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JPEL Private Equity Limited

Unaudited Interim Report and Financial Statements

for the period ended 31 December 2015

(formerly J.P. Morgan Private Equity Limited)

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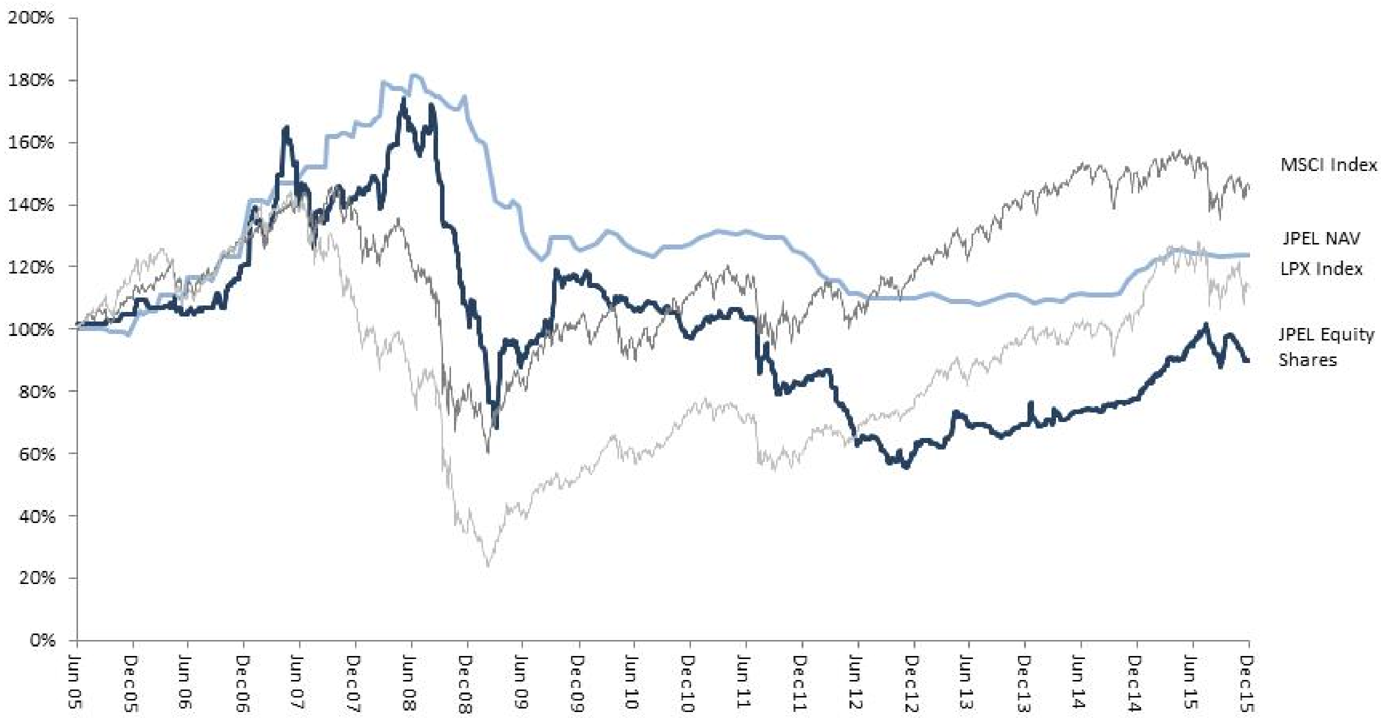
Financial Summary (Company Information)

	31 December 2015
US$ Equity Shares	
NAV per Share	$1.27
Share Price	$0.94
Shares in Issuance (excluding shares held in treasury)	337.9m
2017 ZDP Shares	
NAV per Share	92.26p
Share Price	100.13p
Shares in Issuance (excluding shares held in treasury)	30.4m
Statement of Financial Position (extract)	
Investments at Fair Value	$491.4m
Bank Deposits	$24.9m
Other Assets[1]	$0.7m
Credit Facility[2]	($43.5m)
Other Liabilities[3]	($3.8m)
Zero Dividend Preference Shares	($41.4m)
US$ Equity Net Asset Value[4]	**$428.3m**

Performance as at 31 December 2015

JPEL Performance Since Inception[5]



Past performance is not an indication of future performance.

1 Includes accrued interest income and derivative assets.
2 On 20 June 2014, JPEL amended and extended its existing multi-currency credit facility in the amount of $150 million with Lloyds Bank.
3 Includes fee accruals and other payables.
4 The Net Asset Value represents the capital of the Company which includes the Net Asset Value of the ZDP shares as well as the Net Asset Value of the US$ Equity Shares. Numbers may not sum due to rounding.
5 Source: Manager, Bloomberg as at 31 December 2015, JPEL NAV data as at 31 December 2015, released via the London Stock Exchange on 18 February 2016. The LPX Composite is a global equity index that covers all listed private equity companies which fulfill certain liquidity constraints. The index construction methodology is manifested and published in the Guide to the LPX Equity Indices. The MSCI World Index captures large and mid cap representation across 23 Developed Markets (DM) countries*. With 1,649 constituents, the index covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalization in each country.

Overview & Strategy

OVERVIEW

JPEL Private Equity Limited (formerly J.P. Morgan Private Equity Limited) ("JPEL" or the "Company") is a Guernsey registered and incorporated closed ended investment company that trades on the London Stock Exchange (LSE: JPEL, JPSZ). JPEL's core strategy is to directly invest in private companies purchased in the secondary market with an emphasis on buying assets from tail end funds. The fair value of the Company's total assets as at 31 December 2015 was $513.1 million.

JPEL held its initial public offering on 30 June 2005 under the name "Bear Stearns Private Equity Limited". The Company currently has two classes of shares: US$ Equity Shares, and 2017 Zero Dividend Preference Shares ("2017 ZDP Shares"). At 31 December 2015, 2017 ZDP Shares made up 8.8% of total capital and US$ Equity Shares made up the remaining 91.2%.

At 31 December 2015, JPEL was managed by Bear Stearns Asset Management Inc. ("BSAM Inc."), JPMorgan Asset Management (UK) Limited ("JPMAM UK") and JF International Management Inc. ("JFIMI"), wholly-owned subsidiaries of JPMorgan Chase & Co. Subsequent to the period, on 11 March 2016 JPMorgan Asset Management ("JPMAM") and an affiliate of Fortress Investment Group LLC ("FIG") completed the transfer of the JPEL investment management team (the "Fortress Transaction"). On March 11, 2016, JPEL signed an investment management agreement with FCF JPEL Management LLC, an affiliate of FIG, which, other than provisions specifically reflecting the appointment of a new investment manager, is similar to the prior investment management agreement with JPMAM in all material aspects. Accordingly, JPEL has terminated its investment management agreement with JPMAM as of 11 March 2016. As of 11 March 2016, JPEL is managed by FCF JPEL Management LLC ("FCF JPEL" or the "Manager").

As part of the Fortress Transaction, the investment management team that has been responsible for managing JPEL led by Troy Duncan and Greg Getschow, has transitioned from JPMAM to the credit business of FIG. There has been no change in the Company's underlying investment strategy, investment team or investment committee members as a result of the Fortress Transaction. The Company has entered into a management agreement with the Manager to invest the assets of the Company on a discretionary basis, subject to the overall supervision of the Board of Directors (the "Directors"), a majority of whom are independent Directors of the Company. The Directors have overall responsibility for the Company's investment policy and the Company's activities.

FIG is a highly diversified global investment firm with approximately $72.5 billion in assets under management as of December 31, 2015. Founded in 1998, Fortress manages assets on behalf of approximately 1,700 institutional clients and private investors worldwide across a range of private equity, credit and real estate, liquid hedge funds and traditional asset management strategies. Fortress is publicly traded on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE: FIG).

FIG's Credit business was launched in 2002 by Pete Briger. Today, the Fortress Credit team consists of over 500 professionals and is focused on investing globally, primarily in undervalued assets and distressed and illiquid credit investments. The investment team, led by Co-CIOs Pete Briger and Dean Dakolias, has a long and established track record investing throughout a number of credit and distressed cycles around the world. With over 85 professionals dedicated to asset management in over 15 geographic locations, the Fortress Credit team also has the experience and expertise to manage and service assets with operational complexity.

The key measure of performance used by the Board and shareholders to assess the Company's performance is the NAV which is prepared on a monthly basis by Augentius (Guernsey) Limited (the "Administrator"). The Portfolio Review on pages 13 to 15 is accordingly prepared on the company basis as this information is considered more relevant to the needs of shareholders for assessment of the Company's performance.

Overview & Strategy continued

INVESTMENT STRATEGY

The Company primarily pursues the following strategies to enhance shareholder value and to meet its investment objective:

- acquires secondary portfolios of direct investments and significantly invested partnership investments to accelerate NAV development;
- opportunistically invests in buyout, venture capital, and special situations funds and investments throughout the world based on attractive transaction values, advantageous market conditions, and compelling risk-adjusted return potential;
- obtains exposure to individual companies by co-investing alongside private equity sponsors in companies that offer the potential for substantial equity appreciation;
- diversifies its portfolio by manager, industry, geography, investment stage, and vintage year; and
- actively manages the portfolio by repositioning its investment composition from time to time in order to capitalise on changes in private equity market conditions.

In summary, the investment strategy of the Company is to achieve both short-term and long-term capital appreciation by investing in a well-diversified portfolio of private equity interests and by capitalising on the inefficiencies of the global secondary private equity market.

Investment Policy

ASSET ALLOCATION

The majority of the Company Portfolio is allocated to buyout funds, and the balance to venture capital, real estate and multi-style funds.

