

Schroder

Japan Growth Fund plc

Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 July 2012



Schroders

Investment Objective

The Company's principal investment objective is to achieve capital growth from an actively managed portfolio principally comprising securities listed on the Japanese stock markets, with the aim of achieving growth in excess of the TSE First Section Total Return Index over the longer term.

Directors

Jonathan Taylor (Chairman)*†

Aged 68, was appointed as a Director of the Company on 29 July 1999 and as Chairman on 20 April 2004. He is Chairman and Managing Director of Dragon Partners Limited. He is a Director of Greater China Fund Inc. and member of the international advisory board, Datawind Inc. He was previously a Director of Baring Asset Management Limited (1976–1997). He is a Barrister at law.

Richard Greer*†

Aged 58, was appointed as a Director of the Company on 5 November 2009. Mr Greer has worked in Japan for fifteen years, for Jardine Matheson and subsequently, as branch manager, for Baring Securities (Japan) Limited, until 1993. He has extensive experience of company research, and headed the group established by the Japanese Ministry of Finance representing the EU investment banks and brokerages. On returning to London, he was global head of research at Barings, Caspian Limited and Commerzbank AG, before becoming a partner at WMG Limited, a wealth management group, and head of marketing at Toscafund Limited. He is now a partner at Laurel Capital Kingsway LLP, an investment firm.

*Member of the Audit and Management Engagement Committees

†Member of the Nomination Committee

Peter Lyon*†

Aged 71, was appointed as a Director of the Company on 31 May 1994. In March 2008 he retired from Clay Finlay Inc., a US based institutional fund management group where he was a director from 1998 until his retirement.

John Scott*†

Aged 60, was appointed as a Director of the Company on 20 April 2004. He is Chairman of Scottish Mortgage Investment Trust PLC and a non-executive director of Martin Currie Pacific Trust plc and JPMorgan Claverhouse Investment Trust plc. His other directorships include Endace Ltd. and Miller Insurance Services Ltd. He previously worked in the Far East for Jardine Matheson (1974–1980), and in London for Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited (1981–2001), during which time he spent three years in Tokyo with responsibility for Lazard Brothers' investment banking activities in Japan.

Jan Kingzett†

Aged 56, was appointed as a Director of the Company on 3 October 2001. He is an employee of Schroders. He is also a non-executive Director of Thos. Agnew and Sons (Holdings) Limited.

Mr Lyon is Chairman of the Nomination and Management Engagement Committees

Mr Scott is Chairman of the Audit Committee

Advisers

Investment Manager

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31 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7QA

Company Secretary and Registered Office

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Telephone: 020 7658 3206

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Bournemouth BH7 7DB

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Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
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Corporate Broker

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Registrar

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Aspect House
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West Sussex BN99 6DA

Shareholder Helpline: 0800 032 0641*
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*Calls to this number are free of charge from UK landlines.

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Financial Highlights

	2012	2011	
Total returns for the year ended 31 July			
Net asset value per share	(3.7)%	13.6%	
Share price	(7.4)%	18.7%	
TSE First Section Total Return Index (in sterling terms) ¹	(7.2)%	8.4%	
Net asset value, share price and discount at 31 July			
Shareholders' funds (£'000)	125,785	130,654	% Change (3.7)
Net asset value ("NAV") per share	100.62p	104.52p	(3.7)
Share price	86.00p	92.88p	(7.4)
Share price discount	14.53%	11.14%	
Revenue for the year ended 31 July			
Net revenue attributable to shareholders (£'000)	1,365	911	49.8
Return per share	1.09p	0.73p	49.3
Gearing Ratio²	110.9%	110.0%	
Ongoing Charges³	1.42%	1.49%	

¹Source: Thomson Financial Datastream.

²Net assets plus borrowings used for investment purposes, less cash, expressed as a percentage of net assets.

³Ongoing Charges represents the management fee and all other operating expenses excluding finance costs, expressed as a percentage of the average daily net asset values during the year. The Ongoing Charges figure is calculated in accordance with guidance issued by the Association of Investment Companies ("AIC") in May 2012 and replaces the Total Expense Ratio published in previous years. The comparative figure represents the expenses calculated as above, expressed as a percentage of the average month-end net asset values during the year.

Comparison of Portfolio Sector Distribution with the TSE First Section Index as at 31 July 2012

	Valuation £'000	% of Portfolio	% of Index
Chemicals	16,547	11.82	5.70
Retail Trade	14,026	10.02	4.50
Transportation Equipment	13,869	9.91	10.40
Electrical Appliances	11,414	8.16	12.20
Wholesale Trade	11,026	7.88	5.70
Banks	11,008	7.87	10.00
Land Transportation	8,584	6.13	4.40
Pharmaceuticals	6,685	4.78	5.40
Information and Communication	6,583	4.70	6.90
Machinery	5,723	4.09	4.90
Insurance	5,508	3.94	2.20
Services	4,813	3.44	2.00
Construction	4,337	3.10	2.60
Rubber Products	4,177	2.98	0.80
Precision Instruments	3,385	2.42	1.60
Other Products	2,529	1.81	1.50
Securities and Commodity	2,261	1.62	1.10
Real Estate	2,181	1.56	2.80
Oil and Coal Products	1,786	1.28	0.70
Glass and Ceramics Products	1,211	0.86	1.00
Marine Transportation	918	0.65	0.30
Non-Ferrous Metals	722	0.52	1.20
Mining	639	0.46	0.70
Foods	—	—	4.20
Electric Power and Gas	—	—	2.30
Iron and Steel	—	—	1.50
Textiles and Apparels	—	—	0.90
Other Financing Business	—	—	0.90
Metal Products	—	—	0.70
Pulp and Paper	—	—	0.30
Air Transportation	—	—	0.30
Warehousing and Harbour Transport	—	—	0.20
Fishery, Agriculture and Forestry	—	—	0.10
Total	139,932	100.00	100.00

Ten Year Record (unaudited)

At 31 July	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total assets (£'000) ¹	109,842	130,995	142,245	172,587	156,292	133,547	126,333	137,076	154,331	150,301
Shareholders' funds (£'000)	89,199	111,259	119,443	142,164	135,626	110,194	107,324	114,971	130,654	125,785
NAV per share (pence)	71.36	89.00	95.55	113.72	108.49	88.15	85.85	91.97	104.52	100.62
Share price (pence)	65.75	79.50	91.75	110.50	99.25	77.50	71.25	78.25	92.88	86.00
Share price discount (%)	(7.86)	(10.67)	(3.98)	(2.83)	(8.52)	(12.08)	(17.01)	(14.92)	(11.14)	(14.53)
Gearing ratio (%) ²	121.8	114.1	115.5	117.4	113.0	114.1	109.8	112.2	110.0	110.9
Ongoing charges (%) ³	1.63	1.59	1.47	1.44	1.43	1.47	1.55	1.51	1.49	1.42

Year ended 31 July

Net (loss)/revenue after taxation (£'000)	(489)	(575)	(199)	(295)	(261)	383	715	254	911	1,365
Net (loss)/return per share (pence)	(0.39)	(0.46)	(0.16)	(0.24)	(0.21)	0.31	0.57	0.20	0.73	1.09

Performance ⁴	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
NAV Total Return	100.0	96.2	120.0	128.8	153.3	146.3	118.4	115.7	123.7	139.9	134.7
Share Price Total Return	100.0	95.0	114.8	132.5	159.6	143.3	111.9	102.9	113.0	134.1	124.2
Benchmark Total Return ⁵	100.0	95.1	111.4	122.4	149.1	144.6	126.9	128.1	135.5	146.9	136.3

¹ Net assets plus borrowings used for investment purposes.

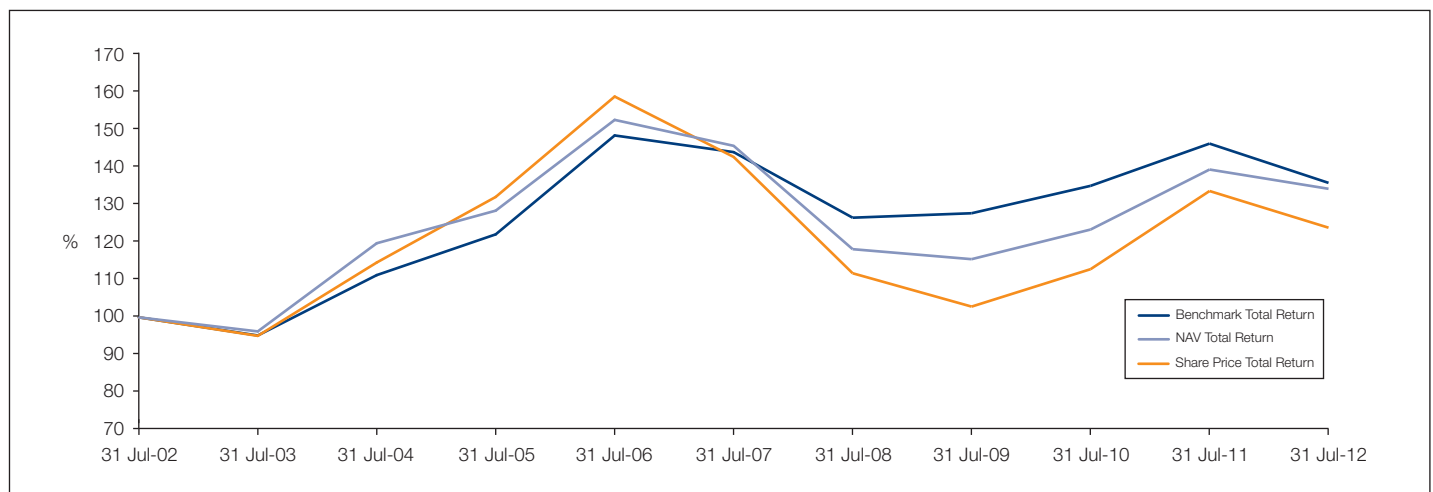
² Net assets plus borrowings used for investment purposes, less cash, expressed as a percentage of net assets.

³ Ongoing Charges represents the management fee and all other operating expenses excluding finance costs, expressed as a percentage of the average daily net asset values during the year. The Ongoing Charges figure is calculated in accordance with guidance issued by the AIC in May 2012 and replaces the Total Expense Ratio published in previous years. The figures for 2011 and prior years represent the expenses calculated as above, expressed as a percentage of the average month end net asset values during the year.

⁴ Source: Morningstar/Thomson Financial Datastream. Rebased to 100 at 31 July 2002.

⁵ The Company's Benchmark is the TSE First Section Total Return Index (TOPIX).

Ten year performance of NAV, Share price and Benchmark¹



¹ Source: Morningstar/Thomson Financial Datastream. Rebased to 100 at 31 July 2002.

Chairman's Statement

Performance

The year to 31 July 2012 was a less positive year for investors in Japanese equities, albeit partially mitigated for those based in Sterling by currency movements. Measured in local currency terms, the benchmark index produced a total return of -10.4% during the year but the continued strength of the Yen again meant that, in Sterling terms, the total return was reduced to -7.2%. The Company's NAV continued to out-perform the benchmark Index, producing a total return of -3.7% in Sterling terms over the year.

Gearing

During the year under review, the Company maintained a borrowing facility of Yen 3 billion. At the beginning of the year, the net effective gearing was 10.0%, and this had increased to 10.9% at 31 July 2012. All of the borrowings were obtained via a revolving credit facility in order to provide flexibility and the facility was renewed on an unsecured basis in May 2012.

The Directors do not envisage net effective gearing exceeding 25% of shareholders' funds and the gearing continues to be operated within the limits agreed by the Board.

Dividend Policy

In my half-yearly report, I reported that the Directors had agreed that net revenue earned by the portfolio for the year ending 31 July 2013 onwards should be paid out to investors in the form of dividends. As a result, the Board would be seeking shareholder approval to proposals to extinguish the accumulated brought forward loss on revenue reserve so that this would not inhibit the Company from paying dividends in the future. Since that time, changes to UK law relating to investment trusts allow for the objective of paying out the net revenue earned by the portfolio each year to be achieved without the need to seek sanction by the Court for a reallocation of the Company's capital reserves, by allowing distributions to be made from capital reserves. However, the Articles must first be amended to remove the prohibition of the payment of distributions from capital, which was required under the old law.

Furthermore, as previously indicated, in order better to reflect the increasing significance of income as part of total return, the Directors have, with effect from 1 August 2012, also adopted an allocation policy whereby management fees and finance costs will be charged 70% to the capital account and 30% to the revenue account.

A circular is therefore being sent to shareholders with this Annual Report seeking shareholder approval to a change in the Company's Articles, at a General Meeting of the Company to be held at 3.00 p.m. on 7 November 2012, following the Annual General Meeting.

