Registered number: 07220674

Annual report for the year ended 31 December 2020



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## **Company information**

## **Directors**

R A Crombie

C J Whittington

JR Ehlinger

## **Company Secretary**

J.P. Morgan Secretaries (UK) Limited

## Registered office

25 Bank Street Canary Wharf London E14 5JP

## Independent auditors

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

## Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2020

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of J.P. Morgan G1 (GP) Limited for the year ended 31 December 2020.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions relating to small companies within Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006. The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under s414B of the Companies Act 2006 not to prepare a Strategic Report on the basis that the Company is small.

#### **Principal activities**

The principal activity of J.P. Morgan G1 (GP) Limited ("the Company") is to act as general partner to a limited partnership which invests in maritime and maritime related investments.

#### Review of business

The directors consider that the profit for the year and the financial position at the end of the year were satisfactory.

The directors of the Company do not anticipate any changes in the activities of the Company for the foreseeable future.

#### Results and dividends

The profit before taxation for the financial year was \$430 (2019: \$2,888) and after taxation \$430 (2019: \$2,888). This profit after taxation has been transferred to reserves.

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2019: \$nil).

#### **Directors**

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

## Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2020

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

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

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

### Financial risk management

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

The Company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks, the most significant of which are credit risk and operational risk.

An overview of the key aspects of risk management and the use of financial instruments is provided below. A more detailed description of the policies and processes adopted by all Group companies may be found within the JPMorgan Chase & Co. annual report.

#### Creditrisk

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

### Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed processes or systems, human factors or external events. To monitor and control operating risk, the Group and the Company maintain a system of comprehensive policies and a control framework designed to provide a well-controlled operational environment and to monitor and record any control failures.

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

The Company continues to apply the aforementioned Group policies and procedures The Company has not experienced a significant impact on its financial performance, or capital or liquidity positions during the year as a result of COVID-19.

### Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2020

#### Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing Annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law).

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

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

- select suitable accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are also responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

#### **Directors' confirmations**

In the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' Report is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

## Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2020

### Liability insurance for directors

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

## Third party indemnities

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

## **Independent Auditors**

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

Approved by the board on 5th August 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

Richard Crombie

Director

## Independent auditors' report to the members of J.P. Morgan G1 (GP) Limited

## Report on the audit of the financial statements

### **Opinion**

In our opinion, J.P. Morgan G1 (GP) Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report, which comprise: the Balance sheet as at 31 December 2020; the Statement of comprehensive income and the Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

#### **Basis for opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

### Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

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

### Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

## Independent auditors' report to the members of J.P. Morgan G1 (GP) Limited

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

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

#### **Directors' Report**

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

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

#### Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

#### Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

#### Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to breaches of the Companies Act 2006, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting of inappropriate journal entries. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

## Independent auditors' report to the members of J.P. Morgan G1 (GP) Limited

- Enquiries with management, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud;
- Reviewing relevant meeting minutes, including those of the Board of Directors;
- Challenging judgements made by management in their accounting estimates, in particular in relation to recoverability of debtors;
   and.
- Identifying and testing journal entries meeting certain risk-based criteria, including unusual or unexpected account combinations.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

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

#### Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

## Other required reporting

## Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

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

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

#### **Entitlement to exemptions**

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the directors were not entitled to: prepare financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime; and take advantage of the small companies exemption from preparing a strategic report. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

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

5 August 2021

## Statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 \$
Turnover	2	8,458,625	8,613,712
Administrative expenses		(8,458,195)	(8,611,711)
Operating profit		430	2,001
Interest receivable and similar income		-	887
Profit before taxation		430	2,888
Tax on profit	4	-	-
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income for the year		430	2,888

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

## Balance sheet as at 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 \$	2019 
Current assets			
Debtors	7	8,475,374	4,343,426
Cash at bank and in hand		7,634	9,203
		8,483,008	4,352,629
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	8	(8,469,375)	(4,339,426)
Net assets		13,633	13,203
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	9	100	100
Profit and loss account		13,533	13,103
Total shareholders' funds		13,633	13,203

The financial statements on pages 9 to 15 were approved by the board on 5th August 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

Richard Crombie **Director** 

Company registered number: 07220674

## Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Called up share capital	Profit and loss account	Total shareholders' funds
	\$	\$	· <b>\$</b>
At 1 January 2019	100	10,215	10,315
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income for the year		2,888	2,888
At 31 December 2019	100	13,103	13,203
Profit for the financial year and total comprehensive income for the year	· 	430	430
At 31 December 2020	100	13,533	13,633

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

The notes on pages 12 to 15 form an integral part of these financial statements.