- A buyout fund typically targets the acquisition of a significant portion or majority control of businesses which normally entails a change of ownership. Buyout funds ordinarily invest in more mature companies with established business plans to finance expansions, consolidations, turnarounds and sales, or spinouts of divisions or subsidiaries. A leveraged buyout, commonly referred to as a LBO, is a buyout that uses debt financing to fund a portion of the purchase price of the targeted business.

- Venture capital refers to private equity capital typically provided to early-stage, high-potential growth companies.

- A multi-style investment strategy refers to fund managers that make investments in companies in various stages of development. A multi-style manager may make investments in start-up enterprises, later-stage venture companies and established businesses – all within the same fund. These investments may involve control positions or may be minority, passive positions.

By investing in a portfolio of private equity funds, the Company is exposed to numerous underlying investments in individual companies, ranging from start-up ventures to large, multi-national enterprises. The Manager will endeavour to purchase private equity fund interests and co-investments in the secondary market to ensure that JPEL's portfolio contains investments that will be made and exited in different economic cycles.

The Company may invest capital not otherwise allocated to private equity into near cash and other investments. The Company, in the Manager's discretion, may invest in a wide variety of investments and other financial instruments.

The Company will not enter into derivative transactions (such as options, futures and contracts for difference) other than for the purposes of efficient portfolio management.

The Company will not take any legal or management control of any underlying company or fund in the Company Portfolio.

RISK DIVERSIFICATION

The Manager monitors the Company Portfolio and attempts to mitigate risk primarily through diversification. Not more than 20% of the Company's Net Asset Value, at the time of investment, is permitted to be invested in any single investment. For the avoidance of doubt, if the Company acquires a portfolio of companies in a single transaction, this limitation shall be applied individually to each of the underlying companies purchased and not to the portfolio as a whole.

LEVERAGE

The Company has the ability to borrow up to 30% of its Total Assets subject to and in accordance with the limitations and conditions in its Articles. As part of its leverage policy, the Company may borrow for short-term or temporary purposes as is necessary for settlement of transactions, to facilitate the operation of the over-commitment policy or to meet ongoing expenses. The Directors and the Manager will not incur any short-term borrowings to facilitate any tender or redemption of Shares unless such borrowings have a repayment period of 180 days or less. The Company is indirectly exposed to borrowings to the extent that subsidiaries and underlying funds in its portfolio are themselves leveraged.

Chairman's Statement

2015 SEMI-ANNUAL HIGHLIGHTS

The six month period ending 31 December 2015 was a notable period for the Company:

- Announced transaction transitioning JPEL investment management contract from J.P. Morgan Asset Management to an affiliate of Fortress Investment Group LLC (Transaction completed subsequent to the period)
- JPEL retired its 2015 Zero Dividend Preference Shares in October 2015 (£58.6 million)
- Overall leverage was reduced to 16.5% of total assets

In late 2015, the Company announced that the Board was in discussions to transition the existing investment management contract from J.P. Morgan Asset Management ("JPMAM") to an affiliate of Fortress Investment Group LLC ("FIG"). I am pleased to announce that subsequent to the period, on 11 March 2016, the Fortress Transaction was completed. In addition, over the course of the last 2 years, JPEL significantly repositioned its portfolio through the continuation of its investment program focused on direct investments within the private equity secondary market.

FORTRESS TRANSACTION

As stated above, the transition of the existing investment management contract from JPMAM to an affiliate of FIG (the "Fortress Transaction") closed on 11 March 2016.

As part of the Fortress Transaction, the investment management team led by Troy Duncan and Greg Getschow, has transitioned from JPMAM to the credit business of Fortress. The Board looks forward to continuing its strong working relationship with the investment team as they join the credit business of Fortress.

REPOSITIONING OF INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO

Over the past two years, JPEL's portfolio composition has changed significantly. During this time, JPEL embarked on a targeted investment program focused on direct investments, deploying $145.7 million in 11 new investments and follow-on investments in existing direct portfolio companies. The $145.7 million of new investments were funded by distributions received from JPEL's mature private equity portfolio. As a result, the Company's portfolio has become more concentrated, younger and dominated by post-credit crisis investments. In addition, the gearing ratios and cost efficiency of JPEL has significantly improved.

Over the last 24 months, JPEL's US$ Equity Shares have increased by 15.6% from $0.82 to $0.9425 per US$ Equity Share. NAV per US$ Equity Share has increased by 4.5% during the same period.

JPEL's total leverage has been reduced by $85.8 million or approximately 50% over the last 24 months. Leverage has decreased from $170.6 million at 31 December 2013 to $84.8 million at 31 December 2015.

In deploying the $145.7 million, JPEL has focused on concentrated secondary deals that are direct investments in a single company or secondary transactions with 1 to 3 companies. The reason for this is two-fold: (i) the standard secondary market for diversified limited partnership stakes is currently highly competitive with high pricing and (ii) JPEL is seeking to populate its top investments with companies that have certain attributes. The attributes JPEL seeks in companies include:

- Discounted entry value
- Visible growth in profitability over the next 1 to 2 years
- Limited gearing
- Market leadership
- Potential for near-term liquidity (2 - 4 years)

In addition, JPEL has continued to emphasise investments in companies with rational debt levels with the top buyout companies having a weighted average net debt of 1.9x EBITDA – and it holds these investments at a rational 7.2x trailing EV/EBITDA multiple.[1] The importance of the multi-year transition of the portfolio from that dominated by pre-financial crisis investments to younger, post-credit crisis investments is significant.

[1] Analysis based on LTM information on JPEL's largest buyout investments and as at June 2015. Percentages based on relevant investment value as a % of total value for which information was available. Of JPEL's top 50 underlying company exposures, 25 companies are classified as "buyout" and included in this analysis. Information reported based on availability.

Chairman's Statement continued

REPOSITIONING OF INVESTMENT PORTFOLIO continued

This compares to post-financial crisis investments that have produced a 20.2% IRR and a 1.60x multiple.[1] The investments made by JPEL in 2014 and 2015, a sub-set of the post-financial crisis investments, have delivered 18.8% IRR with a multiple of 1.21x cost.[2]

SHARE PRICE AND NAV PERFORMANCE FOR THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD

In the six months ending 31 December 2015, JPEL's NAV per US$ Equity Share remained largely flat, decreasing 0.5% from $1.27 to $1.26.

The market price of JPEL's US$ Equity Shares decreased by 6.0% from $1.00 to $0.9425 for the six-month period ended 31 December 2015.

JPEL's one remaining class of ZDP Shares has continued to perform well. The NAV of 2017 ZDP Shares rose 4.2% during the six month period ending 31 December 2015, from 88.55p per share to 92.26p per share. At 31 December 2015, JPEL's 2017 ZDP Shares traded at an 8.52% premium to NAV.

As at 18 March 2016 the Company's US$ Equity Shares remained flat at $0.94 from fiscal year-end 2015, which represents a 25.1% discount to prevailing net asset value as at 31 December 2015, versus the average discount of the selected peer group of 26.6%.[3]

REALISATION SHARE CLASS

As a reminder, JPEL Shareholders approved a special resolution at the 2014 Annual General Meeting which provided for the creation of Realisation Shares.

The Board of Directors has determined that it would be in the best interests of the Company and its Shareholders as a whole to delay the implementation of the conversion of US$ Equity Shares into Realisation Shares by those US$ Equity Shareholders electing to do so, to allow for the investment management team's transition to FIG to fully take effect.

The Board now intends to submit a prospectus to the United Kingdom Listing Authority ("UKLA") regarding the implementation of the Realisation Share Class by the end of March 2016 and release it to shareholders as soon as practicable once approved by the UKLA. It was previously expected that the Company would implement the conversion process of US$ Equity Shares into Realisation Shares at the beginning of April 2016.

Following the completion of the Company's $150 million investment program which began in January 2014, the Board has further determined that any new investment made by the Company after 11 March 2016 shall be allocated solely to the remaining US$ Equity Shares and not otherwise affect the Realisation Share Class. The change in timeline is not expected to impact the timing of any potential future distributions to Realisation Share Class shareholders.

Full details of the implementation of the Realisation Share Class will be contained in a prospectus to be issued by the Company in due course.

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[1] At 31 December 2015. Includes all deals completed by JPEL from 30 September 2008 through 31 December 2015, excluding the Parallel Transaction which was a strategic acquisition completed with all JPEL shares in 2011 (including the Parallel Transaction, JPEL has invested $408.3 million and achieved 1.44x and 15.8% IRR on the investments during the period). Performance is calculated based on the underlying assets without cash drag, fees or debt on fund level. Cash flows have been converted to US Dollars. Total capital invested in Post-Crisis deals excluding Parallel: $317.7 million, total value of $506.9 million (realised value $175.7 million, unrealised value $331.2 million), representing an IRR of 20.2%, and multiple of investment of 1.60x at 31 December 2015. Performance information is net of all underlying fund fees and expenses paid by JPEL, does not include any JPEL related fees or expenses.

[2] At 31 December 2015. Includes all deals completed by JPEL from 1 January 2014 through 31 December 2015. Performance is calculated based on the underlying assets without cash drag, fees or debt on fund level. Cash flows have been converted to US Dollars. Total capital invested in 2014 and 2015 investments: $145.7 million, total value of $176.6 million (realised value $0.1 million, unrealised value $176.5 million), representing an IRR of 18.8%, and multiple of investment of 1.21x at 31 December 2015. Performance information is net of all underlying fund fees and expenses paid by JPEL, does not include any JPEL related fees or expenses.

[3] Source: J.P. Morgan Cazenove Alternative Statistics, Bloomberg as at 18 March 2016 Peer Group members based on multi-manager listed private equity funds: PEHN, APEF, HVPE, PEY, SEP, PIN, NBPE and FPEO.