Purchase of Shares for Cancellation

The Board will be seeking to renew the share buy-back authority to purchase up to 14.99% of the Company's issued share capital for cancellation, granted to the Company at the Company's Annual General Meeting on 2 November 2011. During the year ended 31 July 2012, the Directors did not use the authority given to them and no purchases for cancellation were undertaken. However, the share buy-back facility is one of a number of tools that may be used to enhance shareholder value and to reduce the discount volatility and it is therefore proposed that the authority be renewed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Annual General Meeting

The Annual General Meeting, which will include a presentation on the prospects for the Japanese economy and investment strategy, will be held at 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday, 7 November 2012 and shareholders are invited to attend.

Chairman's Statement

Outlook

Japanese corporate profits are higher than a year ago, and likely to increase further, but share prices have reduced by a tenth. This decline in valuations – to levels that have rarely been lower in the last quarter of a century – emphasises how out of favour the Japanese market is. Most investors' attention is on other issues (for example the Euro crisis and Chinese growth), and the Manager's review does not suggest many short-term catalysts that might turn round sentiment towards Japanese shares. A valuation argument for Japanese equities, however, is becoming more relevant.

Turning this into higher stock prices requires more evidence that Japanese companies can increase their profits on a sustainable basis, and for investors to agree that valuations are too low. Both may require time, but either would lead to good returns from the portfolio.

Jonathan Taylor

Chairman

4 October 2012

Investment Manager's Review

Market Background

The Japanese stock market fell by -10.4% in Yen terms during the year ended 31 July 2012, a decline that was reduced to -7.2% for Sterling investors by further appreciation of the Yen.

The stock market traded in volatile fashion over the year, finishing towards the lower end of a 25% trading range and not far off the lows of the post Lehman crisis era. Sentiment was dominated by generally negative global economic forces, initially the Eurozone sovereign debt crisis and increasingly by evidence of a slowdown in the US and China. The market had a 3 month surge between January and March driven by the ECB's LTRO, and a belief (mistaken as it turned out) that the Bank of Japan had finally turned a page in its conduct of monetary policy, but was generally weak either side of this brief rally.

The market's performance was disappointing given relatively robust Japanese economic performance, supported by a recovery from the previous year's supply side disruptions and reconstruction expenditure following the earthquake.

The impact of global economic concerns was apparent in the market's sectoral performance. The best 3 sectors were domestic and defensive-food, railways and retail. The worst were global and cyclical-shipping, steel and glass.

The Company's NAV fell 3.7% in Sterling terms. This was 3.5% better than the benchmark return. Holdings in two small cap real estate stocks, which were the subject of buyout activity at a premium to the prevailing share price made the largest positive contribution. Not holding consumer electronics stocks was also beneficial. These positives were partially offset by not owning food companies and by some of the cyclical positions in machinery and glass. The Company's net gearing, which was generally between 10-12%, also detracted over the period.

Outlook

Slower global growth and a peaking out of Japanese economic momentum have clouded the profits outlook, although a year of fairly robust improvement still appears in prospect. The market has significantly lagged global stock market performance and valuations are historically low, both of which suggest a significant rally could ensue if there are signs of improvement in global economic sentiment. Domestic policy developments look set to have a greater than usual impact over the next 6 months with a general election looking imminent and leadership change at the Bank of Japan set for spring next year.

Investment Policy

With the exception of the market's rally during the first quarter of this year, cyclical and technology sectors have generally sold off. We have used this opportunity to add slowly to these parts of the market on weakness. We have also added to the retail exposure in reflection of attractive opportunities in specialty operators. We are underweight the most defensive sectors such as food, which have performed well as risk aversion has risen and which look expensive. The overweight position in small companies remains in place but it is lower than it was last year.

Net gearing was 11% at the end of July 2012, slightly higher than last year and in line with the level at the interim stage.

Schroder Investment Management Limited

4 October 2012

Investment Portfolio

As at 31 July 2012

Company	Industrial Classification	Activity	Market Value of Holding £'000	% of Shareholders' Funds
Toyota Motor	Transportation Equipment	Automobile manufacturer	7,206	5.73
Mitsui	Wholesale Trade	General trading company	5,550	4.41
SK Kaken	Chemicals	Paint manufacturer for construction	5,209	4.14
East Japan Railway	Land Transportation	Railway company	4,677	3.72
Hi-Lex	Transportation Equipment	Automobile cables manufacturer	4,229	3.36
Bridgestone	Rubber Products	Automobile tyre manufacturer	4,177	3.32
Seven & I Holdings	Retail Trade	Retail store operator	3,736	2.97
Sumitomo Mitsui Financial	Banks	Banking and other financial services	3,639	2.89
KDDI	Information and Communication	Telecommunication services	3,360	2.67
Nippon Telegraph & Telephone	Information and Communication	Telecommunication services	3,223	2.56
T&D Holdings	Insurance	Life insurance products and services	2,799	2.23
NKSJ Holdings	Insurance	Non-life and life insurance	2,709	2.15
Sakata Inx	Chemicals	Printing ink manufacturer	2,695	2.14
Nidec	Electrical Appliances	Small and mid size spindle manufacturer	2,575	2.05
Mitsubishi UFJ Financial	Banks	Banking and other financial services	2,569	2.04
Hoya	Precision Instruments	Optical lens manufacturer	2,283	1.82
Central Japan Railway	Land Transportation	Railway company	2,224	1.77
Ricoh	Electrical Appliances	Copiers and printers manufacturer	2,211	1.76
Shimamura	Retail Trade	Clothing store	2,157	1.71
Sankyo	Machinery	Pachinko machine manufacturer	2,098	1.67
Twenty largest investments			69,326	55.11
AT Group	Retail Trade	Car distribution	2,059	1.64
Inabata	Wholesale Trade	Trading company	2,017	1.60
Nintendo	Other Products	Manufacturer of games consoles	2,002	1.59
Santen Pharmaceutical	Pharmaceutical	Pharmaceutical products	1,935	1.54
TDK	Electrical Appliances	Electronic components manufacturer	1,912	1.52
Yamada Denki	Retail Trade	Electronics retailer	1,865	1.48
Sekisui Chemical	Chemicals	Manufacturer of housing chemicals	1,856	1.48
Jupiter Telecommunications	Services	Cable network operator	1,849	1.47
JGC	Construction	Construction of plants and facilities	1,835	1.46
Nitto Denko	Chemicals	Manufacturer of LCDs	1,803	1.43
JX Holdings	Oil and Coal Products	Petroleum refining and selling	1,786	1.42
Honda Motor	Transportation Equipment	Automobile and motorcycle manufacturer	1,772	1.41
Haseko	Construction	House builder	1,743	1.39
Mitsubishi	Wholesale Trade	General trading company	1,728	1.37
Nafco	Retail Trade	Operates home and furniture chain stores	1,693	1.35
Yamato Holdings	Land Transportation	Delivery service company	1,683	1.34
T & K Toka	Chemicals	Printing ink manufacturer	1,667	1.32
ABC-Mart	Retail Trade	Shoe retailer	1,575	1.25
Nomura Holdings	Securities and Commodity	Stockbroker	1,511	1.20
Accordia Golf	Services	Golf and country club management	1,449	1.15
Koito Manufacturing	Electrical Appliances	Manufacturer of car lighting	1,386	1.10
Fukuoka Financial	Banks	Banking and other financial services	1,384	1.10
Seventy Seven Bank	Banks	Banking services	1,379	1.10
Chiba Bank	Banks	Banking services	1,366	1.09
Hitachi	Electrical Appliances	Electrical appliances and industrial machinery	1,349	1.07
Daikyo	Real Estate	Real estate development and sales	1,246	0.99

Investment Portfolio

Company	Industrial Classification	Activity	Market Value of Holding £'000	% of Shareholders' Funds
Asahi Glass	Glass and Ceramics Products	Glass and related products	1,211	0.96
Otsuka	Pharmaceutical	Pharmaceutical products	1,189	0.94
Sumitomo Corporation	Wholesale Trade	General trading company	1,130	0.90
Astellas Pharma	Pharmaceutical	Pharmaceutical products	1,128	0.90
Nippon Thompson	Machinery	Manufacturer of needle roller bearings	1,122	0.89
Shimadzu	Precision Instruments	Precision tools and equipment maker	1,102	0.88
Fuji Photo Film	Chemicals	Imaging and information solutions	1,095	0.87
Sumitomo Heavy Industries	Machinery	Manufacturer of industrial machinery	1,010	0.80
Tokyo Electron	Electrical Appliances	Manufacturer of semiconductor equipment	961	0.76
Don Quijote	Retail Trade	Discount store operator	941	0.75
Tsumura	Pharmaceutical	Pharmaceutical products	935	0.74
Mitsui Fudosan	Real Estate	Leasing and sale of real estate	935	0.74
Mitsui O.S.K. Lines	Marine Transportation	Shipping	918	0.73
Mirai Industry	Machinery	Construction and building maintenance	869	0.69
Takeda Pharmaceutical	Pharmaceutical	Pharmaceutical products	824	0.65
Sanki Engineering	Construction	Installation service	759	0.60
Tokai Tokyo Securities	Securities and Commodity	Stockbroker	750	0.60
Sumitomo Electric Industries	Non-Ferrous Metals	Copper wire manufacturer	722	0.57
Kissei Pharmaceuticals	Pharmaceutical	Pharmaceutical products	674	0.54
Mabuchi Motor	Electrical Appliances	Micro-motors manufacturer	674	0.54
Musashi Seimitsu Industry	Transportation Equipment	Automobile parts manufacturer	662	0.53
Kaneka	Chemicals	Chemical products manufacturer	662	0.53
Inpex	Mining	Energy exploration	639	0.51
JTEKT	Machinery	Manufacturer of ball and roller bearings	624	0.50
Itochu	Wholesale Trade	General trading company	601	0.48
Aeon Delight	Services	Building facility maintenance	592	0.47
Nippon Soda	Chemicals	Chemical products manufacturer	586	0.47
JSR	Chemicals	Synthetic rubber manufacturer	568	0.45
Asics	Other Products	Manufacturer of sporting products	527	0.42
Chubu Nippon Broadcasting	Services	Commercial broadcaster	510	0.40
Musashino Bank	Banks	Banking services	463	0.37
Moshi Moshi Hotline	Services	Provision of call centre services	413	0.33
Nissan Chemical Industries	Chemicals	Chemical products manufacturer	406	0.32
Rohm	Electrical Appliances	Manufacturer of semiconductor products	346	0.28
Seven Bank	Banks	Banking services	208	0.17
Total investments			139,932	111.25
Net current liabilities			(14,147)	(11.25)
Total equity shareholders' funds			125,785	100.00

At 31 July 2011, the twenty largest investments represented 56.04% of total equity shareholders' funds.

Report of the Directors

Business Review

Company's Business

The Company carries on business as an investment trust and is an investment company within the meaning of Section 833 of the Companies Act 2006. In order to continue to obtain exemption from capital gains tax, the Company has conducted itself with a view to being an approved investment trust for the purposes of Section 1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010. The last accounting period for which the Company has been treated as approved by HMRC is the year ended 31 July 2011 and the Company has subsequently directed its affairs so as to enable it to continue to qualify for approval under HM Revenue and Customs' qualifying rules. The Company is not a close company for taxation purposes.

Investment Objective

The principal investment objective of the Company is to achieve capital growth from an actively managed portfolio principally comprising securities listed on the Japanese stock markets, with the aim of achieving growth in excess of the TSE First Section Total Return Index over the longer term.

Relationship with the Investment Manager

Schroder Investment Management Limited ("Schroders"), which is authorised and regulated by the Financial Services Authority ("FSA"), provides investment management, accounting and company secretarial services to the Company under the terms of an investment management agreement. Schroders also provides general marketing support for the Company and manages relationships with key investors, in conjunction with the Chairman, other Board members or the corporate broker as appropriate.

The Company's assets are managed in line with appropriate restrictions placed on Schroders by the Board. These restrictions include limits on the type and relative size of holdings which may be held in the portfolio and on the use of gearing, hedging, cash, derivatives and other financial instruments. Schroders is also responsible for ensuring that the voting rights held in respect of portfolio companies are used as part of a process of effective engagement with the management of portfolio companies. The Company also gives instructions to Schroders to ensure that it discharges the obligations of the UK Stewardship Code on its behalf.

Schroders, in its capacity as Company Secretary, liaises with the Company's corporate broker to assist in the implementation of the Company's discount management policy. The Company Secretary also advises the Board on key relationships with other third party service providers and ensures regular review of the services provided by those parties.

All services carried out by Schroders are subject to regular monitoring by the Board or its Committees.

Investment Policy

The Manager utilises an active stock driven investment approach, drawing on Schroders' extensive research resources in Japan. The portfolio is principally invested in a broad range of companies quoted on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, the regional stock markets of Fukuoka, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Niigata, Osaka and Sapporo and the Japanese over the counter (OTC) market. Investments may also be made in companies listed elsewhere but controlled from Japan or with a material exposure to the Japanese economy. There are no constraints on size of company or sector allocation. This flexibility will allow the Manager to take advantage of changes in market sentiment and in the domestic economic cycle as it develops.

