JUPITER EMERGING & FRONTIER INCOME TRUST PLC

Annual Report & Accounts

for the year ended 30 September 2020

JUPITER

Samsung

Samsung Electronics is the world's leading manufacturer for many key electronic components

Contents

Investment Objective, Investment Policy, Investment Restrictions and Benchmark Index

Investment Objective

The Company's investment objective is to achieve capital growth and income, both over the long term, through investment predominantly in companies exposed directly or indirectly to Emerging Markets and Frontier Markets worldwide.

Investment Policy

The Company will invest at least 70% of Total Assets in companies that, at the time of investment, have their registered offices or principal places of business in Emerging Markets or Frontier Markets, or which exercise a material part of their economic activities in Emerging Markets and/or Frontier Markets, and which are considered by the Investment Manager to be undervalued or otherwise to offer good prospects for capital growth.

The Company may invest up to 25% of Total Assets in companies that, at the time of investment, have their registered offices or principal places of business in, or which exercise a material part of their economic activities in, Frontier Markets (calculated at the time of investment).

The Company may invest up to 5% of Total Assets in unquoted companies (calculated at the time of investment).

The Company will invest no more than 10% of Total Assets in any single holding (calculated at the time of investment).

The Company's portfolio is expected to be diversified across a number of geographical areas and, whilst there are no specific limits placed on exposure to any one geographical area, the Company will at all times invest and manage the portfolio in a manner consistent with spreading investment risk.

The Company does not expect to take controlling interests in investee companies.

The Company will not be restricted to investing in constituent companies of the Benchmark.

"**Emerging Market**" means each constituent country of the Benchmark (the MSCI Emerging Markets Index) from time to time.

"**Frontier Market**" means each country that is not a constituent of either the MSCI Emerging Markets Index or the MSCI Developed Markets Index. Generally, the Investment Manager considers Frontier Markets to be smaller, less well established economies that are at an earlier stage of economic and political development than Emerging Markets. Examples of countries that the Investment Manager currently considers to be Frontier Markets are Vietnam and Nigeria.

The Company may, in pursuance of the investment objective:

- invest in equity and equity-related securities (including quoted preference shares, quoted convertible unsecured loan stock, quoted warrants and other similar securities);
- hedge against directional risk using index futures and/or cash;
- hold bonds and warrants on transferable securities;
- utilise options and futures for hedging purposes and for efficient portfolio management;
- enter into contracts for differences;
- hold participation notes;
- use forward currency contracts; and
- hold liquid assets.

Notwithstanding the above, the Company does not intend to utilise derivatives or other financial instruments to take short positions, nor to increase the Company's gearing in excess of the limit set out in the borrowing policy.

It is expected that the Company's investments will predominantly be exposed to non-sterling currencies in terms of their revenues and profits. The base currency of the Company is sterling and it will pay any dividends to Shareholders in sterling, which creates a potential currency exposure. Whilst the Company retains the flexibility to do so, it is expected in the normal course that this potential currency exposure will not be hedged using any sort of foreign currency transactions, forward transactions or derivative instruments.

The Company may deploy gearing of up to 20% of Net Asset Value (calculated at the time of borrowing) to seek to enhance long-term capital growth and income returns and for the purpose of capital flexibility. The Company's gearing is expected to primarily comprise bank borrowings but may include the use of derivative instruments and such other methods as the Board may determine.

No material change will be made to the investment policy without the approval of Shareholders by ordinary resolution.

Investment Restrictions

The Company will at all times invest and manage its assets with the objective of spreading risk and in accordance with its published investment policy.

The Company will not invest more than 10% of its Total Assets in other listed closed ended investment funds (as defined in the Listing Rules).

Benchmark Index

MSCI Emerging Markets Index (Total Return) in sterling.

The current constituent countries of the Benchmark are Argentina, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Czech Republic, Egypt, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Korea, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates.

The latest list of constituent countries of the MSCI Emerging Markets Index can also be obtained from the MSCI at **www.msci.com/emergingmarkets**.

THE COMPANY IS A MEMBER OF THE

aic

The Association of Investment Companies

Strategic Report

Financial Highlights for the year ended 30 September 2020

Capital Performance

	30 September 2020	30 September 2019	% change
Total assets less current liabilities (£'000)	75,131	93,868	-20.0

Ordinary Share Performance

	30 September 2020	30 September 2019	% change
Net asset value (pence)	87.91	104.21	-15.6
Net asset value with 2020 dividends added back (pence)*	93.71	104.21	-10.1
Middle market price (pence)	80.00	98.60	-18.9
Middle market price with dividends paid during the year added back (pence)*	85.80	98.60	-13.0
MSCI Emerging Markets Index (Total Return) in sterling	641.63	571.82	+12.2
Discount to net asset value (%)*	(9.0)	(5.4)	–
Total dividends paid during the year (pence)	5.8	4.4	+31.8
Ongoing charges figure (%) excluding finance costs*	1.35	1.36	-0.7

** For definitions of the above Alternative Performance Measures please refer to the Glossary of Terms on pages 83 and 84.*

Dividends declared for the year under review

For the year to 30 September 2019	Rate	Payment date
Interim dividend	2.2p	5 July 2019
Interim dividend	2.4p	17 January 2020

For the year to 30 September 2020**	Rate	Payment date
Interim dividend	1.2p	17 April 2020
Interim dividend	1.2p	3 July 2020
Interim dividend	1.0p	25 September 2020
Interim dividend	1.0p	30 December 2020

** *For the financial year ending 30 September 2020, the Company announced that it would move from paying semi-annual to quarterly dividends.*

Chairman's Statement

I am pleased to present the Annual Report and audited accounts for Jupiter Emerging & Frontier Income Trust PLC (the 'Company', or 'JEFIT') for the year ended 30 September 2020.

The year under review has been an exceptionally challenging period in all investment markets and there is no disguising the fact that JEFIT's performance has been disappointing. When Covid-19 was recognised as a pandemic in the early months of 2020 little was known about its consequences but, as the world looked on in horror at the coronavirus tsunami overwhelming the public health resources of Spain and northern Italy (in particular), in March many governments woke up to the scale of the developing catastrophe and consigned their countries to months of lockdown in an attempt to limit the spread of the virus.

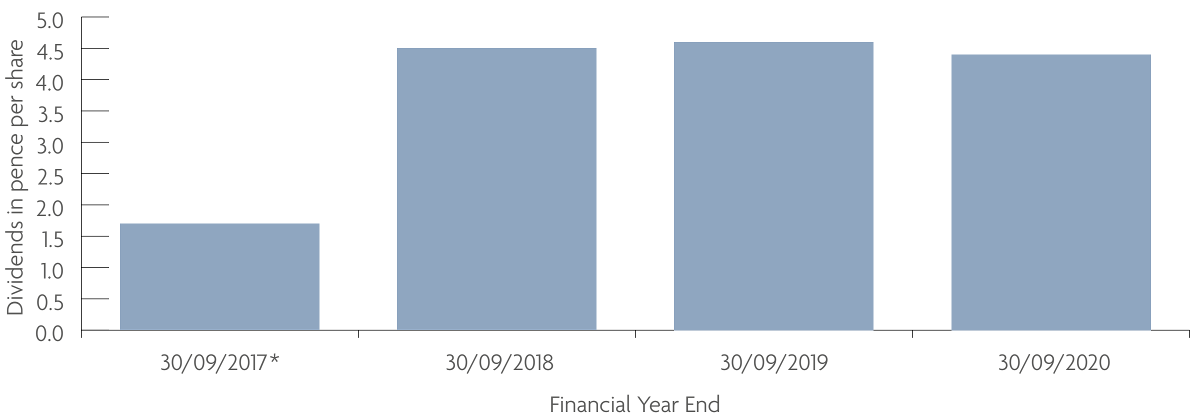
At first it seemed to work, a decline in new cases through the summer giving cause for optimism, but this has proved to be something of a false dawn. Most countries in Europe and North America are now battling a fresh surge of infections, in some cases – notably in the USA and UK – worse than the first wave. Many of the regions into which JEFIT invests – the most important in this context being China, where the virus originated – have fared better than the developed economies, but this is cold comfort for investors if the export markets for the companies that we own go into hibernation for several months.

The impact on investment markets has indeed been severe, with few precedents in peacetime. For an alarming period in March markets were in freefall, until strong intervention from central banks and governments restored some calm to the system, and saw many companies' share prices claw back a portion of earlier losses. Most major markets have subsequently rebounded, though not in a consistent pattern. Investors have generally sought safety in growth stocks, most of which were already at high valuations long before Covid, as well as in large cap stocks, making them even larger. Neither of these trends has been helpful to our investment style, which tends to look for smaller, dividend-paying companies operating in the world's less established markets. This has not been the right place to be in 2020.

Our investment performance

During the period under review, the Company's share price and Net Asset Value ('NAV') with dividends added back returned -13.0% and -10.1% (2019: 0.0% and +10.5%), respectively, reflecting a slight widening of our discount on the back of poor underlying performance, albeit in very choppy conditions. This compares with a total return of 12.2% for our benchmark, the MSCI Emerging Markets Net Total Return Index, meaning a period of negative returns

Dividend History since launch



Source: Jupiter.

* Dividend attributable to the period from launch to 30 September 2017.

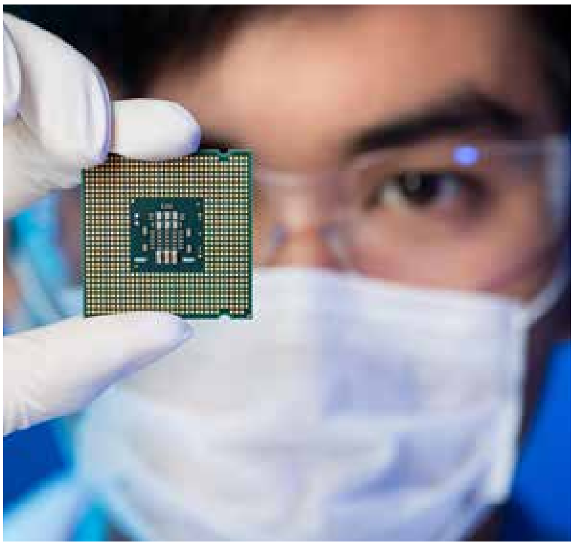
Chairman's Statement *(continued)*

on both an absolute and relative basis. JEFIT has never aspired to be an index tracker and, given the construction of our portfolio, it is to be expected that there will be wide discrepancies between our results and those of our benchmark, which includes a strong China component. We would, nonetheless, be happier if those variations were in our favour and not the other way round.

The Company's recent investment performance is considered in more detail in the Investment Adviser's Review on pages 12 to 15. In summary, however, the principal factors driving the underperformance this year include the Company's diverse geographic and market capitalisation spread at a time when investors have been flocking to China and, as mentioned above, to ultra-large caps; we are underweight on the former and have no exposure to the latter.

Gearing

The Company currently has access to a flexible loan facility with Scotiabank Europe plc for amounts up to £21 million. As at 30 September 2020, the Company's net gearing level, based on the amount of drawn down bank debt, less the cash held on the balance sheet, was 13.8%. Gearing is at present very cheap and, like many investment trusts, we use it to a modest extent to enhance shareholder returns. With our cost of borrowing of 1.3% allowing us to expand a portfolio which yields in excess of 4%, the longer term attractions should be apparent, but the counterpoint is that in falling markets the presence of borrowings will exacerbate capital losses, and that is exactly what we have experienced in the year under review.



MediaTek's chips have helped to make high-speed Internet accessible to consumers in lower-income economies

The Board reviews the Company's gearing on a regular basis. The current maximum has been set at 20% of the Company's net assets and we will continue to encourage the Investment Adviser to use the borrowing facility and the Company's cash reserves, since we believe this will enhance future returns for shareholders.

Dividends

The Company pays four dividends annually; we started this programme in the year under review, in response to investor demand. The first of these, an interim dividend of 1.20p, was paid in April 2020. This was followed by further distributions of 1.20p, 1.00p and 1.00p paid in July, September and December 2020, respectively, resulting in total dividends for the year of 4.40 pence per share (2018/19: two dividends, totalling 4.60 pence per share). At the time of writing, this represents an historical yield of 4.2%.

The Board recognises the importance of income to its shareholders and in the year under review has used the equivalent of 0.5 pence per share of the Company's revenue reserves to supplement the Company's earned income and thus enhance the distributions it has made to its shareholders.

As stated in the Company's announcement to the Stock Exchange on 26 August 2020, although the level of dividend income received by the Company from its portfolio has fallen in recent months as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, the Investment Adviser is confident that income will recover during the financial year ending 30 September 2021 as a number of investee companies that have cancelled or deferred payments over the last six months are expected to resume paying dividends.

Discount and premium management

The Company's total asset base is currently at the lower end of the minimum size preferred by many institutional and wealth management investors and the Board and the Investment Adviser remain

Bizlink's cables and connectors are used not only in electric vehicles but also the infrastructure for charging them

committed to growing the Company. Since our shares have traded for most of the period at a discount to NAV, this has precluded the issue of any additional shares.

The Company has an annual redemption policy, whereby shareholders have the right to offer shares back to the Company for redemption. The next opportunity for redemption will be in June 2021.

Annual General Meeting

The Company's Annual General Meeting ('AGM') will be held on Friday, 5 March 2021 at 11:00 a.m. at the offices of Jupiter Asset Management Limited, The Zig Zag Building, 70 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SQ. The Board, having consulted with the Company Secretary, has decided that shareholders will not be permitted to attend this year's AGM in person. Should Government advice change, the Company will release an announcement to the London Stock Exchange advising shareholders of any change to the way that the AGM will be held.

Notice of the AGM, containing full details of the business to be conducted at the meeting, is set out on pages 85 and 86 of this report. Your attention is also drawn to the Report of the Directors on pages 36 and 37 where various resolutions relating to special business are explained, including a resolution to amend the Company's Articles to allow a 'virtual AGM' to be held in the future. This would allow shareholder attendance and voting using appropriate technology should public health or other measures so require.

Please note that we have removed paper from the voting process to reduce further the environmental impact of the Company. Electronic proxy voting is now available and shareholders may also submit voting instructions using the web-based voting facility at **www.signalshares.com** and **www.proxymity.io** for institutional shareholders. If you have not already registered with Signal Shares you will need your Investor Code which can be found on your share certificate or recent dividend confirmation. Once registered you will be able to vote immediately by selecting 'Proxy Voting' from the menu.

If you are unable to submit voting instructions electronically, details of how to obtain a paper proxy form can be found in Note 2 of the Notes for the AGM on page 87.

In advance of the AGM, a short presentation by the Investment Adviser on the performance of the Company over the past year, as well as an outlook for the future, will be made available on the Company's website. Despite shareholders not being able to attend in person, the Board and Investment Adviser would welcome questions, which shareholders may submit to **Magnus.Spence@jupiteram.com**. Subject to confidentiality, we will respond to any questions submitted either directly or by publishing our response on the Company website.

PRIIPs Key Information Documents

Notwithstanding the UK's departure from the European Union, we are required to provide investors

Chairman's Statement *(continued)*

with a Key Information Document ("KID") which includes performance projections which are the product of prescribed calculations based on the Company's historical performance. Whilst the content and format of the KID cannot be amended under the applicable regulations, the Board does not believe that these projections are an appropriate or helpful way to assess JEFIT's prospects.

Accordingly, the Board urges shareholders also to consider the comprehensive information set out in both the Company's Half Yearly Financial Report and Annual Report & Accounts, together with the monthly fact sheets and daily NAV announcements, when considering an investment in the Company's shares. These documents are available on the Company's website at **www.jupiteram.com/JEFI**.

Outlook

The mandate which your Board gives to the Investment Adviser is to identify well-managed companies in less established markets, since we believe these are under-appreciated by international investors and have the greatest potential to reward their shareholders. But the world's economic model has been up-ended by an infection which takes no prisoners and continues to spring surprises on those battling to understand it and contain its effects.

Every crisis produces some winners amongst many losers. Lockdowns have given home shopping the greatest boost imaginable and working from home has been as good for Zoom as it has been bad for the makers of business attire. Very little of what has occurred in 2020 has been of obvious benefit to most of the companies in JEFIT's portfolio – we do not employ Ross Teverson and his team to buy Apple or Amazon, whatever the attractions of these companies with trillion dollar capitalisations. So, while recognising that the past 12 months have been an exceptionally challenging period for our Investment Adviser, we have to look to the future and I do so with cautious optimism.

In a year which has been notably short of good news, we have seen remarkable progress on vaccines effective against Covid-19 and there are already several of these being administered, all of which have appeared very much faster than was initially thought possible. It seems likely that large numbers will have the opportunity to be vaccinated by the middle of 2021 and this should allay many fears and facilitate at least a partial return to life as we once knew it. In addition, we have undoubtedly learnt much about testing regimes, protecting the vulnerable, containing the disease and treating its victims; and perhaps even about testing and tracing.

And, at a macro level, there is some cause to be positive. 2021 may usher in many changes, including the potential tailwind that the Biden presidency might bring for emerging markets. While few will yearn for a return to the era of trade policies being dictated by late-night outbursts on Twitter, a period of what might politely be described as a more conventional approach to international relations can only be positive for those corners of the globe where JEFIT goes looking for value. Markets this year may have been volatile, and the headlines alarming, but the Investment Adviser has remained clear-headed in its approach to managing the portfolio. At the time of writing, our share price has recovered strongly to 106 pence and our discount has narrowed to 2%. Your Board remains fully behind Ross and his team and recent purchases of JEFIT stock by the Company's Directors should tell their own story.

John Scott
Chairman
28 January 2021

Why invest in Emerging and Frontier markets?

Change creates opportunities.

While it is hard to generalise about an asset class as diverse as emerging and frontier markets, it is clear that many economies within it are characterised by change of a nature and quantum that cannot be found in developed markets. In many of the countries where the Company invests, products and services that are lowly penetrated have the potential to grow rapidly from today's low base. At the same time, demographics are in most cases supportive of high growth rates. Rising financial inclusion, the enabling power of technology, growing discretionary spending power, and the alleviation of productivity bottlenecks through infrastructure investment are some of the structural changes that should be transformative for emerging and frontier market countries and companies in the years ahead.

An unconstrained approach to identifying investment opportunities from across the emerging and frontier market investment universe, combined with an emphasis on seeking out companies that are willing and able to pay dividends, has the potential to deliver an attractive combination of both capital growth and income.

Why invest in Emerging & Frontier Markets? *(continued)*

Structural change

Some of the structural developments that have supported wealth creation in developed markets are at a nascent stage in emerging and frontier economies. This is particularly evident when one considers financial inclusion, which has moved to the top of the policy agenda in many countries. Unlike financial firms in developed markets, emerging and frontier market banks have a long runway for growth, as the uptake of mortgages, insurance and investment products gains traction. At the same time, many emerging and frontier market banks are leveraging a combination of trusted deposit franchises and technological innovation to emerge as fintech leaders in their respective markets. The leading franchises of Bank of Georgia, Kenya Commercial Bank and United Bank in Pakistan are all good examples of this. They are enabling a shift to cashless payments and bringing the previously unbanked into the financial system. These changes are being accelerated by access to low-cost mobile technologies.

Many of the companies that are enabling technological change are themselves located within emerging markets. Companies, such as MediaTek in Taiwan, are designing affordable fourth and fifth generation mobile chipsets that allow powerful smartphones to be manufactured and sold at price points that are in reach of even lower-income consumers in markets such as India, Kenya and Brazil. Other emerging market companies, such as Bizlink, also located in Taiwan, are helping to enable some of the remarkable structural shifts that we are seeing globally. Bizlink supplies low-cost but high-quality, and often technically complex, cables and connectors for a wide range of applications from electric vehicle battery packs to medical equipment and data centres.

As emerging market consumers experience a rise in income, higher discretionary spending is driving growth in domestic tourism, healthcare, and leisure spending. In many economies, growth in consumers' discretionary spending is outpacing overall income growth – for every extra dollar earned, a higher proportion is being spent on goods and services that were previously out of reach. Companies that are able cater to the aspirations of these consumers are in an enviable position and such companies can be found across a range of sectors and industries, ranging from shopping mall operators, such as Emaar Malls in Dubai, to medical diagnostics companies, such as IDH, which operates clinics across Egypt, Jordan and Nigeria.

Infrastructure bottlenecks have historically been a constraint on economic growth in a number of markets, such as Brazil, India and Pakistan. However, governments increasingly recognise the importance of addressing this challenge, perhaps in part due to observing the role that high fixed asset investment has played in enabling high growth rates in China. Companies stand to benefit from this in different ways. Some businesses, such as the Brazilian ports operator, Wilson Sons, are playing a key role in opening up new transport links and trading opportunities. While Indonesian property developer, Jaya Real, is establishing new mixed-use suburban developments that cater to a growing middle-class population, and which are only made possible by improved transport links in the country.

An unconstrained approach

There is a strong case for accessing the opportunities that this asset class presents through an unconstrained, or benchmark agnostic, approach. One reason for this is that investment opportunities in mid and small capitalisation companies that are small constituents of the major emerging market benchmarks (or fall outside of these altogether) can be overlooked by international investors. Because of this, the significant positive changes that these companies are exposed to may be slow to get reflected in share prices, creating potential to add greater value through fundamental company analysis. An unconstrained approach also provides freedom to invest only in those equities that the Investment Adviser believes are attractive, as well as the flexibility to construct a portfolio with more diversified country and sector exposure than the benchmark.

Combining Emerging and Frontier market exposure

Often, portfolios comprise only emerging market or frontier market holdings, but there are potential advantages in combining both in one portfolio. Frontier markets are typically characterised by less developed economies and/or financial markets and, as a consequence, may have greater potential to deliver growth from a low base than their emerging market peers; long-term structural change in these markets can provide an even stronger 'tailwind' to companies' earnings. It is also the case that for many frontier markets, equity returns are lowly correlated with the larger emerging markets and therefore, combining emerging market and frontier exposure can help to diversify risk within a portfolio.

