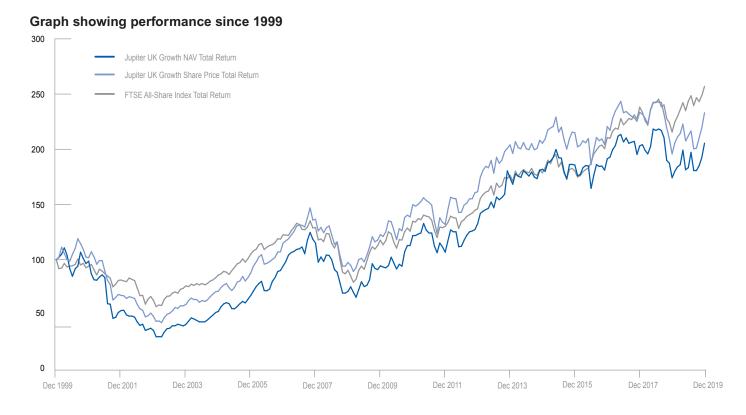
JUPITER UK GROWTH INVESTMENT TRUST PLC

Half Yearly Financial Report

for the six months to 31 December 2019



The company is a UK investment trust. Its objective is to concentrate on capital appreciation for its shareholders from holding predominantly listed investments. Since launch in June 1972 the net asset value of the company's shares has increased by more than 6,140%. The company's performance over the past twenty years, since 31 December 1999, may be illustrated as follows:



Source – Morningstar.

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

On 18 February 2020, the board announced that it had reached an agreement with Jupiter for Richard Buxton to assume lead fund management responsibility for the company. Richard will assume responsibility following shareholder approval of the proposed acquisition of Merian Global Investors Limited by Jupiter. Approval by Jupiter's shareholders and regulators is expected to take place before the end of April. Current fund management arrangements with Jupiter will be on-going until Richard's appointment. There will be no change to the investment objective or policy as a result of the proposed change of lead fund manager. Further information on the new arrangement agreed with Jupiter is provided in the Chairman's statement on page 3.

JUPITER UK GROWTH INVESTMENT TRUST PLC

Half Yearly Financial Report 2019

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Strategic review

Chairman's statement

Dear shareholder

I present the interim report for the Jupiter UK Growth Investment Trust PLC for the six months to 31 December 2019. The UK stock market rose over the review period, driven by greater clarity regarding Brexit and international developments, including central bank cuts in interest rates and optimism over a "phase one" trade deal between the US and China.

These positive trends continued into early 2020, but have since been completely overshadowed by the dramatic impact of the unfolding Covid-19 coronavirus pandemic, which has eviscerated the stock market and produced an almost unprecedentedly steep and sudden collapse in investor confidence on a global scale.

In little over three weeks, the FTSE All-Share index has fallen by 16.1% and the pound has lost 6.3% of its value against the US Dollar, while bond yields have fallen to near record lows once more. As at 24 March 2020 the Trust's share price had fallen 41.7% since the beginning of the year. These share price and bond yield declines have been echoed in every major market around the world. Despite a succession of announcements of impressively large and increasingly radical counter-measures by central banks and governments designed to calm the markets, at the time of writing there has been no let-up in the global market collapse.

The scale and speed of the downturn in markets has inevitably led to fears that we may be heading into a global recession, a renewed liquidity crisis for many financial institutions and the possible bankruptcy of thousands of companies. In normal times, financial markets set prices on the basis of future expectations and until there is evidence that the spread of the virus is being successfully contained, so that economic activity can revive after the sudden shock of the pandemic, it is clearly impossible to make any firm or positive statements about the outlook.

The evidence from past crises of this kind is that financial markets do always recover over time, once there is greater visibility of an end to the driving forces behind the disruption. In the case of the coronavirus, that will come when it starts to become apparent that the disease is on the way to being contained and economic activity has resumed. Even though the authorities' understanding of the virus is building day by day with experience, that realisation may take some time to crystallise. Further out there is the hope that an effective vaccine can be developed and produced in sufficient quantities and sufficiently rapidly to prevent a second wave of infections.

How far and how quickly the markets recover at that point will depend not only on the path of economic data but on the prices at which assets are then selling, the perceived effectiveness of the tsunami of counter-measures now in place (or being planned), and - not least - on investors' appetite for risk. In the meantime, we can only aspire to stay calm and monitor closely the extent of the viral and financial contagion.

That this pandemic will also create investment opportunities in time is not in doubt. Any eventual rebound in equity markets is likely to favour funds that have a high conviction growth-biased strategy similar to the one that Jupiter UK Growth has adopted in recent years, albeit with poor delivery. The challenge for our Trust is to take advantage of these opportunities under our new manager.

Investment performance

Along with global equity markets, the UK stock market rose over the second half of 2019. Larger companies, many of which have sizeable overseas earnings, were supported by a weak pound as fears of a no-deal Brexit weighed on the currency for much of the period. By late July, the FTSE 100 Index had reached a one year high, but fears of a global recession caused a sharp sell-off in August. UK equities later recovered, with the FTSE 100 re-testing its July highs in late December.

The FTSE 250 Index of more domestically-focused mid-sized companies performed even better, closing the year at a record high. In October, domestic stocks surged on news that the UK had secured an amended withdrawal agreement with the EU. The Conservative Party's decisive general election victory in December further boosted sentiment towards domestically focused UK equities, although a sharp rally in the British pound weighed on the value of multinational companies' overseas earnings.