The portfolio is mainly invested in equities but may also be invested in warrants, convertibles and other derivative instruments where appropriate. The Company may invest up to 5% of its assets in securities which are not listed on any stock exchange, but would not normally make such investment except where the Manager expects that the securities will shortly become listed on a Japanese stock market.

In order to maximise potential returns gearing may be employed by the Company from time to time. The Directors do not envisage net effective gearing levels in excess of 25% of shareholders' funds. Where appropriate the Directors may authorise the hedging of the Company's currency exposure to the Yen.

Spread of Investment Risk

Risk in relation to the Company's investments is spread as a result of the Manager monitoring the Company's portfolio with a view to ensuring that the portfolio retains an appropriate balance to meet the Company's investment objective. The key restrictions imposed on the Manager include a) no more than 15% of the Company's total net

Report of the Directors

assets, at the date of acquisition, may be invested in any one single company; b) no more than 10% of the value of the Company's gross assets may be invested in other listed investment companies unless such companies have a stated investment policy not to invest more than 15% of their gross assets in other listed companies; c) no more than 15% of the Company's total net assets may be invested in open-ended funds and; d) no more than 25% of the Company's total net assets may be invested in the aggregate of unlisted investments and holdings representing 20% or more of the equity capital of any company. The Investment Portfolio on pages 7 and 8 demonstrates that, as at 31 July 2012, the Manager held 81 investments spread over several sectors. The largest investment, Toyota Motor, represented 5.73% of shareholders' funds at 31 July 2012. At the year end, the Company did not hold any unlisted investments, and did not hold any open-ended funds. The Board therefore believes that the objective of spreading risk has been achieved in this way.

Performance

An outline of performance, market background, investment activity and portfolio strategy during the year under review, as well as outlook, is provided in the Chairman's Statement and Investment Manager's Review.

Measuring Success – Key Performance Indicators

The Board has adopted key performance indicators ("KPIs") which assist it in measuring the development and success of the Company's business. The KPIs focus on the following areas: the measurement of the success of the Company's investment objective, the management of the discount and the level of expenses incurred in the running of the Company.

Investment Performance

The Board considers that monitoring the relative success of the Company's investment performance, measured against its established benchmark, is one of its most important roles. Performance against peer group companies is also reviewed.

Quarterly reports, including commentary on its view of markets, the impact of stock selection decisions and other attribution analyses, portfolio activity and strategy and outlook for the portfolio are provided by the Manager and form the basis of discussions at every board meeting. On a regular basis, the Board also reviews the investment processes of the Manager and considers reports from its broker on the perception of shareholders and the market on the Manager's performance, and the Company's strategy.

For the year ended 31 July 2012, the Company's net asset value produced a total return of -3.7% compared to a total return of -7.2% for the benchmark. Charts showing the Company's sector distribution and ten year performance measured against the benchmark as at 31 July 2012 can be found on pages 2 and 3 of this Report.

Discount Management

The shares of the Company often trade at a discount to net asset value and the management of this discount is a key factor for the Board. The Board has therefore adopted a second KPI, which measures the success of the Board's strategy to limit volatility in the discount.

As the discount is a function of the balance between the supply and demand for the Company's shares and is dependent on sentiment towards the Japanese stock markets, a principal objective for the Board is to ensure that, through Schroders' marketing team and the Company's stockbrokers, potential shareholders and their advisers continue to be kept informed of the Company's progress and the ways they can invest in it. Share buy-backs are a more direct way of managing the discount. The discount of the Company's share price to its underlying net asset value and the discounts of peer group companies are monitored and the Board considers the use of its share buy-back authority on a regular basis.

During the year under review the share price traded at a discount to ex-income net asset value ranging from 8.5% to 16.6%.

Control of Total Expenses

One of the advantages of closed ended vehicles is their relatively low running costs compared with other investment vehicles. The Board has adopted a third KPI which assists the Board in keeping the Ongoing Charges of the Company under review.

An analysis of the Company's costs, including the management fee, Directors' fees and administration expenses, is submitted to each Board meeting. The Management Engagement Committee, comprised entirely of independent

Report of the Directors

Directors, considers the terms of the management agreement with the Manager, including the fee, on an annual basis. Services (including costs) provided by most other providers including bankers, auditors, insurance providers and printers are also reviewed annually.

The Ongoing Charges figure for the year ended 31 July 2012 (representing the management fee and all other operating expenses excluding finance costs, expressed as a percentage of the average daily net asset values during the year) was 1.42% (2011: 1.49%). The Ongoing Charges figure is calculated in accordance with guidance issued by the AIC in May 2012 and replaces the Total Expense Ratio published in previous years.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The Board has adopted a matrix of key risks which affect its business and a robust framework of internal control which is designed to monitor those risks to enable the Directors to mitigate them as far as possible and which assists in determining the nature and extent of the significant risks the Board is willing to take in achieving its strategic objectives. A full analysis of the Directors' system of internal control and its monitoring system is set out in the Corporate Governance Statement. The principal risks are considered to be as follows:

Financial Risk

The Company is exposed to the effect of market fluctuations due to the nature of its business. A significant fall in Japanese equity markets would have an adverse impact on the value of the Company's underlying investments. The Board considers the portfolio's risk profile at each Board meeting and discusses with the Manager appropriate strategies to mitigate any negative impact of substantial changes in markets.

The Company invests predominantly in underlying assets which are denominated in Yen and therefore has an exposure to changes in the exchange rate between Sterling and Yen which has the potential to have a significant effect on returns. While the Directors consider the Company's hedging policy on a regular basis, the Company did not engage in currency hedging to reduce the risk of currency fluctuations and the volatility of returns which might result from such currency exposure during the current or prior year.

The Company utilises a credit facility, currently in the amount of Yen 3 billion, which increases the funds available for investment through borrowing ("gearing"). Therefore, in falling markets, any reduction in the net asset value and, by implication, the consequent share price movement is amplified by the gearing. The Directors keep the Company's gearing under constant review and impose strict restrictions on borrowings to mitigate this risk. The Company's gearing continues to operate within pre-agreed limits so that net gearing does not represent more than 25% of shareholders' funds.

A full analysis of the financial risks facing the Company is set out in note 19 to the accounts on pages 33 to 37.

Strategic Risk

Over time, investment vehicles and asset classes can become out of favour with investors or may fail to meet their investment objectives. This may be reflected in a wide discount of the share price to underlying asset value. Directors periodically review whether the Company's investment remit remains appropriate and they continually monitor the success of the Company in meeting its stated objectives. Further details may be found under the sections on "Investment Performance" and "Discount Management" above.

Accounting, Legal and Regulatory Risk

In order to continue to qualify as an investment trust, the Company must comply with the requirements of Section 1158 of the Corporation Tax Act 2010. Should the Company not comply with these requirements, it might lose investment trust status and capital gains within the Company's portfolio could, as a result, be subject to Capital Gains Tax.

Breaches of the UK Listing Rules, the Companies Act or other regulations with which the Company is required to comply, could lead to a number of detrimental outcomes and damage the Company's reputation. Breaches of controls by service providers, including the Manager, could also lead to reputational damage or loss.

The Board's system of internal control seeks to mitigate the potential impact of these risks and it also relies on its advisers to assist it in ensuring continued compliance.

Report of the Directors

The Directors submit their Report and the Audited financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2012.

Revenue and Earnings

The net revenue return before finance costs and taxation for the year was £1,922,000 (2011: £1,490,000). As the Company has accumulated net revenue losses, no final dividend is proposed for the year ended 31 July 2012 (2011: Nil). The Directors have decided that future net revenue earned by the portfolio should be paid out to investors in the form of dividends. We are therefore seeking shareholder approval to proposals under which the accumulated brought forward loss on revenue reserve will not inhibit the Company from paying dividends in the future. A General Meeting will be held at 3.00 p.m. on Wednesday, 7 November 2012 to consider the proposal and a Circular will be sent out to investors with these accounts.

Directors and their Interests

The Directors of the Company and their biographical details can be found on the inside front cover of this Report. All Directors held office throughout the year under review and up to the date of signing this report.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association and the Company's policy on tenure as outlined in the Corporate Governance Statement, Mr Greer, Mr Lyon and Mr Taylor will retire and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. Mr Kingzett is also required to stand for re-election each year in accordance with the UK Listing Rules, as he is an employee of Schroder Investment Management Limited, which receives fees from the Company in accordance with the Investment Management Agreement referred to below. He is not considered by the Board to be independent.

No Director has any material interest in any other contract which is significant to the Company's business. The Board has assessed the independence of all Directors. Mr Taylor and Mr Lyon are considered to be independent in character and judgement, notwithstanding that they have served on the Board for more than nine years.

The Board, having reviewed its performance during the year, considers that each of Mr Greer, Mr Lyon, Mr Taylor and Mr Kingzett continues to demonstrate commitment to their roles and provides a valuable contribution to the deliberations of the Board. It therefore recommends that shareholders vote in favour of their re-election.

The Directors' interests in the Company's share capital at the beginning and end of the financial year ended 31 July 2012, all of which were beneficial, were as follows:

Director	Ordinary shares of 10p each 31 July 2012	Ordinary shares of 10p each 1 August 2011
Jonathan Taylor	5,000	5,000
Richard Greer	5,783	Nil
Jan Kingzett	15,000	15,000
Peter Lyon	3,000	3,000
John Scott	8,170	8,170

There have been no changes in the above holdings between the end of the financial year and the date of this Report.

Share Capital

As at the date of this Report, the Company had 125,008,200 Ordinary shares of 10p each in issue. No shares were held in Treasury. Accordingly, the total number of voting rights in the Company at the date of this Report is 125,008,200. There was no change in the number of shares in issue during the year (2011: No change).

Substantial Share Interests

As at the date of this report, the Company has received notifications in accordance with the FSA's Disclosure and Transparency Rule 5.1.2 R of the following direct or indirect interests in 3% or more of the voting rights attaching to the Company's issued share capital.

	Number of Ordinary shares	Percentage of total voting rights
1607 Capital Partners, LLC	21,628,764	17.30
Derbyshire County Council	9,025,000	7.22
Laxey Partners Limited	6,153,434	4.92
Investec Wealth and Investment Limited	5,186,499	4.15
Legal and General Group plc	4,953,394	3.96

Report of the Directors

Investment Manager

The Directors believe that the Investment Manager has a strong management team which adopts a transparent investment strategy to assist the Company in meeting its investment objective. The Manager is supported by significant depth of knowledge and experience in Japan, with regional resources and local analysts. The Manager has demonstrated that it operates with stringent controls across all aspects of its business. Investment management is further supported by good quality administration.

Therefore the Directors consider the continuing appointment of the Investment Manager on the terms of the existing Investment Management Agreement to be in the best interests of the Company.

The Investment Management Agreement is terminable by either party on not less than one year's notice. At the date of this report no such notice by either party had been given. The Investment Manager is entitled to a management fee at an annual rate of 1.00% payable quarterly in arrears and calculated by reference to the value of the Company's assets under management (net of current liabilities other than short term borrowings) at the end of the relevant quarter up to £150,000,000 and at an annual rate of 0.95% on assets above that amount. The investment management fee payable in respect of the year ended 31 July 2012 is shown in note 4 to the accounts on page 28.

During the year ended 31 July 2012 Schroders was entitled to receive a fee of £90,000 for secretarial services provided to the Company.

Policy for the Payment of Creditors

It is the policy of the Company to settle all investment transactions in accordance with the terms and conditions of the relevant market in which it operates. All other expenses are paid on a timely basis in the ordinary course of business. There were no outstanding trade creditors, other than purchases for future settlement, at 31 July 2012 (2011: £Nil).

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report, the Remuneration 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 they have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards 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 then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements respectively.

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

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

Each of the Directors, whose names and functions are set out in the inside front cover of this Report, confirms that, to the best of their knowledge:

- the financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law), give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and net loss of the Company; and
- the Report of the Directors includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Company, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that it faces.

Report of the Directors

Going Concern

The Directors believe that, having considered the Company's investment objective (see inside front cover), risk management policies (see note 19 to the accounts on pages 33 to 37), capital management policies and procedures (see note 20 to the accounts on pages 37 and 38), the nature of the portfolio and expenditure projections, that the Company has adequate resources, an appropriate financial structure and suitable management arrangements in place to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For these reasons, they consider that there is reasonable evidence to continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Corporate Governance Statement

The Company's Corporate Governance Statement is set out on pages 17 to 21 and forms part of the Report of the Directors.

Anti-Bribery Policy

The Company continues to be committed to carrying out its business fairly, honestly and openly. To this end, it has undertaken a risk assessment of its internal procedures and the policies of the Company's service providers and has adopted a revised anti-bribery policy which aims to prevent bribery being committed by Directors and persons associated with the Company on the Company's behalf and to ensure compliance with the Bribery Act.

