing will be 20% of the company's total assets at the time of drawdown.

The company's investment portfolio is not constructed in order to track the performance of a benchmark and will typically differ significantly in composition from the most commonly used UK market indices. When reporting and reviewing performance the board uses the FTSE All-Share Index Total Return as its primary benchmark.

The company does not anticipate that the investment adviser will make any new investments in other collective investment schemes, investment companies or investment trusts. Nevertheless, for the purposes of the company's obligations under the Listing Rules of the UK Listing Authority, no more than 10%, in aggregate, of the company's total assets may be invested in the securities of other listed closed-ended investment funds (including listed investment trusts) other than those which themselves have stated investment policies to invest no more than 15% of their total assets in other listed closed-ended investment funds.

Additionally, the company will itself not invest more than 15% of its total assets in other investment companies or investment trusts which are listed on the Official List.

The investment adviser is permitted to make use of derivative instruments (such as contracts for difference, futures and options linked to equities, indices and other securities) for investment purposes, which may include taking both long and short positions. The investment adviser may also make use of derivatives for the purposes of hedging and efficient portfolio management. The board has determined that the maximum exposure of the company to such derivative investments for investment purposes shall not be permitted to exceed 10% of the company's total assets, calculated on a marked-to-market basis at the time of investment, unless otherwise specifically agreed by the board.

Furthermore, the maximum exposure of the company to any one derivative investment shall not be permitted to exceed 2% of the company's total assets, calculated on a market-to-market basis at the time of investment.

Benchmark index

FTSE All-Share Index Total Return
(Bloomberg Indication Code: ASXTR)

Strategic review continued

Investment adviser's review for the six months to 31 December 2018

Market background

The UK market endured a very tough second half of 2018, in common with major equity markets worldwide, as concerns over the global trade war intensified and markets saw heightened risk aversion.

As the period went on, the ongoing uncertainty surrounding Brexit contributed to an increasingly negative sentiment surrounding the UK market, especially domestically-facing businesses. It was another turbulent period politically for the UK, amid several government resignations, and an attempt at challenging Theresa May's leadership that ultimately resulted in a failed leadership challenge. Mrs May was unable to secure parliamentary backing for the withdrawal agreement negotiated with the EU, however.

As a result of these issues, investors remained concerned around the potential for lasting damage to the UK economy as a result of any unfavourable Brexit deal or even no deal would bring, fears that are compounded by a generally pessimistic mood globally due in part to forecast rate rises in the US and a potential economic slowdown in China.

Performance review

Over the six months to 31 December 2018 the company's share price returned -19.6% and NAV returned -19.8% (both including dividends) compared to a total return of -11.0%% for the FTSE All-Share Index. The FTSE 250 Index fell particularly sharply compared to the more international FTSE 100 Index (-14.9% vs -10.2%) and this generated a significant headwind for the company's relative performance; the FTSE All-Share index having a much higher weighting to the FTSE 100 Index than the company.

The largest stock detractor from the company's relative returns was Thomas Cook, which issued a series of profit warnings and announced that it would suspend its dividend. The stock has fallen 80% from its peak in May as temperatures soared across Europe and holidaymakers delayed decisions about their summer holiday plans. To put this into context, profits for FY18 came in around 25% lower than was expected before the summer heatwave arrived. This is indicative of how jumpy the market is at the moment, and how myopically focused on near-term earnings it has become. Given a "normal" summer in 2019 and the ongoing cost savings that are being extracted, it is quite possible that Thomas Cook's profits could rebound sharply. The company carries a substantial debt burden (particularly over the winter) and it is now looking to realise value from its profitable airline division in order to improve its balance sheet position. This would dampen current market concerns that the company might need to raise equity.

Sirius Minerals was another notable negative, after announcing that it will require a further $400-600m in its stage 2 financing, due in part to increased costs and contingencies. There was some good news from the company, however, as it secured another supply agreement with a customer in Brazil and has a pending further agreement with a client in Europe. At the time of writing, the company was exploring a variety of options to secure the additional funding. Once this is completed, we believe that there is huge value to be created from this project.

The tough markets during the period meant that stock winners were harder to come by. One that stood out was credit reporting agency Experian – now the largest position in the portfolio – which outperformed the market after delivering strong numbers and an accelerating growth trend off the back of some exciting new products. Another winner was Puretech, an exciting healthcare company specialising in the nervous, immune, and gastrointestinal systems. It performed strongly near the end of 2018, off the back of a number of positive developments, including the announcement of a collaboration with Swiss drug giant Roche.

Other positives included TalkTalk, which rose following a more positive outlook in recent broker updates, Cineworld (a recent addition to the portfolio) after the company posted strong interim results, and Randgold Resources, which announced a 20% increase in profits and an increased dividend, while its shareholders also voted in favour of a merger with Canadian rival, Barrick Gold.

Strategy

The company is managed with a bottom-up approach that focuses on two specific types of opportunity. Firstly 'recovery' stocks, meaning those that have been written off or deemed uninvestable by the market. These should be well-placed to benefit from specific catalysts such as industry restructuring or management change, combined with the expectation of substantial valuation upside given the inherent volatility of such situations. Secondly, 'growth' stocks that can generate above-average rates of growth over an extended time period. I apply a strict free cash-flow screen to such stocks to ensure that they are acquired at what I consider to be reasonable prices.