The combination of these factors meant that the company's investments performed substantially better in the second half of the period than in the first. Unfortunately, in spite of the improving market environment, the performance of the company was adversely affected by two holdings in particular. One was Thomas Cook which collapsed into receivership during the period. The second was Sirius Minerals, which was unable to secure funding for the latest phase of its mining project in North Yorkshire, and was subsequently rescued by Anglo-American in early 2020 at a price of 5.5p per share. In the six months to 31 December 2019 the holding in Sirius Minerals was written down by £2.1m.

Despite these reverses, during the period the share price and NAV per share increased by 11.7% and 7.8% respectively (both including dividends) compared with a total return of 5.5% for the FTSE All-Share index.

Dividend

An interim dividend of 8.5p per share was paid on 22 November 2019 to shareholders shown on the register of shareholders on 18 October 2019. The board has in the past stated its ambition to maintain the dividend at the level paid in the preceding financial year and, if justified by performance, to grow its dividend over time. With regard to the current year, in view of the uncertainty regarding dividend receipts from some of our investee companies, we will keep our dividend under review while noting that we have surplus revenue reserves which can be used to cover some dividend payments.

Gearing

As at 31 December 2019, the company's net gearing level (being the amount of drawn down bank debt, less cash held on the balance sheet pending investment on that date, as a proportion of the company's total assets) was 8%. The company's investment manager would normally expect to increase gearing at times of low valuations while decreasing gearing in stronger markets.

Change of investment manager

On 18th February the board announced that it had reached an agreement with Jupiter for Richard Buxton to assume lead fund management responsibility for the company. Richard will be supported by Errol Francis and Ed Meier who have worked with Richard for many years.

Strategic review continued

Chairman's statement continued

This follows the announcement by the board on 4 October 2019 that the company had decided to review its investment strategy following a sustained period of poor performance. This was a comprehensive exercise which considered various alternatives, including the adoption of an alternative manager from within Jupiter, the appointment of another fund management company as investment manager and the liquidation of the company together with a rollover into another listed investment company.

The conclusion to appoint Richard Buxton meets the board's strategic objectives and follows the announcement by Jupiter on 17 February 2020 regarding its proposed acquisition of Merian Global Investors Limited ("Merian"). Richard will assume lead fund management responsibility following approval of the transaction by Jupiter's shareholders and regulators which is expected to take place before the end of April. If the acquisition is not approved we will write to shareholders making recommendations as to the future management of the trust.

Richard Buxton joined Merian as head of UK equities and manager of the Merian UK Alpha Fund in 2013. Richard was previously at Schroders, where he managed the Schroder UK Alpha Plus Fund and the Schroder UK Growth Fund plc, an investment trust. Prior to Schroders he spent more than a decade at Baring Asset Management, having commenced his investment career in 1985 at Brown Shipley Asset Management.

Richard has worked with Errol and Ed for over 14 years. In respect of their UK Alpha strategy which will be adopted by the company, the team utilises a high-conviction approach typically holding 30-40 stocks, combining fundamental research with a patient, long-term time horizon. The team principally invests in UK large cap companies but also selectively takes mid-cap exposures. Following this approach, the team has a strong long-term performance record with 10 year cumulative total returns to 31st December 2019 of 145.4%, which compares with the FTSE All-Share Index return of 118.3%.

There will be no change to the investment objective or policy as a result of the change of lead fund manager. The company's investment objective is to deliver capital appreciation from holding a portfolio of predominantly listed investments. While there are no specific individual stock, sector, geographical or market capitalisation limitations or weightings applicable, the manager will invest principally in companies which are listed in and/or which undertake a significant proportion of their business in the United Kingdom.

As part of these new arrangements, the board has agreed with Jupiter that the company will not be charged a base management fee for the period from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020. Based on the current net asset value this is an estimated saving of c. £135,000 over that period.

The company will continue its stated policy of using share buybacks and new issues of shares to ensure that, in normal market conditions, the market price of its shares will closely track the net asset value per share. The board believes that this commitment to active management of discount and premium produces improved liquidity for both buyers and sellers of the company's shares.

The future

In these turbulent times, when the outlook remains so uncertain, there is only limited comfort to be taken from statements about future prospects. The board believes that Richard Buxton, whom we decided to appoint as our new investment manager, and who has managed money through both the two worst bear markets of the last 30 years, has the necessary experience and judgement to achieve significant improvement in the Trust's performance, consistent with his long-term performance record.

Until his expected arrival at the end of April we will be monitoring the portfolio closely and have put in place interim arrangements with Jupiter intended to enable us to take advantage of opportunities that arise as a result of any dramatic change in current market conditions.

The board and the investment manager remain committed to growing the company over time, recognising that the net assets, particularly after the recent dramatic market fall which has reduced our market capitalisation to £28m at 24 March 2020, are now well below the minimum size preferred for prospective investment by many institutional and wealth management investors. We have already raised this serious issue with Richard Buxton and will work with him and his colleagues to address it once the new arrangements are in place.

While we have made our decision about the future management of the Trust, we are also conscious that these are exceptional times in the financial markets. Our intention therefore is to keep our management arrangements under review over the coming months while the economic and market backdrop evolves and to remain cognisant of our reduced market capitalisation. If circumstances demand a change of course, we will not hesitate to make that change if we judge that to be in the best interests of shareholders as a whole.