Environmental Policy

As an investment trust, the Company has no direct social or environmental responsibilities; its policy is focussed on ensuring that its portfolio is properly managed and invested. The Company has however adopted an environmental policy, details of which are set out in the Corporate Governance Statement.

Independent Auditors

The Company's Auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have expressed their willingness to remain in office and resolutions to reappoint them as Auditors to the Company and to authorise the Directors to determine their remuneration will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

The Audit Committee remains satisfied with the effectiveness of the audit provided by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP and therefore has not considered it necessary to require an independent tender process. The auditors are required to rotate the Senior Statutory Auditor every five years and this is the fifth year that the current Senior Statutory Auditor has been in place. The appointment of a successor is under consideration by the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee has adopted a pre-approval policy on the engagement of the Auditors to supply non-audit services to the Company. £2,000 (2011: £Nil) is payable to the Auditors for non-audit services provided in respect of taxation compliance.

Provision of Information to the Auditors

The Directors at the date of approval of this report confirm that, so far as each of the Directors is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's Auditors are unaware; and each Director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a Director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's Auditors are aware of that information.

Annual General Meeting ("AGM")

The following information is important and requires your immediate attention. If you are in any doubt about the action you should take, you should consult an independent financial adviser, authorised under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000. If you have sold or transferred all of your Ordinary shares in the Company, please forward this document with its accompanying form of proxy at once to the purchaser or transferee, or to the stockbroker, bank or other agent through whom the sale or transfer was effected, for onward transmission to the purchaser or transferee.

The AGM will be held on Wednesday, 7 November 2012 at 2.30 p.m. The formal notice of the AGM is set out on page 39.

Report of the Directors

Special Business to be Proposed at the AGM

Resolutions relating to the following items of special business will be proposed at the AGM:

Resolution 9 – Authority to Allot Shares (Ordinary Resolution) and Resolution 10 – Power to Disapply Pre-emption Rights (Special Resolution)

At the AGM on 2 November 2011, the Directors were granted authority to allot a limited number of new Ordinary shares for cash. No shares have been allotted under this authority, which will expire at the forthcoming AGM. At the AGM held in November 2011, power was also given to the Directors to allot a limited number of new Ordinary shares other than pro rata to existing shareholders. This authority will also expire at the forthcoming AGM and resolutions to renew both authorities will therefore be proposed at the forthcoming AGM, details of which are set out in full in the Notice of Meeting.

An ordinary resolution will be proposed to authorise the Directors to allot new Ordinary shares for cash up to a maximum aggregate nominal amount of £625,041 (being 5% of the issued share capital as at 4 October 2012). A special resolution will also be proposed to give the Directors power to allot securities for cash on a non pre-emptive basis up to a maximum aggregate nominal amount of £625,041 (being 5% of the Company's issued share capital as at 4 October 2012).

The Directors intend to issue new Ordinary shares pursuant to these authorities if investor demand for them is strong. However, the Directors will issue Ordinary shares only when they believe it to be advantageous to the Company's existing shareholders to do so. The issue of new Ordinary shares will only be made at a premium to net asset value.

If renewed, both authorities will expire at the conclusion of the AGM in 2013 unless renewed or revoked earlier.

Resolution 11 – Authority to make Market Purchases of the Company's own Ordinary Shares (Special Resolution)

At the AGM on 2 November 2011, the Company was granted authority to make market purchases of up to 18,738,729 Ordinary shares for cancellation. No shares have been bought back under this authority and the Company therefore has remaining authority to purchase up to 18,738,729 Ordinary shares. This authority will expire at the forthcoming AGM.

The Directors believe it is in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders to have a general authority for the Company to buy-back its Ordinary shares in the market as they keep under review the share price discount to net asset value and the purchase of Ordinary shares. A special resolution will be proposed at the forthcoming AGM to give the Company authority to make market purchases of up to 14.99% of the Ordinary shares in issue on 4 October 2012. The Directors will exercise this authority only if they consider that any purchase would be for the benefit of the Company and its shareholders, taking into account relevant factors and circumstances at the time. Any shares so purchased would be cancelled. The authority to be given at the 2012 AGM will lapse at the conclusion of the AGM in 2013, unless renewed or revoked earlier.

The maximum purchase price that may be paid for an Ordinary share will not be more than the greater of 5% above the average of the middle market values of the shares, as taken from the London Stock Exchange Daily Official List, for the five business days preceding the date of purchase and the higher of the price of the last independent trade in the shares and the highest then current independent bid for the shares on the London Stock Exchange. The minimum price will be 10p, being the nominal value per Ordinary share.

Recommendation

The Board considers that the resolutions relating to the above items of special business are in the best interests of the Company and shareholders as a whole. Accordingly, the Board unanimously recommends to shareholders that they vote in favour of the above resolutions to be proposed at the forthcoming AGM, as they intend to do in respect of their own beneficial holdings.

By Order of the Board
Schroder Investment Management Limited
Company Secretary
4 October 2012

Remuneration Report

The determination of the Directors' fees is a matter dealt with by the Management Engagement Committee and the Board. The Company's Articles of Association limit the aggregate fees payable to the Board of Directors to a total of £175,000 per annum. Subject to this overall limit, it is the Company's policy to determine the level of Directors' fees having regard to the level of fees payable to non-executive Directors in the industry generally, the role that individual Directors carry out in respect of Board and Committee responsibilities, and the time committed to the Company's affairs. The Directors' fees are reviewed annually by the Board. During the year ended 31 July 2012, Directors received fees of £17,000 and the Chairman received fees of £25,000 to reflect his more onerous role. Since the end of the year, the Directors have agreed that the Chairman of the Audit Committee should receive an additional fee of £3,000 per annum. This will take effect from 1 August 2012.

Additional fees are also paid for membership of each of the Audit, Management Engagement and Nomination Committees. The Committee fees are payable to members of each Committee for their contributions to the deliberations of such Committees. Members of the Audit Committee each receive an additional fee of £2,000 per annum and members of the Management Engagement and Nomination Committees each receive an additional £1,000 per annum.

No Director past or present has any entitlement to pensions, and the Company has not awarded any share options or long-term performance incentives to any of the Directors. No element of the Directors' remuneration is performance related.

The Board believes that the principles set out in Section D of the UK Corporate Governance Code relating to remuneration do not apply to the Company, except as outlined above, as the Company has no executive Directors.

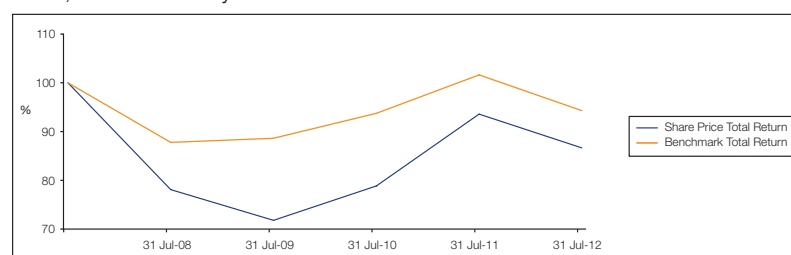
No Director has a service contract with the Company. However, Directors have a letter of appointment with the Company under which they are entitled to one month's notice in the event of termination. The terms of appointment are available for inspection at the Company's Registered Office address during normal business hours and at the AGM.

All Directors are appointed for an initial term covering the period from the date of their appointment until the first AGM thereafter, at which they are required to stand for election in accordance with the Articles of Association. Thereafter Directors retire by rotation at least every three years and as required by the Company's policy on tenure. The Chairman meets with each Director before such Director is proposed for re-election and, subject to the evaluation of performance carried out each year, the Board agrees whether it is appropriate for such Directors to seek an additional term.

When recommending whether an individual Director should seek re-election, the Board will take into account the provisions of the UK Corporate Governance Code, including the appropriateness of refreshing the Board and its Committees.

Performance Graph

This graph shows the Company's share price total return compared with its benchmark, the TSE First Section Total Return Index, over the last 5 years.



Source: Morningstar/Thomson Financial Datastream
Rebased to 100 at 31 July 2007.

Remuneration

The following amounts were paid by the Company for services as non-executive Directors.

Director	2012 £	2011 £
Jonathan Taylor (Chairman)	29,000	29,000
Richard Greer	21,000	21,000
Jan Kingzett	18,000	18,000
Peter Lyon	21,000	21,000
John Scott	21,000	21,000
Yoshindo Takahashi ¹	N/A	21,000
	110,000	131,000

¹Mr Takahashi retired on 31 July 2011.

Included in the above are fees amounting to £18,000 (2011: £18,000) payable to a third party for making available the services of Jan Kingzett.

The information in the above table has been audited (see the Independent Auditors' Report on page 22).

By Order of the Board
Schroder Investment Management Limited
Company Secretary
4 October 2012

Corporate Governance

The Board is committed to high standards of corporate governance and has implemented a framework for corporate governance which it considers to be appropriate for an investment trust in order to comply with the principles of the UK Corporate Governance Code (the "Code"), which is applicable to the Company for the year under review. The Code is published by the FSA and is available to download from www.fsa.gov.uk.

Compliance Statement

The UK Listing Authority requires all UK listed companies to disclose how they have complied with the provisions of the Code. This Corporate Governance Statement, together with the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities and Going Concern set out on pages 13 and 14, indicates how the Company has complied with the principles of good governance of the Code and its requirements on Internal Control.

The Board considers that the Company has, throughout the year under review, complied with all relevant provisions set out in the Code, save in respect of the appointment of a Senior Independent Director, where departure from the Code is considered appropriate given the Company's position as an investment trust. The Board has considered whether a Senior Independent Director should be appointed. As the Board comprises entirely non-executive Directors, the appointment of a Senior Independent Director is not considered necessary. However, the Chairman of the Audit Committee effectively acts as the Senior Independent Director, leads the evaluation of the performance of the Chairman and is available to the Directors and/or shareholders if they have concerns which cannot be resolved through discussion with the Chairman.

Application of Code Principles

Role of the Chairman

The Chairman is responsible for leading the Board, ensuring its effectiveness in all aspects of its role and promoting a culture of openness and debate by facilitating the effective contribution of Directors, setting the Board's agenda and for ensuring that adequate time is available for discussion of all agenda items, including strategy.

Role of the Board

The Board is collectively responsible for the long-term success of the Company.

The Board determines and monitors the Company's investment objectives and policy, and considers the future strategic direction of the Company. Matters specifically reserved for decision by the Board have been adopted. The Board is responsible for presenting a balanced and understandable assessment of the Company's position and, where appropriate, its prospects in annual and half-yearly accounts and other forms of public reporting. It monitors and reviews the shareholder base of the Company, marketing and shareholder communication strategies, and evaluates the performance of all service providers, with input from its Committees where appropriate. A procedure has been adopted for Directors, in the furtherance of their duties, to take independent professional advice at the expense of the Company, where appropriate. The Directors have access to the advice and services of the corporate Company Secretary through its appointed representative, who is responsible to the Board, inter alia, for ensuring that Board procedures are followed, and that applicable rules and regulations are complied with.

Composition and Independence

The Board currently consists of five non-executive Directors. The biographies of each of these Directors, including their age and length of service, are set out on the inside front cover of this Report. The Board considers each of Mr Taylor, Mr Greer, Mr Lyon and Mr Scott to be independent. Mr Kingzett is not deemed independent by virtue of his relationship with the Investment Manager.

The Board has no executive Directors and has not appointed a Chief Executive Officer as it has contractually delegated responsibility for the management of the Company's investment portfolio, the arrangement of custodial services and the provision of accounting and company secretarial services. The Company has no employees.

The Board is satisfied that it is of sufficient size with an appropriate balance of skills and experience, independence and knowledge of both the Company and the wider investment company industry to enable it to discharge its respective duties and responsibilities effectively and that no individual or group of individuals is, or has been, in a position to dominate decision making.

Board Committees

The Board has delegated certain responsibilities and functions to Committees. Terms of Reference for each of these Committees, which are reviewed annually, are available on the Company's website at www.schroderjapangrowthfund.com. Details of membership of the Committees as at 31 July 2012 may be found

Corporate Governance

on the inside front cover of this Report and information regarding attendance at Committee meetings during the year under review may be found on page 19.

Audit Committee

The role of the Audit Committee, chaired by Mr Scott, is to ensure that the Company maintains the highest standards of integrity in financial reporting and internal control. The Board considers each member of the Committee to be independent. The Board also considers that members of the Committee have recent and relevant financial experience.

To discharge its duties, the Committee met on two occasions during the year ended 31 July 2012 and considered the annual and half-yearly accounts, the external Auditors' year-end report, management representation letters, the effectiveness of the audit process, the independence and objectivity of the external Auditors and internal controls operating within the management company and custodian.