Initial position sizes are determined by a mixture of conviction, upside to target price and liquidity, and I generally aim for a starting position size of 2-3%. This is based on the view that all positions should meaningfully contribute to the performance of the company while still allowing for a sensible level of diversification.

Index weightings are not a primary consideration during portfolio construction. Indeed, I am quite happy to hold zero weightings in big index constituents if the stock does not meet the criteria of either 'recovery' or 'growth'. This can lead to periods of higher volatility relative to the index and also introduces an element of currency risk. I also make use of the flexibility to diversify the company's portfolio geographically through holding a small number of overseas stocks, which provide the company with a means of exposure to investment themes where I feel there is no suitable UK-listed alternatives (Ferrari and Manchester United are examples from the current portfolio).

Engagement

Engaging closely with the companies that we invest in is a fundamental part of my investment process. I believe that it is crucial in improving my understanding of our holdings and, with such a concentrated portfolio, I can work closely with management and non-executives to enhance the value of our investments or to restore value when things have gone wrong. This does not just involve meeting with the CEO or CFO, but also chairmen and non-executive directors too.

Sometimes the purpose is to help company management understand how their business is viewed in the wider market and assist them to communicate their long-term plans and prospects more effectively. If done well, such communication can help address any misconceptions that exist in the market and will tend to return the share price to a level that reflects the true value and potential of the business. This has been particularly pertinent in recent months and we have spent a lot of time with companies like Thomas Cook, Arrow Global, and Inmarsat.

Outlook

As I write, there is still no certainty on the future relationship between the UK and the European Union. That is the main reason why the UK is still deeply unloved by global investors and indeed has been described in an FT article as "uninvestable"[1].

Strategic review continued

Investment adviser's review for the six months to 31 December 2018 continued

Given the short-term uncertainty surrounding Brexit, my key focus has been on risk management around the Brexit process. To that end, in the final quarter of 2018 I materially reduced the company's exposure to UK domestic companies in the FTSE 100 (e.g. housebuilders, UK banks) and reallocated that capital to the international companies which would perform well were sterling to fall sharply in the wake of a no-deal Brexit. As part of this, we added names such as Compass, Diageo, and Randgold to the portfolio.

More recently, as the risks of no deal have diminished (in my view) in the early months of 2019 (best illustrated by the rise in sterling so far this year), we have reversed some of these tactical moves.

The prevailing negativity means that, in my view, there are some very lowly-valued stocks on the market, especially the UK domestics. Some of these stocks are trading at around half of what I would consider "fair value" in a normal (but not rosy) economic scenario, so I believe the upside in most scenarios besides a disorderly no-deal Brexit could be very substantial. I will continue to manage the portfolio tactically to ensure that we are in the best position to deliver this upside if and when the opportunity does finally present itself, whilst trying to mitigate against the downside risks as best I can if it does not.

It is immensely frustrating that the strong performance for the company in the first eight months of 2018 (largely driven by an unusually high number of M&A bids received in the early part of the year and very limited exposure to the emerging market meltdown in the early summer) ebbed away in the latter part of the year as markets around the world fell sharply. I strongly believe that many of the Trust's holdings are very significantly undervalued at present, but the UK market may be in for further Brexit-related volatility over the coming months, and I thank all of our investors for their ongoing support and patience.

Steve Davies
Fund Manager
Jupiter Asset Management Limited
Investment adviser
29 March 2019

[1] Source: FT.com, *UK equity market descends into 'uninvestable' zone,* 26/11/2018

Strategic review continued

Investment portfolio as at 31 December 2018

Company	Market value £'000	Percentage of portfolio
Experian	3,398	6.6
Sirius Minerals	3,043	5.9
TalkTalk Telecom Group	2,222	4.3
Manchester United 'A'	2,119	4.1
WH Smith	2,115	4.1
Legal & General	1,965	3.8
Lloyds Banking	1,894	3.7
Merlin Entertainments	1,848	3.6
Inchcape	1,798	3.5
Barclays	1,729	3.4
PureTech Health	1,703	3.3
Inmarsat	1,653	3.2
Cineworld	1,621	3.1
International Consolidated Airlines	1,602	3.1
Apple	1,475	2.9
Ferrari	1,470	2.8
Melrose Industries	1,462	2.8
Randgold Resources	1,446	2.8
Dixons Carphone	1,311	2.5
Diageo	1,270	2.5
Compass	1,263	2.5
Yum China Holdings	1,256	2.4
Arrow Global Group	1,194	2.3
Liberty Media Corp-Liberty Formula One 'C'	1,140	2.2
Royal Bank of Scotland	1,107	2.1
Taylor Wimpey	1,087	2.1
Hays	1,086	2.1
Howden Joinery	1,049	2.1
ITV	1,032	2.0
DFS Furniture	1,022	2.0
Thomas Cook Group	972	1.9
CYBG	791	1.5
Angle	419	0.8
Consort Medical	356	0.7
Countrywide	342	0.7
Ludgate 181 (Jersey)*	180	0.3
Tissue Regenix Group	160	0.3
Total Investments	**51,600**	**100**

* Unquoted.