Chairman's Statement continued

RECENT INVESTMENTS

In October 2015, JPEL completed a $15 million investment in Corsicana Bedding Inc., a leading, low cost manufacturer of generic and private label mattresses and foundations (box springs) in the US.

Review of Significant Follow-on Investments

In June and July of 2015, JPEL completed two follow-on investments in existing portfolio companies.

- ***Vonovia SE ("VNA") (formerly Deutsche Annington):*** On 7 July 2015, JPEL purchased an additional 225,000 shares of VNA at a price of €20.90 per share.

Strong Capital Position

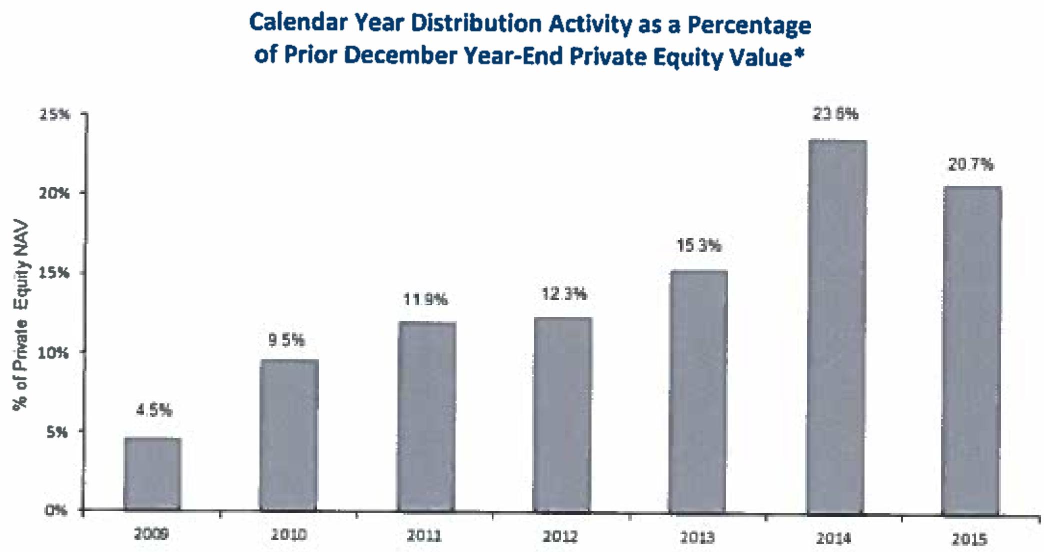
JPEL's capital position has greatly improved as a result of aggressive efforts to fortify the Company's balance sheet. I would like to highlight the following:

- On 30 October 2015, JPEL retired its 2015 Zero Dividend Preference Shares. The Final Capital Entitlement of the 2015 ZDP Shares was approximately £58.6 million at retirement and was paid to shareholders on record on 30 October 2015.
- JPEL's total leverage ratio decreased from 23.7% to 16.5% from 30 June 2015 to 31 December 2015. Total leverage is defined as drawn capital under JPEL's Lloyds facility as well as 2017 ZDP liabilities.
- At 31 December 2015, JPEL had $23.3 million in cash and cash equivalents and $14.0 million worth of public shares in Vonovia. Subsequent to the period, JPEL sold its remaining position in Vonovia and as of the date of this semi-annual report no longer held any shares of Vonovia.
- Including cash and Vonovia shares, JPEL ended the calendar year with net debt of $45.9 mm.

Significant Distribution Activity

- During the six month period ending 31 December 2015, JPEL sold 200,000 shares of VNA at an average price of €29.65 per share. Subsequent to the period, JPEL exited its remaining 450,000 shares in VNA at an average price of €28.75 per share. As a reminder, JPEL gained exposure to DAIG in 2006 through a €1.4 million investment in Terra Firma's DAIG co-investment fund ("TFDA"). In 2008, JPEL purchased a larger investment in TFDA at a substantial discount to the prevailing NAV at that time. In total, JPEL's investment has generated a realised return on investment of approximately 2.87x JPEL's cost and a realised IRR of 25.8%.
- During the six month period ending 31 December 2015, the portfolio generated gross distributions of $62.4 million. Capital calls were minimal during the six month period, with JPEL receiving $12.64 of distributions for every $1.00 of capital called. JPEL funded $1.8 million in capital calls from 1 July 2015 through 31 December 2015.

RECENT INVESTMENTS continued



* Source: Manager. As at 31 December 2015.

MARKET OUTLOOK

- JPEL's Manager continues to be primarily focused on investing in concentrated private equity secondaries and secondary direct opportunities. There is an increasing opportunity to invest in orphaned assets from tail-end funds. Over 1,000 funds were raised prior to 2006 and have over $180 billion in unrealised value and it is expected that there is over $100 billion in unrealised value from funds raised between 2006 and 2008.[1] As a result of this increase in tail-end funds, the Manager believes that special situation secondary transactions will continue to increase. This is an area of the secondary market that the Manager has been focused on for the last several years.
- The Manager believes that the opportunity for special situations secondary investments will continue to be robust and due to the limited competition in this segment of the market, the Manager believes that JPEL should continue enjoy a solid pipeline of special situation secondary investment opportunities.
- JPEL's Board and Manager remain committed to increasing shareholder value and improving the Company's NAV per US$ Equity Share. I would like to thank shareholders for the support that they have placed in the Company.

Trevor Ash
Chairman
24 March 2016

[1] Source: Private Equity's Long Tail, Credit Suisse as at February 2015

Corporate Actions

2015 CORPORATE ACTIONS

- On 1 July 2015, JPEL announced a clarifying statement relating to UK Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") rules on the restrictions on the retail distribution of unregulated collective investment schemes and close substitutes (referred to as "non-mainstream pooled investments" or "NMPI"), which came into effect on 1 January 2014, and their applicability in relation to the Company. As a result of legal advice, JPEL confirmed that JPEL's US$ Equity Shares, 2015 ZDP Shares and 2017 ZDP Shares ("JPEL Shares") will qualify as "excluded securities" and are therefore excluded from the FCA's restrictions that apply to NMPI products.

- On 13 July 2015, JPEL published a circular to Shareholders.
    - The circular contains a notice of AGM to be held at 2:00 p.m. (London time) on 29 July 2015 at Carinthia House, 9-12 The Grange, St. Peter Port, Guernsey GY1 4BF.
    - The following summarises all of the resolutions the Company is seeking approval for at the Annual General Meeting. All special and ordinary resolutions was proposed to all Shareholders as a whole.

    Special Resolutions

    1. To renew the Company's authority to make purchases of up to 15 per cent. of each class of its own issued shares pursuant to any proposed Tender Offer.
    2. To renew the Company's general authority to make market purchases of up to 14.99 per cent. of each class of its own issued Shares.
    3. To renew the disapplication of the pre-emption rights for up to 10 per cent. of each class of its own issued Shares as set out in the Articles of Incorporation.

    Ordinary Resolutions

    4. To approve and adopt the Annual Report and Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2014.
    5. To re-elect Gregory S. Getschow as a non-executive Director of the Company, who retires by rotation.
    6. To re-elect Christopher P. Spencer as a non-executive Director of the Company, who retires by rotation.
    7. To elect Anthony (Tony) Dalwood as a non-executive Director of the Company, who was appointed on 20 February 2015 and retires by rotation.
    8. To re-elect PricewaterhouseCoopers CI LLC as Auditors to the Company.
    9. To re-authorise the Directors to determine the Auditors' remuneration.
    10. To re-authorise the Directors to determine their remuneration in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation.
    11. To approve an increase to the cap on the aggregate base remuneration payable to the Directors as a whole to £250,000 per annum.

- On 30 July 2015, JPEL announced that at the Annual General Meeting ("AGM") of the Company held on 29 July 2015, all special and ordinary resolutions put to shareholders were duly passed

- On 27 October 2015, JPEL announced that the Board was in discussions to transition existing investment management contract from J.P. Morgan Asset Management to Fortress Investment Group

- On 16 November 2015, JPEL announced the retirement of its 2015 Zero Dividend Preference Shares. The Final Capital Entitlement of the 2015 ZDP Shares was approximately £58.6 million at retirement and was paid to shareholders on record on 30 October 2015.

- On 8 December 2015, JPEL announced that the Board was informed that affiliates of J.P. Morgan Asset Management and affiliates of Fortress Investment Group LLC have entered into definitive agreements regarding the transfer of the investment management team led by Troy Duncan and Greg Getschow.

Corporate Actions continued

2016 CORPORATE ACTIONS

- On 5 February 2016, JPEL published a Circular to Shareholders containing information regarding an Extraordinary General Meeting on 25 February 2016 at 2:00 p.m. (London time) at Carinthia House, 9-12 The Grange, St. Peter Port, Guernsey GY1 4BF. The EGM Circular contained the following resolutions:

  Special Resolutions

  1. To change the name of the Company to JPEL Private Equity Limited, conditional upon the satisfaction of certain conditions agreed between J.P. Morgan Asset Management and affiliates of Fortress Investment Group LLC relating to the transfer of the investment management team responsible for the management of the Company from J.P. Morgan Asset Management to an affiliate of Fortress Investment Group LLC.
  2. To adopt new Articles of Incorporation of the Company, conditional upon the approval of the first resolution and effective on the change of name of the Company pursuant thereto.

- On 26 February 2016, JPEL announced that at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on 25 February 2016, the following special resolutions put to shareholders were duly passed:

  Special Resolutions

  1. To change the name of the Company to JPEL Private Equity Limited, conditional upon the satisfaction of certain conditions agreed between J.P. Morgan Asset Management and affiliates of Fortress Investment Group LLC relating to the transfer of the investment management team responsible for the management of the Company from J.P. Morgan Asset Management to FIG.
  2. To adopt new Articles of Incorporation of the Company, conditional upon the approval of the first resolution and effective on the change of name of the Company pursuant thereto.