An income focus

There are good reasons to expect that income will become an increasingly important element of total return in emerging and frontier markets. This is because there is a growing capability to pay dividends, given the strength of many companies' balance sheets, and often an increased willingness on the part of management teams to return excess capital to shareholders. The significant contribution that dividend income can make to total returns for equity investors is very clear if one looks at total returns for different equity asset classes over the period since 2000. For European equities, income explains the vast majority of shareholder return from 2000 to the present day and, even for emerging market equities, where investors tend to focus more on capital growth potential, dividend income accounted for 55% of total shareholder return over the same period.*

The income opportunity in emerging and frontier markets, and particularly amongst companies in the mid and small capitalisation areas of the market, appears to be attractive, not only for the reasons stated above but also because these companies often have higher dividend cover and, in the Investment Adviser's opinion, higher growth potential than developed market companies generating comparable yields.

**Source: Bloomberg November 2020*

Why invest now?

2020 was a challenging year for many emerging and frontier markets, particularly those outside of North Asia, which were more impacted by Covid-19. However, a combination of an improving operating environment for companies and attractive valuations should create a positive backdrop for the asset class. While coronavirus daily case numbers remained high in most markets throughout last year, it is already evident that the worst of the Covid-19 impact on operational performance is behind us. Similarly, macro data points in markets such as Brazil, Mexico, and India, indicate that economic activity has already substantially recovered from the lows experienced in the second quarter of 2020.

In a world where the valuations for many asset classes look high relative to history, the opposite holds true for many companies and sectors within emerging and frontier markets, despite the potential for strong long-term growth. Historically, the relatively low valuation levels at which many of the portfolio's holdings currently trade has only ever been reached during periods of heightened uncertainty, but these periods have typically created compelling long-term buying opportunities. As Covid-19 vaccines become more widely available and investors begin to look past the impact of the pandemic, the scope for operational recovery and rerating from depressed valuations should be a powerful driver of stock performance.

There has been much reported on the tailwind of a Biden presidency for emerging and frontier markets. While individual company fundamentals, valuations and long-term prospects should prove to be more important than who holds the US presidency, it does seem reasonable to believe that the absence of late-night trade policy by Twitter will come as a welcome relief for the asset class.

Investment Adviser's Review

Market review

The financial year to 30 September 2020 proved to be a challenging period for the Company's portfolio. Over the period, the portfolio's negative return of -10.1% was significantly below that of the Company's benchmark, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index, which ended the period in positive territory, rising by 12.2%. During the period, the Company's portfolio faced style headwinds, with frontier markets and smaller companies underperforming the headline index. However, the main detractor from performance was the extreme divergence between China, where the portfolio has a much lower weighting than the benchmark, and other markets that have experienced a greater impact from the Covid-19 pandemic.

While emerging and frontier markets recovered substantial ground from the lows reached in March and April of this year, most markets outside of North Asia were in negative territory over the period. MSCI benchmark returns for key markets were as follows: China 27.9%; Taiwan 27.7%; India -2.2%; Frontier Markets -7.3%; Mexico -23.8%; Russia -18.9%; and Brazil -34.9%. From a funds flow perspective, North Asia benefitted from inflows, while most other markets, particularly those in Latin American and frontier markets, experienced quite persistent outflows.

We believe that it is important to recognise that while coronavirus daily case numbers have remained high in most markets, many companies' results and guidance suggest that the worst of the Covid-19 impact on operational performance may be behind us. Similarly, macro data points in markets such as Brazil, Mexico, and India, indicate that economic activity has substantially recovered from the lows experienced in the second quarter of 2020, despite continued high levels of new Covid-19 infections in those countries. We believe that a combination of an improving operating environment for companies and attractive valuations, creates considerable opportunity for investors in the asset class.

Clearly banks have been some of the hardest hit businesses through the pandemic. However, the overall picture is one of banks having provisioned conservatively during the first half of 2020 and now being in a position where capital ratios, which are generally higher in emerging markets than in developed markets, are improving on a sequential basis.

This was evident in quarterly results for Bank of Georgia, which is held in the portfolio. The bank saw its total capital ratio improve at the end of the second quarter of 2020, having taken very prudent provisions in the previous quarter. Further evidence of an improving picture came from leading Russian bank, Sberbank, which, having earlier in the year delayed its dividend decision, later confirmed that it would distribute a normal level of dividend (which the Company received in October, rather than the usual June/July timing).

Performance

A number of the Company's holdings performed well over the period, particularly those in the Technology sector. However, this was more than offset by the weak share price performance of holdings in markets such as Mexico, India and Kenya.

Positive contributors to performance over the period included Chinese online game developer, NetEase, and Taiwanese mobile phone chipset designer, MediaTek.

NetEase's business has not been materially affected by Covid-19, as consumers have maintained or even increased their time spent online. As such, the stock has benefitted as a relative safe haven in a time of heightened uncertainty.

MediaTek, a designer of chips for mobile phones and other consumer electronics applications, has continued to deliver very strong operational performance, in terms of both sales and margins. The company's new 5G handset chipsets have been positively received by customers and these should drive a sustained uplift in margins for the company as 5G adoption becomes more widespread.

The largest detractors from relative performance included some of the large index constituents that are not held in the portfolio. Over the period, the share prices of Chinese Internet giants Tencent and Alibaba performed strongly. While these businesses proved to be resilient in the Covid-19 environment, we believe that there are more compelling opportunities elsewhere in the emerging and frontier markets investment universe - in companies that also offer significant long-term growth potential but where that potential is not currently reflected in valuations.

The portfolio's holding in Emaar Malls also impacted performance. Emaar Malls owns and operates what we consider to be one of the best retail and leisure assets globally – Dubai Mall, situated adjacent to the Burj Khalifa in downtown Dubai. Dubai Mall will remain a key retail location for global brands selling into the region and the relatively low level of debt on the company's balance sheet means that it has been able to weather the disruption experienced this year.

Activity

During the period, significant activity included the sale of the Company's holdings in Russian steel producer, NLMK, and UAE-based low-cost carrier, Air Arabia. Purchases included Moldovan wine producer, Purcari Wineries, as well as Turkish insurer AvivaSa, and Chinese gas distributor, Kunlun.

The sale of NLMK was driven by opportunity cost considerations, rather than any concerns about the outlook for the business. NLMK proved resilient to this year's Covid-19 disruption in Russia and, as such, performed well, but we believe the growth potential is greater for our new holdings. In the case of Air Arabia, we felt that investors risked being overly optimistic with their expected timeframe for a return to normal levels of air travel within the region.

Purcari serves the Romanian and Moldovan wine market and it is expanding into Poland and China. The business operates mostly in the 'affordable luxury' segment and is positioned to benefit from rising disposable incomes across much of eastern Europe.

AvivSa, a joint venture between the UK's Aviva and Turkey's Sabanci, is a leading Turkish life insurer. It is a well-managed business, with consistently strong profitability. The company benefits from a compelling structural growth outlook, given attractive demographics and rising insurance penetration in the country. We believe that this positive long-term potential is not currently reflected in the stock's valuation.

Kunlun is a Chinese distributor of natural gas and LPG, which is in the process of simplifying its business by de-emphasising upstream investments and potentially selling their pipeline assets. Historically, the company's valuation has been held back by concerns about the profitability of upstream projects and uncertainty over the future of those pipeline assets. This is now changing and recent transactions for pipeline assets in China suggest that Kunlun should be able to dispose of its own pipelines at an attractive price in the near future. The shares generate a mid-single digit yield with considerable scope for this to increase on rising gas volumes and disposal gains.

ESG Considerations

Stewardship forms a core component of our investment process. In our view, engagement aimed at enhancing long-term outcomes for clients requires a rigorous and nuanced approach that goes beyond simple rules or exclusions. In some instances, the underappreciated change that we invest in relates to an improvement in governance or practices that is not yet reflected in datasets and which we believe is yet to be reflected in the share price.

Investment Adviser's Review *(continued)*

As an investment house, Jupiter has a 30 year history of integrating ESG factors into the investment process. Our Governance and Sustainability team leverages our relationships with partner organisations such as the UN Principles for Responsible Investment (UN PRI), the Investor Forum, and Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (IIGCC), and regularly engage with these and other industry bodies to ensure they are at the forefront of ESG integration.

In analysing emerging and frontier market equities, we focus on three key areas. These are alignment, capital management, and environmental and social risk mitigation.

Alignment: we look for companies that have consistently demonstrated management alignment with minority shareholders, ideally driven by long-term, equity-based compensation that permeates beyond the executive team.

A high payout ratio is often a good indication of positive alignment of shareholder interests. It is one way we can gain greater comfort in markets which are perceived as higher risk, such as Russia or Sub-Saharan Africa. We believe that our holding, Sberbank, which is Russia's largest bank, falls into this category. The company is benefitting from several positive changes, such as technology-driven cost reduction, as well as structurally growing demand for home loans. However, the company is also government controlled – something which would, in many cases, dampen our enthusiasm for an investment, as the management teams of some state-owned companies are effectively bureaucrats for whom minority shareholder interests come some way down the list of priorities. In the case of Sberbank, however, the management have a long history of paying dividends, the payout ratio is rising over time and management own significant equity in the company. These considerations provide support for our view that management are well aligned with minority shareholders.

Capital Management: we examine how a company has historically used shareholders' capital and the management's willingness to return excess cash to shareholders though dividends or share buybacks.

Two of our holdings, Samsung Electronics and SK Hynix, are headquartered in Korea, a market which has historically been criticised for poor governance practices. The popular perception of Korea is still one of a conglomerate-controlled or chaebol-controlled system in which the interests of minority shareholders are neglected. While this may be a fair characterisation of how the country used to operate, significant change has taken place in recent years, with clear signs of improving management alignment and capital management for Korean companies. Additionally, in 2018, the country introduced a new Stewardship Code, which outlines seven core principles which act as a guide for company governance. We see Samsung as a good example of improving capital management. Since 2015, the company has had an explicit shareholder return policy in place. It enhanced this policy in 2017, making a commitment to hike dividends and pay out at least 50% of free cash flow over a 3-year period, and we expect further enhancements to be announced in the coming year.

Environmental and Social Risk mitigation: we seek to understand potential environmental and social risks to a business and whether the company is taking the necessary steps to mitigate these risks.

Since 2017, Jupiter has supported the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). TCFD provides a framework for company boards to identify climate risks and make appropriate, helpful disclosures. Within emerging and frontier markets, we apply these principles within our portfolio and regularly engage with holdings such as Russia's Norilsk Nickel, which is one of the companies included on the Climate Action 100 list (a list of 100 'systemically important emitters'). Excluding Norilsk Nickel from a portfolio simply because of the environmental challenges that the business faces would be a mistake in our view. A mistake, not only because Norilsk Nickel, as the world's largest producer of refined nickel, is a key enabler of major technological changes, such as the transition to cleaner, electric vehicles (for which nickel is a key battery material), but also because the company is investing to reduce the environmental impact from its activities. By 2023 the miner is required to cut harmful emissions by 75% and it has already made significant inroads toward doing this. While metal smelting is unlikely to ever be a 'green' industry and has inherent environmental risk, we believe Norilsk has made significant commitments toward improving its environmental impact, and this represents positive change upon which the company can build.

Outlook

While the past year has presented significant challenges to many emerging and frontier market companies, we believe it is also important to recognise that valuations are very low relative to history for many companies and sectors within the asset class. These low valuation levels at which many of the portfolio holdings currently trade tend to be reached only during periods of heightened uncertainty, but it is also the case that they have typically created compelling long-term buying opportunities in emerging and frontier market equities.

The portfolio's valuation currently averages around 1.3x book value – a level that, for the Global Emerging Markets asset class as a whole, has historically preceded strong average 5-year returns. The portfolio has a lower valuation than the index on a range of measures, including price-to-earnings and price-to-cashflow. A wide valuation dispersion currently exists because large index constituents have been perceived as relative safe havens during the pandemic, driving a re-rating in their valuations. In contrast, many smaller emerging and frontier market stocks are trading close to historic low multiples and the valuation gap has been pushed to extreme levels. In the past, neither the very high valuations we currently see for some large index constituents, nor the low or very low valuations we see for many other names, have persisted for long.

The Company's gearing (loan value as a percentage of NAV) stood at 13.8% at the end of the financial year. Given current valuation levels for portfolio holdings, we consider this to be an appropriate level.

The companies held in the portfolio typically have strong balance sheets (many are in a net cash position and our holdings in the banking sector are well-capitalised – much more so than their developed market or Chinese peers). For this reason, none of our portfolio companies had to raise equity during the Company's financial year and we believe that they are well-positioned to resume a strong growth trajectory over the coming 12 months.

Ross Teverson
Fund Manager
Jupiter Asset Management Limited
Investment Adviser
January 2021

	Positive stocks	Perfomance Impact %	Negative Stocks	Perfomance Impact %
Overweight	MediaTek	2.2	Grit Real Estate	-2.2
(Holding larger than Index Weight)	NetEase	1.9	Hindustan Petroleum	-2.2
	Samsung Electronics	0.8	NWS Holdings	-2.1
	BizLink	0.4	Bank of Georgia	-1.4
	Gazprom	0.4	Grupo Financiero Banorte	-1.3
Underweight	Itau Unibanco	0.4	Alibaba Group	-3.0
(Zero holding or weight lower than Index Weight)	Banco Bradesco SA Pfd	0.3	Tencent Holdings	-1.8
	China Construction Bank	0.3	Meituan Dianping	-0.7
	Ping An Insurance	0.2	JD.com	-0.6
	China Mobile Limited	0.2	Reliance Industries	-0.5

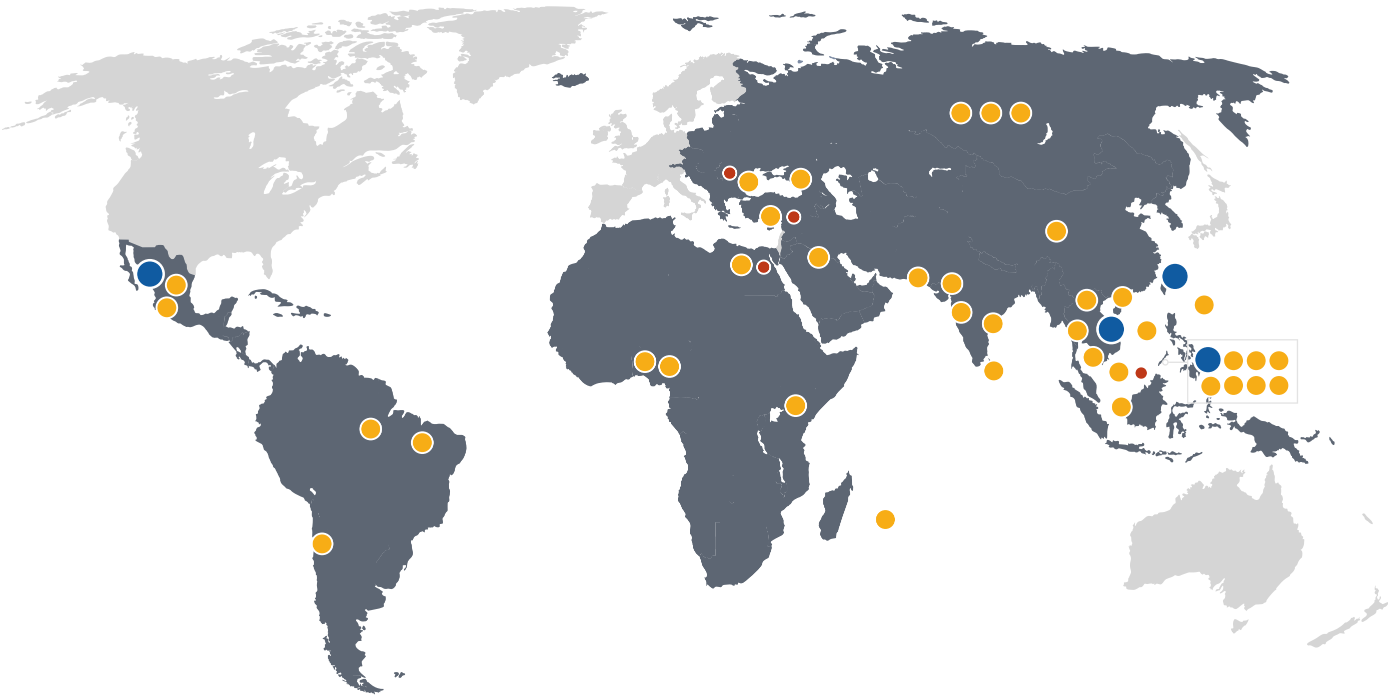
Geographical Exposure of Investments

Emerging and Frontier markets extend to 75% of the globe and incorporate over 80% of the world's population but account for only 26% of global economic output. As such, they present enormous opportunity for economic growth in the next 30 years. As at 30 September 2020, JEFIT had holdings in 45 companies whose activities are directly or indirectly exposed to Emerging and Frontier markets.

These companies operate across all the major economic sectors – from financial services to mining, from communications to industrials, from technology to consumer goods and from transport to energy. The Investment Adviser believes that each of these companies has under-appreciated growth potential which is not reflected in their valuation.

PERCENTAGE OF PORTFOLIO

● >4% ● 1-4% ● <1%



List of Investments

as at 30 September 2020

Company	Country of Listing	Market value £'000	Percentage of Portfolio
Samsung Electronics Preference	Korea	3,842	4.5
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	Taiwan	3,735	4.4
Corp. Inmobiliaria Vesta	Mexico	3,698	4.3
NetEase, ADR	Cayman Islands	3,479	4.1
MediaTek	Taiwan	3,210	3.7
Guaranty Trust Bank	Nigeria	2,406	3.4
KCB Group	Kenya	2,924	3.4
Wilson Sons, BDR	Bermuda	2,872	3.4
Chroma ATE	Taiwan	2,791	3.3
Hindustan Petroleum	India	2,653	3.1
Bizlink Holding	Cayman Islands	2,595	3.0
Emaar Malls	United Arab Emirates	2,517	2.9
LSR Group, GDR	Russia	2,444	2.9
MMC Norilsk Nickel, ADR	Russia	2,432	2.8
SK Hynix	Korea	2,241	2.6
Sberbank of Russia Preference	Russia	2,220	2.6
Hon Hai Precision Industry	Taiwan	2,180	2.5
Ginko International	Cayman Islands	2,019	2.4
Orbia Advance	Mexico	1,809	2.1
Indus Motor	Pakistan	1,774	2.1
China Unicom Hong Kong	Hong Kong	1,707	2.0
Bank of Georgia Group	United Kingdom	1,701	2.0
NWS Holdings	Bermuda	1,657	1.9
Vietnam Dairy Products (HSBC Bank) Warrant	Vietnam	1,571	1.8
Kunlun Energy	Bermuda	1,558	1.8
Grupo Financiero Banorte	Mexico	1,510	1.8
Coca-Cola Icecek	Turkey	1,508	1.8
Jaya Real Property	Indonesia	1,496	1.7
United Bank	Pakistan	1,495	1.7
Grit Real Estate Income Group	Mauritius	1,454	1.7
Purcari Wineries	Cyprus	1,404	1.6
Integrated Diagnostics Holdings	Jersey	1,390	1.6
Greatview Aseptic Packaging	Cayman Islands	1,342	1.6
Salmones Camanchaca	Chile	1,312	1.5
Porto Seguro	Brazil	1,265	1.5
Consun Pharmaceutical Group	Cayman Islands	1,136	1.3
John Keells Holdings	Sri Lanka	1,076	1.3
SEPLAT Petroleum Development	Nigeria	1,054	1.2
Embassy Office Parks REIT	India	1,053	1.2
Want Want China Holdings	Cayman Islands	1,033	1.2
Bestway Global Holding	Cayman Islands	888	1.0
Credit Agricole Egypt	Egypt	886	1.0
AvivaSA Emeklilik ve Hayat	Turkey	850	1.0
Sphera Franchise Group	Romania	667	0.8
Pico Far East Holdings	Cayman Islands	448	0.5
Total Investments		**85,302**	**100.0**

As at 30 September 2020 none of the Company's Total Assets was invested in the securities of other listed closed-ended investment companies. It is the Company's stated policy that its exposure to other closed-ended listed investment companies should not exceed 10% of Total Assets.

Stock Stories

The Investment Adviser seeks to invest in well-managed companies in less-established markets which are often under-appreciated by international investors. Two examples of the sorts of companies that the Investment Adviser likes to hold are MediaTek and Norilsk Nickel. While both companies operate in different economic sectors and geographies, the 'stock stories' below provide some insight into why the Investment Adviser has invested in these companies.

MediaTek

MediaTek, based in Taiwan, is one of the world's leading designers of chips for mobile phones and is a close competitor to US-based Qualcomm in this market. The company also designs chips for a wide range of growing applications, from smart speakers, such as Amazon's Echo, to automotive electronics and Google's Chromebook laptops.

MediaTek is an example of what we refer to a "technology enabler" – a company that is helping to drive some of the structural changes playing out globally by providing cutting-edge solutions at attractive price points. MediaTek's chips have been instrumental in making fourth generation (4G) and fifth generation (5G) mobile handsets affordable to consumers in lower-income economies, putting high-speed Internet access in reach of billions of mobile subscribers. It has a roadmap to make other technologies, such as Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS) for cars, similarly ubiquitous.

This innovation and expansion of addressable markets is rewarding shareholders, as the company delivered strong operational performance, in terms of both sales and margins, throughout 2020. Looking further out, it seems reasonable to expect a sustained uplift in sales margins over a number of years, as the markets for MediaTek's products continue to grow, and the company leverages its strong research and development capability to further expand its product range.