Strategic review continued

Narrative on largest holdings

Experian offers credit and marketing services. The company manages large databases that enable credit granting and monitoring, and help minimise fraud and credit risk, offers specialist analytical solutions for credit scoring, risk management, and processing applications, processes checks and credit cards, and offers consumers credit reports and scores. With very strong market positions in the USA, the UK and Latin America, Experian has consistently churned out organic growth well in excess of global GDP and has a very high rate of cash conversion. Growth has been accelerating recently off the back of some exciting new products and there may also be scope for a rebound in its Brazilian business following a change of government.

Sirius Minerals is a fertilizer company focused on the development of its polyhalite mine in North Yorkshire. The company's project involves a multi-nutrient form of potash containing potassium, sulphur, magnesium and calcium. Construction continues to progress at Sirius Minerals' main Woodsmith Mine site and the company has recently signed a number of new supply agreements with customers in the Middle East, Africa and China. The next key event in de-risking the company's progress will be the completion of Stage 2 of its financing plan, which is scheduled for completion in 2019.

TalkTalk Telecom is a telecommunications company providing fixed line communications services, such as calls, broadband internet and pay TV services to residential and business-to-business customers in the United Kingdom. After a difficult couple of years, TalkTalk has re-established its credentials as the value player in the market and is now growing its subscriber base again. Profit growth should also be boosted by various regulatory changes from Ofcom and a substantial self-help programme of simplification and cost reduction. We participated in a fundraising to strengthen the balance sheet in early 2018 and we now look for the company's organic cash generation to improve significantly over the next couple of years.

Manchester United PLC operates the professional football team and all affiliated club activities of Manchester United Football Club, including the media network, foundation, fan zone, news and sports features, and team merchandise. Despite achieving less success on the pitch in recent seasons, the business side of the football club has gone from strength to strength. In 2018 Forbes ranked Manchester United as the most valuable soccer team in the world for the second year running, and the 2nd most valuable franchise from any major sport. Broadcast and commercial revenues continue to grow and the company is now starting to explore a variety of new digital opportunities as well to capitalise on the global strength of the brand. We engaged forcefully with the management in late 2018 to encourage a change of coach and it is encouraging to see, firstly, that a change has been made and, secondly, that results and playing performance have picked up quickly as a consequence.

WH Smith retails books, magazines, newspapers, confectionery and other food and drink. The company sells its products through 600 high street stores in the UK and nearly 900 travel outlets in airports, railway stations, hospitals and motorway service areas. WH Smith has a very strong position in travel retail (a business with significantly higher margins than traditional retail) as its retail skills enable it to deliver higher sales (and therefore higher rents) to its landlords than many of its competitors. Given its wide distribution network, this holding offers a more international focused revenue base than many other UK-listed retailers, with nearly 300 of the travel units located outside the UK. The company recently expanded its overseas presence with the acquisition of InMotion, a leading player in US airports.

Legal & General Group provides asset management, general insurance, retirement plans, savings, investment management, financial advisory, mortgage clubs, workplace pensions, auto enrolment solutions, and other services. Not only does the stock offer a dividend yield of around 6%, the company has proven its ability to grow both earnings and dividends at a healthy rate over the last decade. The growth is coming from a variety of sources, including pension risk transfer (likely to benefit as companies continue to look for ways of removing or insuring their pension exposure), asset management and some significant changes in mortality assumptions that look likely to persist for some time. That combination of growth and yield is increasingly rare among the upper echelons of the FTSE 100 and, in our view, is not at all fully appreciated by the market.

Lloyds Banking Group, through subsidiaries and associated companies, offers a range of banking and financial services. The company provides retail banking, mortgages, pensions, asset management, insurance services, corporate banking, and treasury services. The stock offers a 6% dividend yield that is now supplemented by a £1 billion share buyback programme. This reflects continued strong profit generation, despite broad concerns about the state of the domestic UK economy, and a healthy capital position. Lloyds is not a high-growth business, but its statutory profits still have substantial scope to increase, in our view, with the burden of redress payments for PPI falling as the timebar for such claims approaches in August 2019.

Merlin Entertainments operates branded and location-based family entertainment attractions. The company owns and operates a global portfolio of assets including the Legoland theme parks and Madame Tussauds attractions in North America, Europe, and the Asia Pacific region. Leisure spending continues to grow at a healthy rate globally and Merlin has a strong growth pipeline for new Legolands in the US, Korea and China over the coming years. It is also developing a number of new formats, including Peppa Pig World and the Bear Grylls Adventure, as well as adding significant hotel accommodation alongside its leisure attractions.

Inchcape is a global automotive distributor and retailer. The company acts as a vehicle and parts distributor in multiple market. In these markets, Inchcape has exclusive responsibility for managing the value chain on behalf of a focused portfolio of premium and luxury brand partners, including Toyota, Jaguar Land Rover and Subaru. 80% of group profit is derived from Asia Pacific and emerging markets. Inchcape is very lowly-valued, in our view, particularly in the context of its strong cash generation. This cash has been deployed in a number of value-creating M&A deals in the recent past, with any excess being given back to shareholders.