- On 11 March 2016, the Company announced that its name change has been made effective by the Guernsey Registry. Following the completion of the Fortress Transaction on 11 March 2016, the Company formerly known as J.P. Morgan Private Equity Limited will now be known as JPEL Private Equity Limited. The Company's tickers will remain "JPEL" and "JPSZ" for Equity shares and 2017 ZDP shares, respectively. The Company's website address has also remained www.jpelonline.com, and www.jpelonline.co.uk.

- On 11 March 2016, JPEL announced the following:
  - The Board of Directors has determined that it would be in the best interests of the Company and its Shareholders as a whole to delay the implementation of the conversion of US$ Equity Shares into Realisation Shares by those US$ Equity Shareholders electing to do so, to allow for the investment management team's transition to FIG to fully take effect.
  - The Board now intends to submit a prospectus to the United Kingdom Listing Authority ("UKLA") regarding the implementation of the Realisation Share Class by the end of March 2016 and release it to shareholders as soon as practicable once approved by the UKLA. It was previously expected that the Company would implement the conversion process of US$ Equity Shares into Realisation Shares at the beginning of April 2016.
  - The Board has further determined that any new investment made by the Company following the date of this announcement shall be allocated solely to the remaining US$ Equity Share Class and not otherwise affect the Realisation Share Class. The change in timeline is not expected to impact the timing of any potential future distributions to Realisation Share Class shareholders. Full details of the implementation of the Realisation Share Class will be contained in a prospectus to be issued by the Company in due course.

Statement of Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The Company, the Company's investments and the underlying portfolio companies are materially affected by a variety of risks and uncertainties in the global financial markets and economic conditions throughout the world. The risks described below are the principle risks which are considered by the Board to be material to the shareholders of the Company. Greater detail on these risks is provided in Note 3 of the Annual Financial Statements. The Directors consider that the principal risks and uncertainties have not changed materially since the year end and are not expected to change materially for the remaining six months of the financial year.

- **Market risk:** Market risk embodies the potential for both gains and losses and includes interest rate risk, currency risk and price risk. The Manager works to mitigate risk by building a diversified portfolio, focusing on achieving a balance across the Manager, investment styles, industrial sectors and geographical focus;
- **Interest rate risk:** Interest rate risk refers to the Company's exposure to changes in interest rates, primarily relating to cash and cash equivalents and floating rate debt obligations. The majority of the Company's financial liabilities are zero dividend preference shares which are at a fixed rate and therefore not impacted by interest rate fluctuations. External interest bearing liabilities are limited in size by the Company's internal policies;
- **Currency risk:** Currency risk arises from the possibility that fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates will affect the value of the Company's assets and liabilities, the net asset value and the market price of the US$ equity shares. As at 31 December 2015, the Company had two currency hedges in place to partially mitigate fluctuations in its foreign exchange exposure.
- **Price risk:** Price risk is the risk that the value of the instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether caused by factors specific to an individual investment, its issuer, or all factors affecting all instruments traded in that market;
- **Credit risk:** Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or counterparty will be unable or unwilling to meet a commitment that it has entered into with the Company. The Company's exposure to credit risk is managed on an ongoing basis by the Manager and on a quarterly basis by the Board of Directors;
- **Liquidity risk:** The Company's financial instruments primarily include investments in unlisted equity investments that are not publicly traded and therefore may be illiquid. As a result the Company may not be able to liquidate some of its investments in these instruments at an amount close to their fair value should such liquidation be necessary to meet liquidity requirements, including the need to meet outstanding undrawn commitments and other obligations as and when these fall due. The Company has a $150 million revolving loan facility agreement with Lloyds Bank which provides both short-term and long-term liquidity;
- **Other risks:** The Company is exposed to various other risks with respect to its financial assets including valuation risk, reliance on the Manager, political and regulatory risk; and
- **Going concern:** The Directors have taken into consideration the Company's expected cash flows for the foreseeable future in respect of commitments to invest, on-going fees, and the redemption of the 2015 zero dividend preference shares. Given the Company's current cash position, and the vast sum undrawn from the Lloyds facility which has been extended until January 2018, combined with expected distributions, the Directors believe the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

Related Party Transactions

Related party transactions are reported on note 13 of the condensed interim financial statements.

Responsibility Statement

The Directors confirm to the best of their knowledge:

a. The condensed half year financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 Interim Financial Reporting; and

b. The Interim Report includes a fair review of the information required by the FCA's Disclosure and Transparency Rules 4.2.7R; and

c. The Interim Report includes a fair review of the information required by the FCA's Disclosure and Transparency Rules 4.2.8R (disclosure of related party transactions and changes therein).

The Interim Report was approved by the Board on 24 March 2016 and the above Responsibility Statement was signed on its behalf by

Trevor Ash

Chairman

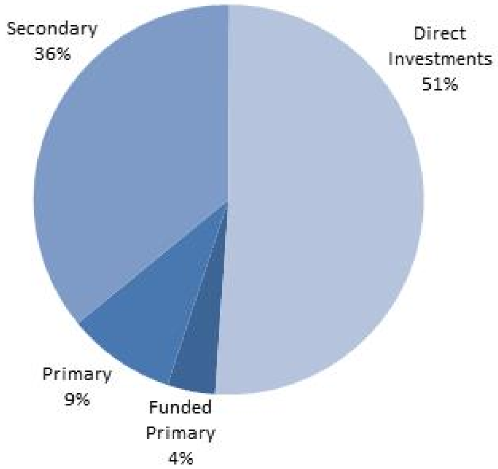
Manager's Review

PORTFOLIO REVIEW

Since the credit crisis, JPEL has focused on investing in concentrated positions which enable the Manager to have greater insight in to assets and, in many cases, stronger control rights. The attributes JPEL seeks in companies include: (i) existing private equity backed company, (ii) potential for near-term liquidity (2 - 4 years), (iii) discounted entry value, (iv) visible growth in profitability over the next 1 to 2 years, (v) limited gearing, and (vi) market leadership.

With an investment value of $491.4 million, JPEL's portfolio is diversified globally across multiple investment strategies and industries as at 31 December 2015. As at 31 December 2015, 19 of JPEL's top 20 investments were completed after the credit-crisis.

Investment Type[1]

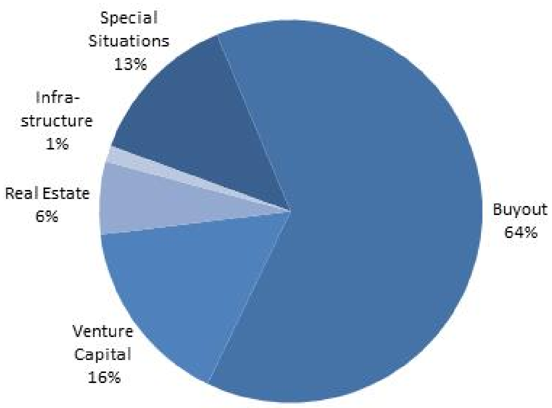


Direct investments now comprise 51% of the portfolio up from 39% of the portfolio at December 2014 as a result of JPEL's recently reinvigorated investment strategy. Consistent with JPEL's investment strategy, the portfolio is composed of "highly funded assets" which, in addition to direct investments, includes assets acquired in the secondary market and funded primary investments. In total, secondary and funded primary investments represent 40% of the portfolio.

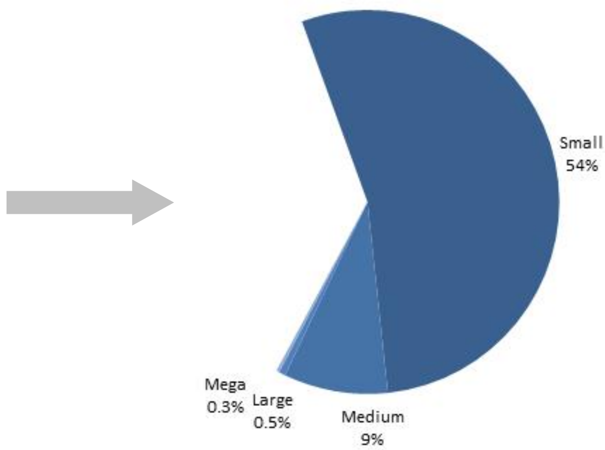
Funded primary investments are portfolios that are partially invested at the time of investment and tend to produce distributions and NAV growth more quickly since they are further along the private equity "J- Curve".

From time to time, JPEL may make a primary commitment to a fund, typically as part of a secondary transaction. As at 31 December 2015, primary investments comprised 9% of JPEL's portfolio.

Investment Strategy[1]



Buyout Fund Sizes[2]



Currently, buyout investments constitute approximately 64% of JPEL's portfolio. Within this strategy, the majority of the Company's investments are with fund managers that focus on small to medium sized buyouts, which generally utilise less leverage. JPEL maintains a 13% allocation to special situation funds which includes mezzanine, debt, turnaround and distressed funds. Venture capital, real estate and infrastructure investments represent 16%, 6% and 1% of private equity net asset value, respectively.

1 Based on 31 December 2015 market value of investments, percentages based on underlying fund-level values.

2 Fund classifications for buyout strategy are based on total fund commitments: Small: $0 - $500 million; Medium: $500 - $2,000 million; Large: $2,000 million - $5,000 million; Mega: over $5,000 million. Co-investments allocated by size of underlying sponsor fund.