Representatives of the Company's Auditors attend the Audit Committee meeting at which the draft Annual Report and Accounts are considered. Having reviewed the performance of the external Auditors, the Committee considered it appropriate to recommend their re-appointment. The Board supported this recommendation which will be put to shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Management Engagement Committee

The role of the Management Engagement Committee is to ensure that the Company's Investment Manager remains suitable to manage the portfolio, that the management contract is competitive and reasonable for the shareholders, and that the Company maintains appropriate administrative and company secretarial support. In addition, the Committee reviews fees paid to Directors and makes recommendations to the Board in this regard. The Board considers each member of the Committee to be independent.

To discharge its duties, the Committee met on one occasion during the year ended 31 July 2012 and considered the performance and suitability of the Investment Manager, the terms and conditions of the management contract and the fees paid to Directors.

Nomination Committee

The role of the Committee is to consider and make recommendations to the Board on its composition so as to maintain an appropriate balance of skills, experience and diversity, including gender, and to ensure progressive refreshment of the Board. On individual appointments, the Committee leads the process and makes recommendations to the Board. The Board considers each member of the Committee, with the exception of Mr Kingzett, to be independent.

Before the appointment of a new Director, the Nomination Committee prepares a description of the role and capabilities required for a particular appointment, having evaluated the balance of skills, knowledge and experience and diversity of the Board. When considering whether to replace a Director, the Company's policy on tenure is also taken into account. In light of this evaluation, the Nomination Committee will consider a range of candidates sourced either from recommendation from within the Company or by using external consultants.

The Nomination Committee will assess potential candidates on merit against a range of criteria including experience, knowledge, professional skills and personal qualities as well as independence, if this is required for the role. Candidates' ability to commit sufficient time to the business of the Company is also key, particularly in respect of the appointment of the Chairman. The Chairman of the Nomination Committee is primarily responsible for interviewing suitable candidates and a recommendation will be made to the Board for final approval.

To discharge its duties, the Committee met twice during the year under review and considered succession planning, Board composition and future requirements.

Tenure

The Directors have adopted a policy on tenure that is considered appropriate for an investment company. The Board does not believe that length of service, by itself, leads to a closer relationship with the Investment Manager or necessarily affects a Director's independence of character or judgement. Therefore, the independence of Directors will continue to be assessed on a case by case basis. In order to give shareholders the opportunity to endorse this policy, and in accordance with the provisions of the Code, any Director who has served for more than nine years will thereafter be subject to annual re-election by shareholders.

Corporate Governance

Induction and Training

The Board has adopted a full, formal and tailored induction programme for new Directors, which is administered by the Company Secretary. Directors are provided, on a regular basis, with key information on the Company's policies, regulatory requirements and its internal controls. Regulatory and legislative changes affecting Directors' responsibilities are advised to the Board as they arise along with changes to best practice. Advisers to the Company also prepare reports for the Board from time to time. In addition, the Chairman reviews the training and development needs of each Director annually, as part of the evaluation process outlined below.

Board Evaluation

The Board has adopted a formal and rigorous annual evaluation of its own performance and that of its Committees and individual Directors. The last evaluation took place in September 2012. The evaluation takes place in two stages, firstly, the evaluation of individual Directors is led by the Chairman, and the evaluation of the Chairman's performance is led by the Chairman of the Audit Committee. Secondly, the Board evaluates its own performance and that of its Committees. The Directors meet at least once a year without the Chairman present and the Chairman of the Audit Committee chairs this meeting.

Evaluation is conducted utilising a questionnaire combined with one to one meetings if appropriate. The Board has developed criteria for use at the evaluation, which focuses on the individual contribution to the Board and its Committees made by each Director, an analysis of the time which Directors are able to allocate to the Company to discharge their duties effectively and the responsibilities, composition and agenda of the Committees and of the Board itself.

Meetings and Attendance

The Board meets at least four times each year and, in addition, meets specifically to discuss strategy once each year. Additional meetings are also arranged as required and regular contact between Directors, the Investment Manager and the Company Secretary is maintained throughout the year. Representatives of the Investment Manager and Company Secretary attend each meeting and other advisers also attend when requested to do so by the Board. Attendance at the four scheduled Board meetings and at Committee meetings held during the year under review was as follows:

Director	Board	Audit Committee	Management Engagement Committee	Nomination Committee
Jonathan Taylor	4/4	2/2	1/1	2/2
Richard Greer	4/4	2/2	1/1	2/2
Jan Kingzett	4/4	N/A	N/A	2/2
Peter Lyon	4/4	2/2	1/1	2/2
John Scott	4/4	2/2	1/1	2/2

The Board is satisfied that each of the Chairman and the other non-executive Directors commits sufficient time to the affairs of the Company to fulfil their duties as Directors.

Information Flows

The Chairman ensures that all Directors receive in a timely manner relevant management, regulatory and financial information and are provided, on a regular basis, with key information on the Company's policies, regulatory requirements and internal controls. The Board receives and considers reports regularly from the Investment Manager and other key advisers and ad hoc reports and information are supplied to the Board as required.

Directors' and Officers' Liability Insurance

During the year, the Company has maintained insurance cover for its Directors and Officers under a Directors' and Officers' liability insurance policy.

Directors' Indemnities

The Company provides a Deed of Indemnity to each Director to the extent permitted by United Kingdom law whereby the Company is able to indemnify such Director against any liability incurred in proceedings in which the Director is successful, and for costs in defending a claim brought against the Director for breach of duty where the Director acted honestly and reasonably.

Corporate Governance

Conflicts of Interest

The Board has approved a policy on Directors' conflicts of interest. Under this policy, the Directors are required to disclose all actual and potential conflicts of interest to the Board as they arise for consideration and approval. The Board may impose restrictions or refuse to authorise such conflicts, if deemed appropriate.

Substantial Share Interests

Interests of 3% or more of the voting rights attaching to the Company's issued share capital, which have been notified to the Company, are set out in the Report of the Directors on page 12.

Relations with Shareholders

The Board believes that the maintenance of good relations with both institutional and retail shareholders is important for the long-term prospects of the Company. It has, since its launch, sought engagement with investors. The Chairman, and other Directors where appropriate, discuss governance and strategy with major shareholders and the Chairman ensures communication of shareholders' views to the Board. The Board receives feedback on the views of shareholders from its corporate broker and the Investment Manager.

The Board believes that the Annual General Meeting provides an appropriate forum for investors to communicate with the Board, and encourages participation. The Annual Report is, when possible, sent to shareholders at least 20 business days before the Annual General Meeting. The Annual General Meeting is typically attended by the full Board of Directors and proceedings include a presentation by the Investment Manager. There is an opportunity for individual shareholders to question the Chairmen of the Board and its Committees at the Annual General Meeting. Details of proxy votes received in respect of each resolution are made available to shareholders at the meeting and on the Company's website as soon as practicable after the meeting.

The Board believes that the Company's policy of reporting to shareholders as soon as possible after the Company's year-end and holding the earliest possible Annual General Meeting is valuable. The Notice of Meeting on page 39 sets out the business of the meeting.

Environmental Policy

The Company's primary investment objective is to achieve optimal financial returns for shareholders, within established risk parameters and regulatory constraints. Providing that this objective is not compromised in the process the Board does however, believe that it is also possible to develop a framework that, in the interests of our shareholders, allows a broader range of considerations, including environmental and social issues, to be taken into account when selecting and retaining investments. The investment process therefore contains a review of research into the environmental, social and ethical stance of companies. Where potential financial or reputational risks are identified, their materiality is assessed and given due consideration when selecting or retaining investments.

Exercise of Voting Rights and the UK Stewardship Code

The Company has delegated responsibility for voting to Schroders which votes in accordance with its corporate governance policy. A copy of this policy is available on the Company's website. The Board considers the UK Stewardship Code to be an important tool in shareholder engagement. Schroders' compliance with the principles of the UK Stewardship Code is reported on its website, www.schroders.com.

Internal Control

The Code requires the Board at least annually to conduct a review of the adequacy of the Company's systems of internal control, including its risk management system, and report to shareholders that it has done so. The Board has undertaken a full review of all the aspects of the Turnbull Guidance, as revised in October 2005 (the "Turnbull Guidance"), under which the Board is responsible for the Company's system of internal control and for reviewing its effectiveness. The Board has approved a detailed Risk Map identifying significant strategic, investment-related, operational and service provider-related risks and has in place a monitoring system to ensure that risk management and all aspects of internal control are considered on a regular basis, and fully reviewed at least annually. The monitoring system assists in determining the nature and extent of the significant risks the Board is willing to take in achieving its strategic objectives.

The Board believes that the key risks identified and the implementation of a system to identify, evaluate and manage these risks are based upon and relevant to the Company's business as an investment trust. Risk assessment, which has been in place throughout the financial year and up to the date of this report, includes consideration of the scope and quality of the systems of internal control, including any whistleblowing policies where appropriate, adopted by the Investment Manager and other major service providers, and ensures regular communication of the results of monitoring by third parties to the Board, the incidence of significant control failings or weaknesses that have been

Corporate Governance

identified at any time and the extent to which they have resulted in unforeseen outcomes or contingencies that may have a material impact on the Company's performance or condition. No significant control failings or weaknesses were identified during the course of the year and up to the date of this report, from the Board's on-going risk assessment.

Although the Board believes that it has a robust framework of internal control in place this can provide only reasonable and not absolute assurance against material financial misstatement or loss and is designed to manage, not eliminate, risk.

The Company does not have an internal audit function as it employs no staff and contracts to third parties most of its operations. The Board will continue to monitor its system of internal control and will continue to take steps to embed the system of internal control and risk management into the operations of the Company. In doing so, the Audit Committee will review at least annually whether a function equivalent to an internal audit is needed.

Independent Auditors' Report

To the members of Schroder Japan Growth Fund plc

We have audited the financial statements of Schroder Japan Growth Fund plc for the year ended 31 July 2012 which comprise the Income Statement, the Reconciliation of Movements in Shareholders' Funds, the Balance Sheet, the Cash Flow Statement and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Respective responsibilities of Directors and Auditors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on pages 13 and 14, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

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.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Report and Accounts to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 July 2012 and of its loss and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion:

- the part of the Remuneration Report to be audited has been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006; and
- the information given in the Report of the Directors for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following:

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

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

Under the Listing Rules we are required to review:

- the Directors' statement, set out on page 14, in relation to going concern;
- the parts of the Corporate Governance Statement relating to the Company's compliance with the nine provisions of the UK Corporate Governance Code specified for our review; and
- certain elements of the report to shareholders by the Board on Directors' remuneration.

Jeremy Jensen (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors London
4 October 2012

Notes:

- The maintenance and integrity of the Schroder Japan Growth Fund plc website is the responsibility of the Directors; the work carried out by the Auditors does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, the Auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on the website.
- Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Income Statement

for the year ended 31 July 2012

	Note	Revenue £'000	2012 Capital £'000	Total £'000	Revenue £'000	2011 Capital £'000	Total £'000
(Losses)/gains on investments held at fair value through profit or loss	2	–	(5,796)	(5,796)	–	15,588	15,588
Net foreign currency losses		–	(438)	(438)	–	(816)	(816)
Income from investments	3	3,707	–	3,707	3,342	–	3,342
Other interest receivable and similar income	3	–	–	–	1	–	1
Gross return/(loss)		3,707	(6,234)	(2,527)	3,343	14,772	18,115
Investment management fee	4	(1,376)	–	(1,376)	(1,385)	–	(1,385)
Administrative expenses	5	(409)	–	(409)	(468)	–	(468)
Net return/(loss) before finance costs and taxation		1,922	(6,234)	(4,312)	1,490	14,772	16,262
Finance costs	6	(298)	–	(298)	(345)	–	(345)
Net return/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation		1,624	(6,234)	(4,610)	1,145	14,772	15,917
Taxation on ordinary activities	7	(259)	–	(259)	(234)	–	(234)
Net return/(loss) on ordinary activities after taxation		1,365	(6,234)	(4,869)	911	14,772	15,683
Return/(loss) per share	8	1.09p	(4.99)p	(3.90)p	0.73p	11.82p	12.55p

The “Total” column of this statement is the profit and loss account of the Company, and the “Revenue” and “Capital” columns represent supplementary information prepared under guidance issued by The Association of Investment Companies. The Total column includes all the information that is required to be disclosed in a Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses (“STRGL”). For this reason a STRGL has not been presented.

All revenue and capital items in the above statement derive from continuing operations. No operations were acquired or discontinued in the year.

The notes on pages 27 to 38 form an integral part of these accounts.

Reconciliation of Movements in Shareholders' Funds

for the year ended 31 July 2012

	Called-up share capital £'000	Share premium £'000	Share purchase reserve £'000	Warrant exercise reserve £'000	Capital reserves £'000	Revenue reserve £'000	Total £'000
At 31 July 2010	12,501	7	97,205	3	11,840	(6,585)	114,971
Net return on ordinary activities	–	–	–	–	14,772	911	15,683
At 31 July 2011	12,501	7	97,205	3	26,612	(5,674)	130,654
Net (loss)/return on ordinary activities	–	–	–	–	(6,234)	1,365	(4,869)
At 31 July 2012	12,501	7	97,205	3	20,378	(4,309)	125,785

The notes on pages 27 to 38 form an integral part of these accounts.