Strategic review continued

Cross holdings in other investment companies

As at 31 December 2018, none of the company's total assets were invested in other listed closed-ended investment funds. It is the company's stated policy that no more than 10%, in aggregate, of the company's total assets may be invested in the securities of other listed closed-ended investment funds (including listed investment trusts) other than those which themselves have stated investment policies to invest no more than 15% of their total assets in other listed closed-ended investment funds. The company does not anticipate that the investment adviser will make any new investments in other collective investment schemes, investment companies or investment trusts.

Strategic review continued

Interim management report

Related party 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 performance of the company during the period.

Details of related party transactions are contained in the Annual Report & Accounts 2018 and in Note 12 to this report.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks to the company are interest rates, investment policy and process, investment strategy and share price movement, liquidity risk, gearing risk, loan facility default risk, the discount to net asset value, regulatory risk, credit and counterparty risk, loss of key personnel, operational risk and financial risk. A detailed explanation of the risks and uncertainties facing the company can be found on pages 18 and 19 of the company's published report and accounts for the year to 30 June 2018.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors consider that this is the appropriate basis as they have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. In considering this, the directors took into account the company's investment objective, risk management policies and capital management policies, the diversified portfolio of readily realisable securities which can be used to meet short-term funding commitments and the ability of the company to meet all of its liabilities and ongoing expenses. The directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Directors' responsibility statement

We the directors of Jupiter UK Growth Investment Trust PLC confirm to the best of our knowledge:

(a) the condensed set of financial statements contained within the half yearly financial report has been prepared in accordance with the applicable set of accounting standards and give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit and loss of the company;

(b) the half yearly report includes a fair review of the important events that have occurred during the first six months of the financial year and their impact on the financial statements;

(c) the directors' statement of principal risks and uncertainties shown above is a fair review of the principal risks and uncertainties for the remainder of the financial year; and

(d) the half yearly report includes details on related party transactions.

The half yearly financial report for the six months to 31 December 2018 comprises the chairman's statement, investment advisers' review, the directors' responsibility statement and a condensed set of financial statements, and has not been audited or reviewed by the auditors pursuant to the Auditing Practices Board guidance on Review of Interim Financial Information.

Tom Bartlam
Chairman
29 March 2019

Accounts

Statement of comprehensive income for the half year to 31 December 2018 (unaudited)

	Half year ended 31 December 2018			Half year ended 31 December 2017		
	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000
(Losses)/gains on investments at fair value (Note 4)	–	(13,456)	(13,456)	–	312	312
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	–	391	391	–	(7)	(7)
Income	949	–	949	652	–	652
Gross (loss)/return	**949**	**(13,065)**	**(12,116)**	**652**	**305**	**957**
Investment management fee	(34)	(104)	(138)	(35)	(104)	(139)
Other expenses	(182)	(9)	(191)	(163)	(182)	(345)
Total expenses	**(216)**	**(113)**	**(329)**	**(198)**	**(286)**	**(484)**
Net (loss)/return before finance costs and tax	733	(13,178)	(12,445)	454	19	473
Finance costs	(30)	(92)	(122)	(20)	(49)	(69)
(Loss)/return on ordinary activities before taxation	703	(13,270)	(12,567)	434	(30)	404
Taxation	(14)	–	(14)	(5)	–	(5)
Net (loss)/return after taxation	**689**	**(13,270)**	**(12,581)**	**429**	**(30)**	**399**
(Loss)/return per ordinary share (Note 3)	**3.68p**	**(70.87)p**	**(67.19)p**	**2.94p**	**(0.21)p**	**2.73p**

The total column of this statement is the income statement of the company, prepared in accordance with IFRS. The supplementary revenue return and capital return columns are both prepared under guidance produced by the Association of Investment Companies (AIC). All items in the above statement derive from continuing operations.

The financial information does not constitute 'accounts' as defined in section 434 of the Companies Act 2006.

No operations were acquired or discontinued during the period.

All net income is attributable to the equity holders of Jupiter UK Growth Investment Trust PLC. There are no minority interests.

Accounts continued

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018

	31 December 2018 (unaudited) £'000	30 June 2018 (audited) £'000
Non current assets		
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss	51,600	71,211
Current assets		
Receivables	126	325
Cash and cash equivalents	9,075	10,999
	9,201	11,324
Total assets	**60,801**	**82,535**
Current liabilities		
Payables	(12,137)	(17,343)
Total assets less current liabilities	**48,664**	**65,192**
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital	1,486	1,486
Share premium	50,461	50,461
Capital redemption reserve	683	683
Retained earnings (Note 7)*	(3,966)	12,562
Total equity shareholders' funds	**48,664**	**65,192**
Net asset value per ordinary share (Note 8)	**266.10p**	**340.51p**

* Under the company's articles of association any dividends are distributed only from the revenue reserve.