Manager's Review continued

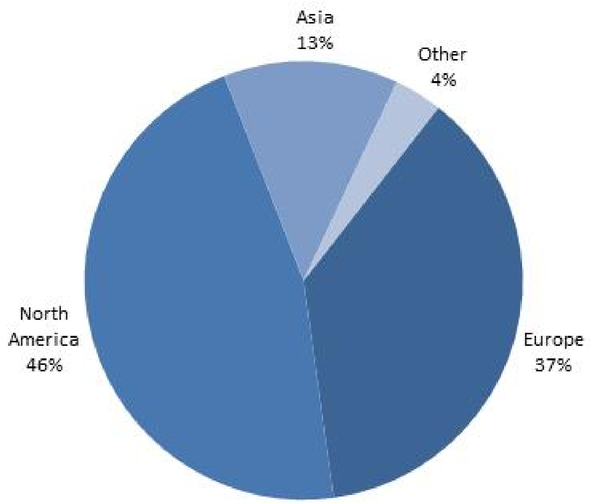
PORTFOLIO REVIEW continued

Portfolio Age[1]

Average Age of Portfolio	
Weighted average age:	**4.8 years**
Average age of investments:	7.1 years
Direct investments:	2.3 years
Fund investments:	7.3 years
Buyout investments:	3.6 years
Venture investments:	6.0 years
Other investments:	7.1 years

When making investment decisions, JPEL seeks more mature assets that have good potential for near-term exits. With a weighted average age of 4.8 years, JPEL's portfolio is well positioned on the private equity "J-Curve" to continue to receive distributions.

Geographic Footprint[2]



JPEL's private equity portfolio is diversified with investments in over 35 countries, helping to mitigate country and regional risk as well as to capitalise on the growth of expanding economies. North America and Europe represent the majority of the Company's portfolio at 46% and 37% respectively. JPEL's allocation to Asia stands at 13% while investments in the rest of the world represent 4% of the portfolio.

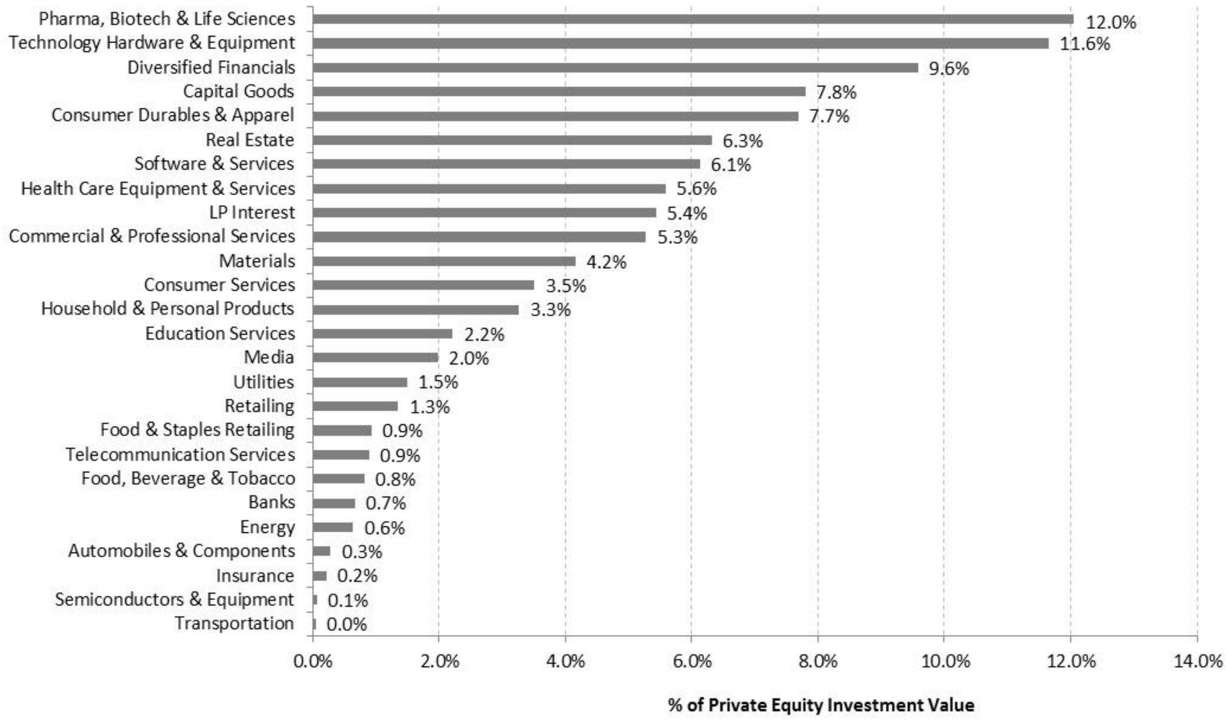
1 Based on 31 December 2015 market value of investments, percentages based on underlying company-level values. Average age of investments is based on the date in which each individual portfolio company investment was made, subject to availability. Weighting is based on underlying portfolio company level values. Age calculated at 31 December 2015. Average is weighted based on investments at market value as at 31 December 2015 percentages based on underlying company-level values. Direct investment age is based on the date of JPEL's investment. Fund investment age is based on the date of the Sponsors' original investment.
2 Based on 31 December 2015 market value of investments, percentages based on underlying company-level values.

Manager’s Review continued

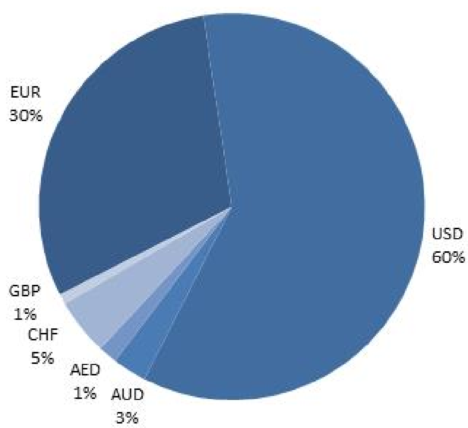
PORTFOLIO REVIEW CONTINUED

Industry Composition [1]

In addition to geographic diversification, the Manager diversifies JPEL’s portfolio by industry composition. The portfolio is currently weighted towards healthcare-oriented companies which represented approximately 18% of the portfolio and technology hardware companies with approximately 12% of investment value in this sector.



Currency Composition [2]



The Manager continues to monitor JPEL’s exposure to foreign currencies and take currency exposure into consideration when making investment decisions. The currency composition of JPEL’s portfolio may change as the Company continues to pursue an investment policy focused on geographic diversification.

As at 31 December 2015, investments held in US Dollars made up approximately 60% of JPEL’s private equity market value. Investments held in Euros comprised 30% of the private equity portfolio, while the Australian Dollar, UAE Dirham, Swiss Franc and Sterling represented 3%, 1%, 5% and 1% of the portfolio, respectively.

1 Based on 31 December 2015 market value of investments, percentages based on underlying company-level values.

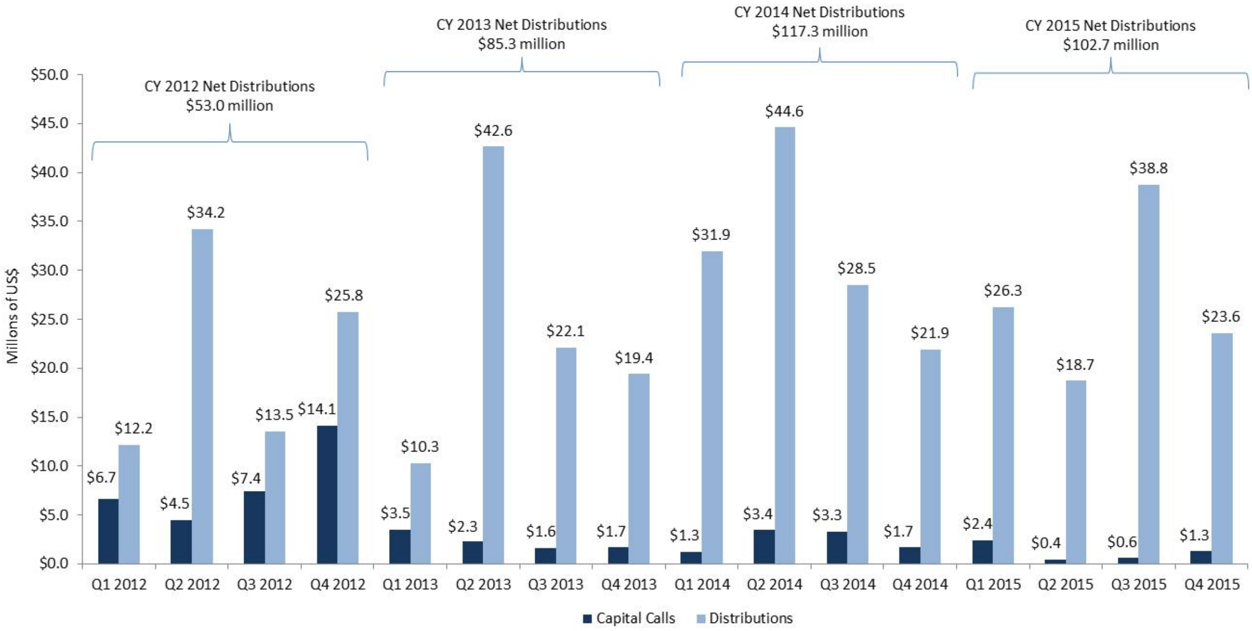
2 Based on 31 December 2015 market value of investments, percentages based on underlying fund-level values. Please refer to page 27 o f the financial statements for net currency exposure on the Company Level.

Manager’s Review continued

CAPITAL CALLS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

JPEL invests with a goal of delivering consistent NAV growth and generating a high level of distributions.