HH Balla

Tom Bartlam Chairman 30 March 2020

Strategic review continued

Financial highlights for the six months to 31 December 2019

Capital performance

	31 December 2019	30 June 2019	
Total assets less current liabilities (£'000)	48,498	49,402	

Ordinary share performance

	31 December 2019	30 June 2019	% Change
Mid market price (pence)	302.00	278.00	+8.6
Mid market price (with dividends added back) (pence)	310.50		+11.7
Net asset value per share (pence)	307.32	292.90	+4.8
Net asset value per share (with dividends added back) (pence)	315.82		+7.8
FTSE All-Share Index Total Return (Bloomberg: ASXTR)	7,837.96	7,430.61	+5.5
Discount to net asset value (%)	(1.7)	(5.1)	
Ongoing charges ratio (%) excluding finance costs	1.24	1.15	+7.8

Revenue performance

	Six months to 31.12.19	Six months to 31.12.18	% Change
Net revenue return after taxation (£'000)	628	689	-8.9
Revenue earnings per ordinary share (pence)	3.9	3.7	+5.4

Dividends declared

	Rate per	Announcement	nnouncement	
	share (net)	date	XD date	date
Interim for the year ended 30 June 2019	8.5p	4 October 2019	17 October 2019	22 November 2019

For definitions of the above please refer to the glossary of terms on page 27.

Strategic review continued

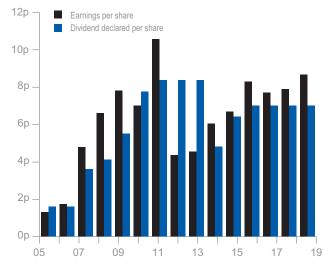
Fifteen year history to 31 December 2019

Year ended 30 June	Total assets less current liabilities £'000	Earnings per ordinary share p	Dividend per ordinary share* p		Total return (net asset value with dividends added back) per ordinary share %
2005	42,477	1.30	1.60	139.60	+17.2
2006	53,743	1.72	1.60	177.67	+26.6
2007	55,985	4.78	3.60	241.06	+35.4
2008	49,415	6.60	4.10	221.27	-7.3
2009	37,868	7.78	5.50	173.51	-19.3
2010	43,187	6.98	7.75	203.40	+21.0
2011	50,552	10.54	8.35	250.60	+27.5
2012	46,032	4.34	8.35	227.80	-5.8
2013 (restated)*	54,683	4.54	8.35	274.30	+24.1
2014	56,603	6.03	4.80	297.10	+11.1
2015	54,099	6.67	6.40	312.90	+7.5
2016	40,052	8.27	7.00	265.35	-13.2
2017	45,224	7.69	7.00	333.99	+26.7
2018	65,192**	7.87	7.00	340.51	+4.0
2019	49,402	8.64	8.50	292.91	-11.9
6 months to 31 December 2019	48,498	3.89	0.00	307.32	+7.8

* Adjusted for five for one stock split in 2013.

** Total assets increased pursuant to the rollover of Jupiter Dividend & Growth Trust PLC.





Comparison of NAV per share and benchmark index



Strategic review continued

Investment objective, investment policy and benchmark index

Investment objective	The company is an investment trust which concentrates on capital appreciation from holding predominantly listed investments.
Investment policy	Jupiter Asset Management Limited, the investment adviser, adopts a flexible approach to identifying the best investment opportunities for the company. In doing so the investment adviser utilises a bottom up analysis of companies in the screening of potential UK investments for the company's investment portfolio.
	There are no specific individual stocks, sector, geographical or market capitalisation limitations or weightings applicable to the construction of the company's investment portfolio. Nevertheless, the company will invest principally in companies which are listed and/or which undertake a significant proportion of their business in the United Kingdom. The investment adviser will provide sufficient portfolio diversification to ensure an appropriate balance between the prudent spread of risk and the generation of returns for shareholders from the company's investment portfolio. No single holding shall constitute more than 10% of the company's total assets at the time of investment.
	The number of individual holdings, and the geographical, sector and market capitalisation allocations within the portfolio will depend on market conditions and the judgement of the investment adviser, by delegation from the board, of what is in the best interests of shareholders from time to time.
	The company currently has a flexible loan facility of £12 million which the investment adviser has been authorised by the board to draw down for investment purposes. The facility to gear the company's investment portfolio is deployed tactically by the investment adviser with a view to enhancing shareholder returns. The directors have determined that the maximum level of gearing will be 20% of the company's total assets at the time of drawdown.
	The company's investment portfolio is not constructed in order to track the performance of a benchmark and will typically differ significantly in composition from the most commonly used UK market indices. When reporting and reviewing performance the board uses the FTSE All-Share Index Total Return as its primary benchmark.
	The company does not anticipate that the investment adviser will make any new investments in other collective investment schemes, investment companies or investment trusts. Nevertheless, for the purposes of the company's obligations under the Listing Rules of the UK Listing Authority, no more than 10%, in aggregate, of the company's total assets may be invested in the securities of other listed closed-ended investment funds (including listed investment trusts) other than those which themselves have stated investment policies to invest no more than 15% of their total assets in other listed closed-ended investment funds.
	Additionally, the company will itself not invest more than 15% of its total assets in other investment companies or investment trusts which are listed on the Official List.
	The investment adviser is permitted to make use of derivative instruments (such as contracts for difference, futures and options linked to equities, indices and other securities) for investment purposes, which may include taking both long and short positions. The investment adviser may also make use of derivatives for the purposes of hedging and efficient portfolio management. The board has determined that the maximum exposure of the company to such derivative investments for investment purposes shall not be permitted to exceed 10% of the company's total assets, calculated on a marked-to-market basis at the time of investment, unless otherwise specifically agreed by the board.
	Furthermore, the maximum exposure of the company to any one derivative investment shall not be permitted to exceed 2% of the company's total assets, calculated on a market-to-market basis at the time of investment.
Benchmark index	FTSE All-Share Index Total Return (Bloomberg Indication Code: ASXTR)