Accounts continued

Statement of changes in net equity for the six months to 31 December 2018 (unaudited)

For the six months to 31 December 2018	Share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Capital redemption reserve £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total £'000
30 June 2018	1,486	50,461	683	12,562	65,192
Net loss for the period	–	–	–	(12,581)	(12,581)
Dividends paid*	–	–	–	(1,306)	(1,306)
Ordinary shares repurchased	–	–	–	(2,641)	(2,641)
Balance at 31 December 2018	**1,486**	**50,461**	**683**	**(3,966)**	**48,664**

For the six months to 31 December 2017	Share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Capital redemption reserve £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total £'000
30 June 2017	1,095	26,136	683	17,310	45,224
Net return for the period	–	–	–	399	399
Dividends paid*	–	–	–	(920)	(920)
Shares issued as a result of rollover**	391	24,256	–	–	24,647
Ordinary shares repurchased	–	–	–	(2,651)	(2,651)
Balance at 31 December 2017	**1,486**	**50,392**	**683**	**14,138**	**66,699**

* Dividends paid during the period were paid out of revenue reserves.

** Jupiter Dividend & Growth Trust PLC, as part of its reconstruction proposals, offered its shareholders the option of rolling over their holdings into Jupiter UK Growth Investment Trust PLC. Those who opted to do this became shareholders in the company with effect from 1 December 2017 after Jupiter Dividend & Growth Trust PLC was wound up. As a result, 7,821,713 shares were issued at a price of 315.10p each.

Accounts continued

Statement of cash flow for the six months to 31 December 2018 (unaudited)

	Six months to 31 December 2018 £'000	Six months to 31 December 2017 £'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Dividends received	1,101	646
Deposit interest received	68	6
Investment management fee paid	(159)	(112)
Other cash expenses	(243)	(282)
Net cash inflow from operating activities before taxation	767	258
Interest paid	(126)	(64)
Taxation	(20)	(14)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	**621**	**180**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of investments	(12,220)	(28,928)
Sales of investments	18,231	2,987
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities	**6,011**	**(25,941)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Shares repurchased	(2,641)	(2,651)
Equity dividends paid	(1,306)	(920)
Short term bank loan repaid	(5,000)	–
Short term bank loan received	–	7,500
Shares issued as a result of rollover	–	24,647
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from investing activities	**(8,947)**	**28,576**
(Decrease)/increase in cash	**(2,315)**	**2,815**
Change in cash and cash equivalents		
Cash and cash equivalents at start of period	10,999	7,454
Gain/(loss) on foreign currency	391	(7)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**9,075**	**10,262**

Accounts continued

Notes to the financial statements for the six months to 31 December 2018

1. Accounting policies

The accounts comprise the unaudited financial results of the company for the six months from 1 July 2018 to 31 December 2018, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), which comprise standards and interpretations approved by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC), as adopted by the European Union (EU).

The accounts are presented in pounds sterling, as this is the functional currency of the company. All values are rounded to the nearest thousand pounds (£'000) except where indicated.

Where presentational guidance set out in the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) for investment trusts issued by the Association of Investment Companies (AIC) is consistent with the requirements of IFRS, the directors have sought to prepare the financial statements on a basis compliant with the recommendations of the SORP.

A summary of the principal accounting policies, all of which have been applied consistently throughout the period, is set out below:

Revenue recognition

Revenue includes dividends from investments quoted ex-dividend on or before the date of the statement of financial position.

Deposit and other interest receivable, expenses and interest payable are accounted for on an accruals basis. These are classified within operating activities in the statement of cash flow.

Underwriting commission is taken to income and recognised when the issue takes place, except where the company is required to take up all or some of the shares underwritten, in which case an appropriate proportion of the commission received is deducted from the cost of those shares.

Presentation of statement of comprehensive income

In order to better reflect the activities of an investment trust company and in accordance with guidance issued by the Association of Investment Companies (AIC), supplementary information which analyses the statement of comprehensive income between items of a revenue and capital nature has been presented alongside the statement. In accordance with the company's articles of association, net capital returns may not be distributed by way of dividend.

An analysis of retained earnings broken down into revenue (distributable) items and capital (non-distributable) items is given in note 7. Investment management fees and finance costs are charged 75% to capital and 25% to revenue.

All other operational costs including administration expenses (but with the exception of any investment performance fees which are charged to capital) are charged to revenue.

Basis of valuation of investments

Investments are recognised and derecognised on a trade date where a purchase and sale of an investment is under contract whose terms require delivery of the investment within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at cost, being the consideration given.

All investments are classified as held at fair value through profit or loss. All investments are measured at fair value with changes in their fair value recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. The fair value of listed investments is based on their quoted bid price at the reporting date without any deduction for estimated future selling costs.

Foreign exchange gains and losses on fair value through profit and loss investments are included within the changes in the fair value of the investments.

For investments that are not actively traded and/or where active stock exchange quoted bid prices are not available, fair value is determined by reference to a variety of valuation techniques. These techniques may draw, without limitation, on one or more of: the latest arm's length traded prices for the instrument concerned; financial modelling based on other observable market data; independent broker research; or the published accounts relating to the issuer of the investment concerned.

2. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

Management do not believe that any significant accounting judgements have been applied to this set of financial statements, other than the allocations between capital and revenue in the statement of comprehensive income.