Furthermore, in our view, MediaTek differs from many other technology companies in a couple of important ways. For one, management exhibits greater alignment with minority shareholders than is often the case amongst technology peers, and this is evident from the company's regular payment of dividends and disciplined approach to potential acquisitions. Also, the stock's valuation is lower than for many of the customers it serves, suggesting that the extent to which MediaTek stands to benefit from structural change remains underappreciated by the market.

Norilsk Nickel

Russia's Norilsk Nickel is a uniquely cost-competitive mining giant. It is also an interesting company from a sustainability perspective and illustrates well why we believe that is important to engage with companies and understand how management teams are addressing the challenges they face. Norilsk Nickel is one of the companies included on the Climate Action 100 list (a list of 100 global 'systemically important emitters'), which is not surprising, given that mining is a carbon-intensive business that carries material environmental risks. However, excluding Norilsk Nickel from a portfolio simply because of the environmental challenges that the business faces would be a mistake in our view, as the company is investing to mitigate its environmental impact and the metals that the it produces are critical to the energy transition taking place globally.

Lithium ion batteries in electric cars have a high nickel content (there are 40-60kg of refined nickel in an electric vehicle battery*) and Norilsk Nickel is the world's largest producer of refined nickel. The palladium and platinum that the company produces are critical inputs for both auto catalysts and fuel cells, while copper (another significant source of revenue) is essential for electric motors and renewable energy infrastructure.

Norilsk Nickel is a highly cash generative business and is reinvesting part of that cashflow into initiatives to reduce emissions, mitigate environmental risks and ensure its long-term sustainability. The company has already reduced carbon dioxide emission by 70% over the last decade and guided at its capital markets day for a reduction in sulphur dioxide emissions by more than 90% over the coming 10 years, as part of a US$5.5bn environmental projects programme. Substantial investment (including a U$1.3bn upgrade of its Taimyr Peninsula energy infrastructure) is also going into modernising facilities to minimise safety and environmental risks.

Overall, the company appears well positioned to meet growing demand for its key products and continue returning excess cashflow to shareholders, while at the same time taking major steps to reduce the business's environmental footprint.

**Source: cleantechnica.com (July 2020)*

Strategic Review

The Strategic Report has been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report and Directors' Report) Regulations 2013.

The Strategic Report seeks to provide shareholders with the relevant information to enable them to assess the performance of the Directors of the Company during the period under review.

Business and Status

During the year the Company carried on business as an investment trust with its principal activity being portfolio investment. The Company has been approved by HM Revenue & Customs as an investment trust subject to the Company continuing to meet the eligibility conditions of sections 1158 and 1159 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 ('CTA 2010') and the ongoing requirements for approved companies as detailed in Chapter 3 of Part 2 of the Investment Trust (Approved Company) (Tax) Regulations 2011. In the opinion of the Directors, the Company has conducted its affairs in the appropriate manner to retain its status as an investment trust.

The Company is an investment company within the meaning of section 833 of the Companies Act 2006.

The Company is not a close company within the meaning of the provisions of the CTA 2010 and has no employees.

The Company was incorporated in England & Wales on 4 April 2017.

Reviews of the Company's activities are included in the Chairman's Statement and Investment Adviser's Review on pages 5 and 12.

There has been no significant change in the activities of the Company during the year to 30 September 2020 and the Directors expect that the Company will continue to operate in the same manner during the current financial year.

Investment Objective

The Company's investment objective is to achieve capital growth and income, both over the long term, through investment predominantly in companies exposed directly or indirectly to Emerging Markets and Frontier Markets worldwide.

Investment Policy

The Company will invest at least 70% of Total Assets in companies that, at the time of investment, have their registered offices or principal places of business in Emerging Markets or Frontier Markets, or which exercise a material part of their economic activities in Emerging Markets and/or Frontier Markets, and which are considered by the Investment Manager to be undervalued or otherwise to offer good prospects for capital growth.

The Company may invest up to 25% of Total Assets in companies that, at the time of investment, have their registered offices or principal places of business in, or which exercise a material part of their economic activities in, Frontier Markets (calculated at the time of investment).

The Company may invest up to 5% of Total Assets in unquoted companies (calculated at the time of investment).

The Company will invest no more than 10% of Total Assets in any single holding (calculated at the time of investment).

Full details of the Company's investment policy can be found on pages 2 and 3.

Investment Restrictions

The Company will at all times invest and manage its assets with the objective of spreading risk in accordance with its published investment policy.

The Company will not invest more than 10% of its Total Assets in other listed closed ended investment funds (as defined in the Listing Rules).

In accordance with the requirements of the Financial Conduct Authority, any material changes in the principal investment policies and restrictions of the

Company would only be made with the approval of shareholders by ordinary resolution.

Benchmark Index

The Company's benchmark index is the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (Total Return) in sterling.

Gearing

Gearing is defined as the ratio of a company's debt less cash held compared to its equity capital, expressed as a percentage. The effect of gearing is that, in rising markets, the Company tends to benefit from any growth of the Company's investment portfolio above the cost of payment of the prior ranking entitlements of any lenders and other creditors. Conversely, in falling markets the Company suffers more if it's investment portfolio underperforms the cost of those prior entitlements.

The Company may deploy gearing of up to 20% of Net Asset Value (calculated at the time of borrowing) to seek to enhance long-term capital growth and income returns and for the purpose of capital flexibility. The Company's gearing is expected to primarily comprise bank borrowings but may include the use of derivative instruments and such other methods as the Board may determine.

Loan Facility

In order to improve the potential for capital returns to shareholders the Company has, with effect from 25 September 2020, negotiated a flexible loan facility with Scotiabank Europe plc ('Scotiabank') for up to £21 million, with a maturity date of 24 September 2021.

The ability to borrow in this way is seen as a clear advantage enjoyed by investment trusts as compared with open ended investment vehicles such as unit trusts.

The Directors consider it a priority that the Company's level of gearing should be maintained at appropriate levels with sufficient flexibility to enable the Company to adapt at short notice to changes in market conditions. The Board reviews the Company's level of gearing on a regular basis.

Further details of the loan facility with Scotiabank can be found in Note 14 to the Accounts on page 68.

Use of Derivatives

The Company may invest in derivative financial instruments comprising options, futures and contracts for difference for investment, hedging and efficient portfolio management, as more fully described in the investment policy. There is a risk that the use of such instruments will not achieve the goals desired. Also, the use of swaps, contracts for difference and other derivative contracts entered into by private agreements may create a counterparty risk for the Company. This risk is mitigated by the fact that the counterparties must be institutions subject to prudential supervision and that the counterparty risk on a single entity must be limited in accordance with the individual restrictions.

Currency Hedging

The Company's accounts are maintained in sterling while investments and revenues are likely to be denominated and quoted in currencies other than sterling. Although it is not the Company's present intention to do so, the Company may, where appropriate and economic employ a policy of hedging against fluctuations in the rate of exchange between sterling and other currencies in which its investments are denominated.

Dividend Policy

The Company currently targets an annualised dividend yield of a minimum of 4% of NAV. Due to the flexibility afforded by the investment trust structure, the Company has the scope to build a revenue reserve, potentially allowing for progressive dividend payments. It is intended that the Company can build up revenue reserves over time to enable the Board to smooth the level of future interim dividend payments where practicable. However, in accordance with regulation 19 of the Investment Trust (Approved Company) (Tax) Regulations 2011, the Company will not (except to the extent permitted by those regulations) retain more than 15% of its income (as calculated for UK tax purposes) in respect of an accounting period.

Strategic Review *(continued)*

Annual Redemption Facility

The Company has a redemption facility through which shareholders will be entitled to request the redemption of all or part of their holding of Ordinary shares as at 30 June on an annual basis. The Board has absolute discretion to operate the annual redemption facility on any given Redemption Point and to accept or decline in whole or part any Redemption Request.

Key Performance Indicators

At their quarterly Board meetings the Directors consider a number of performance indicators to help assess the Company's success in achieving its objectives. The key performance indicators used to measure the performance of the Company over time are as follows:

- Net Asset Value changes;
- The discount or premium of share price to Net Asset Value;
- A comparison of the absolute and relative performance of the Ordinary share price and the Net Asset Value per share relative to the return on the Company's Benchmark Index;
- Ordinary share price movement;
- Dividend yield; and
- The Company's ongoing charges ratio.

Information on these Key Performance Indicators and how the Company has performed against them can be found on page 4 and within both the Chairman's Statement on page 5 and Investment Adviser's Review on page 12.

Discount Management

The Board reviews the level of the discount or premium between the middle market price of the Company's Ordinary shares and their Net Asset Value on a regular basis.

The Company will issue shares when there is sufficient demand. Such issuances will always be at a price which is in excess of the Net Asset Value. No shares were issued during the year under review.

At the Annual General Meeting ('AGM') held on 26 February 2020, the Company was granted the power to purchase its Ordinary shares and either cancel or hold them in Treasury as a method of controlling the discount to net asset value and enhancing shareholder value.

Under the Listing Rules, the maximum price that may currently be paid by the Company on the repurchase of any Ordinary shares is 105% of the average of the middle market quotations for the Ordinary shares for the five business days immediately preceding the date of repurchase. The minimum price will be the nominal value of the Ordinary shares. The Board is proposing that its authority to repurchase up to approximately 14.99% of its issued share capital should be renewed at the 2021 AGM. The new authority to repurchase will last until the conclusion of the AGM of the Company in 2022 (unless renewed earlier). Any repurchases made will be at the discretion of the Board in light of prevailing market conditions and within guidelines set from time to time by the Board, the Companies Act, the Listing Rules and Model Code.

As a result of the annual redemption facility, on 15 July 2020 the Company repurchased 4,607,803 Ordinary shares for cancellation.

Treasury Shares

In accordance with the Companies (Acquisition of Own Shares) (Treasury Shares) Regulations 2003 (the 'Regulations') which came into force on 1 December 2003 any Ordinary shares repurchased, pursuant to the above authority, may be held in Treasury. These Ordinary shares may subsequently be cancelled or sold for cash. This would give the Company the ability to reissue shares quickly and cost effectively and provide the Company with additional flexibility in the management of its capital.

As at 30 September 2020, there were no Ordinary shares held in Treasury.

Management

The Company has no employees and most of its day to day responsibilities are delegated to Jupiter Asset Management Limited ('JAM'), who acts as the Company's Investment Adviser and Company Secretary. Further details of the Company's arrangement with JAM and the Alternative Investment Fund Manager ('AIFM'), Jupiter Unit Trust Managers Limited ('JUTM'), can be found in Note 24 to the Accounts on page 76.

J.P. Morgan Europe Limited ('JPMEL') acts as the Company's Depositary. The Company has also entered into an outsourcing arrangement with J.P. Morgan Chase Bank N.A. ('JPMCB') as Custodian and for the provision of accounting and administrative services.

Although JAM is named as the Company Secretary, JPMEL provides administrative support to the Company Secretary as part of its formal mandate to provide broader fund administration services to the Company.

Viability Statement

In accordance with Provision 36 of the Code of Corporate Governance as issued by the Association of Investment Companies in February 2019 (the 'AIC Code'), the Board has assessed the prospects of the Company over a period longer than the twelve months required by the 'Going Concern' provision. The Board has assessed the viability of the Company over the next three years. The Company's investment objective is to achieve long-term capital and income growth and the Board regards the Company's shares as a long-term investment. Given that the Company was launched in 2017 the Board is of the opinion that three years is currently the appropriate period on which to base the viability of the Company. It is expected that as the Company builds a longer record, the viability statement will cover a five year period.

In carrying out its assessment, the Board has considered the Company's business model including its investment objective and investment policy as well as the principal and emerging risks and uncertainties that may affect the Company as detailed below.

In addition, the Board has considered the reporting produced by the Jupiter Investment Risk Team concerning a number of potential future scenarios resulting from the Covid-19 pandemic including a material and prolonged fall in equity markets and a significant rise in operating expenses along with the portfolio's liquidity. The Board continues to monitor income, expense and cash forecasts for the Company. The Board has also assessed the operational resilience of its key service providers in light of Covid-19.

The Board has noted that:

- The Company has maintained a consistent performance and broadly consistent share price discount to NAV;
- The Company holds a liquid portfolio invested predominantly in listed equities;
- The investment management fee is the most significant expense of the Company. It is charged as a percentage of the portfolio value and so would reduce if the market value of the portfolio were to fall. The remaining expenses are more modest in value and are predicable in nature. No significant increase to ongoing charges or operational expenses is anticipated; and
- The Board is satisfied that Jupiter and the Company's other key third-party service providers maintain suitable processes and controls to ensure that they can continue to provide their services to the Company in spite of the Covid-19 pandemic.

The Board has also considered the market outlook, both for emerging and frontier market equities and for the Company, and has concluded that these remain an attractive opportunity for investors.

The Board has therefore concluded that there is a reasonable expectation that the Company will be able to continue in operation and meet its liabilities as they fall due over the next three years.

Strategic Review *(continued)*

Principal and Emerging Risks and Uncertainties

The principal and emerging risks and uncertainties that may affect the Company are described below:

Investment policy and process – Inappropriate investment policies and processes may result in under performance against the prescribed Benchmark Index and the Company's peer group. The Board manages these risks by ensuring a diversification of investments and regularly reviewing the portfolio asset allocation and investment process.

Investment Strategy and Share Price Movement – The Company is exposed to the effect of variations in the price of its investments. A fall in the value of its portfolio will have an adverse effect on shareholders' funds. It is not the aim of the Board to eliminate entirely the risk of capital loss, rather it is its aim to seek capital growth. The Board reviews the Company's investment strategy and the risk of adverse share price movements at its quarterly board meetings taking into account the economic climate, market conditions and other factors that may have an effect on the sectors in which the Company invests.

Liquidity Risk – The Company may invest in securities that have a very limited market which will affect the ability of the Investment Adviser to dispose of securities when it is no longer felt that they offer the potential for future returns. Likewise the Company's shares may experience liquidity problems when shareholders are unable to realise their investment in the Company because there is a lack of demand for the Company's shares. At its quarterly meetings the Board considers the current liquidity in the Company's investments when setting restrictions on the Company's exposure. The Board also reviews, on a quarterly basis, the Company's buy back programme and in doing so is mindful of the liquidity in the Company's shares.

Gearing Risk – The Company's gearing can impact the Company's performance by accelerating the decline in value of the Company's net assets at a time when the Company's portfolio is declining. Conversely gearing can have the effect of accelerating the increase in the value of the Company's net assets at a time when the Company's portfolio is rising. The Company's level of gearing is under constant review by the Board who take into account the economic environment and market conditions when reviewing the level.

Discount to Net Asset Value – A discount in the price at which the Company's shares trade to Net Asset Value would mean that shareholders would be unable to realise the true underlying value of their investment. As approved by shareholders at the 2019 AGM, the Board currently has the authority to purchase the Company's Ordinary shares as a method of controlling the discount to Net Asset Value and enhancing shareholder value. Shareholder approval will be sought to renew this authority at the forthcoming AGM (and every subsequent AGM of the Company).

Regulatory Risk – The Company operates in a complex regulatory environment and faces a number of regulatory risks. A breach of section 1158 of the CTA 2010 could result in the Company being subject to capital gains tax on portfolio movements. Breaches of other regulations such as the FCA Listing rules, could lead to a number of detrimental outcomes and reputational damage. Breaches of controls by service providers such as the Investment Adviser could also lead to reputational damage or loss. The Board is responsible for ensuring the Company's compliance with, amongst other regulations, the Companies Act 2006, the FCA's Listing Rules, the FCA's Disclosure and Transparency Rules and the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive. In order to ensure that the Company remains compliant, the Board directly and via the Audit Committee receives regular updates from the Investment Adviser and the Company's other key service providers. The Investment Adviser is contractually obliged to ensure that its conduct of business confirms to applicable laws and regulations.

Credit and Counterparty Risk – The failure of the counterparty to a transaction to discharge its obligations under that transaction could result in the Company suffering a loss. Further details of the management of this risk can be found in Note 15 to the Accounts on page 73.

Loss of Key Personnel – The day-to-day management of the Company has been delegated to the Investment Adviser. Loss of the Investment Adviser's key staff members could affect investment return. The Board is aware that JAM recognises the importance of its employees to the success of its business. Its remuneration policy is designed to be market competitive in order to motivate and retain staff and succession planning is regularly reviewed. The Board also believes that suitable alternative experienced personnel could be employed to manage the Company's portfolio in the event of an emergency.

Operational – Failure of the core accounting systems, or a disastrous disruption to the Investment Adviser's business or that of the administration provider, JPMCB, could lead to an inability to provide accurate reporting and monitoring. Details of how the Board monitors the services provided by JAM and its associates are included within the Internal Controls section of the Report of the Directors on page 33.

Financial – Inadequate financial controls could result in misappropriation of assets, loss of income and debtor receipts and inaccurate reporting of Net Asset Value per share. The Board annually reviews the Investment Adviser's report on its internal controls and procedures.

Covid-19 – The outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic poses additional risks to the Company beyond the risks described above. They include liquidity risks to markets and business continuity risks for the Investment Adviser. Each of these risks is being assessed on a daily basis by the Investment adviser.

Details of how the Board monitors the operational services and financial controls of Jupiter and J.P. Morgan are included within the Internal Control section of the Report of the Directors on page 33.

Enterprise risk is reviewed twice a year, taking into its remit emerging risks as they become immediate, whilst still maintaining a long-term perspective where they are evolving at a fast rate.

Directors

Details of the Directors of the Company and their biographies are set out on page 29.

The Company's policy on Board diversity is included in the Corporate Governance section of the Report of the Directors on page 39.

As at 30 September 2020 the Board comprises one female and three male Directors.

Employees, Environmental, Social and Human Rights issues

The Company has no employees as the Board has delegated the day to day management and administration functions to JUTM, JAM and other third party service providers. There are therefore no disclosures to be made in respect of employees.

Integration of Environmental, Social and Governance ('ESG') considerations into the Investment Adviser's Investment Process

JAM has a 30 year record of integrating ESG factors into the investment process. Its Governance and Sustainability team leverages its relationships with partner organisations such as the UN Principles for Responsible Investment (UN PRI), the Investor Forum and Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (IIGCC) and regularly engages with these and other industry bodies to ensure it remains at the forefront of ESG integration. Where relevant, lessons learned are disseminated across JAM's wider investment team via its Stewardship Committee.

JAM's Sustainability Investment team considers stewardship to be an integral component of its investment process. Typically, the team does not seek to exclude companies based on headline risk factors, disclosures or practices, instead believing that engagement aimed at enhancing long-term outcomes for investors requires a more rigorous and nuanced approach. Moreover, the investment adviser is of the view that compelling opportunities can arise in companies where there is evidence of positive change in the areas of environmental and social risk mitigation and governance practices, but where

Strategic Review *(continued)*

the market may be yet to reflect this in investee company share prices.

Modern Slavery Act

The Modern Slavery Act 2015 requires certain companies to prepare a slavery and human trafficking statement. As the Company has no employees and does not supply goods and services, it is not required to make such a statement.

Global Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The Company has no greenhouse gas emissions to report from its operations as its day to day management and administration functions have been outsourced to third parties and it neither owns physical assets or property nor has employees of its own. It therefore does not have responsibility for any other emissions producing sources under the Companies Act 2006 (Strategic Report on Directors' Reports) Regulations 2013.

Section 172 Statement

Under Section 172 ('S172') of the Companies Act 2006, the Directors have a duty to act in good faith and to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its shareholders as a whole. This includes taking into consideration the likely consequences of their decisions on the long term and on the Company's stakeholders such as its shareholders, employees and suppliers, while acting fairly between shareholders.

The Directors must also consider the impact of the Company's decisions on the environment, the community and its reputation for maintaining high standards of business conduct.

The Company ensures that the Directors are able to discharge this duty by, amongst other things, providing them with relevant information and training on their duties. The Company also ensures that information pertaining to its stakeholders is provided, as required, to the Directors as part of the information presented in regular Board meetings in order that stakeholder considerations can be factored into the Board's decision making. The Directors' responsibilities are also set out in the schedule of Matters Reserved for the Board and the terms of reference of its committees, both of which are reviewed regularly by the Board. At all times the Directors can access as a Board, or individually, advice from its professional advisers including the Company Secretary and independent external advisers.

The Company's investment objective, to achieve capital growth and income over the long term, supports the Directors' statutory obligations to consider the long term consequences of the Company's decisions. How the long-term focus of the Company is achieved is set out in more detail on page 20 and on page 25 where the Investment Adviser's approach to environmental, social and governance issues is explained in the section entitled Integration of ESG considerations into the Investment Adviser's Investment Process. This approach is fundamental to the Company achieving long-term success for the benefit of all of its stakeholders.

As set out on page 2, the Company's investment objective is to achieve capital growth and income through investment in companies exposed directly or indirectly to Emerging and Frontier markets worldwide.

The Company is also aware of its own potential impact on the environment and has a number of practical policies in place to reduce that impact.

Examples include the use and sharing of electronic documents by the Board rather than printing documentation and the provision of electronic copies of the annual report and accounts which are available to shareholders and others on the Company website. Where physical copies of the annual and half yearly financial reports are made, they use materials and processes designed to both minimise the environmental impact and to maximise the recycling potential as described in more detail on the inside back cover of this document.

Engagement with suppliers, customers and others and the effect on principal decisions

The Shareholders – The shareholders of the Company are both institutional and retail and details of those with substantial shareholdings are detailed on page 31.

The Board believes that shareholders have a vital role in encouraging a higher level of corporate performance and is committed to listening to the views of its shareholders and giving useful and timely information by providing open and accessible channels of communication including those listed below.