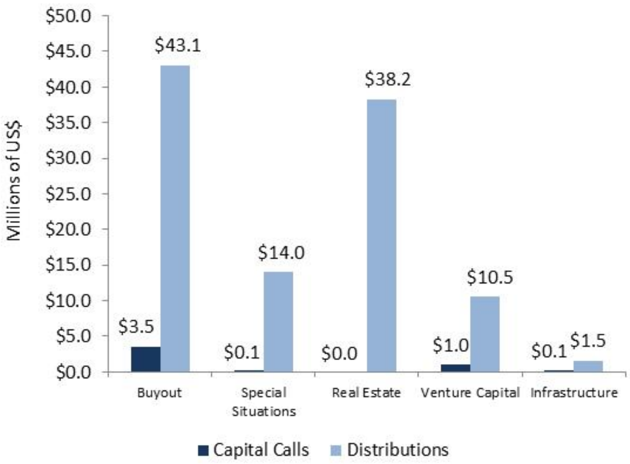
Capital Call and Distribution Summary[1]
(past four years)



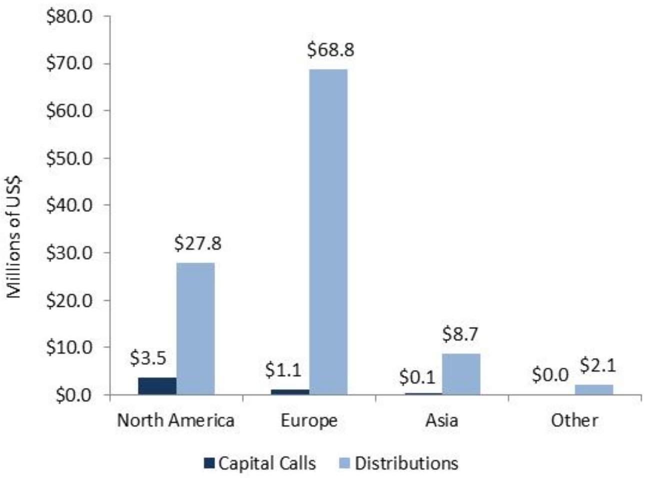
JPEL’s portfolio continues to generate significant net distributions. In 2015, the Company received net distributions of $102.7 million down from Calendar Year (“CY”) 2014 where JPEL received $117.3million in net distributions.

Cash Flow Breakout[1]

Cash Flows by Investment Strategy
(12 months ending 31 December 2015)



Cash Flows by Geographic Region
(12 months ending 31 December 2015)



In the past twelve months JPEL’s buyout, real estate and special situations strategies have produced strong distribution cash flow with the majority coming from Europe and North America.

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1 JPEL’s cash flows have been updated to reflect distributions from BoS Mezzanine Partners.

Manager's Review continued

TOP 20 FUNDS & COMPANIES INFORMATION

Top 20 Funds[1,2]

	Fund	Region	Fund Strategy	% of Private Equity Investment
1	Life Sciences Holdings SPV I Fund, L.P.	Europe	Venture Capital	6.0%
2	Alcentra Euro Mezzanine No1 Fund L.P.	Europe	Special Situations	3.0%
3	Leeds Equity Partners V, L.P.	North America	Buyout	2.8%
4	Beacon India Private Equity Fund	Asia	Buyout	1.9%
5	Omega Fund III, L.P. (JPEL)	Europe	Venture Capital	1.9%
6	Black Diamond Capital Management	North America	Special Situations	1.4%
7	Alia Capital Fund I C.V.	Europe	Buyout	1.3%
8	10th Lane Finance Co., LLC (JPEL)	North America	Special Situations	1.3%
9	Aqua Resources Fund Limited	Europe	Buyout	1.2%
10	Almack Mezzanine I Fund L.P.	Europe	Special Situations	1.1%
11	Global Buyout Fund, L.P.	Other	Buyout	1.1%
12	Industry Ventures Fund V, L.P	North America	Venture Capital	1.1%
13	GSC European Mezzanine Fund II L.P.	Europe	Special Situations	1.1%
14	Liberty Partners II, L.P.	North America	Buyout	0.9%
15	Global Opportunistic Fund	Other	Buyout	0.9%
16	Highstar Capital III Prism Fund, L.P.	North America	Infrastructure	0.8%
17	Macquarie Wholesale Co-investment Fund	Asia	Buyout	0.8%
18	PCG Special Situations Partnership	North America	Special Situations	0.8%
19	AIG MezzVest II L.P.	Europe	Special Situations	0.8%
20	Macquarie Alternative Investment Trust II	Asia	Buyout	0.7%

Top 20 Companies[1,2]

	Company	Country	Industry Group	% of Private Equity Investment
1	Placid Holdings	India	Technology Hardware & Equipment	5.9%
2	Datamars S.A.	Switzerland	Technology Hardware & Equipment	4.7%
3	Swania	France	Consumer Durables & Apparel	4.6%
4	RCR Industrial S.a.r.l	Spain	Capital Goods	4.3%
5	Celerion	US	Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology &	4.0%
6	Accela, Inc.	US	Software & Services	3.8%
7	Alliant Group	US	Diversified Financials	3.8%
8	Mr. Bult's, Inc.	US	Commercial & Professional Services	3.7%
9	FibroGen, Inc.	US	Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology &	3.3%
10	Corsicana Bedding Inc.	US	Household & Personal Products	3.1%
11	Vonovia SE	Germany	Real Estate	2.9%
12	Prosper Marketplace, Inc.	US	Diversified Financials	2.6%
13	Paratek Pharmaceutical Inc.	US	Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology &	2.6%
14	Innovia Group	Guernsey	Materials	2.2%
15	Gulf Healthcare International LLC	United Arab Emirates	Health Care Equipment & Services	1.9%
16	Yangzhou Ya Tai Property Limited	China	Real Estate	1.6%
17	Diaverum	Sweden	Health Care Equipment & Services	1.6%
18	Luxury Optical Holding Co.	US	Consumer Durables & Apparel	1.3%
19	Back Bay (Guernsey) Limited	US	Real Estate	1.2%
20	Polo Holdings S.à.r.l.	Italy	Capital Goods	1.2%

1 Top 20 Funds and Top 20 Companies include underlying funds and companies indirectly owned through the purchase of secondary interest in Private Equity Access Fund II Ltd, Bear Stearns Global Turnaround Fund, L.P., BoS Mezzanine Partners Fund, L.P. (BoS company-level exposure includes estimated pro rated fund-level leverage), and Macquarie Private Capital Trust.
2 Percentages are calculated based on 31 December 2015 unaudited market value of investments.

Condensed Interim Statement of Comprehensive Income - Unaudited

for the period ended 31 December 2015

	Notes	01/07/2015 to 31/12/2015 $'000	01/07/2014 to 31/12/2014 $'000
Income			
Interest and distribution income	4	2,405	2,978
Other net changes in fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	6	(7,651)	12,612
Realised gain on forward currency contracts		9,092	7,973
Total net income		**3,846**	**23,563**
Expenses			
Investment management fees		(2,690)	(2,673)
Accounting and administration fees		(312)	(125)
Audit fees		(125)	(131)
Directors' fees		(95)	(81)
Other expenses		(1,645)	(1,996)
Total expenses		**(4,867)**	**(5,006)**
Net (loss)/profit before finance costs		**(1,021)**	**18,557**
Finance costs			
Interest expense - Loans	5	(228)	(172)
Interest expense - Zero dividend preference shares	9	(4,254)	(5,367)
Net foreign exchange gain		5,252	8,751
(Loss)/profit before tax		**(251)**	**21,769**
Tax expense		-	-
(Loss)/profit for the year		**(251)**	**21,769**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the period:		**(251)**	**21,769**
Earnings per share			
(Losses)/earnings per US$ Equity Share		$(0.001)	$0.064

All items in the above statement are derived from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 22 to 37 form an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements.

Condensed Interim Statement of Financial Position - Unaudited

as at 31 December 2015

	Notes	31 December 2015 $'000	30 June 2015 $'000
Non-current assets			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7	491,409	533,102
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		24,875	20,547
Receivables		639	2,688
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
- Derivative financial assets	7	-	5,334
		25,514	28,569
Non-current assets held for sale		-	-
Current liabilities			
Loan balances		-	-
Payables and accruals		(1,640)	(1,452)
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss			
- Derivative financial liabilities	7	(2,166)	-
Zero dividend preference shares - Short Term	9	-	(89,374)
Net current assets/(liabilities)		21,708	(62,257)
Non-current liabilities			
Loan balances	8	(43,466)	-
Zero dividend preference shares - Long Term	9	(41,351)	(42,294)
		(84,817)	(42,294)
Net Assets		428,300	428,551
Represented by:			
Share capital	10	453,199	453,199
Accumulated loss		(24,899)	(24,648)
Total equity		428,300	428,551
NAV per US$ Equity Share		$1.2674	$1.2681

The condensed interim financial statements on pages 18 to 21 are approved by the Board of Directors on 24 March 2016 and were signed on its behalf by:

Trevor Ash
Director

Chris Spencer
Director

The notes on pages 22 to 37 form an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements.

Condensed Interim Statement of Changes in Equity - Unaudited

for the period ended 31 December 2015

	Notes	Share capital $'000	Accumulated loss $'000	Total $'000
At 1 July 2015		453,199	(24,648)	428,551
Loss for the period		-	(251)	(251)
Total comprehensive income for the period		**-**	**(251)**	**(251)**
Total transactions with owners of the Company for the period ended 31 December 2015		**-**	**-**	**-**
At 31 December 2015		**453,199**	**(24,899)**	**428,300**

	Notes	Share capital $'000	Accumulated loss $'000	Total $'000
At 1 July 2014		459,877	(66,139)	393,738
Profit for the period		-	21,769	21,769
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	**21,769**	**21,769**
Share buy back		(6,743)		(6,743)
Shares issued on warrant conversion		65	-	65
Total transactions with owners of the Company for the period ended 31 December 2014		**(6,678)**	-	**(6,678)**
At 31 December 2014		**453,199**	**(44,370)**	**408,829**

The notes on pages 22 to 37 form an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements.