Accounts continued

Notes to the financial statements for the six months to 31 December 2018 continued

3. Earnings per ordinary share

The earnings per ordinary share figure is based on the net loss for the period of £12,581,000 (Dec 2017: Net return £399,000) and on 18,725,313 (Dec 2017: 14,571,867) ordinary shares, being the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period.

The earnings per ordinary share figure detailed above can be further analysed between revenue and capital, as below.

	Six months to 31 December 2018 £'000	Six months to 31 December 2017 £'000
Net revenue return	689	429
Net capital loss	(13,270)	(30)
Net total (loss)/return	**(12,581)**	**399**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period	18,725,313	14,571,867
Revenue earnings per ordinary share	3.68p	2.94p
Capital losses per ordinary share	(70.87)p	(0.21)p
Total (losses)/earnings per ordinary share	**(67.19)p**	**2.73p**

4. (Losses)/gains on investments

	Six months to 31 December 2018 £'000	Six months to 31 December 2017 £'000
Net gain realised on sale of investments	640	397
Movement in investment holding gains and losses	(14,096)	(85)
(Losses)/gains on investments	**(13,456)**	**312**

5. Transaction costs

The following transaction costs were incurred during the period:

	Six months to 31 December 2018 £'000	Six months to 31 December 2017 £'000
Purchases	45	98
Sales	9	4
Total	**54**	**102**

Accounts continued

Notes to the financial statements for the six months to 31 December 2018 continued

6. Comparative information

The financial information contained in this interim report does not constitute statutory accounts as defined in section 434 of the Companies Act 2006. The financial information for the six months to 31 December 2018 and 31 December 2017 has not been audited.

The information for the year ended 30 June 2018 has been extracted from the latest published audited financial statements. The audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2018 have been filed with the Register of Companies. The report of the auditors on those accounts contained no qualification or statement under section 498(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

7. Retained earnings

The table below shows the movement in the retained earnings analysed between revenue and capital items.

	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000
At 30 June 2018	2,202	10,360	12,562
Movement during the period			
Net return/(loss) for the period	689	(13,270)	(12,581)
Dividends paid	(1,306)	–	(1,306)
Shares repurchased	–	(2,641)	(2,641)
At 31 December 2018	**1,585**	**(5,551)**	**(3,966)**

8. Net asset value per ordinary share

The net asset value per ordinary share is based on the net assets attributable to the ordinary shareholders of £48,664,000 (30 June 2018: £65,192,000) and on 18,288,076 (30 June 2018: 19,145,493) ordinary shares, being the number of ordinary shares in issue at the period end, excluding ordinary shares held in treasury.

9. Analysis of changes in net debt

	30 June 2018 £'000	Cash Flow £'000	Foreign Exchange £'000	31 December 2018 £'000
Cash				
Cash at bank	10,999	(2,315)	391	9,075
Debt				
Short term bank loan	(17,000)	5,000	–	(12,000)
Total	**(6,001)**	**2,685**	**391**	**(2,925)**

Accounts continued

Notes to the financial statements for the six months to 31 December 2018 continued

10. Principal risk profile

The principal risks the company faces in its portfolio management activities are:

- foreign currency risk; and
- market price risk i.e. movements in the value of investments holdings caused by factors other than interest rate or currency movement.

Further details of the company's management of these risks can be found in note 13 of the company's annual report and accounts for the year ended 30 June 2018.

There have been no changes to the management of or the exposure to these risks since that date.

11. Fair value hierarchy

IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement' requires an entity to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy shall have the following levels:

Level 1 reflects financial instruments quoted in an active market.

Level 2 reflects financial instruments whose fair value is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables includes only data from observable markets.

Level 3 reflects financial instruments whose fair value is determined in whole or in part using a valuation technique based on assumptions that are not supported by prices from observable market transactions in the same instrument and not based on available observable market data.

The financial assets measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are grouped into the fair value hierarchy as follows:

	31 December 2018				30 June 2018			
	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Equity investments	51,420	–	180	51,600	70,840	–	371	71,211

Equity investments
A reconciliation of fair value measurements in level 3 is set out in the following table:

	31 December 2018 £'000	30 June 2018 £'000
Opening balance	371	175
Purchases	–	–
Sales	–	–
Transfer into Level 3	–	438
Fair value movements	(191)	(242)
Closing balances	**180**	**371**

The company has received £195,000 liquidation proceeds from Gloo Networks Plc.

Accounts continued

Notes to the financial statements for the six months to 31 December 2018 continued

12. Arrangements with related parties

Jupiter Unit Trust Managers Limited (‘JUTM’), the Alternative Investment Fund Manager, is a company within the same group as Jupiter Asset Management Limited the investment adviser. JUTM is contracted to provide investment management services to the company, subject to termination by not less than twelve months’ notice by either party.

JUTM receives an investment management fee as set out below. The management fee payable to JUTM in respect of the period 1 July 2018 to 31 December 2018 was £138,211 with £60,842 outstanding at period end. JUTM is also entitled to an investment performance fee which is based on the out-performance of the net asset value per ordinary share over the total return on the benchmark index (being the total return on the FTSE All Share Index) in each accounting period. No performance fee was payable to JUTM in respect of the year ended 30 June 2018.