The AGM – The Company encourages participation from shareholders at its AGMs where they can communicate directly with the Directors and Investment Adviser. A short presentation by the Investment Adviser on the performance of the Company over the past year, as well as an outlook for the future will be made available on the Company's website in advance of the AGM. Despite shareholders not being able to attend in person, the Board and Investment Adviser would welcome questions which shareholders may submit to **Magnus.Spence@jupiteram.com**. Subject to confidentiality, we will respond to any questions submitted either directly or by publishing our response on the Company website. All views of the shareholders will be taken into consideration and action taken where appropriate.

Online Information – The Company website contains the Annual and Half Yearly Financial Report along with monthly factsheets and commentaries from the Investment Adviser. The daily NAV per share, monthly top ten portfolio listings and other regulatory announcements can be found on the regulatory news service of the London Stock Exchange.

Shareholder Communications

Shareholders can raise issues or concerns at any time by writing to the Chairman or the Senior Independent Director at the registered office.

Further details about how the Board incorporates the views of the Company's shareholders can be found in the UK Stewardship Code and the Exercise of Voting Powers section on page 34. Further information about how the Board ensures that each Director develops an understanding of the views of the Company's shareholders and can be found in the section entitled Shareholder Relations on page 35 of this report.

The Investment Adviser

The investment management function is critical to the long-term success of the Company. The Board and the Investment Adviser maintain an open and constructive relationship, with meetings taking place a minimum of four times per annum, with monthly updates and additional meetings as circumstances require. The Audit Committee meets at least twice a year and as part of its role considers the internal controls put in place by the Investment Adviser. The 'Management of the Company' section on page 32 in this report details the Board's consideration of the Investment Adviser's performance, its terms of appointment and the Board's annual assessment of its continued stewardship of the portfolio and its oversight of the administrative functions.

The day to day responsibilities of the Company are delegated to the Investment Adviser which as the key service provider supplies investment management, administration and company secretarial services. The Investment Adviser oversees the activities of the Company's other third-party suppliers on behalf of the Company and maintains open and collaborative relationships to maintain quality, efficiency and cost control through regular communication with dedicated members of the Investment Adviser's operational teams. The Board regularly reviews reports from its Investment Adviser, the AIFM, the depositary, the Company broker, the investor relations research provider and the Independent Auditors.

These provide vital information concerning changes in market practice or regulation which affect the Company and assist the Board in its decision making process. Representatives from these providers attend Company Board meetings and give presentations on a regular basis enabling in depth discussions concerning both their findings and their performance.

Strategic Review *(continued)*

Other Third-Party Service Providers

As an externally managed investment company with no employees or physical assets, the principal stakeholders of the Company are its shareholders, Investment Adviser, AIFM, depositary, custodian, administrator and registrar. The continuance, or otherwise, of engagement of key third-party service providers are principal decisions taken by the Board every year.

Principal Decisions

The Directors take into account the S172 considerations in all material decisions of the Company. Examples of this can be seen as follows.

- With the rise in status of Covid-19 to a pandemic, the Board requested that the Investment Adviser increase the frequency of its monitoring of key suppliers to ensure the safety of working conditions and continuity of operational functions.
- The Board decided to increase its monitoring of the portfolio and is in more frequent discussion with the Investment Adviser.
- The Board decided to seek shareholder approval at the forthcoming AGM to take advantage of the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 to allow future general meetings to be held either as a physical meeting or an electronic meeting, or a combination of both. This will provide shareholders with the ability to attend future AGMs remotely if the Company is unable to hold a physical meeting.

In Summary

The structure of the Board and its various committees and the decisions it makes are underpinned by the duties of the Directors under S172 on all matters. The Board firmly believes that the sustainable long-term success of the Company depends upon taking into account the interests of all the Company's key stakeholders.

For and on behalf of the Board

John Scott
Chairman
28 January 2021

Report of the Directors & Governance

Directors

John Scott†

(Chairman of the Board and Management Engagement Committee)

Date of appointment: 12 April 2017

John is a former international investment banker. John was appointed a director of Scottish Mortgage Trust PLC in 2001 and became Chairman at the end of 2009 and retired in June 2017. He is a former executive director of Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited. During his twenty years with Lazard, he was involved with the merchant bank's corporate advisory activities and its Asian businesses. He is currently Chairman of Impax Environmental Markets plc, JP Morgan Global Core Real Assets Limited, and Alpha Insurance Analysts Limited, as well as being a director of various companies, including Bluefield Solar Income Fund Limited and CC Japan Income & Growth Trust plc.

Mark Dampier†

Date of appointment: 12 April 2017

Mark was Head of Investment Research at Hargreaves Lansdown, from 1998 until his retirement in 2020, as well as a director of Hargreaves Lansdown Asset Management Limited and a member of Hargreaves Lansdown PLC's Executive Management Committee. He has over 30 years' experience in the fund management industry, including managing and marketing investment trusts and unit trusts, has published a book on effective investing and is a leading commentator on the investment sector. He was appointed to the board of Invesco Income Growth Trust plc in March 2016.

Audrey McNair†

(Chairman of the Audit Committee)

Date of appointment: 12 April 2017

Non-executive director at Octopus Renewables Infrastructure Trust plc and British Friendly Society. Executive career across the buy and sell side in the City of London with extensive knowledge of regulatory governance and investment management processes and products. Worked at Aberdeen Asset Management starting as Head of Internal Audit (EMEA) and in 2010 becoming Global Head of Business Risk and responsible for the group's Risk Management Framework and the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment.

Nicholas Moakes†

(Senior Independent Director)

Date of appointment: 12 April 2017

Nick is Chief Investment Officer at The Wellcome Trust, one the world's largest charitable foundations. He was previously the chair of the Imperial College Endowment Fund and a director of F&C Investment Trust PLC. Nick has over 30 years' experience in Asia and over 25 years' experience in global equity markets. He started his career in the diplomatic service, where he specialised in Hong Kong and China. Before joining Wellcome in 2007 he was head of the Asia Pacific investment team and co-head of Emerging Markets at BlackRock Investment Management.

† *Members of both the Audit Committee and Management Engagement Committee.*

Report of the Directors

The Directors present the Annual Report and Accounts of the Company for the year ended 30 September 2020.

Results and Dividends

The financial highlights of the Company are set out on page 4. In addition, results and reserve movements for the year are set out in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and Statement of Financial Position on pages 57 and 58 and the Notes to the Accounts on pages 61 to 77.

Dividends paid during the year under review were as follows:

Dividend per Ordinary share (p)	Announcement date	Record date	Payment date
2.4*	10 December 2019	27 December 2019	17 January 2020
1.2	19 March 2020	27 March 2020	17 April 2020
1.2	3 June 2020	12 June 2020	3 July 2020
1.0	26 August 2020	4 September 2020	25 September 2020

* *In respect of the year ended 30 September 2019.*

Capital Structure

As at 30 September 2020 the Company's issued share capital was 85,465,171 Ordinary shares of 1p each. All of the Ordinary shares are fully paid and carry one vote per share. The Ordinary shares are listed on the London Stock Exchange. There are no restrictions on the holding or transfer of the Ordinary shares which are governed by the general provisions of the Articles of the Company. The Company is not aware of any agreements between shareholders that restrict the transfer of Ordinary shares.

As at 30 September 2020 there were no Ordinary shares held in Treasury.

Repurchase of Shares

Authority to Repurchase Shares

At the AGM to be held on 5 March 2021 shareholders will be asked to renew the authority to buy back the Company's Ordinary shares for cancellation or holding in Treasury. It is believed that these provisions provide a valuable tool in the management of the Company's share value against Net Asset Value. The current authority allows the Company to purchase up to 14.99% of the issued Ordinary shares. Purchases would be made at the discretion of the Board and within guidelines set from time to time. Under the Listing Rules and the buy-back and stabilisation regulation the maximum price for such a buy-back cannot be more than the higher of (i) 105% of the average middle market price for the five days immediately preceding the date of repurchase; and (ii) the higher of the price of the last independent trade and the highest current independent bid.

Annual Redemption Facility

The Company has a redemption facility through which shareholders will be entitled to request the redemption of all or part of their holding of Ordinary shares on an annual basis. Details of this facility can be found on page 22.

Notifiable Interests in the Company's Voting Rights

In accordance with the Disclosure and Transparency Rules as issued by the Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA'), the Company is required to be notified of substantial interests in the Ordinary shares of the Company.

During the year under review, the following notifiable interests in the voting rights of the Company were declared:

Shareholder	Ordinary shares held	% of total Voting rights	Date of notification
Jupiter Asset Management Limited	–	<5.00	3 July 2020
Jupiter Fund Management Plc	9,952,157	11.04	3 July 2020
Jupiter Fund Management Plc	7,065,000	8.26	17 July 2020
CG Asset Management	4,396,500	5.15	22 September 2020

Post financial year-end, the following notifiable interests in the voting rights of the Company have been declared:

Shareholder	Ordinary shares held	% of total Voting rights	Date of notification
Altimas Capital LLC	2,692,500	3.15	19 October 2020
Altimas Capital LLC	3,424,500	4.01	11 December 2020

As at 30 September 2020, the Board is also aware of the following material interests which amount to 3% or more of the share capital of the Company:

Shareholder	Ordinary Shares held	% of total voting rights
Charles Stanley	7,967,497	9.32
Hargreaves Lansdown, stockbrokers (EO)	7,771,370	9.09
Hawksmoor Investment Management	6,515,668	7.62
Brewin Dolphin, stockbrokers	6,181,442	7.23
CG Asset Management	4,396,500	5.14
Interactive Investor (EO)	3,571,868	4.18
Rathbones	3,280,150	3.84
WM Thomson	3,270,015	3.83
Close Brothers Asset Management	2,723,215	3.19

Directors

The Directors of the Company and their biographies can be found on page 29. All Directors held office throughout the year under review.

Directors' Remuneration and Interests

The Directors' Remuneration Report and Policy on pages 43 to 46 provides information on the remuneration and shareholdings of the Directors.

Conflicts of Interest

Each Director has a statutory duty to avoid a situation where they have or may have a direct or indirect interest which conflicts or might conflict with the interests of the Company, unless, in terms of the Articles of Association, the relevant conflict or potential conflict has been authorised by the Board. The Directors have declared all potential conflicts of interest with the Company. The Register of potential conflicts of interests is kept at the Registered Office of the Company. It is reviewed regularly by the Board and all Directors will advise the Company Secretary as soon as they become aware of any potential conflicts of interest. Directors who have potential conflicts of interest will not take part in any discussions which relate to any of their potential conflicts.

Directors' and Officers' Liability Insurance and Indemnification

During the period under review the Company purchased and maintained liability insurance for its Directors and Officers as permitted by Section 233 of the Companies Act 2006.

As permitted by the Articles of Association, the Company has entered into deeds of indemnity in favour of each of its Directors. The deeds cover any liabilities that may arise to a third party, as defined by Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006.

Directors' and Company Secretary's Indemnification

The Company has indemnified its Directors and Company Secretary in respect of their duties as Directors and officers of the Company, certain civil claims brought by third parties and associated legal

Report of the Directors *(continued)*

costs to the extent that they are permitted by the Companies (Audit, Investigations and Community Enterprise) Act 2004.

Management of the Company

JUTM was appointed as AIFM to the Company on 19 April 2017. JUTM subsequently delegated the portfolio management of the Company to JAM. JUTM and JAM are wholly owned subsidiaries of Jupiter Fund Management plc. Further details of the Company's arrangement with JUTM and JAM can be found in Note 24 to the Accounts on page 76.

The Directors have reviewed the performance and terms of appointment of JUTM as the Company's AIFM and of JAM as the delegated Investment Adviser, notably in the context of the significant underperformance experienced in the year under review, the details of which are explained in the Chairman's Statement on pages 5 to 8, and in the Investment Adviser's Review on pages 12 to 15. Whilst disappointed by the outcome for the year, the Board is of the opinion that there were some extraordinary factors at play during 2020, driven in the main by the impact of Covid-19. The Directors are unanimous in their continuing support for the Investment Manager and in stating their belief that it is in the best interests of the shareholders of the Company to continue the appointment of JAM on its existing terms of appointment.

Leverage

In accordance with the requirements under the Alternative Investments Fund Managers Directive ('AIFMD'), the leverage employed by the Company as at 30 September 2020 was 1.27 as determined using the Gross method, and 1.27 as determined using the Commitment method.

Average leverage on a gross exposure basis is calculated by taking the sum of the notional values of the derivatives used by the Company, without netting, and is expressed as a ratio of the Company's net asset value. Average leverage on a commitment basis is calculated by netting the sum of the notional values of the derivatives and expressing it as a ratio of the Company's net asset value.

Disclosed in the table below is the level of leverage employed by the Company.

Gross exposure Maximum limit	Gross exposure Average leverage employed during the year to 30 September 2020	Commitment exposure Maximum limit	Commitment exposure Average leverage employed during the year to 30 September 2020
2.0	1.27	2.0	1.27

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.

In determining the appropriateness of the going concern basis, the Directors gave particular focus this year to the operational resilience and ongoing viability of the Investment Adviser and other key third-party suppliers in light of the economic uncertainty arising from the Covid-19 pandemic. The Directors were satisfied that all key service providers had quickly and effectively put in place contingency planning measures to ensure that operational functionality was not affected as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic and that regular monitoring of these measures was in place.

In assessing the viability of the Company the Directors focused on: whether the Company's strategic and investment objectives continue to be achievable in the current economic climate; the size threshold below which the Company would be considered uneconomic or unviable; and the performance and attractiveness of the Company to investors in the current environment.

The Directors also noted that the Company had recently renewed its loan facility with Scotiabank and that although the lending market had tightened, they remained confident that the Company would be able to renew the facility in future years.

Consideration was also given to potential receipt of redemption requests through the Company's Annual Redemption Facility.

The Directors remain satisfied that it is appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements of the Company.

ISA Qualification

The Company currently manages its affairs so as to be a qualifying investment trust under the Individual Savings Account ('ISA') rules. As a result, under current UK legislation, the Ordinary shares qualify for investment via the stocks and shares component of an ISA up to the full annual subscription limit, currently £20,000. It is the present intention that the Company will conduct its affairs so as to continue to qualify for ISA products.

Bribery Prevention Policy

The provision of bribes of any nature to third parties in order to gain a commercial advantage is prohibited and is a criminal offence. The Board takes very seriously its responsibility to prevent, through JAM on its behalf, any bribery. To aid the prevention of bribery JAM has adopted a Bribery Prevention Policy. JAM will advise any changes to the policy to the Board.

Internal Controls

In accordance with the AIC Code, the Board is responsible for monitoring the Company's risk management and internal control systems and reviewing their effectiveness, at least annually, and report on that review in the Company's annual report. Internal control systems are designed to meet the particular requirements of the Company and to manage rather than eliminate the risks of failure to achieve its objectives. The systems by their very nature can provide reasonable but not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss. There is an ongoing process which accords with the Financial Reporting Council's guidance on Internal Control and Related Financial and Business Reporting as issued in September 2014. The Board has undertaken a robust review of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control systems including the financial, operational and compliance controls and risk management. These systems have been in place for the year under review and to the date of signing the Accounts.

The Company receives services from JAM and JPMCB relating to its investment advice, global custody and certain administration activities and from JPMEL as Depositary to the Company. Documented contractual arrangements are in place with these companies which define the areas where the Company has delegated authority to them. The Directors have considered the report on the internal control objectives and procedures of JAM together with the opinion of the service auditor for that report. That report details the measures and the testing of the measures which are in place to ensure the proper recording, valuation, physical security and protection from theft of the Company's investments and assets and the controls which have been established to ensure compliance with all regulatory, statutory and fiscal obligations of the Company.

The Directors have also had regard to the procedures for safeguarding the integrity of the computer systems operated by JAM and J.P. Morgan and the key business disaster recovery plans. By way of the procedures described above the Board reviews the procedures in place to manage the risks to the Company on an annual basis.

The Company does not have an internal audit function. As most of the Company's functions are delegated to third parties the Board does not consider it necessary for the Company to establish its own internal audit function.

Report of the Directors *(continued)*

UK Stewardship Code and the Exercise of Voting Powers

The Investment Adviser is responsible for voting the shares it holds on the Company's behalf. The Investment Adviser supports the UK Stewardship Code 2012 as issued by the Financial Reporting Council, which sets out the responsibilities of institutional shareholders in respect of monitoring and engaging with investee companies and intends to be a signatory to the new UK Stewardship Code 2020. The Investment Adviser's UK voting policies are consistent with the UK Stewardship Code. The Investment Adviser's Corporate Governance & Voting Policy can be found at **www.jupiteram.com/JEFI**.

The Board and the Investment Adviser believe that shareholders have an important role in encouraging a higher level of corporate performance and therefore adopt a positive approach to corporate governance. The Investment Adviser aims to act in the best interests of all its stakeholders by engaging with companies that they invest in, and by exercising its voting rights with care. Not only is this commensurate with good market practice, but it also goes hand in hand with ensuring the responsible investment of its clients' funds. Equally, companies are asked to present their plans for maintaining social and environmental sustainability within their business.

The Board and the Investment Adviser believe that institutional investors should exercise their corporate governance rights including voting at general meetings.

In order to assist in the assessment of corporate governance and sustainability issues and contribute to a balanced view, the Investment Adviser subscribes to external corporate governance and sustainability research providers but does not necessarily follow their voting recommendations. Contentious issues are identified and, where necessary (and where timescales permit), are discussed with corporate governance and/or sustainability analysts and portfolio managers, and companies. The Investment Adviser ensures that resolutions are voted in accordance with this practice and timely voting decisions made.

From time to time resolutions will be brought to annual general meetings of investee companies by third parties encouraging companies to address specific environmental and/or social concerns. In such instances Jupiter's corporate governance and sustainability analysts will discuss their views with the portfolio manager and the Company if appropriate. The Investment Adviser will then vote for what it considers to be in the best financial interests of shareholders of the Company, whilst having regard for any specific sustainability concerns unless otherwise directed.

Common Reporting Standards

With effect from 1 January 2016 The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development ('OECD') introduced new Regulations for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information (the Common Reporting Standard, 'CRS'). HMRC enacted the CRS in the UK through The International Tax Compliance Regulations 2015.

These Regulations require all Financial Institutions to share certain information on overseas shareholders with HMRC; this scope includes an obligation for Investment Trust Companies which had previously had no such reportable accounts under the UK FATCA regulations. Accordingly, the Company will be required to provide information to HMRC on the tax residencies of a number of non-UK based certificated shareholders and corporate entities on an annual basis. HMRC will in turn exchange this information with tax authorities in the country in which the shareholder may be resident for taxation purposes. HMRC has advised that the Company will not be required to provide such information on uncertified holdings held through CREST. The Company has engaged Link Asset Services to provide such information on certificated holdings to HMRC on an ongoing basis.

AIFMD Remuneration Disclosure

Under the requirements of the Alternative Investment Fund Managers Directive ('AIFMD'), Jupiter Unit Trust Managers Limited ('JUTM') (part of the Jupiter Group, which comprises Jupiter Fund Management plc and all of its subsidiaries ('Jupiter')) is required to comply with certain disclosure and reporting obligations for funds that are considered to be Alternative Investment Funds. This includes the Company.

Jupiter operates a Group-wide remuneration policy, which applies to all employees across the Group. All employees are incentivised in a similar way and are rewarded according to personal performance and Jupiter's success. Details of the remuneration policy, including the applicable financial and non-financial criteria, are set out in the detailed remuneration policy disclosures available via the following link: **https://www.jupiteram.com/corporate/Governance/Risk-management**

Remuneration decisions are governed by Jupiter's Remuneration Committee (the 'Committee'), which meets on a regular basis to consider remuneration matters across the Group. In order to avoid conflicts of interest, the Committee comprises independent non-executive directors, and no individual is involved in any decisions regarding their own remuneration.

JUTM's Board includes two independent non-executive directors who are remunerated directly by JUTM. No other members of the Board receive remuneration from JUTM and are instead remunerated directly by their employing entity in the Jupiter Group. JUTM does not employ any other staff. In the interests of transparency, Jupiter has apportioned the total employee remuneration paid to all 508 Jupiter staff in respect of JUTM's AIFMD duties performed for the AIFs on a 'number of funds' basis. It has estimated that the total amount of employee remuneration paid in respect of duties for the Company is £656,374 of which £409,257 is fixed remuneration and £247,117 is variable remuneration.

The aggregate total remuneration paid to AIFMD Identified Staff that is attributable to duties for the company is £198,965 of which £103,915 is paid to Senior Management and £95,050 is paid to other staff. It should be noted that the aforementioned Identified Staff also provide services to other companies within Jupiter and its clients. They are included because their professional activities are considered to have a material impact on the risk profile of the Company.

Shareholder Relations

All shareholders have the opportunity to vote on the resolutions set out in the Notice of Meeting ('Notice') and to put questions regarding the company to the directors and the investment adviser, in advance of the AGM. The Notice sets out the business of the AGM and any item not of an entirely routine nature is explained in the Report of the Directors or Notes accompanying the Notice. Separate resolutions are proposed for each substantive issue. Information about proxy votes is available to shareholders attending the AGM and published thereafter on the Investment Adviser's website.

The Company reports to shareholders twice a year by way of the Half Yearly Financial Report and Annual Report & Accounts. In addition, Net Asset Values are published on a daily basis and monthly factsheets are published on the Investment Adviser's website **www.jupiteram.com/JEFI**.

The Board has developed the following procedure for ensuring that each Director develops an understanding of the views of shareholders. Regular contact with major shareholders is undertaken by the Company's corporate brokers and the corporate finance executive of the Investment Adviser. Any issues raised by major shareholders are then reported to the Board. The Board also receives details of all material correspondence with shareholders and the Chairman and individual Directors are willing to meet shareholders to discuss any particular items of concern regarding the performance of the Company. The Chairman, Directors and representatives of the Investment Adviser are also available to answer any questions which may be raised by a shareholder at the Company's AGM.