Strategic review continued

Investment adviser's review for the six months to 31 December 2019

Market background

The UK equity market rose over the six month period. While international developments helped to support the advance to 31 December 2019 - central banks reduced interest rates and there was growing optimism over a "phase one" trade deal between the US and China - domestic policies increasingly dominated investor sentiment. New Prime Minister Boris Johnson's "do or die" approach to Brexit led to fears that the UK would crash out of the European Union ('EU') without a deal on 31 October, causing global investors initially to shun both the UK equity market and the British pound. However, with the Brexit deadline only days away, UK equities were boosted when Boris Johnson unexpectedly secured an amended agreement with the EU. Unable to get House of Commons' backing for the deal, the prime minister asked the EU for a further extension to Article 50. The parliamentary impasse was only resolved in December when a general election gave the Conservative Party a very sizeable majority that exceeded most commentators' expectations. Parliament subsequently passed into law that the UK will leave the EU on 31 January 2020.

After trading in a relatively narrow range for much of the period, UK stocks surged on the election result. Sterling also rose sharply. Cheap, domestically-focused, stocks such as banks and housebuilders rallied the most, significantly outperforming more highly-valued global stocks as the strength of Sterling weighed on the overseas earnings of larger, multinational companies. Utility stocks, and companies in other industries that had been under threat of renationalisation, also rebounded.

Performance review

Over the six months to 31 December 2019, the company's share price returned 11.7% and NAV returned 7.8% (both including dividends) compared to a total return of 5.5% for the FTSE All-Share Index. The FTSE 250 Index, which tends to be more domestically-focused, outperformed the more multinational FTSE 100 Index by a substantial margin (14.1% vs 3.7%) as UK domestic stocks bounced after the revamped deal with the EU was announced in October, and again, after the general election result. Sterling also strengthened against the US Dollar during the period, boosting domestic and importing companies in relation to international/ exporters. These factors were a significant boost for the company's relative performance as the company has a significant overweighting towards domestic names.

On a stock level, the largest individual contributor to relative returns was PureTech Health. The biotech investment platform benefited from the surging share price of a listed subsidiary, Karuna Therapeutics, which announced positive drug testing results for schizophrenia medication KarXT.

Elsewhere IAG – owner of airline brands British Airways and Iberia – strengthened, as shares recovered from the lowest valuation that IAG or its predecessor British Airways had seen in the last 30 years. IAG continued to generate strong cashflows despite a disruptive summer and some upward pressure on its fuel costs. In November, IAG said it had agreed to buy Spanish airline Air Europa for €bn as it seeks to open up the South American transatlantic market and turn Madrid into Europe's next hub airport. December brought further good news when British Airways pilots backed a revised pay offer, ending the threat of further strikes.

Other winners during the period included WH Smith which announced an acquisition to expand its travel retail operations in North America and reported continued strong trading in its UK travel business. Meanwhile, ITV was a beneficiary of positive advertising revenue growth following the success of TV shows such as Love Island and its coverage of the Rugby World Cup. ITV has also launched a new streaming service, Britbox, in conjunction with the BBC and Channel 4 which opens up an exciting new revenue stream.

On the negative side, Sirius Minerals was the largest stock specific detractor from the company's relative returns. The fertilizer developer is developing a polyhalite mine in Yorkshire, but announced it was not able to proceed with an anticipated \$500m high-yield bond offering. The bond was needed to unlock a \$2.5bn credit facility from JP Morgan that would fully fund the project through to completion. Sirius decided to slow down certain elements of the construction project to give itself time to explore other options. In January 2020, Sirius received and recommended a takeover bid from Anglo-American, but the uncertainty meant that it was a significant drag on the company's relative returns during the period under review. The company has since accepted a cash offer of 5.5 pence per share.

Thomas Cook was another notable negative. The holiday operator finally collapsed into liquidation in September after the failure of various rescue attempts and recapitalisations. We engaged with the senior management of Thomas Cook on numerous occasions to express concerns about the issues the company was facing and to explore possible solutions to restore some value to the share price, most notably the potential sale of the airline. Those discussions did not produce the desired outcome, causing us to reduce the company's holding significantly during the third quarter of 2019, to what was a very modest position (0.15%) when the shares were finally suspended. The liquidation process, which might take years to complete, is ongoing with no recent updates from liquidators at the time of writing. We do not expect any returns from this stock and it is therefore valued at nil.

Outlook

The UK entered 2020 on a more positive footing following the resolution of the uncertainty surrounding Brexit and the strength of the global economy. However, any optimism about the outlook was demolished by the emergence and spread of the Covid-19 virus. What started out as a local issue in China was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organisation on 11th March with rapidly growing infection rates in multiple countries. In order to contain the spread of the virus, governments around the world have implemented policies designed to dramatically restrict the movement of citizens which has led to a collapse in economic activity. The UK, along with all other developed countries, will almost certainly go into a recession later this year. The UK government's response to the economic situation has been unprecedented in modern times, offering grants to companies to continue to pay the wages of employees who have been furloughed, deferring VAT payments by all companies for one guarter and providing business rates holidays for the worst affected sectors. The aggregate value of these measures is £330bn. The Government has also provided a £30bn fiscal stimulus package while the Bank of England has reduced interest rates to an all-time low of 0.1%, prompting a fall in Sterling to its lowest level against the US Dollar since 1985.