The management fee payable to JUTM is 0.50% of adjusted net assets (being net assets before deducting or making provision for any performance fee which may be due and after deduction of the value of any Jupiter managed investments). This fee will be further reduced to 0.45% to the extent that the company’s adjusted net assets come to exceed £150 million and will be reduced further still to 0.40% to the extent that the company’s adjusted net assets exceed £250 million.

Any performance fee payable per ordinary share to equal 15% of the amount by which the increase in the adjusted net asset value per ordinary share (being net asset value per ordinary share adjusted by adding back any accrual for unpaid performance fee and any dividends paid or payable by reference to the calculation period in question) exceeds the higher of:

1) in respect of each subsequent calculation period, the net asset value per ordinary share on the last calculation date of the immediately preceding calculation period, as increased or decreased by the percentage by which the total return of the benchmark index increases or decreases during the calculation period plus 2%;

2) if applicable, the net asset value per ordinary share on the last calculation date by reference to which a performance fee was paid (such calculation date not being before 30 June 2016), increased or decreased by the total return of the benchmark index increases or decreases during the calculation period plus 2%; and

3) the estimated net asset value per ordinary share on Friday, 29 July 2016 (being 285.80p).

   In respect of the calculation period ending 30 June 2017, the turbulent market conditions in the immediate aftermath of the Brexit referendum resulted in an estimated NAV per share of 265.12p as at 30 June 2016. Rather than adopt this NAV as the new high watermark for the then current and subsequent calculation periods for the purposes of any performance fee accrual, the board agreed with the manager on 26 September 2016 that it would be appropriate to adopt the higher estimated NAV of 285.80p as at 29 July 2016 as its new high watermark for these purposes.

The aggregate of any base management and performance fees payable to JUTM in respect of any one calculation period is limited to 2% of the adjusted net assets of the company on the relevant calculation date.

No management fee is payable by the company to Jupiter Asset Management Limited in respect of the company’s holdings in investment trusts, open-ended funds and investment companies in respect of which Jupiter Fund Management PLC, or any subsidiary undertaking of Jupiter Fund Management PLC, receives fees as investment manager or investment adviser. During the period there were no such investments.

There are no transactions with the directors other than the remuneration paid to them as disclosed in the directors’ remuneration report on page 28 and the beneficial interests of the directors in the ordinary shares of the company as disclosed on page 29 of the 2018 annual report and accounts.

Company information

Directors	Tom H Bartlam, Chairman Keith Bray Jonathan G D Davis Graham M Fuller Lorna M Tilbian
Registered office	The Zig Zag Building 70 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SQ
Alternative investment fund manager	Jupiter Unit Trust Managers Limited The Zig Zag Building 70 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SQ
Telephone	**020 3817 1000**
Facsimile	**020 3817 1820**
Website	**www.jupiteram.com/JUKG**
Email	**investmentcompanies@jupiteram.com**
	Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority
Investment adviser and secretary	Jupiter Asset Management Limited The Zig Zag Building 70 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SQ
Telephone	**020 3817 1000**
Facsimile	**020 3817 1820**
	Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority
Custodian	J.P. Morgan Chase Bank N.A. 25 Bank Street, Canary Wharf, London E14 5JP Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority
Depositary	J.P. Morgan Europe Limited 25 Bank Street, Canary Wharf, London E14 5JP Authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulation Authority
Independent auditor	haysmacintyre 10 Queen Street Place, London EC4R 1AG
Registrars	Link Asset Services (formerly Capita Asset Services) 34 Beckenham Road, Beckenham, Kent BR3 4TU
Telephone	**0871 664 0300**
	Lines are open from 9.00am to 5.30pm Monday to Friday. Calls cost 12 pence per minute plus network charges
Telephone (overseas)	**+44 (0)371 664 0300**
	Calls outside the United Kingdom will be charged at the applicable international rate
Website	**www.linkassetservices.com**
Email	**shareportal@linkgroup.co.uk**
Broker	Numis Securities Limited The London Stock Exchange Building 10 Paternoster Square, London EC4M 7LT Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority
Company registration number	1040834 Registered in England and Wales An investment company under S.833 of the Companies Act

Investor information

Share identifiers

ISIN	GB00BFD3V961
Sedol	BFD3V96
Ticker	JUKG/LON

The ordinary shares of the company are listed on the London Stock Exchange.

London Stock Exchange LISTED PREMIUM

aic The Association of Investment Companies

Dividend reinvestment plan and managing your account online

Shareholders may elect for the company's registrar, Link Asset Services, to reinvest dividends automatically on their behalf. The reinvestment plan terms and conditions are available upon request from the helpline, by email to shares@linkgroup.co.uk, or through www.signalshares.com. The helpline number is 0871 664 0300, or from overseas +44 (0) 371 664 0300. Calls to this number are charged at the standard geographical rate and will vary by provider. Calls outside of the United Kingdom will be charged at the applicable international rate. Lines are open from 09.00am-5.30pm Monday to Friday. Signal shares is an online portal enabling you to manage your shareholding online. If you are a direct investor you can view your shareholding, change the way the registrar communicates with you, register the way you wish to receive your dividends, and buy and sell shares. If you haven't used this service before, all you need to do is enter the name of the company and register your account. You'll need your investor code (IVC) printed on your share certificate in order to register.