Engagement with Stakeholders

More information about how the Board fosters the relationships with its shareholders and other stakeholders, and how the Board considers the impact that any material decision will have on relevant stakeholders, can be found in the Section 172 statement in the Strategic Report on pages 26 to 28.

Report of the Directors *(continued)*

Statement in Respect of the Annual Report & Accounts

Having taken all available information into consideration, the Board has concluded that the Annual Report & Accounts for the year ended 30 September 2020, taken as a whole, is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Company's position and performance, business model and strategy. The Board's conclusions in this respect are set out in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities on pages 47 and 48.

There were no instances where the Company is required to make disclosures in respect of Listing Rule 9.8.4 during the financial period under review.

The Directors are not aware of any relevant audit information of which the Company's Auditors are unaware. The Directors also confirm that they have taken all the steps required of a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's Auditors are aware of that information.

Annual General Meeting

This year's Annual General Meeting ('AGM') will be held on Friday, 5 March 2021 at 11:00 a.m. at the offices of Jupiter Asset Management Limited, The Zig Zag Building, 70 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SQ.

In consideration of the wellbeing of the Company's shareholders and in light of Government guidance around social distancing, shareholders will not be permitted access to the building. Please refer to the Notice of Annual General Meeting on pages 85 and 86 for full details on how to vote and how to communicate any questions that would usually be raised at the meeting.

In addition to the ordinary business to be conducted at the meeting, the following resolutions in respect of special business will be proposed:

Resolution 9: Authority to allot (ordinary resolution)

Resolution 9 seeks authority for the Directors to allot Ordinary shares up to an aggregate nominal amount of approximately £85,465. This authority will represent 10% of the Company's issued share capital as at the date of this document. This authority will expire at the conclusion of the Company's AGM in 2022 (unless renewed earlier) and it is the intention of the Directors to seek renewal of this authority at that AGM. The Board will use this authority only where it believes that it is in the best interests of the Company to issue shares for cash.

Resolution 10: Disapplication of Pre-emption rights (special resolution)

The Directors may allot Ordinary shares for cash (other than by way of an offer to all existing shareholders pro rata to their shareholdings) only if they are authorised to do so by shareholders at a general meeting. The Companies Act 2006 requires that, unless shareholders have given specific authority for the waiver of their statutory pre-emption rights, the new Ordinary shares must be offered first to existing Ordinary shareholders in proportion to their existing shareholdings. In certain circumstances, it may be in the best interests of the Company to allot new Ordinary shares (or to grant rights over shares) for cash without first offering them to existing Ordinary shareholders in proportion to their holdings. Accordingly, the Directors are seeking authority to issue up to 10% of the issued Ordinary shares on this basis. Any Ordinary shares issued pursuant to this authority will be issued at a premium to NAV.

This authority will expire at the conclusion of the Company's AGM in 2022 (unless renewed earlier) and it is the intention of the Directors to seek renewal of this authority at that AGM. Any allotment of new Ordinary shares pursuant to the authority conferred by this Resolution will dilute the voting power of shareholdings of existing shareholders.

Resolution 11: Authority to buy back shares (special resolution)

The Company is seeking shareholder approval to repurchase up to 14.99% of the shares in issue at a price that is not less than the nominal value of each share. This authority will expire at the conclusion of the Company's AGM in 2022 (unless renewed earlier) and it is the intention of the Directors to seek renewal of this authority at that AGM.

The decision as to whether or not to repurchase any shares will be at the discretion of the Board and any shares repurchased under the authority will be cancelled or held in Treasury. The Company will fund any purchases only by utilising existing cash resources or out of distributable profits as defined by the Companies Act 2006.

Any purchase of shares by the Company will be made in accordance with the Articles of Association and the Listing Rules in force at the time. No purchase of shares will be made at a price in excess of their estimated NAV.

Resolution 12: Notice of General Meetings (special resolution)

Resolution 12 is required to reflect the Shareholders' Rights Directive (the 'Directive'). The Directive has increased the notice period for General Meetings of the Company to 21 days. If Resolution 12 is passed the Company will be able to call all General Meetings (other than Annual General Meetings) on 14 clear days' notice. In order to be able to do so shareholders must have approved the calling of meetings on 14 clear days' notice. The approval will be effective until the Company's next AGM, when it is intended that a similar resolution will be proposed. The Company will also need to meet the requirements for electronic voting under the Directive before it can call a General Meeting on 14 clear days' notice. This shorter notice period will be used only where, in the opinion of the Directors, it is merited by the purpose of the meeting.

Resolution 13: Amendment to the Articles of Association (special resolution)

The Company is seeking shareholder approval to amend its Articles of Association to allow any future general meeting to be held as a physical meeting or an electronic meeting, or a combination of both. This will give the Company more options for future AGMs to facilitate shareholder attendance remotely should this be required. The draft amended Articles of Association will be available to view on the Company's website in advance of the AGM.

Recommendation

The Board considers that the passing of the resolutions being put to the Company's AGM would be in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders as a whole. It therefore recommends that shareholders vote in favour of Resolutions 1 to 13, as set out in the Notice of Annual General Meeting on pages 85 and 86.

By order of the Board

Jupiter Asset Management Limited
Company Secretary

28 January 2021

Corporate Governance

Corporate Governance Compliance Statement

This statement, together with the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities on pages 47 and 48 and the statement of Internal Controls on page 33, indicates how the Company has complied with the recommendations of the AIC Code as issued in February 2019.

The AIC Code addresses the Principles and Provisions set out in the UK Corporate Governance Code (the 'UK Code') as issued in July 2018 by the Financial Reporting Council (the 'FRC'), as well as setting out additional Provisions on issues that are of specific relevance to the Company.

The Board considers that reporting against the Principles and Provisions of the AIC Code, which has been endorsed by the FRC provides more relevant information to shareholders.

The Board confirms that during the year under review, the Company has complied with the provisions of the AIC Code and therefore, insofar as they apply to the Company's business, with the provisions of the UK Code except as noted below:

- The role of the Chief Executive – The Company is an externally managed investment company and does not have a Chief Executive. All Directors are non-executive and day-to-day management responsibilities are delegated to the Investment Adviser.
- Executive Directors' remuneration – As the Company has no executive directors, the Board is not required to comply with the principles of the UK Code in respect of executive directors' remuneration.
- Nomination Committee – The Board has not established a Nomination Committee, this function is performed by the Board as a whole. As all Directors of the Company are non-executive, the Board is of the opinion that there is no need for this function to be delegated to a separate Nomination Committee. The Board believes that it is important that all Directors are involved in the evaluation and appointment of new directors from an early stage.
- Internal audit function – The Company has no employees and all day-to-day operations are delegated to third-party service providers. The Board has therefore determined that there is no requirement for an internal audit function.
- Workforce policies and practices – The Company has no employees and all day-to-day operations are delegated to third-party service providers. The Board has therefore determined that the Company is not required to comply with this provision.

The Board is committed to the continuing compliance with the AIC Code.

The AIC Code is available on the AIC website (**www.theaic.co.uk**). It includes an explanation of how the AIC Code adapts the Principles and Provisions set out in the UK Code to make them relevant for investment companies.

A description of the main features of the Company's internal control and risk management functions can be found on pages 33 and 24 of this report.

The Board

Role of the Board

The Board receives monthly reports and meets at least quarterly to review the overall business of the Company and to consider matters specifically reserved for its review. At these meetings the Board monitors the investment performance of the Company. The Directors also review the Company's activities every quarter to ensure that it adheres to its investment policy or, if appropriate, to make any changes to that policy.

Additional ad hoc reports are received as required and Directors have access at all times to the advice and services of the Company Secretary, who is responsible for ensuring that Board procedures are followed and that applicable rules and regulations are complied with. The Board has adopted a schedule of items specifically reserved for its decision.

A procedure has been adopted for the Directors, in the furtherance of their duties, to take independent professional advice at the expense of the Company.

Composition

As at 30 September 2020 the Board comprised four non-executive Directors, comprising one female and three males, all of whom are independent of the Investment Adviser. John Scott is Chairman of the Board. The Chairman has no conflicts of interest between his interests and those of shareholders – the Chairman is also a shareholder. Potential conflicts are reported to the rest of the Board who consider such conflicts and where appropriate approve them. The Chairman is not, and has never been, an employee of the Investment Adviser, nor a professional adviser to the Investment Adviser or the Company. The Chairman does not serve as a director of any other investment companies managed by Jupiter.

Tenure

The Board is mindful of the AIC and UK Corporate Governance Codes in relation to the tenure of directors (including the Chairman), however it is the Board's policy that it does not consider it appropriate that directors should be appointed for a specific term.

The Board undertakes an annual evaluation of its composition and that of its committees taking into account the requirements of the AIC Code. Appropriate recommendations will then be made in respect of the need to refresh the composition of the Board and its committees.

Diversity

It is seen as a prerequisite that each member of the Board must have the skills, experience and character that will enable them to contribute to the effectiveness of the Board and the success of the Company. Subject to that overriding principle, diversity of experience and approach, including gender diversity, amongst Board members is of great value, and it is the Board's policy to give careful consideration to overall Board balance and diversity in making new appointments to the Board.

Re-election of Directors

It is the Company's policy that all Directors stand for re-election on an annual basis, accordingly, John Scott, Audrey McNair, Mark Dampier and Nicholas Moakes will be subject to re-election at the forthcoming AGM. The Board is recommending that all Directors be re-elected.

Training

Although no formal training in Corporate Governance is given to Directors, the Directors are kept up-to-date on Corporate Governance issues through bulletins and training materials provided from time to time by the Company Secretary. The Board may obtain training on Corporate Governance on an individual basis.

Performance Evaluation

The Board has not arranged an externally facilitated evaluation of its own performance or the performance of the Company's third-party service providers during the period under review.

The Directors undertake an appraisal of the effectiveness of the Board as a whole by completion of a formal evaluation questionnaire. The Senior Independent Director (Nicholas Moakes) also leads a formal evaluation of the performance of the Chairman.

The Management Engagement Committee undertakes an appraisal of the performance of the Investment Adviser and other key third-party service providers on an annual basis.

Board Committees

Audit Committee

The Board has established an Audit Committee which consists of the entire Board. Audrey McNair is Chairman of the Audit Committee. She is considered to have recent and relevant financial and investment experience as a result of her employment in the financial services sector. The report of the Audit Committee can be found on pages 41 and 42.

Corporate Governance *(continued)*

The Terms of Reference of the Committee are published on the Company's website **www.jupiteram.com/JEFI**.

Other Committees

Management Engagement Committee

In accordance with the AIC Code, the Company has established a Management Engagement Committee which is chaired by John Scott and consists of all the Directors. The Management Engagement Committee will meet at least annually or more often as required. Its principal duties are to consider the terms of appointment and performance of the Investment Adviser and the Company's other third-party service providers.

The Terms of Reference of the Management Engagement Committee are available on the Company's website **www.jupiteram/JEFI**.

The Board has not established Nomination or Remuneration Committees and these functions are performed by the Board. As all the Directors are non-executive there is no requirement for separate Remuneration or Nomination Committees. Directors' fees are considered by the Board as a whole within the limits as set out in the Articles of Association and in accordance with the Remuneration Policy approved by shareholders. The appointment of directors is considered by the entire Board on an ad-hoc basis with consideration given to candidates' expertise and maintaining an appropriate Board balance and composition.

Directors' Attendance at Meetings

Director	Board	Audit Committee	Management Engagement Committee
John Scott	4/4	2/2	1/1
Mark Dampier	4/4	2/2	1/1
Audrey McNair	4/4	2/2	1/1
Nicholas Moakes	4/4	2/2	1/1

For and on behalf of the Board

John Scott
Chairman
28 January 2021

Report of the Audit Committee

Role of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee ('the Committee') meets at least twice annually to consider the financial reporting by the Company, the internal controls and relations with the Company's external Auditors. In addition, it reviews the independence and objectivity of the Auditors and the effectiveness of the audit process, the quality of the audit engagement partner and the audit team, making a recommendation to the Board with respect to the reappointment of the Auditors. It also provides an opinion as to whether the Annual Report, taken as a whole, is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Company's position and performance, business model and strategy.

During the course of the year, representatives of the AIFM, Investment Adviser and other third party service providers are invited to attend meetings of the Committee to report on issues as required.

The Company does not have an internal audit function as most of its day to day operations are delegated to third-party service providers.

The Committee also reviews the Company's compliance with the AIC Code.

Composition

The Committee consists of the entire Board. Audrey McNair is Chairman of the Committee.

All the committee members are independent non-executive Directors.

The Committee has direct access to the Company's Auditors, representatives of Internal Audit, Risk and Compliance of the Investment Adviser and to its group audit committee and reports its findings to the Board.

The Board retains ultimate responsibility for all aspects relating to external financial statements and other significant published financial information.

Independent Auditors and Audit Tenure

The Company's current independent Auditors, EY, were formally appointed on 26 September 2018. As part of its review of the continuing appointment of the auditors, the Committee considers the length of tenure of the audit firm, its fees and independence from the AIFM and the Investment Adviser along with any matters raised during each audit.

The fees paid to EY in respect of audit services are disclosed in Note 5 to the notes to the Accounts.

Significant Accounting Matters

During its review of the Company's Accounts for the year ended 30 September 2020 the Audit Committee considered the following significant issues, including a robust assessment of principal and emerging risks and uncertainties in light of the Company's activities and issues communicated by the Auditors during its review, all of which were satisfactorily addressed:

Issue considered	How the issue was addressed
■ Valuation and existence of the investment portfolio	■ Review of portfolio and controls reports provided by the Investment Adviser and Custodian
■ Receipt of dividend income	■ Review of income received as detailed in the monthly revenue forecast report from the Investment Adviser
■ Compliance with sections 1158 & 1159 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010	■ Review of compliance report from the Investment Adviser to ensure eligibility status is maintained
■ Calculation of management fees	■ Consideration of methodology used to calculate the management fee, matched against the criteria set out in the Investment Management Agreement
■ Statement of going concern	■ Review of investment portfolio, risks and uncertainties, projected cash flow and revenue forecast

Report of the Audit Committee *(continued)*

Auditor Effectiveness & Independence

Auditor effectiveness is assessed by means of the Auditors' direct engagement with the Committee at Committee meetings and also by reference to feedback from the AIFM, Investment Adviser and its employees who have direct dealings with the Auditors during the annual audit of the Company.

The Board concluded, on the recommendation of the Committee, that the Auditors continue to be independent of the Company and the Investment Adviser and that their appointment be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

Disclosure of Information to the Auditors

The Directors are not aware of any relevant audit information of which the Company's Auditors are unaware. The Directors also confirm that they have each taken all the steps required of a company director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's Auditors are aware of that information.

Non-Audit Services

The revised FRC Ethical Standard, effective from 15 March 2020, limits the non-audit services that can be provided by the Auditors.

The Committee ensures the Auditors' objectivity and independence are safeguarded by adopting a policy that all non-audit services are subject to its approval. No fee for such services was payable to the Auditors for the year under review and no services were undertaken (2019: £Nil).

Statement in Respect of the Annual Report & Accounts

Having taken all available information into consideration, and having discussed the content of the Annual Report & Accounts with the AIFM, Investment Adviser, Company Secretary and other third party service providers, the Audit Committee has concluded that the Annual Report & Accounts for the year ended 30 September 2020, taken as a whole, is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Company's position and performance, business model and strategy, and has reported on these findings to the Board.

For and on behalf of the Committee

Audrey McNair
Chairman of the Audit Committee
28 January 2021

Directors' Remuneration Report and Policy

Introduction

The Board is pleased to present the Directors' Remuneration Report for the year ended 30 September 2020 in accordance with Schedule 8 of The Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) (Amendment) Regulations 2013.

The law requires the Company's Auditors to audit certain of the disclosures provided. Where disclosures have been audited, they are indicated as such. The Auditors' opinion is included in their report on pages 49 to 56.

Statement by the Chairman

The Board's policy on remuneration is set out below. It must be noted that it is essential that fees payable to Directors should reflect the time spent on the Company's affairs, and should be sufficient to attract and retain individuals of high calibre with suitable knowledge and experience.

The Directors of the Company are non-executive and by way of remuneration receive an annual fee, payable quarterly in arrears.

Directors' fees (per annum) are as follows:

Chairman of the Board	£37,500
Chairman of the Audit Committee	£30,000
Director	£25,000

Details of the total emoluments paid to Directors for the years ended 30 September 2020 and 30 September 2019 are provided in the Annual Report on Remuneration on page 44.

The Company does not award any other remuneration or benefits to the Chairman or Directors. There are no bonus schemes, pension schemes, share option or long-term incentive schemes in place for the Directors.

Directors' Remuneration Policy

In accordance with the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (accounts and Reports) (Amendment) Regulations 2013 the Remuneration Policy of the Company was approved by shareholders at the AGM held on 27 February 2019, for a maximum of three years.

Voting in respect of the approval of the current remuneration policy was as follows:

Votes cast for		Votes cast against		Total votes	Number of votes
Number	%	Number	%	cast	withheld
30,873,164	99.90	30,566	0.10	30,903,730	8,000

The Remuneration Policy as set out below will apply until the 2022 AGM unless renewed, varied or revoked by shareholders at general meeting.

The Company's remuneration policy is that fees payable to Directors are commensurate with the amount of time Directors are expected to spend on the Company's affairs, whilst seeking to ensure that fees are set at an appropriate level so as to enable candidates of a sufficient calibre to be recruited. The Company's Articles of Association state the maximum aggregate amount of fees that can be paid to Directors in any one year. This is currently set at £300,000 per annum and shareholder approval is required for any changes to this.

Each Director is entitled to a base fee. The Chairman of the Board is paid a higher fee than the other Directors, to reflect the additional work required to be carried out in this role. The Chairman of the Audit Committee also receives a higher fee on the same basis.

The Board is authorised to obtain, at the Company's expense, outside legal or other professional advice on any matters within its Terms of Reference. The Board did not seek external advice during the year under review.

The Board has not established a Remuneration Committee and any review of the Directors' fees is undertaken by the Board as a whole and has regard to the level of fees paid to non-executive directors of other investment companies of equivalent size.

Directors' Remuneration Report and Policy *(continued)*

Directors' Service Contracts

No Director has a contract of service with the Company. Accordingly, the Directors are not entitled to any compensation in the event of termination of their appointment or loss of office, other than the payment of any outstanding fees.

It is the Company's policy for all Directors to stand for re-election annually. Any new Director appointed is subject to election by shareholders at the next AGM following their appointment.

The terms and conditions of Directors' appointments are set out in formal letters of appointment.

Director	Date of Appointment	Due date for Re-election
John Scott	2017	Annually
Mark Dampier	2017	Annually
Audrey McNair	2017	Annually
Nicholas Moakes	2017	Annually

Annual Report on Remuneration

A single figure for the total remuneration paid to each Director is set out in the table below for the years ended 30 September 2020 and 30 September 2019 respectively. Directors' fees have remained unchanged since the launch of the Company in May 2017.

Directors' emoluments for the year (audited)

Director	Fees £	Expenses £	Total remuneration for the year ended 30 September 2020 £	Fees £	Expenses £	Total remuneration for the year ended 30 September 2019 £
John Scott*	37,500	–	37,500	37,500	312	37,812
Audrey McNair**	30,000	99	30,099	30,000	85	30,085
Mark Dampier	25,000	467	25,467	25,000	668	25,668
Nicholas Moakes	25,000	–	25,000	25,000	–	25,000
Total	**117,500**	**566**	**118,066**	**117,500**	**1,065**	**118,565**

* *Chairman of the Board.*

** *Chairman of the Audit Committee.*

Expenditure by the Company on Directors' Remuneration compared with Distributions to Shareholders

The table below compares the total remuneration paid to Directors to distributions made to shareholders during the financial year under review and the prior year.

	Year end 30 September 2020 £	Year end 30 September 2019 £
Remuneration paid to Directors	118,066	118,565
Distributions to shareholders – dividends	5,178,154	4,117,019
Total value of shares repurchased	4,058,553	4,001,448

Directors' Interests

The Directors who held office at the end of the period covered by these accounts and their beneficial interests in the Ordinary shares at 30 September 2020 are shown below.

The Directors' interests in contractual arrangements with the Company are as detailed in Note 24 to the Accounts on page 76. Subject to these exceptions, no Director was a party to or had any interest in any contract or arrangement with the Company at any time during the period or subsequently.

Directors' interest in Ordinary shares as at 30 September 2020 (audited)

	Number of Ordinary shares held
John Scott	76,819
Mark Dampier	85,466
Audrey McNair	59,358
Nicholas Moakes	101,390

As at 6 January 2021, the latest practicable date prior to publication of this document, the following changes have been notified.

	Number of Ordinary shares held
John Scott	91,819
Mark Dampier	96,992
Nicholas Moakes	102,561

Statement of Voting at the last AGM

The following sets out the votes received at the AGM of the shareholders of the Company, held on 26 February 2020, in respect of the approval of the Directors' Remuneration Report.