Strategic review continued

Investment adviser's review for the six months to 31 December 2019 continued

The UK equity market, like all other major equity markets, has fallen by more than 20% over the last few weeks and we are therefore, technically, in a bear market. As at 24 March 2020, the FTSE All-Share Index had fallen by 28.5% since the start of the year while the more domestically-facing FTSE 250 Index had fallen by 34.9%. The NAV per share of the Company had fallen by 41.0% over the same period, reflecting the domestic orientation of the portfolio.

In periods such as this, the investment focus should be on calm evaluation of the fundamental strengths of each company in the portfolio. We have engaged via telephone and video-conference with the management teams of almost all our holdings to assess balance sheet strength and to understand contingency plans to address the consequences of the unfolding crisis. We have been stress-testing our holdings to ensure they could get through an

Top ten contributors to gain on investments at fair value for the six months to 31 December 2019

Portfolio Holding	£'000
PureTech Health	1,011
WH Smith	529
Melrose Industries	525
ITV	503
Avast	454
International Consolidated Airlines	430
Howden Joinery Group	387
Dixons Carphone	381
Taylor Wimpey	291
Barclays	281

extended period with no revenues. We are gradually adapting these stress tests as we get greater clarity on government measures and on companies' own actions including deferring rent payments, postponing dividends where necessary and tapping additional sources of liquidity. The situation continues to evolve rapidly and many share prices remain extremely volatile. We have reduced the gearing of the Trust and will continue to adjust position sizes of individual holdings as necessary to reflect both market moves and our risk assessment of each company.

Steve Davies

Fund Manager Jupiter Asset Management Limited Investment adviser 30 March 2020

Top ten contributors to loss on investments at fair value for the six months to 31 December 2019

Portfolio Holding	£'000
Consort Medical	-7
Ferrari	-46
Tissue Regenix Group	-81
Prudential	-120
Virgin Money	-139
Diageo	-189
Cineworld Group	-225
BP	-229
Thomas Cook Group	-557
Sirius Minerals	-2,125

Strategic review continued

Investment portfolio as at 31 December 2019

Commony	Market value	Percentage
Company	£'000	of portfolio
PureTech Health	3,235	6.2
Experian	2,729	5.2
TalkTalk Telecom Group	2,265	4.3
Legal & General Group	2,236	4.3
WH Smith	2,221	4.2
Lloyds Banking Group	2,170	4.1
Melrose Industries	2,094	4.0
Manchester United 'A'	2,049	3.9
ITV	2,000	3.8
Barclays	1,997	3.8
Ferrari	1,978	3.8
International Consolidated Airlines Group	1,913	3.6
Yum China Holdings	1,848	3.5
DFS Furniture	1,835	3.5
Avast	1,813	3.5
Inchcape	1,812	3.4
Taylor Wimpey	1,801	3.4
Dixons Carphone	1,729	3.3
Royal Bank of Scotland Group	1,715	3.3
Cineworld Group	1,586	3.0
Howden Joinery Group	1,514	2.9
Prudential	1,499	2.9
Diageo	1,409	2.7
Arrow Global Group	1,279	2.4
Liberty Media Corp-Liberty Formula One 'C'	951	1.8
Virgin Money UK	921	1.8
Angle	815	1.6
Ashtead Group	690	1.3
Sirius Minerals	661	1.3
Berkeley Group Holdings	507	1.0
Countrywide	330	0.6
Ludgate 181 (Jersey)*	189	0.4
Electrocomponents	189	0.4
Hays	169	0.3
Spirent Communications	148	0.3
Consort Medical	102	0.2
Tissue Regenix Group	25	_
Thomas Cook Group*	-	_
Total Investments	52,424	100.0

* Unquoted.

JUPITER UK GROWTH INVESTMENT TRUST PLC

Half Yearly Financial Report 2019

Strategic review continued

Narrative on largest holdings

Puretech Health is a biopharmaceutical company focused on the immune, gastrointestinal and central nervous systems and the interactions between those systems. The Boston-based firm takes therapeutics through clinical trials and on to regulatory approval. Recent successes include weight management product Plenity and schizophrenia drug Karuna.

Experian offers credit and marketing services. The company manages large databases that enable credit granting and monitoring, as well as helping to minimize fraud and credit risk. It also offers specialist analytical solutions for credit scoring, risk management, and processing applications.

TalkTalk Telecom Group is a telecommunications company providing fixed line communications services, such as calls, broadband internet and pay TV services to residential and business-to-business customers in the United Kingdom.

Legal & General Group provides asset management, general insurance, retirement plans, workplace pensions, savings and investment management services.

WH Smith retails books, magazines, newspapers, confectionery and other food & drink. The company sells its products through hundreds of high street stores in the UK and travel outlets in airports, railway stations, hospitals and motorway service areas.

Lloyds Banking Group is a leading UK retail bank, with approximately 19% market share. The bank has a potentially significant opportunity from any normalisation of UK macro conditions and interest rates.

Melrose Industries is a turnaround specialist focusing on underperforming industrial assets. The company acquired GKN in early 2018, a tier 1 global aerospace supplier and major supplier of drive shifts and all-wheel driver systems for auto OEMs.

Manchester United PLC operates the professional football team and all affiliated club activities of Manchester United Football Club, including the media network, foundation, fan zone, news and sports features, and team merchandise. Deloitte ranks Manchester United as the 3rd richest soccer team in the world.