Condensed Interim Statement of Cash Flows - Unaudited

for the period ended 31 December 2015

	Notes	01/07/2015 to 31/12/2015 $'000	01/07/2014 to 31/12/2014 $'000
Operating activities			
(Loss)/profit for the period		(251)	21,769
Adjustments for:			
Interest income	4	(34)	(64)
Distributions from investments	4	(2,371)	(2,914)
Interest expense		4,482	5,539
Net unrealised losses/(gains) on derivative financial instruments	6	7,500	(3,369)
Net realised gains on derivative financial instruments		(9,092)	(7,212)
Net losses/(gains) on investment portfolio	6	151	(9,243)
Net foreign exchange gain		(5,252)	(8,751)
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital		(4,867)	(4,245)
Decrease/(increase) in receivables		747	(25)
Increase in payables		226	77
Cash used in operations		(3,894)	(4,193)
Investing activities			
Purchase of investments		(22,759)	(95,505)
Net proceeds from sale of investments		65,564	109,011
Cash received on settlement of derivative financial instruments		9,092	7,212
Interest received		38	64
Other income distributions from investments	4	2,371	2,913
Cash from investing activities		54,306	23,695
Financing activities			
Equity shares buy back	10	-	(6,742)
Shares issued on warrant conversion	10	-	65
Loans received		44,424	12,377
Loans paid		-	(19,705)
Interest paid		(1,188)	(147)
Buyback of zero dividend preference shares		(93,515)	-
Cash used in financing activities		(50,279)	(14,152)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		133	5,350
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		20,547	25,410
Effects of exchange differences arising from cash and cash equivalents		4,195	(4,357)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		24,875	26,403

The notes on pages 22 to 37 form an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

JPEL Private Equity Limited (formerly J.P. Morgan Private Equity Limited) (the "Company") is a closed ended investment fund incorporated as a limited liability company in Guernsey under The Companies (Guernsey) Law, 2008. As at December 2015, the Company's capital structure consisted of two classes of shares, US$ Equity Shares and Zero Dividend Preference Shares due 2017, all of which are listed on the London Stock Exchange.

The primary objective of the Company is to achieve capital growth, with income as a secondary objective, from a diversified portfolio consisting predominantly of private equity limited partnership interests. The Company may also invest directly in private equity investments.

The accounting policies applied by the Company in these condensed interim financial statements are the same as those applied by the Company in its financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2015.

Statement of compliance

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting (IFRS) and in accordance with the requirement of IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting.*

They do not include all of the information required for full annual financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended 30 June 2015.

These condensed interim financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 24 March 2016.

Standards and amendments not yet effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2015 that are relevant and have not been early adopted by the Company

IFRS 9, 'Financial Instruments'

IFRS 9, 'Financial instruments', addresses the classification, measurement and recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. The complete version of IFRS 9 was issued in July 2014. It replaces the guidance in IAS 39, 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' and all previous versions of IFRS 9. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes three primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income and fair value through profit or loss. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Investments in equity instruments are required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss with the irrevocable option at inception to present changes in fair value in other comprehensive income. There is now a new expected credit loss model that replaces the incurred loss impairment model used in IAS 39. For financial liabilities there are no changes to classification and measurement except for the recognition of changes in own credit risk in other comprehensive income, for liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss.

IFRS 9 relaxes the requirements for hedge effectiveness by replacing the bright line hedge effectiveness tests. It requires an economic relationship between the hedged item and hedging instrument and for the 'hedged ratio' to be the same as the one management actually use for risk management purposes. Contemporaneous documentation is still required but is different to that currently prepared under IAS 39.

The standard is effective for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Early adoption is permitted. The Company has yet to assess IFRS 9's full impact.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

Statement of compliance continued

IFRS 15, 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'

In May 2014, IASB issued IFRS 15, 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' which will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under IFRS. The core principle of the new standard is for entities to recognise revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in amounts that reflect the consideration (that is, payment) to which the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services.

The new standard will also result in enhanced disclosures about revenue, provide guidance for transactions that were not previously addressed comprehensively (for example, service revenue and contract modifications) and improve guidance for multiple-element arrangements.

IFRS 15 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Earlier application is permitted. The Company has yet to assess IFRS 15's full impact.

Investment Entities, 'Applying the Consolidation Exception (Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28)'

In December 2014, IASB issued the amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 providing clarification on the application of consolidation exception for investment entities including its subsidiaries.

The amendments clarify that intermediate parent entities which are subsidiaries of investment entities can also avail themselves of the exception from preparing consolidated financial statements.

They also clarify that a subsidiary that provides services related to the investment activities of its investment entity parent should be consolidated. However, if such subsidiary is also an investment entity, then such subsidiary should also be measured at fair value through profit or loss by the parent investment entity.

They now also permit a non-investment entity parent to retain the fair value measurement applied by the investment entity associate or joint venture to its subsidiaries. An investment entity measuring all of its subsidiaries at fair value will be required to provide the disclosures relating to investment entities as required by IFRS 12, 'Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities'.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Earlier application is permitted. The Company will apply the new requirements when these amendments become effective.

Disclosure Initiative (Amendments to IAS 1)

In December 2014, IASB issued the amendments to IAS 1 covering five areas: materiality, disaggregation and subtotals, notes, disclosure of accounting policies, and presentation of other comprehensive income (OCI) arising from investments accounted for under the equity method.

The amendments state that the materiality concept applies to the primary statements, notes and any specific disclosures required by IFRS.

It clarified that line items, in the statement of financial position or in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, can be aggregated or disaggregated as deemed relevant.

It also clarified that entities have flexibility around to the structuring of the notes and emphasised that understandability and comparability should be considered when deciding the order of the notes.

It also provided guidance on how to identify significant accounting policies. The amendments clarified that the share of other comprehensive income from associates and joint ventures accounted for under the equity method must be presented as a single line item, based on whether or not it will subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss.

These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Earlier application is permitted. The Company will apply the new requirements when these amendments become effective.

There are no other standards, interpretations or amendments to existing standards that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a significant impact on the Company.

1. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

Segmental information

The Board has considered the requirements of IFRS 8 – "Operating Segments". The Board is of the view that the Company is engaged in a single segment of business, being Private Equity. The Board, as a whole, has been determined as constituting the chief operating decision maker of the Company.

As of 31 December 2015, four shareholders hold greater than 10% of the total number of US$ Equity Shares in issue with holdings of approximately 11.0%, 11.5%, 13.8% and 14.3%.

One nominee owns more than 10% of the US$ Equity Shares in issue, with an ownership of 17.4%.

The Board is charged with setting the Company's investment strategy in accordance with the Company's prospectus, dated 16 August 2011. They have delegated the day-to-day implementation of this strategy to the Manager but retain responsibility to ensure that adequate resources of the Company are directed in accordance with their decisions. The Manager have been given full authority to act on behalf of the Company in the management of the Company's assets in accordance with the Amended and Restated Investment Management Agreement on behalf of the Company and to carry out other actions as appropriate to give effect thereto.

Whilst the Manager may make investment decisions on a day-to-day basis regarding the allocation of funds to different investments, any changes to the investment strategy or major allocation decisions have to be approved by the Board, even though they may be proposed by the Manager. The Board therefore retains full responsibility as to the major allocation decisions made on an ongoing basis. The Manager will act under the terms of the Amended and Restated Investment Management Agreement which cannot be changed without the approval of the parties to the agreement.

The key measure of performance used by the Board to assess the Company's performance and to allocate resources is the NAV which is prepared on a monthly basis by Augentius (Guernsey) Limited (the "Administrator"). The NAV reported by the Administrator is prepared on a basis consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards.

The Company's financial assets held as of the period end and the geographical area the Company is invested into are presented in the table below. The Company does not hold any non-current assets other than financial instruments.

	31 December 2015		30 June 2015	
Region	$'000	%	$'000	%
Europe	203,612	42%	243,690	46%
North America	199,198	40%	193,587	36%
Asia	70,827	14%	77,835	15%
Other	17,772	4%	17,990	3%
Total	491,409	100%	533,102	100%

2. KEY ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

Estimates and judgements used in preparing the financial information are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable. The resulting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results.

The only estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities relate to the valuation of unquoted investments.

In preparing the condensed interim financial statements, the significant judgements made in applying the accounting policies and the key sources of estimation uncertainty were the same as those that applied to the annual financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2015.

Valuation of investments

The Company has interests in various different types of investments including: investments in subsidiaries, unquoted investments in funds, direct investments in unquoted companies and direct investments in public companies and investments in debt securities.

2. KEY ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS continued

Valuation of investments continued

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are based on the latest available net asset values of the subsidiaries. The Company reviews the net asset values and considers the liquidity of the subsidiaries or its underlying investments, value date of the net asset values and any restrictions on dividends from the subsidiaries. If necessary, the Company makes adjustments to net asset values of the subsidiaries to obtain the best estimate of its fair value.

Unquoted investments in funds

The unquoted investments in funds are valued in accordance with International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines (IPEVCG).

Investments in private equity funds do not have a readily available market and are generally valued based on the fair value of each private equity fund as reported by the respective general partner as per the capital statement, which necessarily incorporates estimates made by those general partners. The Company believes that this value, in most cases, represents fair value as of the relevant statement date, although, if other factors lead the Company to conclude that the value provided by the general partner does not represent fair value, the Directors and Manager will adjust the value of the investment from the general partner's estimate. The Company estimates fair value based on publicly available information and the most recent financial information provided by the general partners, as adjusted for cash flows since the date of the most recent financial information.