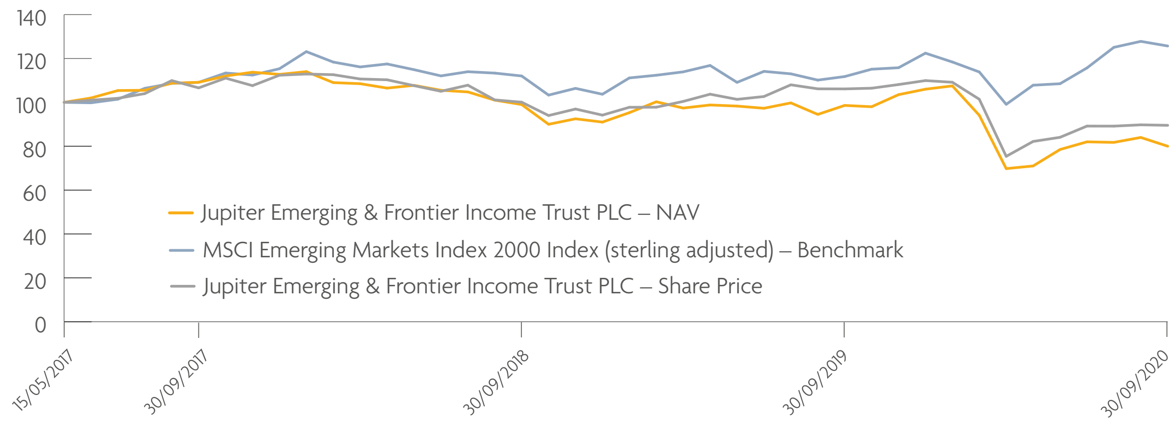
Votes cast for		Votes cast against		Total votes cast	Number of votes withheld
Number	%	Number	%		
35,500,648	99.81	66,676	0.19	35,567,324	12,605

Directors' Remuneration Report and Policy *(continued)*

Performance from 15 May 2017 to 30 September 2020

The graph below provides details of the Company's performance by reference to the Ordinary share prices compared against the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (Total Return) in sterling.

Performance from 15 May 2017 to 30 September 2020



Source: Jupiter.

On behalf of the Board and in accordance with Part 2 of Schedule 8 of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) (Amendment) Regulations 2013, I confirm that the Directors' Remuneration Report and Policy summarises, for the year to 30 September 2020, the review undertaken and the decisions made regarding the fees paid to the Board, and the future remuneration policy of the Company which is to be approved by shareholders

By order of the Board
John Scott
Chairman
28 January 2021

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") in conformity with the Companies Act 2006.

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 return or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing those financial statements, the Directors are required to:

(a) select suitable accounting policies in accordance with IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors and then apply them consistently;

(b) present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;

(c) provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRS in conformity with the Companies Act 2006, is insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance;

(d) state that the Company has complied with IFRS in conformity with the Companies Act 2006, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and

(e) make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website www.jupiteram.com/JEFI. The work carried out by the Auditor does not include consideration of the maintenance and integrity of the website and accordingly the Auditor accepts no responsibility for any changes that have occurred to the financial statements when they are presented on the website.

The financial statements are published on **www.jupiteram.com/JEFI**, which is a website maintained by Jupiter Asset Management Limited.

Visitors to the website need to be aware that legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

The Directors are 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.

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

Each of the Directors, who are listed on page 29 of this report, confirms to the best of their knowledge that:

(a) the financial statements, prepared in accordance with IFRS in conformity with the Companies Act 2006, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company;

(b) the Strategic Report and Report of the Directors include a fair view of the development and performance of the Company together with a description of the principal and emerging risks and uncertainties that the Company faces; and

(c) in their opinion, the Annual Report and Accounts taken as a whole, is fair, balanced and understandable and it provides the information necessary to assess the Company's performance, business model and strategy.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities *(continued)*

So far as each Director is aware at the time the report is approved:

(a) there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's Auditors are unaware; and

(b) the Directors have taken all steps required of a company director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's Auditors are aware of that information.

By order of the Board

John Scott
Chairman
28 January 2021

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Jupiter Emerging & Frontier Income Trust PLC

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements for Jupiter Emerging & Frontier Income Trust PLC ('the Company') for the year ended 30 September 2020 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity, the Statement of Cash Flows and the related Notes 1 to 26, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the Company's affairs as at 30 September 2020 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report below. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard as applied to public interest entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to principal risks, going concern and viability statement

We have nothing to report in respect of the following information in the annual report, in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you whether we have anything material to add or draw attention to:

- the disclosures in the annual report set out on pages 24 and 25 that describe the principal and emerging risks and explain how they are being managed or mitigated;
- the directors' confirmation set out on page 47 in the annual report that they have carried out a robust assessment of the principal and emerging risks facing the entity, including those that would threaten its business model, future performance, solvency or liquidity;
- the directors' statement set out on pages 32 and 33 in the financial statements about whether they considered it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing them, and their identification of any material uncertainties to the entity's ability to continue to do so over a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements;
- whether the directors' statement in relation to going concern required under the Listing Rules in accordance with Listing Rule 9.8.6R(3) is materially inconsistent with our knowledge obtained in the audit; or
- the directors' explanation set out on page 23 in the annual report as to how they have assessed the prospects of the entity, over what period they have done so and why they consider that period to be appropriate, and their statement as to whether they have a reasonable expectation that the entity will be able to continue in operation and meet its liabilities as they fall due over the period of their assessment, including any related disclosures drawing attention to any necessary qualifications or assumptions.

Independent Auditors' Report *(continued)*

Overview of our audit approach

Key audit matters	■ Risk of incomplete or inaccurate revenue recognition, including classification as revenue or capital items in the Statement of Comprehensive Income ■ Risk of incorrect valuation or ownership of the investment portfolio ■ Failure to adequately disclose the impact of Covid-19
Materiality	■ Overall materiality of £0.75m which represents 1% of equity shareholders' funds

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) that we identified. These matters included those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy, the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Risk	Our response to the risk	Key observations communicated to the Audit Committee
Incomplete or inaccurate revenue recognition, including the classification of special dividends as revenue or capital in the Statement of Comprehensive Income (as described on page 41 in the Audit Committee's Report and as per the accounting policy set out on page 61). The total revenue for the year to 30 September 2020 was £4.48m (2019: £5.61m), consisting primarily of dividend income from listed equity investments. The total amount of special dividends received by the Company during the year was £0.04 million (2019: £0). The full amount was classified as revenue. There is a risk of incomplete or inaccurate recognition of revenue through the failure to recognise proper income entitlements or to apply an appropriate accounting treatment.	**We have performed the following procedures:** We obtained an understanding of the processes and controls surrounding revenue recognition by performing walkthrough procedures. For 100% of dividends, we recalculated the dividend income by multiplying the investment holdings at the ex-dividend date, traced from the accounting records, by the dividend per share, which was agreed to an independent data vendor. We agreed a sample to bank statements and, where applicable, we also agreed the exchange rates to an external source.	The results of our procedures identified no material misstatement in relation to incomplete or inaccurate revenue recognition, including incorrect classification of special dividends as revenue or capital in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Risk	Our response to the risk	Key observations communicated to the Audit Committee
In addition to the above, the directors are required to exercise judgment in determining whether income receivable in the form of special dividends should be classified as 'revenue' or 'capital' in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.	For a sample of special dividends, we assessed the appropriateness of management's classification by reviewing the underlying rationale of the special dividends distribution and agreed with their allocation to revenue.	
Incorrect valuation or ownership of the investment portfolio (as described on page 41 in the Report of the Audit Committee and as per the accounting policy set out on page 61). The valuation of the investment portfolio at 30 September 2020 was £85.30m (2019: £105.59m) consisting of listed investments. The valuation of the assets held in the investment portfolio is the key driver of the Company's net asset value and total return. Incorrect investment pricing, or a failure to maintain proper legal title of the assets held by the Company could have a significant impact on the portfolio valuation and the return generated for shareholders. The fair value of listed investments is determined using quoted market bid prices at close of business on the reporting date.	**We have performed the following procedures:** We obtained an understanding of the processes and controls surrounding investment title and pricing of listed securities by performing walkthrough procedures For all investments in the portfolio, we compared the market prices and exchange rates applied to an independent pricing vendor and recalculated the investment valuations as at the year-end. We inspected the stale pricing reports produced by the Administrator to identify prices that have not changed around the year end and verified whether the listed price is a valid fair value. We compared the Company's investment holdings at 30 September 2020 to independent confirmations received directly from the Company's Custodian and Depositary, testing any reconciling items to supporting documentation.	The results of our procedures identified no material misstatement in relation to incorrect valuation or ownership of the investment portfolio

Independent Auditors' Report *(continued)*

Risk	Our response to the risk	Key observations communicated to the Audit Committee
Failure to adequately disclose the impact of Covid-19 (as described on page 25 in the Strategic Report, page 41 in the Audit Committee's Report and as per the accounting policy set out on page 61). The Covid-19 pandemic has adversely impacted global commercial activity and contributed to significant volatility in global equity and debt markets. As of the date of our audit report, the longer-term impact remains uncertain. This uncertainty had an impact on our risk assessment and, as a result, on our audit of the financial statements. The Covid-19 pandemic had the most significant impact on our audit of the Financial Statements in the following areas: **Going concern** There is increased uncertainty in certain assumptions underlying management's assessment of future prospects, which includes the ability of the Company to meet debt covenants and the ability to fund ongoing costs. **Financial Statement disclosures** There is a risk that the impact of Covid-19 is not adequately described in the financial statements.	**We have performed the following procedures:** **Going concern** We inspected the Directors' assessment of going concern, which includes consideration of the impact of Covid-19, and challenged the assumptions made in the preparation of the revenue and expense forecast. We have agreed the inputs and assumptions used in the assessment to our historically observed results of the Company. We inspected the Directors' assessment of the risk of breaching the debt covenants as a result of a reduction in the value of the Company's portfolio. We recalculated the Company's compliance with debt covenants in the scenarios assessed by the Directors. **Financial statements disclosures** We reviewed the adequacy of the Covid-19 and going concern disclosures by evaluating whether they were consistent with the Directors' assessment. We reviewed the disclosures for compliance with the reporting requirements	As a result of our procedures, we have determined that the Directors' conclusion that there is no material uncertainty relating to going concern is appropriate. We have reviewed the disclosures relating to Covid-19 and going concern and determined that they are appropriate.

We re-assessed the risks determined in the prior year and due to the uncertainty in global markets caused by the Covid-19 pandemic, we have included a key audit matter titled 'Failure to adequately disclose the impact of Covid-19". Our other key audit matters are unchanged from the prior year.

An overview of the scope of our audit

Tailoring the scope

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

Our application of materiality

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

Materiality

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

We determined materiality for the Company to be £0.75m (2019: £0.94m) which is 1% of equity shareholders' funds. We believe that equity shareholders' funds provides us with materiality aligned to the key measurement of the Company's performance.

Performance materiality

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

On the basis of our risk assessments, together with our assessment of the Company's overall control environment, our judgement was that performance materiality was 75% (2019: 75%) of our planning materiality, namely £0.56m. (2019: £0.70m).

Given the importance of the distinction between revenue and capital for Investment trusts, we have also applied a separate testing threshold for the revenue column of the Statement of Comprehensive Income of £0.19m (2019: £0.24m) It is 5% of revenue return on ordinary activities before taxation.

Reporting threshold

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

We agreed with the Audit Committee that we would report to them all uncorrected audit differences in excess of £0.04m (2019: £0.05m) which is set at 5% of planning materiality, as well as differences below that threshold that, in our view, warranted reporting on qualitative grounds.

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

Other information

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

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

In this context, we also have nothing to report in regard to our responsibility to specifically address the following items in the other information and to report as uncorrected material misstatements of the other information where we conclude that those items meet the following conditions:

Independent Auditors' Report *(continued)*

- **Fair, balanced and understandable set out on pages 35 and 36** – the statement given by the directors that they consider the annual report and financial statements taken as a whole is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for shareholders to assess the Company's performance, business model and strategy, is materially inconsistent with our knowledge obtained in the audit; or
- **Audit committee reporting set out on 41 and 42** – the section describing the work of the audit committee does not appropriately address matters communicated by us to the audit committee; or
- **Directors' statement of compliance with the UK Corporate Governance Code set out on page 38** – the parts of the directors' statement required under the Listing Rules relating to the Company's compliance with the UK Corporate Governance Code containing provisions specified for review by the auditor in accordance with Listing Rule 9.8.10R(2) do not properly disclose a departure from a relevant provision of the UK Corporate Governance Code.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the part of the directors' remuneration report to be audited has been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and directors' reports have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on pages 47 and 48, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Company and determined that the most significant are IFRS, the Companies Act 2006, AIC SORP, the Listing Rules, the UK Corporate Governance Code and Section 1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010.
- We understood how the Company is complying with those frameworks through discussions with the Audit Committee and Company Secretary and review of the Company's documented policies and procedures
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by considering the key risks impacting the financial statements. We identified fraud risks with respect to Incomplete or inaccurate revenue recognition through incorrect classification of special dividends between revenue and capital. Further discussion of our approach is set out in the section on key audit matters above.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved review of the reporting to the directors with respect to the application of the documented policies and procedures and review of the financial statements to ensure compliance with the reporting requirements of the Company.

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

Other matters we are required to address

- Following the recommendation of the Audit Committee, we were appointed by the Company on 26 February 2018 to audit the financial statements of the Company for the period ending 30 September 2018 and subsequent financial periods.

  The period of total uninterrupted engagement is 3 years, covering periods from our appointment through to the period ending 30 September 2020.
- Non-audit services prohibited by the FRC's Ethical Standard were not provided to the Company and we remain independent of the Company in conducting the audit.

Independent Auditors' Report *(continued)*

- The audit opinion is consistent with the additional report to the audit committee.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Susan J Dawe
(Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of
Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Edinburgh

28 January 2021

Notes:

1. The maintenance and integrity of the Jupiter Emerging & Frontier Income Trust PLC web site is the responsibility of the directors; the work carried out by the auditors does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, the auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on the web site.

2. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 30 September 2020

	Note	2020 Revenue Return £'000	2020 Capital Return £'000	2020 Total £'000	2019 Revenue Return £'000	2019 Capital Return £'000	2019 Total £'000
(Loss)/gain on investments held at fair value through profit or loss	11	–	(12,550)	(12,550)	–	6,982	6,982
Foreign exchange gain/(loss) on loan		–	527	527	–	(669)	(669)
Other exchange loss		–	(189)	(189)	–	(131)	(131)
Income	3	4,477	–	4,477	5,606	–	5,606
Other income	3	3	–	3	2	–	2
Total income/(loss)		**4,480**	**(12,212)**	**(7,732)**	**5,608**	**6,182**	**11,790**
Investment management fee	4	(149)	(447)	(596)	(173)	(518)	(691)
Other expenses	5	(536)	(13)	(549)	(516)	(37)	(553)
Total expenses		**(685)**	**(460)**	**(1,145)**	**(689)**	**(555)**	**(1,244)**
Net return/(loss) before finance costs and taxation		**3,795**	**(12,672)**	**(8,877)**	**4,919**	**5,627**	**10,546**
Finance costs	7	(70)	(211)	(281)	(105)	(315)	(420)
Net return/(loss) before taxation		**3,725**	**(12,883)**	**(9,158)**	**4,814**	**5,312**	**10,126**
Taxation	8	(419)	77	(342)	(459)	(55)	(514)
Net return/(loss) after taxation*		**3,306**	**(12,806)**	**(9,500)**	**4,355**	**5,257**	**9,612**
Return/(loss) per Ordinary share	**10**	**3.71p**	**(14.39)p**	**(10.68)p**	**4.69p**	**5.66p**	**10.35p**

* *There is no other comprehensive income and therefore the 'Net return/(loss) after taxation' is the total comprehensive income for the year.*

The total column of this statement is the income statement of the Company, prepared in accordance with IFRS in conformity with the Companies Act 2006.

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 Notes on pages 61 to 77 form part of these accounts.

Statement of Financial Position

as at 30 September 2020

	Note	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Non current assets			
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss	11	85,302	105,591
Current assets			
Other receivables	13	584	430
Cash and cash equivalents		66	544
		650	974
Total assets		**85,952**	**106,565**
Current liabilities			
Other payables	14	(10,821)	(12,697)
Total assets less current liabilities		**75,131**	**93,868**
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	16	855	901
Share premium	17	4,019	4,019
Special reserve	18	85,704	85,704
Capital redemption reserve	19	86	40
Retained earnings	20	(15,533)	3,204
Total equity shareholders' funds		**75,131**	**93,868**
Net Asset Value per Ordinary share	21	**87.91p**	**104.21p**

The financial statements on pages 57 to 60 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 28 January 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

John Scott
Chairman

Company Registration Number 10708991

The Notes on pages 61 to 77 form part of these accounts.

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended 30 September 2020

For the year ended 30 September 2020	Note	Share Capital £'000	Share Premium £'000	Special Reserve* £'000	Capital Redemption Reserve £'000	Retained Earnings £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 30 September 2019		901	4,019	85,704	40	3,204	93,868
Net loss for the year		–	–	–	–	(9,500)	(9,500)
Repurchase of Ordinary shares for cancellation	16, 19	(46)	–	–	46	(4,059)	(4,059)
Dividends declared and paid**	9	–	–	–	–	(5,178)	(5,178)
Balance at 30 September 2020		**855**	**4,019**	**85,704**	**86**	**(15,533)**	**75,131**

For the year ended 30 September 2019	Note	Share Capital £'000	Share Premium £'000	Special Reserve* £'000	Capital Redemption Reserve £'000	Retained Earnings £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 30 September 2018		931	3,107	87,485	–	(50)	91,473
Net return for the year		–	–	–	–	9,612	9,612
Ordinary share issue	16, 17	10	912	–	–	–	922
Repurchase of Ordinary shares for cancellation	16, 19	(40)	–	–	40	(4,022)	(4,022)
Dividends declared and paid**	9	–	–	(1,781)	–	(2,336)	(4,117)
Balance at 30 September 2019		**901**	**4,019**	**85,704**	**40**	**3,204**	**93,868**

* *Special Reserve was constituted following a transfer from the Share Premium reserve and can also be used to pay dividends.*

** *Dividends paid during the year were paid out of the revenue reserves element of retained earnings (see Note 20).*

The Notes on pages 61 to 77 form part of these accounts.

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 30 September 2020

	Note	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Dividends received (gross)		4,203	5,689
Deposit interest received		3	2
Investment management fee paid		(632)	(685)
Other cash expenses		(470)	(592)
Net cash inflow from operating activities before taxation and interest	22	**3,104**	**4,414**
Interest paid		(278)	(421)
Overseas tax incurred		(419)	(437)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		**2,407**	**3,556**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of investments		(23,676)	(31,235)
Sales of investments		31,420	34,106
Net cash inflow from investing activities		**7,744**	**2,871**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Ordinary shares issued		–	922
Repurchase of Ordinary shares for cancellation		(4,059)	(4,022)
Equity dividends paid		(5,178)	(4,117)
Repayment of loan		(1,203)	–
Net cash outflow from financing activities		**(10,440)**	**(7,217)**
Decrease in cash		**(289)**	**(790)**
Change in cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents at start of year		544	1,465
Realised loss on foreign currency		(189)	(131)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year		**66**	**544**

The Notes on pages 61 to 77 form part of these accounts.

Notes to the Accounts

for the year ended 30 September 2020

1. Accounting policies

The Accounts comprise the financial results of the company for the year to 30 September 2020. The accounts are presented in pounds sterling, as this is the functional currency of the Company. The accounts were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 28 January 2021. All values are rounded to the nearest thousand pounds (£'000) except where indicated.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards in conformity with the Companies Act 2006.

Where presentational guidance set out in the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) for Investment Trusts issued by the Association of Investment Companies (AIC) in October 2019 is consistent with the requirements of IFRS in conformity with the Companies Act 2006, the directors have sought to prepare the financial statements on a basis compliant with the recommendations of the SORP.

The Company adopts the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements:

(a) Income

Dividends from investments are recognised when the investment is quoted ex-dividend or when the right to income has been established. Dividends received from equity shares are taken to the revenue return column, except special dividends, which are reviewed on a case by case basis to determine if the dividend is to be treated as revenue or capital.

Deposit and other interest receivable are accounted for on an accruals basis. These are classified within operating activities in the Statement of Cash Flows.

(b) Presentation of Statement of Comprehensive Income

In order to better reflect the activities of an investment trust company and in accordance with supplementary guidance issued by the AIC, the Statement of Comprehensive Income is presented with items of a revenue and capital nature in two columns.

An analysis of retained earnings broken down into revenue items, and capital items is given in Note 20. Investment management fees and finance costs are charged 75% to capital and 25% to revenue.

(c) Investments

Investments are recognised and derecognised on a trade date where a purchase or 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 the fair value, being the consideration given.

All investments are classified as held at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). 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 or loss investments are included within the changes in the fair value of the investment.

Notes to the Accounts *(continued)*

1. Accounting policies *(continued)*

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.

(d) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash in hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and that are subject to insignificant risks of changes in value.

(e) Foreign currencies

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the date of each Statement of Financial Position, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Gains and losses arising on retranslation are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within the revenue or capital column depending on the nature of the underlying item.

(f) Borrowing and finance costs

Interest-bearing bank loans and overdrafts are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost. Finance charges, including premiums payable on settlement or redemption and direct issue costs, are accounted for on an accruals basis in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method and are added to the carrying amount of the instrument to the extent that they are not settled in the year in which they arise.

All finance costs are charged 75% to capital and 25% to revenue of the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(g) Expenses

Expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis. Management fees are charged 75% to capital and 25% to revenue with all other expenses charged fully to the revenue column, except for expenses which are incidental to the purchase of sale of an investment which are charged to capital.

(h) Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other periods and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the date of the Statement of Financial Position.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Investment trusts which have approval under Section 1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 are not liable for taxation of capital gains.

(i) Ongoing Charges Figure

The Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF) is calculated as the ratio of the total ongoing charges to the average net asset value of the Company over the year. The OCF is made up of the Investment Management fee and other operating costs deducted from the Company during the year, excluding finance costs and performance fees.

(j) Reserves

Share Capital

This reserve is the nominal value of the shares in issue.

Share Premium

The share premium may be used for the payment of share issue costs.