ITV is a UK-based global content business. Core revenue is from advertising, where ITV is by far the biggest route to mass audience advertising (with 98% of TV audiences over 5 million). The company is also building out a substantial global content offering, which should be much less cyclical than advertising revenue.

Barclays is a transatlantic consumer and wholesale bank, still trading well below book value, that is achieving strong returns from its UK retail division and international card and payments divisions.

Ferrari designs and manufactures super-premium sports cars and runs a Formula One racing team, Scuderia Ferrari. The company has shown an ability to grow both volumes and prices, driven by a strong programme of new product launches, with 15 slated for 2019-22 including the SF90 hybrid supercar and the company's first SUV.

International Consolidated Airlines Group own airline brands such as British Airways, Iberia, Vueling and Aer Lingus. This unique structure enables significant economies of scale and disciplined capital allocation across brands.

Yum China Holdings is a US-listed operator of around 8,900 fast food outlets and restaurants in China, including the KFC and Pizza Hut brands. It has been a high growth company, opening 600+ new stores annually in China, with long-term potential for perhaps 20,000 outlets.

DFS Furniture is the leading sofa retailer in the UK, and also operates its own manufacturing facilities. The company's market share has been rising as weaker competitors fall in a tough market, although we see the product category as a whole as relatively insulated from being digitised or 'Amazon'd'.

Avast is a global B2C cyber-security provider with 435m consumer users. The company operates a 'freemium' model, whereby the core product is available for free and users are then up-sold on upgraded services and additional features.

Strategic review continued

Cross holdings in other investment companies

As at 31 December 2019, none of the company's total assets were invested in other listed closed-ended investment funds. It is the company's stated policy that no more than 10%, in aggregate, of the company's total assets may be invested in the securities of other listed closed-ended investment funds (including listed investment trusts) other than those which themselves have stated investment policies to invest no more than 15% of their total assets in other listed closed-ended investment funds. The company does not anticipate that the investment adviser will make any new investments in other collective investment schemes, investment companies or investment trusts.

Strategic review continued

Directors' Responsibility Statement

Related party transactions

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

Details of related party transactions are contained in the Annual Report & Accounts 2019 and in note 12 to this report.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks to the company are interest rates, investment policy and process, investment strategy and share price movement, liquidity risk, gearing risk, loan facility default risk, the discount to net asset value, regulatory risk, credit and counterparty risk, loss of key personnel, operational risk and financial risk. A detailed explanation of the risks and uncertainties facing the company can be found on pages 19 and 20 of the company's published report and accounts for the year to 30 June 2019.

Going concern

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

Directors' responsibility statement

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

- (a) the condensed set of financial statements contained within the half yearly financial report has been prepared in accordance with the applicable set of accounting standards and give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit and loss of the company;
- (b) the half yearly report includes a fair review of the important events that have occurred during the first six months of the financial year and their impact on the financial statements;
- (c) the directors' statement of principal risks and uncertainties shown above is a fair review of the principal risks and uncertainties for the remainder of the financial year; and
- (d) the half yearly report includes details on related party transactions.

The half yearly financial report for the six months to 31 December 2019 comprises the chairman's statement, investment advisers' review, the directors' responsibility statement and a condensed set of financial statements, and has not been audited or reviewed by the auditors pursuant to the Auditing Practices Board guidance on Review of Interim Financial Information.

Tom Bartlam

Chairman 30 March 2020

Accounts

Statement of comprehensive income for the half year to 31 December 2019 (unaudited)

		Half year ended 31 December 2019			Half year ended 31 December 2018		
	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000	
Gains/(losses) on investments at fair value (note 4)	_	2,996	2,996	_	(13,456)	(13,456)	
Foreign exchange gain	_	2	2	_	391	391	
Income	839	_	839	949	_	949	
Gross return/(loss)	839	2,998	3,837	949	(13,065)	(12,116)	
Investment management fee	(30)	(90)	(120)	(34)	(104)	(138)	
Other expenses	(163)	(6)	(169)	(182)	(9)	(191)	
Total expenses	(193)	(96)	(289)	(216)	(113)	(329)	
Net return/(loss) before finance costs and tax	646	2,902	3,548	733	(13,178)	(12,445)	
Finance costs	(11)	(33)	(44)	(30)	(92)	(122)	
Return/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	on 635	2,869	3,504	703	(13,270)	(12,567)	
Taxation	(7)	_	(7)	(14)	_	(14)	
Net return/(loss) after taxation	628	2,869	3,497	689	(13,270)	(12,581)	
Return/(loss) per ordinary share (note 3)	3.89p	17.76p	21.65p	3.68p	(70.87)p	(67.19)	

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

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

No operations were acquired or discontinued during the period.