Balance Sheet

at 31 July 2012

	Note	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Fixed assets			
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss	9	139,932	144,885
Current assets			
Debtors	10	203	158
Cash and short-term deposits		10,763	10,548
		10,966	10,706
Current liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(25,113)	(24,937)
Net current liabilities		(14,147)	(14,231)
Total assets less current liabilities		125,785	130,654
Net assets		125,785	130,654
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	12	12,501	12,501
Share premium	13	7	7
Share purchase reserve	13	97,205	97,205
Warrant exercise reserve	13	3	3
Capital reserves	13	20,378	26,612
Revenue reserve	13	(4,309)	(5,674)
Total equity shareholders' funds		125,785	130,654
Net asset value per share	14	100.62p	104.52p

The accounts were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 4 October 2012 and signed on its behalf by:

Jonathan Taylor

Chairman

The notes on pages 27 to 38 form an integral part of these accounts.

Cash Flow Statement

for the year ended 31 July 2012

	Note	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Net cash inflow from operating activities	15	1,533	1,828
Servicing of finance			
Interest paid		(303)	(359)
Net cash outflow from servicing of finance		(303)	(359)
Taxation			
Overseas tax paid		(257)	(232)
Investment activities			
Purchases of investments		(19,304)	(17,379)
Sales of investments		18,145	17,892
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from investment activities		(1,159)	513
Net cash (outflow)/inflow before financing		(186)	1,750
Financing		-	-
Net cash (outflow)/inflow in the year	16	(186)	1,750

The notes on pages 27 to 38 form an integral part of these accounts.

Notes to the Accounts

for the year ended 31 July 2012

1. Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of accounting

The accounts are prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006, United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice ("UK GAAP") and with the Statement of Recommended Practice "Financial Statements of Investment Trust Companies and Venture Capital Trusts" (the "SORP") issued by the Association of Investment Companies in January 2009. All of the Company's operations are of a continuing nature.

The accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of investments at fair value through profit or loss.

The policies applied in these accounts are consistent with those applied in the preceding year.

(b) Valuation of investments

The Company's business is investing in financial assets with a view to profiting from their total return in the form of income and capital growth. This portfolio of financial assets is managed and its performance evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented investment strategy and information is provided internally on that basis to the Company's Board of Directors. Accordingly, upon initial recognition the investments are designated by the Company as "held at fair value through profit or loss". They are included initially at fair value which is taken to be their cost, excluding expenses incidental to purchase which are written off to capital at the time of acquisition. Subsequently the investments are valued at fair value, which are last traded prices as quoted on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

All purchases and sales are accounted for on a trade date basis.

(c) Accounting for reserves

Gains and losses on sales of investments, including the related foreign exchange gains and losses, are included in the Income Statement and in capital reserves within "Gains and losses on sales of investments". Increases and decreases in the valuation of investments held at the year end, including the related foreign exchange gains and losses are included in the Income Statement and in capital reserves within "Holding gains and losses on investments".

Foreign exchange gains and losses on cash and deposit balances are included in the Income Statement and in capital reserves within "Gains and losses on sales of investments". Unrealised exchange gains and losses on foreign currency loans are included in the Income Statement and dealt with in capital reserves within "Holding gains and losses on investments".

(d) Income

Dividends receivable from equity shares are included in revenue on an ex-dividend basis except where, in the opinion of the Board, the dividend is capital in nature, in which case it is included in capital.

Overseas dividends are included gross of any withholding tax.

Where the Company has elected to receive scrip dividends in the form of additional shares rather than in cash, the amount of the cash dividend foregone is recognised in revenue. Any excess in the value of the shares received over the amount of the cash dividend is recognised in capital.

Deposit interest outstanding at the year end is calculated and accrued on a time apportionment basis using market rates of interest.

(e) Expenses

All expenses are accounted for on an accruals basis. Expenses are allocated wholly to the revenue column of the Income Statement except that expenses incidental to the purchase or sale of an investment are charged to capital. These expenses are commonly referred to as transaction costs and mainly comprise brokerage commission. Details of transactions costs are given in note 9 on page 30.

(f) Finance costs

Finance costs are accounted for on an accruals basis using the effective interest method and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 25 "Financial Instruments: Presentation" and FRS 26 "Financial Instruments: Measurement".

Finance costs are allocated wholly to the revenue column of the Income Statement.

(g) Financial instruments

Cash and short-term deposits may comprise cash and demand deposits which are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Other debtors and creditors do not carry any interest, are short-term in nature and are accordingly stated at nominal value, with debtors reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts.

Bank loans and overdrafts are classified as loans and receivables and are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost. They are recorded at the proceeds received net of direct issue costs. Finance costs, including any premiums payable on settlement or redemption and direct issue costs, are accounted for on an accruals basis using the effective interest method.

Notes to the Accounts

(h) Taxation

Current tax is provided at the amounts expected to be paid or received.

Deferred tax is accounted for in accordance with FRS 19: "Deferred Tax".

Deferred tax is provided on all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable timing differences but deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those timing differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate which is expected to apply in the periods in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date and is measured on an undiscounted basis.

(i) Foreign currency

In accordance with FRS 23: "The effects of changes in Foreign Currency Exchange Rates" the Company is required to nominate a functional currency. The Board, having regard to the currency of the Company's share capital and the predominant currency in which its shareholders operate, has determined that Sterling is the functional currency and the currency in which the accounts are presented.

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are converted at actual exchange rates as at the date of the transaction. Any gain or loss arising from a change in exchange rates subsequent to the date of the transaction is included as an exchange gain or loss in revenue or capital, depending on whether the gain or loss is of a revenue or capital nature.

2. (Losses)/gains on investments held at fair value through profit or loss

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Gains on sales of investments based on historic cost	7,942	1,172
Amounts recognised in investment holding gains and losses in the previous year in respect of investments sold in the year	(3,941)	220
Gains on sales of investments based on the carrying value at the previous balance sheet date	4,001	1,392
Net movement in investment holding gains and losses	(9,797)	14,196
(Losses)/gains on investments held at fair value through profit or loss	(5,796)	15,588

3. Income

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Income from investments:		
Overseas dividends	3,707	3,342
	3,707	3,342
Other interest receivable and similar income		
Deposit interest	–	1
	–	1
Total income	3,707	3,343

4. Investment management fee

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Management fee	1,376	1,385

The basis for calculating the investment management fee is set out in the Report of the Directors on page 13.

Notes to the Accounts

5. Administrative expenses

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Administration expenses	189	230
Directors' fees	110	131
Secretarial fee	90	90
Auditors' remuneration for audit services	18	17
Auditors' remuneration for taxation compliance services	2	–
	409	468

6. Finance costs

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Interest on bank loans and overdrafts	298	345

7. Taxation on ordinary activities

(a) Analysis of charge in the year:

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Irrecoverable overseas tax	259	234
Current tax charge for the year	259	234

(b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year is higher (2011: lower) than the Company's applicable rate of corporation tax for the year of 25.33% (2011: 27.33%).

The factors affecting the current tax charge for the year are as follows:

	Revenue £'000	2012 Capital £'000	Total £'000	Revenue £'000	2011 Capital £'000	Total £'000
Net return/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation	1,624	(6,234)	(4,610)	1,145	14,772	15,917
Net return/(loss) on ordinary activities before taxation multiplied by the Company's applicable rate of corporation tax for the year of 25.33% (2011: 27.33%)	411	(1,579)	(1,168)	313	4,037	4,350
Effects of:						
Capital returns on investments	–	1,579	1,579	–	(4,037)	(4,037)
Income not chargeable to corporation tax	(939)	–	(939)	(913)	–	(913)
Unrelieved expenses	528	–	528	600	–	600
Irrecoverable overseas tax	259	–	259	234	–	234
Current tax charge for the year	259	–	259	234	–	234

(c) Deferred taxation

The Company has an unrecognised deferred tax asset of £2,886,000 (2011: £2,719,000) based on a prospective corporation tax rate of 23% (2011: 26%). The reduction in the standard rate of corporation tax was substantively enacted on 3 July 2012 and is effective from 1st April 2013. The deferred tax asset has arisen due to the cumulative excess of deductible expenses over taxable income. Given the composition of the Company's portfolio, it is not likely that this asset will be utilised in the foreseeable future and therefore no asset has been recognised in the accounts.

Given the Company's intention to meet the conditions required to obtain approval as an Investment Trust Company, no provision has been made for deferred tax on any capital gains or losses arising on the revaluation or disposal of investments.

Notes to the Accounts

8. Return/(loss) per share

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Revenue return	1,365	911
Capital (loss)/return	(6,234)	14,772
Total (loss)/return	(4,869)	15,683
Weighted average number of Ordinary shares in issue during the year	125,008,200	125,008,200
Revenue return per share	1.09p	0.73p
Capital (loss)/return per share	(4.99)p	11.82p
Total (loss)/return per share	(3.90)p	12.55p

9. Investments held at fair value through profit or loss

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Opening book cost	126,792	126,354
Opening investment holding gains	18,093	3,677
Opening valuation	144,885	130,031
Purchases at cost	18,996	16,963
Sales proceeds	(18,153)	(17,697)
Gains on sales of investments based on the carrying value at the previous balance sheet date	4,001	1,392
Net movement in investment holding gains and losses	(9,797)	14,196
Closing valuation	139,932	144,885
Closing book cost	135,577	126,792
Closing investment holding gains	4,355	18,093
Total investments held at fair value through profit or loss	139,932	144,885

All investments are listed on a recognised stock exchange.

During the year, prior year investment holding gains amounting to £3,941,000 have been transferred to gains and losses on sales of investments as disclosed in note 13 on page 31.

The following transaction costs, mainly comprising brokerage commissions, were incurred during the year:

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
On acquisitions	18	14
On disposals	10	13
	28	27

10. Debtors

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Securities sold awaiting settlement	62	54
Dividends and interest receivable	124	89
Other debtors	17	15
	203	158

The Directors consider that the carrying amount of debtors approximates to their fair value.

Notes to the Accounts

11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Bank loan	24,516	23,677
Securities purchased awaiting settlement	39	347
Other creditors and accruals	558	913
	25,113	24,937

The bank loan comprises Yen 3 billion drawn down on the Company's Yen 3 billion credit facility with Scotiabank. The facility is unsecured but is subject to covenants and restrictions which are customary for a facility of this nature and all of these have been complied with since the facility was arranged in May 2012. Further details of the facility are given in note 19 on page 35. The loan at 31 July 2011 comprised Yen 3 billion drawn down on the preceding credit facility with ING Bank.

The Directors consider that the carrying amount of creditors falling due within one year approximates to their fair value.

12. Called-up share capital

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Ordinary shares allotted, called-up and fully paid: 125,008,200 Ordinary shares of 10p each	12,501	12,501

13. Reserves

	Share premium £'000	Share purchase reserve £'000	Warrant exercise reserve £'000	Capital reserves Gains and losses on sales of investments £'000	Investment holding gains and losses £'000	Revenue reserve ¹ £'000
Opening balance	7	97,205	3	15,396	11,216	(5,674)
Gains on sales of investments based on the carrying value at the previous balance sheet date	–	–	–	4,001	–	–
Net movement in investment holding gains and losses	–	–	–	–	(9,797)	–
Transfer on disposal of investments	–	–	–	3,941	(3,941)	–
Realised exchange gains on cash and short-term deposits	–	–	–	401	–	–
Exchange (loss)/gain on foreign currency loan	–	–	–	(6,397)	5,558	–
Retained revenue for the year	–	–	–	–	–	1,365
Closing balance	7	97,205	3	17,342	3,036	(4,309)

¹The Company is currently unable to pay dividends due to the accumulated negative balance on the revenue reserve.

14. Net asset value per share

	2012	2011
Net assets attributable to shareholders (£'000)	125,785	130,654
Shares in issue at the year end	125,008,200	125,008,200
Net asset value per share	100.62p	104.52p

Notes to the Accounts

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

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Total (loss)/return on ordinary activities before finance costs and taxation	(4,312)	16,262
Less capital loss/(return) on ordinary activities before finance costs and taxation	6,234	(14,772)
Increase in accrued dividends and interest receivable	(35)	(28)
(Increase)/decrease in other debtors	(2)	14
(Decrease)/increase in accrued expenses	(352)	352
Net cash inflow from operating activities	1,533	1,828

16. Analysis of changes in net debt

	At 31 July 2011 £'000	Cash flow £'000	Exchange gain/(loss) £'000	At 31 July 2012 £'000
Cash and short-term deposits	10,548	(186)	401	10,763
Bank loan	(23,677)	–	(839)	(24,516)
Net debt	(13,129)	(186)	(438)	(13,753)

17. Transactions with the Manager

The Company has appointed Schroder Investment Management Limited (the “Manager”), a wholly owned subsidiary of Schroders plc, to provide investment management, accounting, secretarial and administration services. If the Company invests in funds managed or advised by the Manager or any of its associated companies, those funds are excluded from the assets used for the purposes of the management fee calculation and therefore attract no fee. Under the terms of the Investment Management Agreement, the Manager is also entitled to receive a secretarial fee. Details of the Investment Management Agreement are given in the Report of the Directors on page 13.