Special Reserve

The special reserve may be used to finance the Company's share buyback facility.

The special reserve may also be used to fund the distribution of profits to investors via dividend payments.

Capital Redemption Reserve

The capital redemption reserve is used for the transfer of the nominal value of shares which are repurchased for cancellation from share capital.

Retained Earnings

Capital Reserve

The capital reserve is not available for the payments of dividends.

The following are accounted for in this reserve:

- Gains and losses on the realisation of invest-ments,
- Changes in fair value of investments held at the year-end,
- Transaction costs,
- Foreign currency difference,
- The costs of purchasing Ordinary share capital.

Revenue Reserve

The revenue profit or loss for the year is taken to or from this reserve.

The revenue reserve may be used to fund the distribution of profits to investors via dividend payments.

(k) Accounting developments

At the date of authorisation of the financial statements, the following amendment to the IFRS Standards and Interpretations was assessed to be relevant and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019:

IFRIC 23: Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

IFRIC 23 has not had an effect on the measurement or disclosure of amounts recognised within the financial statements of the Company.

Standards issued but not yet effective

At the date of authorisation of the financial statements, the following standards and interpretations were assessed to be relevant and are all effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020:

- IAS 1 and IAS 8 Amendments: Definition of Material
- IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7 Amendments: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform. These will be effective for the financial statements for the year ending 30 September 2021.

  With LIBOR expected to be discontinued after the end of 2021, this being part of the loan facility interest calculation, a new reference rate will be implemented upon renewal of the loan facility in September 2021.

There are no accounting standards, amendments, or interpretations effective in the year and issued but not effective, that have or will have material impact on these financial statements. Furthermore, the Company has not early adopted any such standards, amendments, and interpretations to existing standards prior to their effective date.

Notes to the Accounts *(continued)*

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 accounting judgements, estimates or assumptions have had a significant impact on this set of financial statements.

3. Income

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Income from investments		
Dividends from United Kingdom registered companies	55	178
Dividends from overseas companies	4,415	5,428
Scrip dividends	7	–
Total income	**4,477**	**5,606**
Other income		
Deposit interest	3	2
	4,480	**5,608**

4. Investment management fee

	2020 Revenue £'000	2020 Capital £'000	2020 Total £'000	2019 Revenue £'000	2019 Capital £'000	2019 Total £'000
Investment management fee	149	447	596	173	518	691
	149	**447**	**596**	**173**	**518**	**691**

Details of the investment management contract are given in Note 24.

5. Other administrative expenses

	2020 Revenue £'000	2020 Capital £'000	2020 Total £'000	2019 Revenue £'000	2019 Capital £'000	2019 Total £'000
Directors' remuneration	118	–	118	118	–	118
Auditors' remuneration including VAT – audit	44	–	44	36	–	36
Transaction handling charges	–	5	5	–	16	16
Administration fee	73	–	73	37	–	37
Bank and custody charges	100	–	100	89	–	89
Legal fees	6	8	14	3	21	24
Registrar fee	34	–	34	26	–	26
Other administrative expenses	161	–	161	206	–	206
	536	**13**	**549**	**516**	**37**	**553**

6. Ongoing charges

	2020	2019
Investment management fees (£'000)	596	691
Other expenses (£'000)	549	553
Total expenses (excluding finance costs) (£'000)	1,145	1,244
Average net assets	84,399,393	91,554,351
Ongoing charges %	1.35	1.36

7. Finance costs

		2020			2019	
	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000
Short-term loan interest	67	201	268	101	302	403
Commitment fees	3	10	13	4	13	17
	70	**211**	**281**	**105**	**315**	**420**

8. Taxation

(a) Analysis of charge in year:

		2020			2019	
Tax on ordinary activities	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000
Foreign tax suffered	419	–	419	437	–	437
Tax relief on expenses charged to capital	–	–	–	22	(22)	–
Indian capital gains tax	–	(77)	(77)	–	77	77
	419	**(77)**	**342**	**459**	**55**	**514**

(b) Factors affecting current tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher (2019: lower) than the standard rate of corporation tax at 19.00% (2019: 19.00%). The differences are explained below:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Net (loss)/return before taxation	(9,158)	10,126
Corporation tax at 19.00% (2019 : 19.00%)	(1,740)	1,924
Effects of:		
Exempt dividend income	(718)	(840)
Tax free capital loss/(gain) in investments	2,320	(1,174)
Income taxed in different years	–	39
Foreign tax suffered	419	437
Double tax relief received	(13)	(34)
Excess expenses for the year	275	78
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(124)	7
Indian capital gains tax	(77)	77
Total tax charge for the year	**342**	**514**

Due to the Company's status as an investment trust and the intention to continue meeting the conditions required to obtain approval in the foreseeable future, the company has not provided deferred UK tax on any capital gains and losses arising on the revaluation or disposal of investments.

Notes to the Accounts *(continued)*

8. Taxation *(continued)*

The Indian capital gains tax figure in respect of the prior year provision has been reversed this year as there is no longer a liability due.

There is an unrecognised deferred tax asset of £267,000 (at 19%) (2019: £150,000 at 17%) which relates to unutilised excess expenses. The deferred tax asset would be recovered only if the company were to generate sufficient profits to utilise these expenses. It is considered highly unlikely that this will occur and therefore, no deferred tax asset has been recognised.

9. Dividends

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Amounts recognised as distributions to equity holders in the year:		
2019 interim dividend of 2.4p net paid on 90,072,974 shares (FY 2018 interim dividend 2.2p net paid on 93,093,000 shares)	2,162	2,048
2020 first interim dividend of 1.2p net paid on 90,072,974 shares (2019 interim dividend 2.2p net paid on 94,044,240 shares)	1,081	2,069
2020 second interim dividend of 1.2p net paid on 90,072,974 shares (2019: nil)	1,081	–
2020 third interim dividend of 1.0p net paid on 85,465,171 shares (2019: nil)	854	–
	5,178	**4,117**

Set out below is the total dividend payable in respect of the financial year under review, which is the basis on which the requirements of Section 1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010 are considered:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Dividends on Ordinary shares:		
first interim dividend 1.2p (2019: interim dividend 2.2p)	1,081	2,069
second interim dividend 1.2p (2019: interim dividend 2.4p)	1,081	2,162
third interim dividend 1.0p (2019: nil)	854	–
fourth interim dividend 1.0p (2019: nil)	854	–
	3,870	**4,231**

10. (Loss)/Earnings per Ordinary share

The loss per Ordinary share is based on the net loss for the year of £9,500,000 (2019: Return: £9,612,000) and on 89,015,445 (2019: 92,834,572) Ordinary shares, being the weighted average number of Ordinary shares in issue during the year.

The (loss)/return per share detailed above can be further analysed between revenue and capital, as below.

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Net revenue return	3,306	4,355
Net capital (loss)/return	(12,806)	5,257
Net total (loss)/return	**(9,500)**	**9,612**
Weighted average number of Ordinary shares in issue during the year	89,015,445	92,834,572
Revenue return per Ordinary share	3.71p	4.69p
Capital (loss)/return per Ordinary share	(14.39)p	5.66p
Total (loss)/return per Ordinary share	**(10.68)p**	**10.35p**

11. Non current assets

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Market value of investments at beginning of year	105,591	101,531
Net unrealised loss at beginning of year	374	6,747
Cost of investments at beginning of year	105,965	108,278
Purchases at cost during the year	23,560	31,305
Sales at cost during year	(30,741)	(33,618)
Cost of investments at end of year	98,784	105,965
Net unrealised loss at end of year	(13,482)	(374)
Market value	**85,302**	**105,591**
Listed on the London Stock Exchange	9,614	11,731
Listed on overseas stock exchanges	75,688	93,860
Market value of investments at end of year	**85,302**	**105,591**

(Losses)/gains on investments

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Net gain on the sale of investments	558	609
Movement in unrealised (losses)/gains	(13,108)	6,373
(Loss)/gain on investments	**(12,550)**	**6,982**

12. Transaction costs

The following transaction costs were incurred during the year:

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Purchases	48	98
Sales	66	79
	114	**177**

13. Other receivables

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Dividends receivable	500	231
Foreign recoverable tax	77	72
Prepayments and accrued interest	7	6
Sales for future settlement	–	121
	584	**430**

Notes to the Accounts *(continued)*

14. Other payables

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Interest payable	2	–
Commitment Fee	3	2
Other creditors and accruals	374	407
Purchases awaiting settlement	–	116
Short-term bank loans	10,442	12,172
	10,821	**12,697**

Bank loan

The Company's revolving bank loan is with Scotiabank (Europe) plc, with a loan facility available up to a maximum of £21 million.

During the year the Company used the loan facility as follows:

Date	Amount Borrowed	Date Renewed
27 September 2019	$15.0 million	27 December 2019
27 December 2019	$15.0 million	27 March 2020
27 March 2020	$15.0 million	26 June 2020
26 June 2020	$13.5 million	25 September 2020
25 September 2020	$13.5 million	24 December 2020

As at 30 September 2020, the outstanding loan balance of USD $13.5 million was renewed on 25 September 2020, with an interest rate of 1.525%. This was renewed on 24 December 2020.

The commitment fees (Note 7) relate to the fee payable on the unutilised portion of the loan facility.

15. Financial instruments

Background

The Company's financial instruments comprise securities and other investments, cash balances and term loans, debtors and creditors that arise directly from its operations, for example, in respect of sales and purchases awaiting settlement and debtors for accrued income. The numerical disclosures below exclude short-term debtors and creditors which are denominated in Sterling and do not incur interest and therefore are not subject to foreign currency risk or interest rate risk.

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

- foreign currency risk;
- market price risk (i.e. movements in the value of investment holdings caused by factors other than interest rate or currency movement);
- interest rate risk;
- liquidity risk; and
- credit and counterparty risk.

The Investment Adviser's policies for managing these risks are summarised in the following paragraph and have been applied throughout the year.

(a) Foreign Currency Risk

A portion of the financial assets of the company are denominated in currencies other than sterling, with the result that the Statement of Financial Position and Comprehensive Income can be significantly affected by currency movements.

The company may hedge against foreign currency movements affecting the value of the investment portfolio where adverse movements are expected but otherwise takes account of this risk when making investment decisions.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables illustrate the sensitivity of the profit after tax for the year and net assets to exchange rates for the £ against the Taiwan dollar, Mexican peso, Brazilian real, Hong Kong dollar, Turkish lira, Russian ruble, Nigerian naira, Pakistani rupee, Korean won, and Kenyan shilling.

It also illustrates the impact on the revenue return for the change in the level of investment management fee as a result of changes in the capital value once converted into sterling. It does not reflect the impact of currency movements on dividends received during the year.

It assumes a change in exchange rates:

£/Taiwan dollar +/– 10% (2019: +/– 5%) £/Mexican peso +/– 15% (2019: +/– 5%) £/Brazilian real +/– 25% (2019: +/– 5%) £/Hong Kong dollar +/– 10% (2019: +/– 5%) £/Turkish lira +/– 20% (2019: +/– 10%) £/Russian ruble +/– 15% (2019: +/– 10%) £/Nigerian naira +/– 10% (2019: +/– 5%) £/Pakistani rupee +/– 10% (2019: +/– 15%) £/Korean won +/– 5% (2019: +/– 5%) £/Kenyan shilling +/– 10% (2019: +/– 5%).

These percentages have been determined based on market volatility in exchange rates over the previous twelve months (2019: same).

The sensitivity analysis is based on the Company's foreign currency financial instruments held at the date of each Statement of Financial Position.

Notes to the Accounts *(continued)*

15. Financial instruments *(continued)*

If sterling had weakened against the currencies held below as at the Statement of Financial Position date, this would have the following effect on revenue, as a result of the increase/(decrease) in the allocation of the investment management fee due to the change in capital return and accordingly net assets:

	2020 Impact on revenue return £'000	2020 Impact on capital return £'000	2020 Total £'000	2019 Impact on revenue return £'000	2019 Impact on capital return £'000	2019 Total £'000
Taiwan dollar	(3)	1,644	1,641	(2)	831	829
Mexican peso	(2)	1,047	1,045	(1)	444	443
Brazilian real	(2)	1,028	1,026	(1)	272	271
Hong Kong dollar	(2)	971	969	(1)	413	412
Turkish lira	(1)	469	468	–	–	–
Russian ruble	(1)	331	330	(1)	524	523
Pakistani rupee	(1)	325	324	–	–	–
Korean won	(1)	303	302	(1)	368	367
Kenyan shilling	(1)	291	290	–	–	–
Nigerian naira	–	242	242	–	214	214
Others	–	1,099	1,099	(3)	2,535	2,532
	(14)	**7,750**	**7,736**	**(10)**	**5,601**	**5,591**

If sterling had strengthened against the currencies below this would have the following effect:

	2020 Impact on revenue return £'000	2020 Impact on capital return £'000	2020 Total £'000	2019 Impact on revenue return £'000	2019 Impact on capital return £'000	2019 Total £'000
Taiwan dollar	3	(1,644)	(1,641)	2	(831)	(829)
Mexican peso	2	(1,047)	(1,045)	1	(444)	(443)
Brazilian real	2	(1,028)	(1,026)	1	(272)	(271)
Hong Kong dollar	2	(971)	(969)	1	(413)	(412)
Turkish lira	1	(469)	(468)	–	–	–
Russian ruble	1	(331)	(330)	1	(524)	(523)
Pakistani rupee	1	(325)	(324)	–	–	–
Korean won	1	(303)	(302)	1	(368)	(367)
Kenyan shilling	1	(291)	(290)	–	–	–
Nigerian naira	–	(242)	(242)	–	(214)	(214)
Others	–	(1,099)	(1,099)	3	(2,535)	(2,532)
	14	**(7,750)**	**(7,736)**	**10**	**(5,601)**	**(5,591)**

(b) Market Price Risk

By the very nature of its activities, the Company's investments are exposed to market price fluctuations. The board reviews and agrees policies for managing this risk. The investment adviser assesses the exposure to market price risk when making each investment decision, and monitors the overall level of market risk on the whole of the investment portfolio on an ongoing basis. Further information on the investment portfolio and investment policy is set out in the investment adviser's review.

Other price risk sensitivity

The following illustrates the sensitivity of the profit after taxation for the year and the total equity to an increase or decrease of 20% (2019: 20%) in the fair value of the Company's equities. This level of change is considered to be reasonably possible based on observation of market conditions during the year. The sensitivity analysis is based on the Company's equities at each Statement of Financial Position date, with all other variables held constant.

The impact of a 20% increase in the value of investments on the revenue return as at 30 September 2020 is a decrease of £32,000 (2019: £40,000) and on the capital return is an increase of £16,965,000 (2019: £20,999,000).

The impact of a 20% fall in the value of investments on the revenue return as at 30 September 2020 is an increase of £32,000 (2019: £40,000) and on the capital return is a decrease of £16,965,000 (2019: £20,999,000).

(c) Interest rate risk

Interest rate movements may affect:

- the fair value of investments of fixed interest securities,
- the level of income receivable from any floating interest-bearing securities and cash at bank and on deposit; and
- the interest payable on floating interest term loans.

The board reviews regularly the values of the Company's fixed interest rate securities. The board imposes limits on the Company's borrowing to ensure gearing levels are appropriate to market conditions, and these are monitored and reviewed on a regular basis. The Company's borrowings are conducted through a fixed rate facility, which allows the investment manager to finance opportunities at competitive rates.

Interest rate sensitivity

As interest rates for any short-term loans are fixed at the commencement of the loan, only cash at call are subject to interest rate movements. All such deposits at call, earn interest at daily rate. Therefore, if a sensitivity analysis was performed by increasing or decreasing the interest rates applicable to the Company's cash balances held at each reporting date, with all other variables held constant, there would be no material change to the profit after taxation or net assets for the year.

Notes to the Accounts *(continued)*

15. Financial instruments *(continued)*

The financial assets (excluding short-term debtors) consist of:

	2020 Floating rate £'000	2020 Non-interest bearing £'000	2020 Total £'000	2019 Floating rate £'000	2019 Non-interest bearing £'000	2019 Total £'000
Taiwan dollar	–	16,530	16,530	–	16,708	16,708
US dollar	1	11,316	11,317	96	17,376	17,472
Hong Kong dollar	–	9,769	9,769	–	8,298	8,298
Mexican peso	–	7,017	7,017	–	8,931	8,931
Korean won	–	6,083	6,083	–	7,396	7,396
Brazilian real	–	4,137	4,137	–	5,466	5,466
Indian rupee	–	3,706	3,706	–	5,708	5,708
Pakistani rupee	–	3,269	3,269	–	–	–
Kenyan shilling	–	2,924	2,924	–	–	–
Nigerian naira	28	2,406	2,434	–	–	–
Others	–	13,936	13,936	448	35,708	36,156
	29	**81,093**	**81,122**	**544**	**105,591**	**106,135**

The floating rate assets consist of cash deposits at call. Sterling cash deposits at call earn interest at floating rates based on daily Sterling Overnight Index Average (SONIA) rates.

The non-interest bearing assets represent the equity element of the investment portfolio at 30 September 2020. However, the amounts are not representative of the exposure to foreign currency risk during the year as levels of monetary foreign currency exposure change significantly throughout the year.

The financial liabilities consist of:

	2020 Fixed rate £'000	2020 Non-interest bearing £'000	2020 Total £'000	2019 Fixed rate £'000	2019 Non-interest bearing £'000	2019 Total £'000
Indian rupee	–	–	–	–	77	77
	–	**–**	**–**	**–**	**77**	**77**

The prior year liability was in relation to a provision for Indian Capital Gains Tax.

(d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is not considered significant. All liabilities are payable within three months.

The Company's assets comprise mainly readily realisable securities which can be sold to meet funding requirements if necessary. Short-term flexibility is achieved through the use of short-term borrowings.

(e) Credit and Counterparty Risk

Credit risk is the exposure to loss from the failure of a counterparty to deliver securities or cash for acquisitions or disposals of investments or to repay deposits. The Company manages credit risk by using brokers from a database of approved brokers who have undergone rigorous due diligence tests by the Manager's Risk Management Team and by dealing through Jupiter Asset Management Limited with banks approved by the Financial Conduct Authority. Any derivative positions are marked to market and exposure to counterparties is monitored on a daily basis by the manager; the board of directors reviews it on a quarterly basis. The maximum exposure to credit risk at 30 September 2020 was £650,000 consisting of short-term debtors and cash and cash equivalents (2019: £974,000). The calculation is based on the Company's credit exposure as at 30 September 2020 and may not be representative of the year as a whole. None of the Company's financial assets are past their due date and the adoption of an expected credit loss model for impairment under IFRS 9 has not had a material impact on the company.

(f) Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

The financial assets and financial liabilities are carried in the statement of financial position at their fair value or the statement amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value (due from brokers, dividends and interest receivable, due to brokers, accruals and cash at bank).

Fair Value hierarchy

IFRS 13 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' require 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 determined using inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are directly or indirectly observable (based on market data). The valuation of the warrants is based on their exercise price and the price of the underlying listed security. These warrants are currently exercisable but since there is no market for the warrants these securities are shown as level 2.

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:

	2020				2019			
	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Investments	83,731	1,571	–	85,302	103,961	1,630	–	105,591

(g) Use of derivatives

In order to enhance returns, the Company may take short positions (using contracts for difference) in respect of a small number of larger capital securities. No positions were held during the year.

Notes to the Accounts *(continued)*

15. Financial instruments *(continued)*

(h) Capital management policies and procedures

The board with the assistance of the investment adviser monitors and reviews the broad structure of the Company's capital on an ongoing basis. The review includes:

- the planned level of gearing, which takes into account the investment adviser's view on the market;
- the need to buy back equity shares, either for cancellation or to hold in treasury, which takes account of the difference between the net asset value per share and the share price (i.e. the level of share price discount or premium);
- the need for new issues of equity shares, including shares from treasury; and
- the extent to which revenue in excess of that which is required to be distributed should be retained.

The Company is subject to several externally imposed capital requirements:

- The value of any short-term loans must be supported by a level of readily realisable assets.
- As a public company, the Company has a minimum share capital of £50,000.
- In order to be able to pay dividends out of profits available for distribution, the Company has to be able to meet one of the two capital restriction tests imposed on investment companies by company law.

The Company has complied with these requirements during the year.

As at 30 September 2020 the Company's total capital was £75,131,000 (2019: £93,868,000) made up of.

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Ordinary shares	855	901
Reserves	74,276	92,967
Total capital	**75,131**	**93,868**

16. Called-up share capital

	2020		2019	
	Number	£'000	Number	£'000
As at 30 September 2020				
Issued, called-up and fully paid Ordinary shares of 1p each				
Balance brought forward	90,072,974	900,730	93,093,000	930,930
Issue of Ordinary shares	–	–	951,240	9,513
Ordinary shares repurchased for cancellation	(4,607,803)	(46,078)	(3,971,266)	(39,713)
Closing balance of Ordinary shares	**85,465,171**	**854,652**	**90,072,974**	**900,730**

17. Share premium

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
At 30 September 2019	4,019	3,107
Issue of Ordinary shares	–	912
At 30 September 2020	**4,019**	**4,019**

18. Special reserve

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
At 30 September 2019	85,704	87,485
Dividends paid	–	(1,781)
At 30 September 2020	**85,704**	**85,704**

19. Capital redemption reserve

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
At 30 September 2019	40	–
Cancellation of Ordinary shares	46	40
At 30 September 2020	**86**	**40**

20. Retained earnings

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

	Revenue return £'000	Capital return £'000	Total £'000
At 30 September 2019	4,355	(1,151)	3,204
Net return/(loss) for the year	3,306	(12,806)	(9,500)
Dividends paid	(5,178)	–	(5,178)
Ordinary shares repurchased	–	(4,059)	(4,059)
At 30 September 2020	**2,483**	**(18,016)**	**(15,533)**

The capital reserve includes £13,482,000 of investment holding losses (2019: losses £374,000). The Company does not distribute or pay dividends out of capital reserves.