How to vote at the AGM

The board would like to encourage as many shareholders as possible to cast their votes at the forthcoming annual general meeting. Our industry body, the Association of Investment Companies (AIC), has recently released on its website, www.theaic.co.uk, new information on how to vote investment company shares held on platforms (such as Hargreaves Lansdown, Alliance Trust Savings, etc). The information includes whether investors can vote their shares held on platforms, what investors need to do to vote their shares, how far in advance they need to contact the platform to vote the shares and if there is any cost to the investor.

Information and Resources

Visit www.jupiteram.com/JUKG for factsheets containing key information about performance, portfolio and pricing, the most recent annual and half-yearly reports and accounts and investor insights from the Jupiter portfolio managers.

For investors who do not have access to the internet, documents are also available on request from the Jupiter Customer Services Team on 0800 561 4000.

Should you wish to be added to an email distribution list for future editions of the monthly factsheet, please send an email to investmentcompanies@jupiteram.com.

Further information about the company is also available from third party websites such as www.morningstar.co.uk and www.theaic.com.

Investor information continued

FTSE All-Share Index Total Return

This document contains information based on the FTSE All-Share Index Total Return. 'FTSE®' is a trade mark jointly owned by the London Stock Exchange Plc and The Financial Times Limited and is used by FTSE International Limited ('FTSE') under licence. The FTSE All-Share Index Total Return is calculated by FTSE. FTSE does not sponsor, endorse or promote the product referred to in this document and is not in any way connected to it and does not accept any liability in relation to its issue, operation and trading. All copyright and database rights in the index values and constituent list vest in FTSE.

Retail distribution of non-mainstream products

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 company's shares are excluded from the FCA's restrictions which apply to non-mainstream investment products because they are shares in an investment trust.

Further information about the company is also available from third party websites such as www.morningstar.co.uk and www.trustnet.com.

Dividend tax allowance

With effect from 6 April 2016 the dividend tax credit was replaced by an annual tax-free dividend allowance. Dividend income in excess of this allowance will be taxed according to your personal income tax bracket. The company's registrar will continue to provide shareholders with confirmation of dividends paid, shareholders should retain such confirmations to enable them to calculate and report total dividend income received. Shareholders should note that it is their sole responsibility to report any dividend income in excess of their annual tax-free allowance to HMRC.

Further information on changes to dividend tax allowance can be obtained from the HMRC website at:
www.gov.uk/government/publications/income-tax-changes-to-dividend-taxation

Changes to our data privacy notice

We have updated our privacy notice to align with the new data privacy law in the European Union, known as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) to which we are subject. Data protection and the security of your information always has been and remains of paramount importance to us.

Any information concerning shareholders and other related natural persons (together the data subjects) provided to, or collected by or on behalf of, Jupiter Unit Trust Managers Limited (the management company) and/or Jupiter UK Growth Investment Trust Plc (the controllers) (directly from data subjects or from publicly available sources) may be processed by the controllers as joint controllers, in compliance with the GDPR.

You are not required to take any action in respect of this notice, but we encourage you to read our privacy notice. Our privacy notice can be found on our website, www.jupiteram.com/Shared-Content/Legal-content-pages/Privacy/Investment-trusts. In the event that you hold your shares as a nominee, we request that you promptly pass on the details of where to find our privacy notice to the underlying investors and/or the beneficial owners.

Glossary of terms: Alternative performance measures

The European Securities and Markets Authority ('ESMA') published its guidelines on Alternative Performance Measures ('APMs'). APMs are defined as being a 'financial measure of historical or future financial performance, financial position, or cash flows, other than a financial measure defined or specified in the applicable accounting framework.' The guidelines are aimed at promoting the usefulness and transparency of APMs included in regulated information and aim to improve comparability, reliability and/or comprehensibility of APMs. The following APMs are used throughout the annual report, financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

Benchmark total return index

A total return index is a type of equity performance index that tracks both the capital gains of a group of stocks over time, and assumes that any cash distributions, such as dividends, are reinvested back into the index.

Discount

The amount, expressed as a percentage, by which the share price is less than the net asset value per share.

Gearing

Gearing is the borrowing of cash to buy more assets for the portfolio with the aim of making a gain on those assets larger than the cost of the loan. However, if the portfolio doesn't perform well the gain might not cover the costs. The more an investment company gears, the higher the risk.

Mid market price

The mid-market price is the mid-point between the buy and the sell prices.

NAV per share

The net asset value ('NAV') is the value of the investment company's assets less its liabilities. The NAV per share is the NAV divided by the number of shares in issue. The difference between the NAV per share and the share price is known as the discount or premium.

Ongoing charges

Ongoing charges are the total expenses including both the investment management fee and other costs but excluding finance costs and performance fees, as a percentage of NAV.

Premium

The amount, expressed as a percentage, by which the share price is more than the net asset value per share.

www.jupiteram.com/JUKG

669-01.19 PC