The management fee payable in respect of the year ended 31 July 2012 amounted to £1,376,000 (2011: £1,385,000), of which £349,000 (2011: £682,000) was outstanding at the year end. The secretarial fee payable to the Manager amounted to £90,000 (2011: £90,000) and £71,000 (2011: £93,000) was outstanding at the year end.

Mr Kingzett was an employee of Schroders throughout the year.

Notes to the Accounts

18. Disclosures regarding financial instruments measured at fair value

The Company's financial instruments within the scope of FRS 29 that are held at fair value comprise its investment portfolio. The Company currently holds no derivative financial instruments and its liabilities are not held at fair value.

The investments are categorised into a hierarchy consisting of the following three levels:

Level 1 – valued using quoted prices in active markets.

Level 2 – valued by reference to valuation techniques using observable inputs other than quoted market prices included within Level 1.

Level 3 – valued by reference to valuation techniques using inputs that are not based on observable market data.

Categorisation within the hierarchy has been determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the relevant asset.

The Company's policy on the valuation of investments is given in note 1(b) on page 27.

The following table sets out the fair value measurements using the FRS 29 hierarchy at 31 July:

	2012			
	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity investments	139,932	–	–	139,932
Total	139,932	–	–	139,932
	2011			
	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity investments	144,885	–	–	144,885
Total	144,885	–	–	144,885

There have been no transfers between Levels 1, 2 or 3 during the year (2011: Nil).

19. Financial instruments' exposure to risk and risk management policies

As an investment trust, the Company invests in equities for the long term so as to secure its investment objective stated on the inside front cover. In pursuing this objective, the Company is exposed to a variety of risks that could result in a reduction in the Company's net assets. These risks include market risk (comprising currency risk, interest rate risk and market price risk), liquidity risk and credit risk. The Directors' policy for managing these risks is set out below. The Board coordinates the Company's risk management policy.

The objectives, policies and processes for managing the risks and the methods used to measure the risks that are set out below, have not changed from those applying in the comparative year.

The Company's classes of financial instruments are as follows:

- investments in equity shares of Japanese companies which are held in accordance with the Company's investment objective;
- short term debtors, creditors and cash arising directly from its operations; and
- a Yen credit facility with Scotiabank, the purpose of which is to assist in financing the Company's operations.

(a) Market risk

The fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument held by the Company may fluctuate because of changes in market prices. This market risk comprises three elements – currency risk, interest rate risk and market price risk. Information to enable an evaluation of the nature and extent of these three elements of market risk is given in parts (i) to (iii) of this note, together with sensitivity analyses where appropriate. The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing these risks and these policies have remained unchanged from those applying in the comparative year. The Manager assesses the exposure to market risk when making each investment decision and monitors the overall level of market risk on the whole of the investment portfolio on an ongoing basis.

Notes to the Accounts

(i) Currency risk

The Company's functional currency and the currency in which it reports, is Sterling. However the Company's assets, liabilities and income are almost entirely denominated in Yen. As a result, movements in exchange rates will affect the Sterling value of those items.

Management of currency risk

The Manager monitors the Company's exposure to foreign currencies on a daily basis and reports to the Board, which meets on at least four occasions each year. The Manager measures the risk to the Company of the foreign currency exposure by considering the effect on the Company's net asset value and income of a movement in the Yen/Sterling exchange rate. Yen denominated borrowing is used to reduce the exposure of the Company's portfolio to the Yen/Sterling exchange rate. Income is converted to Sterling on receipt. The Company may use short-term forward currency contracts to manage working capital requirements. It is currently not the Company's policy to hedge against foreign currency risk.

Foreign currency exposure

The fair value of the Company's monetary items that have exposure to the Yen at 31 July are shown below. The Company's investments (which are not monetary items) have been included separately in the analysis so as to show the overall level of exposure.

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Debtors (securities sold awaiting settlement, dividends and interest receivable)	186	143
Cash and short-term deposits	10,565	10,367
Creditors (securities purchased awaiting settlement)	(39)	(347)
Bank loan (including accrued interest payable)	(24,582)	(23,747)
Foreign currency exposure on net monetary items	(13,870)	(13,584)
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss that are equities	139,932	144,885
Total net foreign currency exposure	126,062	131,301

The above year end amounts are broadly representative of the exposure to foreign currency risk during the current and comparative year.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables illustrate the sensitivity of return after taxation for the year and net assets with regard to the Company's monetary financial assets and financial liabilities and exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis is based on the Company's monetary currency financial instruments held at each balance sheet date and assumes a 10% (2011: 10%) appreciation or depreciation in Sterling against the Yen, which is considered to be a reasonable illustration based on the volatility of exchange rates during the year.

If sterling had weakened by 10% this would have had the following effect:

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Income statement-return after taxation		
Revenue return	371	334
Capital return	(1,387)	(1,358)
Total return after taxation for the year	(1,016)	(1,024)
Net assets	(1,016)	(1,024)

Conversely if Sterling had strengthened by 10% this would have had the following effect:

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Income statement-return after taxation		
Revenue return	(371)	(334)
Capital return	1,387	1,358
Total return after taxation for the year	1,016	1,024
Net assets	1,016	1,024

In the opinion of the Directors, the above sensitivity analysis is broadly representative of the current and comparative year.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate movements may affect the level of income receivable on cash deposits and the interest payable on variable rate borrowings when interest rates are re-set.

Notes to the Accounts

Management of interest rate risk

Liquidity and borrowings are managed with the aim of increasing returns to shareholders. The Company's gearing policy is to limit gearing to 125% where gearing is defined as net assets plus borrowings used for investment purposes, less cash, expressed as a percentage of net assets.

The possible effects on cash flows that could arise as a result of changes in interest rates are taken into account when the Company draws on the credit facility. However, amounts drawn down on this facility are for short-term periods and therefore exposure to interest rate risk is not significant.

Interest rate exposure

The exposure of financial assets and financial liabilities to floating interest rates, giving cash flow interest rate risk when rates are re-set, is shown below:

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Exposure to floating interest rates:		
Cash at bank and short-term deposits	10,763	10,548
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year – drawings on the credit facility	(24,516)	(23,677)
Total exposure	(13,753)	(13,129)

Interest receivable on cash balances, or paid on overdrafts, is at a margin below or above LIBOR respectively (2011: same).

During the year, the Company arranged a Yen 3 billion 364 day revolving credit facility with Scotiabank, which expires in May 2013. Interest is payable at a rate of Yen LIBOR as quoted in the market for the loan period plus a margin, plus Mandatory Costs, which are the lender's costs of complying with certain regulatory requirements of the Bank of England. At 31 July 2012, the Company had drawn down Yen 3 billion on this facility at an interest rate of 1.15% per annum. At 31 July 2011, the Company had drawn down Yen 3 billion on the preceding facility with ING Bank.

The above year end amounts are not representative of the exposure to interest rates during the year as the level of cash balances has fluctuated. The maximum and minimum net interest rate exposure during the year has been as follows:

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Maximum interest rate exposure during the year – net loan balances	(14,800)	(16,442)
Minimum interest rate exposure during the year – net loan balances	(11,882)	(12,276)

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of the return after taxation for the year and net assets to a 1.0% (2011: 1.0%) increase or decrease in interest rates in regards to the Company's monetary financial assets and financial liabilities. This level of change is considered to be a reasonable illustration based on observation of current market conditions. The sensitivity analysis is based on the Company's monetary financial instruments held at the balance sheet date with all other variables held constant.

	2012		2011	
	1.0% increase in rate £'000	1.0% decrease in rate £'000	1.0% increase in rate £'000	1.0% decrease in rate £'000
Income statement – return after taxation				
Revenue return	(138)	138	(131)	131
Capital return	–	–	–	–
Total return after taxation	(138)	138	(131)	131
Net assets	(138)	138	(131)	131

In the opinion of the Directors, this sensitivity analysis may not be representative of the Company's future exposure to interest rate changes due to fluctuations in the level of cash balances and drawings on the credit facility.

(iii) Market price risk

Market price risk includes changes in market prices, other than those arising from interest rate risk, which may affect the value of equity investments.

Management of market price risk

The Board meets on at least four occasions each year to consider the asset allocation of the portfolio and the risk associated with particular industry sectors. The investment management team has responsibility for monitoring the portfolio, which is selected in accordance with the Company's investment objective and seeks to ensure that individual stocks meet an acceptable risk/reward profile.

Notes to the Accounts

Market price risk exposure

The Company's total exposure to changes in market prices at 31 July comprises its holdings in equity investments as follows:

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Equity investments held at fair value through profit or loss	139,932	144,885

The above data is broadly representative of the exposure to market price risk during the year.

Concentration of exposure to market price risk

An analysis of the Company's investments is given on pages 7 and 8. The portfolio principally comprises securities listed on Japanese stock markets. Accordingly there is a concentration of exposure to that country. However it should be noted that an investment may not be entirely exposed to the economic conditions in its country of domicile or of listing.

Market price risk sensitivity

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of the return after taxation for the year and net assets to an increase or decrease of 10% (2011: 10%) in the fair values of the Company's equities. This level of change is considered to be a reasonable illustration based on observation of current market conditions. The sensitivity analysis is based on the Company's equities, with all other variables held constant.

	2012		2011
	10% increase in fair value £'000	10% decrease in fair value £'000	10% increase in fair value £'000
Income statement – return after taxation			10% decrease in fair value £'000
Revenue return	(140)	140	(145)
Capital return	13,993	(13,993)	14,489
Total return after taxation and net assets	13,853	(13,853)	14,344
Percentage change in net asset value	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%

(b) Liquidity risk

This is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Management of the risk

Liquidity risk is not significant as the Company's assets comprise mainly readily realisable securities, which can be sold to meet funding requirements if necessary. Short-term flexibility is achieved through the use of a credit facility.

The Board's policy is for the Company to remain fully invested in normal market conditions and that short-term borrowings be used to manage short-term liabilities and working capital requirements and to gear the Company as appropriate.

Liquidity risk exposure

Contractual maturities of the financial liabilities, based on the earliest date on which payment can be required are as follows:

	Three months or less 2012 £'000	Three months or less 2011 £'000
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
Bank loan – including interest	24,522	23,684
Securities purchased awaiting settlement	39	347
Other creditors and accruals	558	913
	25,119	24,944

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the failure of the counterparty to a transaction to discharge its obligations under that transaction could result in loss to the Company.

Notes to the Accounts

Management of credit risk

This risk is not significant and is managed as follows:

Portfolio dealing

The Company invests in markets that operate a "Delivery Versus Payment" settlement process which mitigates the risk of losing the principal of a trade during settlement. The Manager continuously monitors dealing activity to ensure best execution, which involves measuring various indicators including the quality of trade settlement and incidence of failed trades. Counterparties must be pre-approved by the Manager's credit committee.

Cash

Counterparties are subject to daily credit analysis by the Manager. Cash balances will only be deposited with reputable banks with high quality credit ratings.

Exposure to the Custodian

JPMorgan Chase is the Custodian of the Company's assets. The Company's assets are segregated from JPMorgan's own trading assets and are therefore protected from creditors in the event that JPMorgan Chase were to cease trading.

Credit risk exposure

The following amounts shown in the Balance Sheet, represent the maximum exposure to credit risk at the current and comparative year end.

	2012		2011	
	Balance sheet £'000	Maximum exposure £'000	Balance sheet £'000	Maximum exposure £'000
Fixed assets				
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss	139,932	–	144,885	–
Current assets				
Debtors – dividends and interest receivable and other debtors	203	203	158	158
Cash and short-term deposits	10,763	10,763	10,548	10,548
	150,898	10,966	155,591	10,706

No debtors are past their due date and none have been provided for.

(d) Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

All financial assets and liabilities are either carried in the balance sheet at fair value or the balance sheet amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

20. Capital management policies and procedures

The Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital are unchanged from the preceding year.

The Company's debt and capital structure comprises the following:

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Debt		
Bank loan	24,516	23,677
Equity		
Called up share capital	12,501	12,501
Reserves	113,284	118,153
	125,785	130,654
Total debt and equity	150,301	154,331

Notes to the Accounts

The Company's capital management objectives are to ensure that it will continue as a going concern and to maximise the capital return to its equity shareholders through an appropriate level of gearing.