<sup>•</sup> Called up share capital - nominal value of share capital subscribed for.

<sup>•</sup> Profit and loss account - all other net gains and losses and transactions with owners (e.g. dividends) not recognised elsewhere.

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

#### 1 Accounting policies

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

#### **Basis** of preparation

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

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below. The policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis using the historical cost convention, and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

Disclosure exemptions adopted:

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

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

The financial statements of JPMorgan Chase & Co. can be obtained as described in note 10.

### Accounting and reporting developments

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

### Income and expenditure

Income and expenditure are recognised on an accruals basis. Income comprises of management fees (General Partner's Share) receivable from the Limited Partnership.

#### Judgements and key areas of estimation uncertainty

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

## Cash at bank and in hand

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

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

#### Functional and presentational currency

Items included in the financial statements, are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in US Dollar, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency and the currency in which the majority of the Company's revenue streams, assets, liabilities and funding is denominated.

#### Financial instruments

The Company recognises financial instruments from the trade date, and continues to recognise them until, in the case of assets, the rights to receive cash flows have expired or the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, or in the case of liabilities, until the liability has been settled, extinguished or has expired. Realised and recognised gains or losses arising from changes in fair value are included in the profit and loss account of the period in which they arise.

Impairment of financial assets

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

#### Fee receivables

For fee receivables arising from contracts with customers (e.g. investment management fee receivables), the Company applies a provision matrix as a practical expedient for calculating expected credit losses. The matrix provides that in the case of institutional customers, a receivable is considered to have had a significant increase in credit risk ("SICR") if it is 90 days past due and credit-impaired, if it is 180 days past due at which point an ECL for 100% of the amount owned is recognised. In the case of non-institutional customers, a receivable is considered to have had a SICR if it is 30 days past due and credit-impaired and if it is 90 days past due at which point an ECL for 100% of the amount owned is recognised.

#### Other financial instruments

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

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

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

#### 2 Turnover

Turnover comprises management fees (General Partner's Share) receivable from Global Maritime Investment Fund LP. The Company has only one class of business and operates in the United Kingdom.

### 3 Administrative expenses

Auditors' remuneration was \$11,193 (2019: \$10,326) wholly for audit services. The audit remuneration costs are borne by a fellow subsidiary.

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

#### 4 Tax on profit

	2020	2019
	\$	\$
(a) Analysis of tax charge in the year		
Currenttax:		
Current tax on profits for the year	-	-
Total current tax		

#### (b) Factors affecting tax charge for year

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

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Profit beforetaxation	430	2.888
Tax on profit at standard UK tax rate of 19.00% (2019: 19.00%)	82	549
Effects of:		
Effects of group relief	(82)	(549)
Total tax charge	-	

In the Spring Budget 2021, the Government announced that from 1 April 2023 the corporation tax rate will increase to 25%. At the balance sheet date, the proposal to increase the rate to 25% had not been substantively enacted. Substantive enactment occurred on 24th May 2021, therefore its effects are not included in these financial statements. However, it is likely that the overall effect of the change, had it been substantively enacted by the balance sheet date, would be nil.

#### 5 Employee information

The Company had no employees during the year (2019: nil).

#### 6 Director's emoluments

The directors did not receive any remuneration from the Company (2019: nil). The remuneration of directors is paid by a fellow subsidiary, which makes no recharge to the Company. The directors hold directorships for a number of fellow subsidiaries, and it is not possible to make an accurate apportionment of their remuneration is respect of each of the subsidiaries.

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

#### 7 Debtors

· .	\$	\$
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	7,138,880	4,343,426

2019

2020

Amounts owed by Group undertakings are unsecured and repayable on demand.

## 8 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2020 \$	2019 \$
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	7,132,881	4,339,426

Amounts owed to Group undertakings are unsecured and repayable on demand.

## 9 Called up share capital

	<b>2020</b> . \$	2019 \$
Authorised, allotted and fully paid		
100 (2019: 100) ordinary shares of \$1 each	100	100

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

## 10 Ultimate parent undertaking

The immediate parent undertaking and controlling party is JPMorgan Asset Management Holdings (Luxembourg) S.a.r.l.

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

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

The Company Secretary 25 Bank Street Canary Wharf

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020  $_{\rm London}$   $_{\rm E14\,5JP}$