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

Accounts continued

Statement of financial position as at 31 December 2019

	31 December	30 June
	2019	2019
	(unaudited)	(audited)
	£'000	£'000
Non current assets		
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss	52,424	51,857
Current assets		
Receivables	78	376
Cash and cash equivalents	261	1,536
	339	1,912
Total assets	52,763	53,769
Current liabilities		
Payables	(4,265)	(4,367)
Total assets less current liabilities	48,498	49,402
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital	1,486	1,486
Share premium	50,461	50,461
Capital redemption reserve	683	683
Retained earnings (note 7)*	(4,132)	(3,228)
Total equity shareholders' funds	48,498	49,402
Net asset value per ordinary share (note 8)	307.32p	292.91p

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

Accounts continued

Statement of changes in net equity for the six months to 31 December 2019 (unaudited)

For the six months to 31 December 2019	Share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Capital redemption reserve £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total £'000
30 June 2019	1,486	50,461	683	(3,228)	49,402
Net return for the period	_	_	-	3,497	3,497
Dividends paid*	_	_	_	(1,366)	(1,366)
Ordinary shares repurchased	_	_	_	(3,035)	(3,035)
Balance at 31 December 2019	1,486	50,461	683	(4,132)	48,498

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

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

Accounts continued

Statement of cash flow for the six months to 31 December 2019 (unaudited)

	Six	Six	
	months to	months to	
	31 December 3	31 December	
	2019	2018	
	£'000	£'000	
Cash flows from operating activities			
Dividends received	1,145	1,101	
Deposit Interest received	1	68	
Investment management fee paid	(122)	(159)	
Other cash expenses	(373)	(243)	
Net cash inflow from operating activities before taxation	651	767	
Interest paid	(44)	(126)	
Taxation	(17)	(20)	
Net cash inflow from operating activities	590	621	
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of investments	(10,831)	(12,220)	
Sales of investments	13,365	18,231	
Net cash inflow from investing activities	2,534	6,011	
Cash flows from financing activities			
Shares repurchased	(3,035)	(2,641)	
Equity dividends paid	(1,366)	(1,306)	
Short term bank loan repaid	_	(5,000)	
Net cash outflow from investing activities	(4,401)	(8,947)	
Decrease in cash	(1,277)	(2,315)	
Change in cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents at start of period	1,536	10,999	
Gain on foreign currency	2	391	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	261	9,075	

Accounts continued

Notes to the financial statements for the six months to 31 December 2019

1. Accounting policies

The accounts comprise the unaudited financial results of the company for the six months from 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2019, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), which comprise standards and interpretations approved by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC), as adopted by the European Union (EU).

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

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

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

Revenue recognition

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

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

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

Presentation of statement of comprehensive income

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

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

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

Basis of valuation of investments

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

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

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

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

2. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

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

Accounts continued

Notes to the financial statements for the six months to 31 December 2019 continued

3. Earnings per ordinary share

The earnings per ordinary share figure is based on the net profit for the period of \pounds 3,497,000 (Dec 2018: Net loss \pounds 12,581,000) and on 16,150,101 (Dec 2018: 18,725,313) ordinary shares, being the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period.

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

	Six months to 31 December 2019 £'000	Six months to 31 December 2018 £'000
Net revenue return	628	689
Net capital return/loss	2,869	(13,270)
Net total return/(loss)	3,497	(12,581)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period	16,150,101	18,725,313
Revenue earnings per ordinary share	3.89p	3.68p
Capital earnings/(losses) per ordinary share	17.76р	(70.87)p
Total earnings/(losses) per ordinary share	21.65p	(67.19)p

4. Gains/(losses) on investments

Movement in investment holding gains and losses Gains/(losses) on investments	4,793 2.996	(14,096) (13,456)	
Net (loss)/gain realised on sale of investments	(1,797)	640	
	£'000	£'000	
	2019	2018	
	31 December 3	1 December	
	months to	months to	
	Six	Six	

5. Transaction costs

The following transaction costs were incurred during the period:

Total	64	54
Sales	8	9
Purchases	56	45
	£'000	£'000
	2019	2018
	31 December 3	31 December
	months to	months to
	Six	Six

Accounts continued

Notes to the financial statements for the six months to 31 December 2019 continued

6. Comparative information

The financial information contained in this interim report does not constitute statutory accounts as defined in section 434 of the Companies Act 2006. The financial information for the six months to 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018 has not been audited.

The information for the year ended 30 June 2019 has been extracted from the latest published audited financial statements. The audited financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2019 have been filed with the Register of Companies. The report of the auditors on those accounts contained no qualification or statement under section 498(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

7. Retained earnings

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

	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000
At 30 June 2019	2,478	(5,706)	(3,228)
Movement during the period			
Net return for the period	628	2,869	3,497
Dividends paid	(1,366)	_	(1,366)
Shares repurchased	_	(3,035)	(3,035)
At 31 December 2019	1,740	(5,872)	(4,132)

8. Net asset value per ordinary share

The net asset value per ordinary share is based on the net assets attributable to the ordinary shareholders of £48,498,000 (30 June 2019: £49,402,000) and on 15,780,810 (30 June 2019: 16,866,072) ordinary shares, being the number of ordinary shares in issue at the period end, excluding ordinary shares held in treasury.

9. Analysis of changes in net debt

30 June 2019 £'000	Cash	Foreign	31 Decembe	
	flow	-	2019	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	
1,536	(1,277)	2	261	
(4,000)	_	_	(4,000)	
(2,464)	(1,277)	2	(3,739)	
	2019 £'000 1,536 (4,000)	2019 flow £'000 £'000 1,536 (1,277) (4,000) -	2019 flow exchange £'000 £'000 £'000 1,536 (1,277) 2 (4,000) - -	

JUPITER UK GROWTH INVESTMENT TRUST PLC

Half Yearly Financial Report 2019

Accounts continued

Notes to the financial statements for the six months to 31 December 2019 continued

10 Principal risk profile

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 investments holdings caused by factors other than interest rate or currency movement;

Further details of the company's management of these risks can be found in note 14 of the company's annual report and accounts for the year ended 30 June 2019.

 Covid-19 risks – The outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic poses additional risks to the Company beyond the risks described under market risks above. They include liquidity risks to markets, risks associated with the maintenance of the current dividend policy and business continuity risks for the investment manager. Each of these risks is being assessed on a day to day basis by the investment manager.