The Board's policy is to limit the gearing ratio to no more than 125%. Gearing for this purpose is defined as net assets plus borrowings used for investment purposes, less cash, expressed as a percentage of net assets.

	2012 £'000	2011 £'000
Net assets plus borrowings used for investment purposes, less cash	139,538	143,783
Net assets	125,785	130,654
Gearing ratio	110.9%	110.0%

The Board, with the assistance of the Manager, monitors and reviews the broad structure of the Company's capital on an ongoing basis. This review includes:

- the planned level of gearing, which takes into account the Manager's views on the market;
- the need to buy back equity shares, which takes into account the share price discount or premium; and
- the opportunities for issues of new shares.

Notice of Meeting

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Schroder Japan Growth Fund plc will be held at 2.30 p.m. on Wednesday, 7 November 2012 at 31 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7QA (the "Meeting") to consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolutions, of which resolutions 1 to 9 will be proposed as Ordinary Resolutions and resolutions 10 and 11 will be proposed as Special Resolutions.

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the audited accounts for the year ended 31 July 2012.
2. To approve the Remuneration Report for the year ended 31 July 2012.
3. To re-elect Mr Richard Greer as a Director of the Company.
4. To re-elect Mr Peter Lyon as a Director of the Company.
5. To re-elect Mr Jonathan Taylor as a Director of the Company.
6. To re-elect Mr Jan Kingzett as a Director of the Company.
7. To re-appoint PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as Auditors of the Company.
8. To authorise the Directors to determine the remuneration of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as Auditors of the Company.
9. To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as an ordinary resolution:
 "That the Directors be and are hereby generally and unconditionally authorised, in substitution for all subsisting authorities in accordance with section 551 of the Companies Act 2006 (the "Act") to exercise all the powers of the Company to allot relevant securities (as defined in that section) up to an aggregate nominal amount of £625,041 (representing 5% of the share capital in issue on 4 October 2012); and provided that this authority shall expire at the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company but so that this authority shall enable the Company to make offers or agreements before such expiry which would or might require relevant securities to be allotted after such expiry."
10. To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as a special resolution:
 "That, subject to the passing of resolution 9 set out above, the Directors be and they are hereby empowered, pursuant to section 571 of the Act, to allot equity securities (as defined in section 560(1) of the Act) pursuant to the authority given in accordance with section 551 of the Act by the said resolution 9 as if section 561(1) of the Act did not apply to any such allotment, provided that this power shall be limited to the allotment of equity securities up to an aggregate nominal amount of £625,041 (representing 5% of the aggregate nominal amount of the share capital in issue on 4 October 2012); and provided that this power shall expire on the date of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company, but so that this power shall enable the Company to make offers or agreements before such expiry which would or might require equity securities to be allotted after such expiry."
11. To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as a special resolution:
 "That the Company be and is hereby generally and unconditionally authorised in accordance with section 693 of the Act, to make market purchases (within the meaning of section 693(4) of the Act) of Ordinary shares of 10p each in the capital of the Company ("Shares"), at whatever discount the prevailing market price represents to the prevailing net asset value per share provided that:
 - (a) the maximum number of Shares hereby authorised to be purchased shall be 18,738,729, representing 14.99% of the issued share capital as at 4 October 2012;
 - (b) the minimum price which may be paid for a Share is 10p;
 - (c) the maximum price which may be paid for a Share is an amount equal to the greater of (i) 105% of the average of the middle market quotations for a Share of the class being purchased taken from the London Stock Exchange Daily Official List for the five business days immediately preceding the day on which that Share is purchased, and (ii) the higher of the price of the last independent trade in the Shares of that class and the highest then current independent bid for the Shares of that class on the London Stock Exchange;
 - (d) purchases may only be made pursuant to this authority if the Shares are (at the date of the proposed purchase) trading on the London Stock Exchange at a discount to the net asset value;
 - (e) the authority hereby conferred shall expire at the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company unless such authority is renewed or revoked prior to such time; and
 - (f) the Company may make a contract to purchase Shares under the authority hereby conferred prior to the expiry of such authority which will or may be executed wholly or partly after the expiration of such authority and may make a purchase of Shares pursuant to any such contract."

By Order of the Board
 Schroder Investment Management Limited
 Company Secretary

Registered Office:
 31 Gresham Street
 London EC2V 7QA

Registered Number: 2930057
 4 October 2012

Explanatory Notes

1. Ordinary shareholders are entitled to attend and vote at the meeting and to appoint one or more proxies, who need not be a shareholder, as their proxy to exercise all or any of their rights to attend, speak and vote on their behalf at the meeting.

A proxy form is enclosed. If you wish to appoint a person other than the Chairman as your proxy, please insert the name of your chosen proxy holder in the space provided at the top of the form. If the proxy is being appointed in relation to less than your full voting entitlement, please enter in the box next to the proxy holder's name the number of shares in relation to which they are authorised to act as your proxy. If left blank your proxy will be deemed to be authorised in respect of your full voting entitlement (or if this proxy form has been issued in respect of a designated account for a shareholder, the full voting entitlement for that designated account). Additional proxy forms can be obtained by contacting the Company's Registrars, Equiniti Limited, on 0800 032 0641 (or +44 121 415 0207 for overseas shareholders), or you may photocopy the attached proxy form. Please indicate in the box next to the proxy holder's name the number of shares in relation to which they are authorised to act as your proxy. Please also indicate by ticking the box provided if the proxy instruction is one of multiple instructions being given. Completion and return of a form of proxy will not preclude a member from attending the Annual General Meeting and voting in person.

On a vote by show of hands, every Ordinary shareholder who is present in person has one vote and every duly appointed proxy who is present has one vote. On a poll vote, every Ordinary shareholder who is present in person or by way of a proxy has one vote for every share of which he/she is a holder.

The "Vote Withheld" option on the proxy form is provided to enable you to abstain on any particular resolution. However it should be noted that a "Vote Withheld" is not a vote in law and will not be counted in the calculation of the proportion of the votes 'For' and 'Against' a resolution.

A proxy form must be signed and dated by the shareholder or his or her attorney duly authorised in writing. In the case of joint holdings, any one holder may sign this form. The vote of the senior joint holder who tenders a vote, whether in person or by proxy, will be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holder and for this purpose seniority will be determined by the order in which the names appear on the Register of Members in respect of the joint holding. To be valid, proxy form(s) must be completed and returned to the Company's Registrars, Equiniti Limited, Aspect House, Spencer Road, Lancing, West Sussex BN99 6DA, in the enclosed envelope together with any power of attorney or other authority under which it is signed or a copy of such authority certified notarially, to arrive no later than 48 hours before the time fixed for the meeting, or an adjourned meeting. Shareholders may also appoint a proxy to vote on the resolutions being put to the meeting electronically at www.sharevote.co.uk. Shareholders who are not registered to vote electronically, will need to enter the Voting ID and Shareholder Reference ID set out in their personalised proxy form. Alternatively, shareholders who have already registered with Equiniti's Shareview service can appoint a proxy by logging onto their portfolio at www.shareview.co.uk and clicking on the link to vote under your Schroder Japan Growth Fund plc holding details. The on-screen instructions give details on how to complete the appointment process. Please note that to be valid, your proxy instructions must be received by Equiniti no later than 2.30 p.m. on 5 November 2012. If you have any difficulties with online voting, you should contact the shareholder helpline on 0800 032 0641 (or +44 121 415 0207 for overseas shareholders).

If an Ordinary shareholder submits more than one valid proxy appointment, the appointment received last before the latest time for receipt of proxies will take precedence.

Shareholders may not use any electronic address provided either in this Notice of Annual General Meeting or any related documents to communicate with the Company for any purposes other than expressly stated.

Representatives of shareholders that are corporations will have to produce evidence of their proper appointment when attending the general meeting. Please contact the Registrar if you need any further guidance on this.

2. Any person to whom this notice is sent who is a person nominated under Section 146 of the Companies Act 2006 to enjoy information rights (a "Nominated Person") may, under an agreement between him or her and the shareholder by whom he or she was nominated, have a right to be appointed (or to have someone else appointed) as a proxy for the Annual General Meeting. If a Nominated Person has no such proxy appointment right or does not wish to exercise it, he or she may, under any such agreement, have a right to give instructions to the shareholder as to the exercise of voting rights. The statement of the rights of Ordinary shareholders in relation to the appointment of proxies in note 1 above does not apply to Nominated Persons. The rights described in that note can only be exercised by Ordinary shareholders of the Company.
3. Pursuant to Regulation 41 of the Uncertificated Securities Regulations 2001, the Company has specified that only those shareholders registered in the Register of members of the Company at 6.00 p.m. on 5 November 2012, or 6.00 p.m. two days prior to the date of an adjourned meeting, shall be entitled to attend and vote at the meeting in respect of the number of shares registered in their name at that time. Changes to the Register of Members after 6.00 p.m. on 5 November 2012 shall be disregarded in determining the right of any person to attend and vote at the meeting.
4. CREST members who wish to appoint a proxy or proxies through the CREST electronic proxy appointment service may do so by using the procedures described in the CREST manual. The CREST manual can be viewed at www.euroclear.com/CREST. A CREST message appointing a proxy (a "CREST proxy instruction") regardless of whether it constitutes the appointment of a proxy or an amendment to the instruction previously given to a previously appointed proxy must, in order to be valid, be transmitted so as to be received by the issuer's agent (ID RA19) by the latest time for receipt of proxy appointments.
5. Copies of the terms of appointment of the non-executive Directors and a statement of all transactions of each Director and of his family interests in the shares of the Company, will be available for inspection by any member of the Company at the registered office of the Company during normal business hours on any weekday (English public holidays excepted) and at the Annual General Meeting by any attendee, for at least 15 minutes prior to, and during, the Annual General Meeting. None of the Directors has a contract of service with the Company.
6. The biographies of the Directors offering themselves for re-election are set out on the inside front cover of the Company's Annual Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 July 2012.
7. As at 4 October 2012, 125,008,200 Ordinary shares of 10 pence each were in issue (no shares were held in Treasury). The total number of voting rights of the Company as at 4 October 2012 is 125,008,200.
8. A copy of this Notice of meeting, which includes details of shareholder voting rights, together with any other information as required under Section 311A of the Companies Act 2006, is available to download from the Company's website, www.schroderjapangrowthfund.com.
9. Pursuant to Section 319A of the Companies Act 2006, the Company must cause to be answered at the Annual General Meeting any question relating to the business being dealt with at the AGM which is put by a member attending the meeting, except in certain circumstances, including if it is undesirable in the interests of the Company or the good order of the meeting that the question be answered or if to do so would involve the disclosure of confidential information.

Company Summary and Shareholder Information

The Company

Schroder Japan Growth Fund plc is an independent investment trust, whose shares are listed on the London Stock Exchange. As at 4 October 2012, the Company had 125,008,200 Ordinary shares of 10p each in issue. The Company's assets are managed and it is administered by Schroders. The Company has, since its launch in 1994, measured its performance against the TSE First Section Total Return Index.

It is not intended that the Company should have a limited life, but the Directors consider it desirable that the Shareholders should have the opportunity to review the future of the Company at appropriate intervals. Accordingly, the Articles of Association of the Company contain provisions requiring the Directors to put a proposal for the continuation of the Company to Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting in 2014 and thereafter at five yearly intervals.

Website and Price Information

The Company has a dedicated website, which may be found at www.schroderjapangrowthfund.com. The website has been designed to be utilised as the Company's primary method of electronic communication with shareholders. It contains details of the Company's share price (subject to a delay of 15 minutes) and copies of the Report and Accounts and other documents published by the Company as well as information on the Directors, Terms of Reference of Committees and other governance arrangements. In addition, the site contains links to announcements made by the Company to the market, Equiniti's shareview service and Schroders' website. There is also a section entitled "How to Invest" which provides details of the Schroder ISA.

The Company releases its Net Asset Value per share on both a cum and ex income basis to the market daily.

Share price information may also be found in the Financial Times and on Schroders' website at www.schroders.co.uk/its.

Registrar Services

Communications with shareholders are mailed to the address held on the register. Any notifications and enquiries relating to shareholdings, including a change of address or other amendment should be directed to Equiniti Limited at Aspect House, Spencer Road, Lancing, West Sussex BN99 6DA. The helpline telephone number of Equiniti Registrars is 0800 032 0641. Calls to this number are free of charge from UK landlines. Other telephone providers' costs may vary.

Equiniti maintain a web-based enquiry service for shareholders. Currently the "Shareview" site (address below) contains information available on public registers. Shareholders will be invited to enter their name, shareholder reference (account number) and post code and will be able to view information on their own holding. Please visit www.shareview.co.uk for more details.

Association of Investment Companies

The Company is a member of the Association of Investment Companies. Further information on this association can be found on its website, www.theaic.co.uk.

www.schroderjapangrowthfund.com