21. Net asset value per Ordinary share

The net asset value per Ordinary share is based on the net assets attributable to the equity shareholders of £75,131,000 (2019: £93,868,000) and on 85,465,171 (2019: 90,072,974) Ordinary shares, being the number of Ordinary shares in issue at the year end.

Notes to the Accounts *(continued)*

22. Reconciliation of net (loss)/return before finance costs and taxation to net cash inflow from operating activities

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Net (loss)/return before finance costs and taxation	(8,877)	10,546
Loss/(gain) on investments	12,550	(6,982)
Realised loss on foreign currency	189	131
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss on loans	(527)	669
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments and accrued income	(275)	82
Increase/(decrease) in other creditors and accruals	44	(32)
Net cash inflow from operating activities before interest and taxation	**3,104**	**4,414**

23. Reconciliation of financing liabilities

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Financing liabilities at beginning of year	(12,172)	(11,503)
Repayment of bank loan	1,203	–
Foreign exchange movement	527	(669)
Financing liabilities at the end of year	**(10,442)**	**(12,172)**

24. 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 receives an investment management fee as set out below.

JUTM is contracted to provide investment management services to the Company (subject to termination by not less than twelve months' notice by either party) for an annual fee of 0.75% of the total assets of the Company after deduction of the value of any Jupiter managed investments, payable quarterly in arrears.

The Management fee payable to JUTM for the period 1 October 2019 to 30 September 2020 was £596,000 (year to 30 September 2019: £691,000) with £142,000 outstanding at year end (year to 30 September 2019: £178,000).

No investment 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 Investment Management Group Limited, or any subsidiary undertaking of Jupiter Investment Management Group Limited, receives fees as Investment Manager or Investment Adviser.

There are no transactions with the Directors other than aggregated remuneration for services as Directors as disclosed in the Directors' Remuneration Report on page 44 and as set out in Note 5 to the Accounts on page 64 and the beneficial interests of the Directors in the Ordinary shares of the Company as disclosed on page 45.

25. Contingent liabilities and capital commitments

There were no contingent liabilities or capital commitments outstanding as at 30 September 2019 and 30 September 2020.

26. Post balance sheet event

Since the year end no additional Ordinary shares have been issued.

On 26 November 2020 the Company announced a fourth interim dividend of 1.00p per Ordinary share which was paid on 30 December 2020.

Company Information

Directors	John Scott, Chairman Mark Dampier Audrey McNair Nicholas Moakes
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 Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority
Investment Adviser & Company Secretary	Jupiter Asset Management Limited The Zig Zag Building, 70 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SQ
Telephone	020 3817 1000
Website	**www.jupiteram.com/JEFI**
Email	**investmentcompanies@jupiteram.com** 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
Registrars	Link Asset Services, The Registry, 34 Beckenham Road, Kent BR3 4TU
Telephone	0371 664 0300 Lines are open from 9.00am to 5.30pm Monday to Friday Calls are charged at the standard geographic rate and will vary by provider.
Telephone (international)	+44 (0)371 664 0300 Calls from outside the United Kingdom will be charged at the applicable international rate.
Website	**www.linkassetservices.com**
Email	**shareholderenquiries@linkgroup.co.uk**
Independent Auditors	Ernst & Young LLP Atria One 44 Morrison Street Edinburgh EH3 8EX

Broker	Peel Hunt LLP 100 Liverpool Street London EC2M 2AT Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority
Company Registration Number	10708991 Registered in England & Wales An investment company under s.833 of the Companies Act 2006
Investor Codes	The Ordinary shares of the Company are traded on the London Stock Exchange.
Sedol Number	
Ordinary shares	BDR0575
ISIN	
Ordinary shares	GB00BDR05757
Ticker	
Ordinary shares	JEFI
LEI	213800RLXLM87N026530

The Company is a member of

aic
The Association of Investment Companies

London Stock Exchange
LISTED
PREMIUM

Investor Information

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

Performance Updates

The Company publishes a monthly factsheet which contains key information about its performance, investment portfolio and pricing. The factsheets together with electronic copies of the most recent full and interim reports and accounts are available for download from **www.jupiteram.com/JEFI**. 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**. For investors who do not have access to the internet, these documents are also available on request from Jupiter's Customer Services Team on 0800 561 4000.

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

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.

Dividend Reinvestment Plan Terms and Conditions are available upon request via the Link Shareholder Helpline on 0371 664 0381* (Overseas +44 (0) 371 664 0381*), by email to **shares@linkgroup.co.uk** or through **www.signalshares.com**.

Signal shares also allows 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 or the way you receive your dividends, and buy and sell shares. If you have not used this service before, all you need to do is enter the name of the Company and register your account. You will need your Investor code (IVC) printed on your share certificate in order to register.

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:

https://www.gov.uk/tax-on-dividends

** Calls to this number are charged at the standard geographical rate and will vary by provider. Calls from outside of the United Kingdom will be charged at the applicable international rate. Lines are open from 09.00 – 17.30 Monday to Friday.*

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 Emerging & Frontier Income 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.

Important Risk Warnings

Advice to shareholders

In recent years investment related scams have become increasingly sophisticated and difficult to spot. We are therefore warning all our shareholders to be cautious so that they can protect themselves and spot the warning signs.

Fraudsters will often:

- contact you out of the blue
- apply pressure to invest quickly
- downplay the risks to your money
- promise tempting returns that sound too good to be true
- say that they are only making the offer available to you
- ask you to not tell anyone else about it

You can avoid investment scams by:

- **Rejecting unexpected offers** – Scammers usually cold call but contact can also come by email, post, word of mouth or at a seminar. If you have been offered an investment out of the blue, chances are it's a high risk investment or a scam.
- **Checking the FCA Warning List** – Use the FCA Warning List to check the risks of a potential investment. You can also search to see if the firm is known to be operating without proper FCA authorisation.
- **Getting impartial advice** – Before investing get impartial advice and don't use an adviser from the firm that contacted you.

If you are suspicious, report it

- You can report the firm or scam to the FCA by contacting their Consumer Helpline on **0800 111 6768** or using their online reporting form.
- If you have lost money in a scam, contact **Action Fraud** on 0300 123 2040 or **www.actionfraud.police.uk**

For further helpful information about investment scams and how to avoid them please visit **www.fca.org.uk/scamsmart**.

Glossary of Terms including Alternative Performance Measures

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.

As at 30 September 2020 the share price was 80.00p and the net asset value per share (cum income) was 87.91p, the discount therefore being (9.0)%. As at 30 September 2019 the share price was 98.60p and the net asset value per share (cum income) was 104.21p, the discount therefore being (5.4)%.

Discount management

Discount management is the process of the buy-back and issue of Company shares by the Company, to and from its own holding or 'treasury' with the intention of managing any imbalance between supply and demand for the Company's shares and thereby the market price. The aim is to ensure that, in normal market conditions, the market price of the Company's shares will not materially vary from its NAV per share. The authority to repurchase the Company's shares is voted upon by the shareholders at each Annual General Meeting.

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.

Gearing is the ratio of the Company's net borrowings (£10,376,270) being gross borrowings (£10,442,451) less cash (£66,181) to its net assets (£75,131,190) expressed as a percentage (13.8%). As at 30 September 2019, the ratio of the Company's net borrowings (£12,172,361) being gross borrowings (£105,497.025) less cash (£543,595) to its net assets (£93,868,259) expressed as a percentage (12.4%).

Mid market price

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

As at 30 September 2020, the mid market price was 80.00p. As at 30 September 2019, the mid market price was 98.60p.

Mid market price (with dividends added back)*

The mid market price with dividends added back is the mid market price including dividends paid per share during the financial year.

Total dividends paid during the year to 30 September 2020 amounted to 5.80p per share. Total dividends paid during the year to 30 September 2019 amounted to 4.40p per share.

As at 30 September 2020, the mid market price (with dividends added back) per share was 85.80p. As at 30 September 2019, the mid market price (with dividends added back) per share was 103.00p.

* *Alternative performance measure.*

Glossary of Terms including Alternative Performance Measures *(continued)*

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.

As at 30 September 2020, the NAV per share was 87.91p. As at 30 September 2019, the NAV per share was 104.21p.

NAV (with dividends added back) per share*

The NAV with dividends added back is the NAV including dividends paid per share during the financial year divided by the number of shares in issue.

Total dividends paid during the year to 30 September 2020 amounted to 5.80p per share. Total dividends paid during the year to 30 September 2019 amounted to 4.40p per share.

As at 30 September 2020, the NAV (with dividends added back) per share was 93.71p. As at 30 September 2019, the NAV total return (with dividends added back) per share was 108.61p.

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.

The calculation of the ongoing charges is provided in Note 6 to the accounts on page 65.

Premium*

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

Treasury shares

Treasury shares are the part of the issued share capital that is held by the company. They do not rank for dividend income and do not have voting rights. The Company may use treasury shares for discount management purposes as described above and in more detail in the Strategic Review on page 22 and in the Report of the Directors 'Repurchase of Shares' on page 30.

* *Alternative performance measure.*

Notice of Annual General Meeting

This Notice of Meeting is an important document. If you are in any doubt as to what action to take, you should consult an appropriate independent adviser.

The safety and wellbeing of shareholders is of utmost importance to the Company. In light of Government guidance around social distancing and in accordance with industry guidance on the conduct of annual general meetings, shareholders will not be permitted to attend in person. Please do not travel to the meeting as regrettably you will not be given access to the building. Shareholders are requested to exercise their proxy vote online in accordance with Note 2 on page 87.

The Company will ensure that the meeting is conducted in accordance with its Articles of Association and all legal requirements, including the presence of the minimum number of two shareholders.

The AGM will comprise only the formal votes for each resolution set out in this Notice.

The Company will continue to monitor the UK Government and industry guidance on Covid-19 which could impact the arrangements of the meeting and will issue a statement if this requires any amendment to the arrangements advised above and in the Notes on page 87.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Jupiter Emerging & Frontier Income Trust PLC will be held at the offices of Jupiter Asset Management Limited, The Zig Zag Building, 70 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SQ on Friday, 5 March 2021 at 11:00 a.m. for the following purposes:

ORDINARY BUSINESS

To consider and, if thought fit, pass the following as Ordinary Resolutions:

1. That the Report of the Directors and the audited Accounts of the Company for the year ended 30 September 2020 be received and adopted.

2. That the Directors' Remuneration Report for the year ended 30 September 2020 be approved.

3. That Mr J Scott be re-elected a Director of the Company.

4. That Mr M Dampier be re-elected a Director of the Company.

5. That Mrs A McNair be re-elected a Director of the Company.

6. That Mr N Moakes be re-elected a Director of the Company.

7. That Ernst & Young LLP be re-appointed as Auditor of the Company.

8. That the Directors be authorised to agree the remuneration of the Auditor.

SPECIAL BUSINESS

To consider, and if thought fit, to pass Resolution 9 as an Ordinary Resolution and Resolutions 10, 11, 12 and 13 as Special Resolutions:

Ordinary Resolution:

9. That the Directors of the Company be and they are hereby generally and unconditionally authorised for the purposes of Section 551 of the Companies Act 2006 ('the Act'), in substitution for and to the exclusion of any outstanding authority previously conferred on the Directors under Section 551 of the Act, to allot shares in the capital of the Company ('shares') up to a maximum aggregate nominal amount of £85,465 (being 10% of the Company's issued share capital) provided that this authority shall expire at the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company after the passing of this resolution save that the Company may, before such expiry, make an offer or agreement which would or might require shares to be allotted after such expiry and the Directors may allot shares in pursuance of such an offer or agreement as if the authority hereby conferred had not expired.

Special Resolutions:

10. That the Directors of the Company be and are hereby granted power pursuant to Section 570 and/or Section 573 of the Companies Act 2006 ('the Act') to allot equity securities (within the meaning of Section 560 of the Act) for cash either pursuant to the authority conferred by Resolution 10 or by way of a sale of treasury shares, as if Section 561 of the Act did not apply to any such

Notice of Annual General Meeting *(continued)*

allotment, provided that this power shall be limited to:

(a) the allotment of equity securities up to an aggregate nominal amount of £85,465 (being 10% of the Company's issued share capital); and

(b) in addition to the authority referred to in (a) above, in connection with an offer of equity securities by way of a rights issue or open offer to ordinary shareholders in proportion as nearly as may be practicable to their existing holdings subject to such limits or restrictions or other arrangements as the Directors may deem necessary or expedient to deal with any treasury shares, fractional entitlements or securities represented by depositary receipts, record dates, legal, regulatory or practical problems in, or under the laws or requirements of, any territory or the requirements of any regulatory body or stock exchange or any other matter, and provided that this authority shall expire at the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company after the passing of this resolution save that the Company may, before such expiry, make an offer or agreement which would or might require equity securities to be allotted after such expiry and the Directors may allot equity securities in pursuance of such an offer or agreement as if the authority hereby conferred had not expired.

11. That the Company be and is generally and unconditionally authorised in accordance with Section 701 of the Companies Act 2006 (the 'Act') to make one or more market purchases (within the meaning of Section 693 of the Act) of Ordinary shares provided that:

(a) the maximum number of shares that may be purchased is 12,811,229 Ordinary shares, being 14.99% of the issued number of shares at the date of this document or, if lower, such number as is equal to 14.99% of the issued number of shares at the date of passing the resolution;

(b) the minimum price which may be paid shall be each of their respective nominal values;

(c) the maximum price (excluding the expenses of such purchase) which may be paid for each Ordinary share is the higher of:

(i) 105% of the average middle market quotations for such Ordinary share taken from the London Stock Exchange Daily Official List for the five business days immediately preceding the day on which such share is purchased; and

(ii) the higher of the price of the last independent trade and the highest current independent bid as stipulated by Article 5(1) of Commission Regulation EC 22 December 2003 implementing the Market Abuse Directive as regards exemptions for buyback programmes and stabilisation of financial instruments (No. 2273/2003); and

(d) unless renewed, this authority shall expire at the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in 2022 save that the Company may, prior to such expiry, enter into a contract to purchase shares which will or may be completed or executed wholly or partly after such expiry.

12. That a General Meeting other than an Annual General Meeting may be called on not less than 14 clear days' notice.

13. That the amended Articles of Association produced to the meeting and initialled by the Chairman of the meeting for the purpose of identification be adopted as the Articles of Association of the Company in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, the existing Articles of Association.

By Order of the Board
Jupiter Asset Management Limited
Company Secretary

28 January 2021

Notes for the Annual General Meeting

1. A member entitled to attend and vote may appoint a proxy or proxies to attend, speak and vote instead of him or her. In consideration of the wellbeing of the Company's shareholders and in light of Government guidance around social distancing, shareholders will not be permitted to attend the AGM this year. Shareholders are strongly encouraged to appoint the 'Chairman of the meeting' as their proxy rather than any other person, who will not be permitted to attend. A form of proxy, if used, must be lodged at the Company's registrars, Link Asset Services, PXS1, 34 Beckenham Road, Beckenham, Kent BR3 4ZF by 3 March 2021. To appoint more than one proxy you may photocopy a paper proxy. Please indicate the proxy holder's name and the number of shares in relation to which they are authorised to act as your proxy (which, in aggregate, should not exceed the number of shares held by you). Please also indicate if the proxy instruction is one of multiple instructions being given. All forms must be signed and should be returned together in the same envelope.
2. As stated last year, we no longer send a hard copy form of proxy. If you require a hard copy form of proxy please contact the registrar Link Asset Services by calling them on 0371 664 0300 or, if calling from overseas, on +44 (0) 371 664 0391. Calls are charged at the standard geographic rate and will vary by provider. Calls outside the United Kingdom will be charged at the applicable international rate. We are open between 09:00 - 17:30, Monday to Friday excluding public holidays in England and Wales.
3. Electronic proxy voting is available for this meeting. If you would like to submit your voting instructions using the web-based voting facility please go to www.signalshares.com. If you have not already registered with Signal Shares you will need your Investor Code which can be found on your share certificate. Once registered you will be able to vote immediately by selecting 'Proxy Voting' from the menu.

   If you are an institutional investor you may be able to appoint a proxy electronically via the Proxymity platform, a process which has been agreed by the Company and approved by the Registrar. For further information regarding Proxymity, please go to **www. proxymity.io**. Your proxy must be lodged by not less than forty-eight hours before the meeting in order to be considered valid. Before you can appoint a proxy via this process you will need to have agreed to Proxymity's associated terms and conditions. It is important that you read these carefully as you will be bound by them and they will govern the electronic appointment of your proxy.
4. As at 27 January 2021 (being the latest practicable date prior to the publication of this notice) the Company's issued share capital and total voting rights was 85,465,171 Ordinary shares.
5. The vote 'Withheld' is provided to enable you to abstain on any particular resolution. However, it should be noted that a 'Withheld' vote is not a vote in law and will not be counted in the calculation of the proportion of the votes 'For' and 'Against' a resolution.
6. CREST members who wish to appoint a proxy or proxies through the CREST electronic proxy appointment service may do so for the Annual General Meeting to be held on Friday, 5 March 2021 and any adjournment(s) thereof by using the procedures described in the CREST Manual. CREST Personal Members or other CREST sponsored members, and those CREST members who have appointed a voting service provider(s), should refer to their CREST sponsor or voting service provider(s), who will be able to take the appropriate action on their behalf.
7. In order for a proxy appointment or instruction made using the CREST service to be valid, the appropriate CREST message (a 'CREST Proxy Instruction') must be properly authenticated in accordance with CRESTCo's specifications and must contain the information required for such instructions, as described in the CREST Manual. The message, regardless of whether it constitutes the appointment of a proxy or an amendment to the instruction given to a previously appointed proxy must, in order to be valid, be transmitted so as to be received by the Company's agent ID (RA10) by the latest time(s) for receipt of proxy appointments specified in the Notice of Meeting. For this purpose, the time of receipt will be taken to be the time (as determined by the timestamp applied to the message by the CREST Applications Host) from which the Company's agent is able to retrieve the message by enquiry to CREST in the manner prescribed by CREST. After this time any change of instructions to proxies appointed through CREST should be communicated to the appointee through other means.

   CREST members and, where applicable, their CREST sponsors or voting service providers should note that CRESTCo does not make available special procedures in CREST for any particular messages. Normal system timings and limitations will therefore apply in relation to the input of CREST Proxy Instructions. It is the responsibility of the CREST member concerned to take (or, if the CREST member is a CREST personal member or sponsored member or has appointed a voting service provider(s), to procure that his CREST sponsor or voting service provider(s) take(s)) such action as shall be necessary to ensure that a message is transmitted by means of the CREST system by any particular time. In this connection, CREST members and, where applicable, their CREST sponsors or voting service providers are referred, in particular, to those sections of the CREST Manual concerning practical limitations of the CREST system and timings.

Notes for the Annual General Meeting *(continued)*

The Company may treat as invalid a CREST Proxy Instruction in the circumstances set out in Regulation 35(5)(a) of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001.

Any corporation which is a Member can appoint one or more corporate representatives who may exercise on its behalf all of its powers as a Member provided that, if it is appointing more than one corporate representative, it does not do so in relation to the same shares. It is therefore no longer necessary to nominate a designated corporate representative. Representatives should bring to the meeting evidence of their appointment, including any authority under which it is signed.

8. If you have disposed of your holding in the Company this document should be passed on to the person through whom the sale or transfer was effected for transmission to the purchaser or transferee.

9. Any person to whom this Notice is sent who is a person nominated under Section 146 of the Companies Act 2006 to enjoy information rights (a Nominated Person) may, under an agreement between him/her and the shareholder by whom he/she was nominated, have a right to be appointed (or to have someone else appointed) as a proxy for the Meeting. If a Nominated Person has no such proxy appointment right or does not wish to exercise it, he/she may, under any such agreement, have a right to give instructions to the shareholder as to the exercise of voting rights.

10. A copy of the Notices of Meetings and other information required by section 311A of the Companies Act 2006, can be found at **www.jupiteram.com/JEFI**.

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

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

13. Under Section 527 of the Act, shareholders meeting the threshold requirement set out in that section have the right to require the Company to publish on a website a statement setting out any matter relating to: (i) the audit of the Company's Accounts (including the auditors' report and the conduct of the audit) that are to be laid before the meeting; or (ii) any circumstances connected with the auditors of the Company ceasing to hold office since the previous AGM at which the annual accounts and reports were laid in accordance with Section 437 of the Act. The Company may not require the shareholders requesting any such website publication to cover any costs incurred in complying with Section 527 or 528 and is required to forward any statement placed on a website to the Company's auditors not later than the time when it makes the statement on the website. The business which may be dealt with at the meeting includes any statements that the Company has been required under Section 527 of the Act to publish on a website.

14. Shareholders are advised that, unless otherwise stated, any telephone number, website and email address set out in this Notice of Meeting, Form of Proxy, or Annual Report should not be used for the purpose of serving information on the Company (including the service of documents or information relating to the proceedings at the Company's AGM).

Printed by Park Communications on FSC® certified paper.

Park works to the EMAS standard and its Environmental Management System is certified to ISO 14001.

This publication has been manufactured using 100% offshore wind electricity sourced from UK wind.

100% of the inks used are vegetable oil based, 95% of press chemicals are recycled for further use and, on average 99% of any waste associated with this production will be recycled and the remaining 1% used to generate energy.

This document is printed on Revive Offset & Silk paper containing 100% recycled fibre. The FSC® label on this product ensures responsible use of the world's forest resources.

100%
FSC
www.fsc.org
RECYCLED
Paper made from recycled material
FSC® C001785

www.jupiteram.com/JEFI

JUPITER