11 Fair value hierarchy

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

Level 1 reflects financial instruments quoted in an active market.

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

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

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

	31 December 2019					30 .	June 2019	
	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Equity investments	52,235	_	189	52,424	51,667	_	190	51,857

Equity investments

A reconciliation of fair value measurements in Level 3 is set out in the following table:

	31 December	30 June 2019 £'000
	2019	
	£'000	
Opening balance	190	371
Sales	-	(209)
Transfer into Level 3	1,287	_
Fair value movements	(1,288)	28
Closing balances	189	190

The closing balance represents Ludgate 181 (Jersey) £189,000 (30 June 2019: £190,000).

Thomas Cook Group went into liquidation on 23 September 2019. The book cost of £1,287,000 was written down to zero on 24 September 2019.

Accounts continued

Notes to the financial statements for the six months to 31 December 2019 continued

12 Arrangements with related parties

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

JUTM receives an investment management fee as set out below. The management fee payable to JUTM in respect of the period 1 July 2019 to 31 December 2019 was £120,297 with £61,369 outstanding at period end.

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

On 18 February 2020, the board announced that it had reached an agreement with Jupiter for Richard Buxton to assume lead fund management responsibility for the company. The base management fee charged to the company will continue to calculate as set out above. However, as part of these new arrangements the board has agreed with Jupiter that the company will not be charged a base management fee for the period from 1 January 2020 to 31 December 2020.

JUTM is also entitled to an investment performance fee which is based on the out-performance of the net asset value per ordinary share over the total return on the benchmark index (being the total return on the FTSE All Share Index) in each calculation period. No performance fee was payable to JUTM in respect of the year ended 30 June 2019. There is no accrual in the accounts in respect of the performance fee at the interim period end. A performance fee will only crystalize if an amount is calculated as due at the end of a calculation period as described below.

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

- in respect of each subsequent calculation period, the net asset value per ordinary share on the last calculation date of the immediately preceding calculation period, as increased or decreased by the percentage by which the total return of the benchmark index increases or decreases during the calculation period plus 2%;
- 2) if applicable, the net asset value per ordinary share on the last calculation date by reference to which a performance fee was paid (such calculation date not being before 30 June 2016), increased or decreased by the total return of the benchmark index increases or decreases during the calculation period plus 2%; and
- 3) the estimated net asset value per ordinary share on Friday, 29 July 2016 (being 285.80p).

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

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

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

There are no transactions with the directors other than the remuneration paid to them as disclosed in the directors' remuneration report on page 28 and the beneficial interests of the directors in the ordinary shares of the company as disclosed on page 29 of the 2019 annual report and accounts.

Company information

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

Investor information

FTSE All-Share Total Return Index

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Retail distribution of non-mainstream products

The company currently conducts its affairs so that its shares can be recommended by Independent Financial Advisers to ordinary retail investors in accordance with the FCA's rules in relation to non-mainstream investment products and intends to continue to do so for the foreseeable future. The company's shares are excluded from the FCA's restrictions which apply to non-mainstream investment products because they are shares in an investment trust.

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 annual and half-yearly reports and accounts are available for download from www.jupiteram.com/JUKG. 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.edisoninvestmentresearch.com, www.morningstar.co.uk and www.theaic.com.

Dividend tax allowance

With effect from 6 April 2016 the dividend tax credit was replaced by an annual tax-free dividend allowance. Dividend income in excess of this allowance will be taxed according to your personal income tax bracket. The company's registrar will continue to provide shareholders with confirmation of dividends paid and 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 the dividend tax allowance can be obtained from the HMRC website at: https://www.gov.uk/tax-on-dividends

Investor information continued

Dividend reinvestment plan and managing your account online

Shareholders may elect for the company's registrar, Link Asset Services, to reinvest dividends automatically on their behalf.

The reinvestment plan terms and conditions are available upon request from the helpline, by email to shares@linkgroup.co.uk, or through www. signalshares.com. The helpline number is 0871 664 0300, or from overseas +44 (0) 371 664 0300. Calls to this number are charged at the standard geographical rate and will vary by provider. Calls outside of the United Kingdom will be charged at the applicable international rate. Lines are open from 09.00 am to 5.30 pm Monday to Friday.

Signal shares is the Link Asset Services online portal enabling you to manage your shareholding online. If you are a direct investor you can view your shareholding, change the way the registrar communicates with you or the way you receive your dividends, and buy and sell shares. If you haven't used this service before, all you need to do is enter the name of the company and register your account. You'll need your investor code (IVC) printed on your share certificate in order to register.

Changes to our data privacy notice

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

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

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

Share identifiers

ISIN

Sedol

Ticker



GB00BFD3V961 BFD3V96 JUKG/LON

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

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 31 December 2019 the share price was 302.00p and the net asset value per share (cum income) was 307.32p, the discount therefore being (1.73)%.

Discount management

Discount management is the process of the buyback 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 calculated at as the ratio of the company's borrowings to its total assets (less cash) expressed as a percentage, that being 8% at 31 December 2019.

Mid-market price

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

NAV per share*

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

The NAV per share was 307.32p as at 31 December 2019.

NAV per share (with dividends added back)*

NAV per share (with dividends added back) is the NAV per share plus the rate per share of the total dividends paid during the year.

Ongoing charges*

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

Premium*

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

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 uses treasury shares for discount management purposes as described above.

* Alternative Performance Measure.



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