Where no valuation is available from the general partner or an independent valuation agent the Directors and Manager will estimate the fair value in accordance with IPEVCG.

The public equity securities known to be owned within the purchased private equity fund are based on the most recent information reported to the Company by the general partners.

Where such securities have publically available stock prices, these are adjusted by applying the appropriate discount to reflect limited marketability and illiquidity.

Direct investments in unquoted companies

Direct investments into unquoted investments are generally valued based on the fair value of each investment as reported by the respective management.

Direct investments into unquoted investments where no fair value is being provided to the Company by the management or sponsor are carried at fair value, as estimated by the Directors and Manager. In estimating fair value, the Directors and Manager also consider the value assigned to each investment by the lead investor (if any) with which the Company has co-invested, to the extent known.

The Directors and Manager also consider the estimated fair value based on the projected enterprise value at which the underlying company could be sold in an orderly disposition over a reasonable period of time and in a transaction between willing parties other than in a forced sale or liquidation. In these instances, market multiples considering specified financial measures (such as EBITDA, adjusted EBITDA, cash flow, net income, revenues or NAV) and/or a discounted cash flow or liquidation analysis can be used.

Consideration may also be given to such factors as the company's historical and projected financial data, valuations given to comparable companies, the size and scope of the company's operations, the company's strengths, weaknesses, applicable restrictions on transfer, industry information and assumptions, general economic and market conditions and other factors deemed relevant. The Directors and Manager may also engage the services of a third party valuation firm to assist with valuing the asset.

2. KEY ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS continued

Valuation of investments continued

Direct investments in unquoted companies continued

The table below summarises only the valuation of direct investments in unquoted companies that are estimated by the Directors and Manager and shows the effect of changing one or more of the assumptions behind the valuation techniques adopted, based on reasonable possible alternative assumptions.

	31 December 2015					
Description	**Fair Value $ '000**	**Valuation Technique**	**Unobservable Inputs**	**Average Input**	**Reasonable possible shift +/- (absolute value)**	**Change in Valuation +/-**
Asia						
Equity	4,194	Comparable trading multiples	EBITDA	6.5x	+/- 5%	178,474 / (178,474)
North America						
Equity	6,511	Comparable trading multiples	EBITDA	13.5x	+/- 5%	416,074 / (416,074)

	30 June 2015					
Description	**Fair Value $ '000**	**Valuation Technique**	**Unobservable Inputs**	**Average Input**	**Reasonable possible shift +/- (absolute value)**	**Change in Valuation +/-**
Asia						
Equity	5,236	Comparable trading multiples	EBITDA	6.9x	+/- 5%	232,100 / (232,100)
North America						
Equity	6,511	Comparable trading multiples	EBITDA	13.5x	+/- 5%	416,074 / (416,074)

Investments in debt securities

Valuation techniques are used primarily to value debt securities and other debt instruments for which markets were or have been inactive during the financial year. Some of the inputs to these techniques may not be market observable and are therefore estimated based on assumptions.

Direct investments in public companies

When valuing direct investments in public companies the Company uses the quoted market price at the reporting date. In addition, the Company may apply a discount to the quoted market price to account for lack of liquidity.

Valuation processes

The Manager perform the valuation of financial assets required for financial reporting purposes, including Level 3 fair values. The Manager report to the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee. Discussions of the valuation process and results are held between the Manager and the Board of Directors at least once every quarter.

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The condensed interim financial statements do not include all financial risk management information and disclosures required in the annual financial statements; they should be read in conjunction with the Company's annual financial statements as at 30 June 2015.

There have been no changes in the risk management department since year end or in any risk management policies.

Exposure to interest rate risk

During the period the Company's $150 million loan facility was drawn down to €40 million which was the amount of loan outstanding as at 31 December 2015 (30 June 2015: Nil). This capital is a floating rate debt with the interest expenses incurred from this facility based on the US Dollar London Interbank Offer Rate (LIBOR) or Euro Interbank Offered Rate (EURIBOR) as applicable.

Exposure to currency risk

At the reporting date the carrying value of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities held in individual foreign currencies as a percentage of its net assets were as follows:

Currency	31 December 2015	30 June 2015
Euro	25%	41%
Sterling	(8%)	(26%)
Swiss Franc	5%	5%
UAE Dirham	2%	2%
Australian Dollar	6%	7%
	30%	**29%**

Exposure to other price risk

The Company also has direct exposure to assets that are publicly traded on various equity markets. These represent 2.85% (30 June 2015: 5.17%) of the Company's portfolio value as at period end.

At 31 December 2015, the impact on the Company's net assets due to a change of 5% in the benchmark used to measure the performance of the Company's listed equity securities would be $0.701 million (30 June 2015: $1.378 million).

The impact on net assets of increasing/decreasing the unobservable inputs used in the Company's valuation of direct investments in unquoted companies where the value is estimated by the Directors and Manager is presented in note 2.

Liquidity risk

As of 31 December 2015, the Company had unfunded commitments to private equity funds of $41.7 million (30 June 2015: $53.2 million) that may be called by the underlying limited partnerships.

During the period the Company's $150 million loan facility was drawn down to €40 million ($44.4 million). The undrawn amount of the loan facility as of 31 December 2015 was $105.6 million (30 June 2015: $150 million).

Credit risk

In respect of credit risk arising from cash and cash equivalents and derivative financial instruments, the Company continues to mitigate such risks by maintaining substantially all of the Company's cash and forward currency contracts with Lloyds Bank and ING Luxembourg SA. As at 31 December 2015, Moody's has given the long term credit ratings for Lloyds Bank and ING Bank as A1 (30 June 2015: A1).

All other aspects of the Company's financial risk management objectives and policies are consistent with those described in the annual report for the year ended 30 June 2015.

4. INTEREST AND DISTRIBUTION INCOME

The following table details the interest and other distribution income earned during the period:

	01/07/2015 to 31/12/2015 $'000	01/07/2014 to 31/12/2014 $'000
Interest income from cash and cash equivalents	34	64
Distributions from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,371	2,914
	2,405	**2,978**

5. LOAN INTEREST EXPENSE

The following table details the interest expense incurred during the period:

	01/07/2015 to 31/12/2015 $'000	01/07/2014 to 31/12/2014 $'000
Interest expense from financial liabilities at amortised cost	**228**	**172**

6. OTHER NET CHANGES IN FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

The following table summarises the net (losses)/gains from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss for the period:

	01/07/2015 to 31/12/2015 $'000	01/07/2014 to 31/12/2014 $'000
Designated at fair value through profit or loss		
Investment portfolio	(151)	9,650
Non-current assets held for sale	-	(407)
Held for trading		
Derivative financial instruments	(7,500)	3,369
Net (losses)/gains from financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	**(7,651)**	**12,612**

The Company does not experience seasonality or cyclicality in its investing activities

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

All investments are designated at fair value through profit or loss at initial recognition, therefore all gains and losses arise on investments designated at fair value through profit or loss. Given the nature of the Company's investments the fair value losses recognised in these financial statements are not considered to be readily convertible to cash in full at the reporting date and therefore the movements in these fair values are treated as unrealised.

Commitments

The Company has committed to invest in certain private equity funds and investments. Such commitments are payable upon demand at the request of the fund's administrator or general partner. As of 31 December 2015, the Company held interests in private equity funds, including fund-of-funds, direct investments and publicly traded equity securities and had unfunded commitments to private equity funds of $41.7 million (30 June 2015: $53.2 million) that may be called by the underlying limited partnerships. Approximately 96.88% (30 June 2015: 90.32%) of the Company's unfunded commitments, or approximately $40.4 million (30 June 2015: $48.0 million), represents funds with vintage years of 2008 and earlier and are unlikely to be called. In addition, the Company may make capital commitments to private equity funds in the future and may make purchases of existing private equity funds in the secondary market, many of which will be subject to additional funding requirements.

The Company may employ an over-commitment strategy when making investments in private equity funds in order to maximise the amount of its capital that is invested at any given time. When an over-commitment strategy is employed, the aggregate amount of capital committed by the Company to private equity funds at a given time may exceed the aggregate amount of cash that the Company has available for immediate investment.

Because the managers of private equity funds will typically be permitted to make calls for capital contributions following the expiration of a relatively short notice period, employing an over-commitment approach requires the Company to time investments and manage available cash in a manner that allows the funding of its capital commitments when capital calls are made. The Manager are primarily responsible for managing the Company's cash and the timing of its investments. The Manager take into account current cash balances and expected cash flows when planning investment and cash management activities with the objective of seeking to ensure that the Company is able to honour its commitments to funds when they become due.

The Company believes it currently has sufficient liquidity to meet an over-commitment strategy.

The following tables summarises the valuation of the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value by the fair value hierarchy as of 31 December 2015:

	31 December 2015			
	Total $'000	Level I $'000	Level II $'000	Level III $'000
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss				
- Investment portfolio	491,409	14,019	-	477,389
- Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-	-
	491,409	**14,019**	**-**	**477,389**
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss				
Held for trading				
- Derivative financial instruments	(2,166)	-	(2,166)	-
	489,243	**14,019**	**(2,166)**	**477,389**

	30 June 2015			
	Total $'000	Level I $'000	Level II $'000	Level III $'000
Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss				
- Investment portfolio	533,102	27,554	-	505,548
Held for trading				
- Derivative financial instruments	5,334	-	5,334	-
	538,436	**27,554**	**5,334**	**505,548**

7. FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS continued

Level I classification represents direct equity investments in public companies that trade actively on recognised stock exchanges.

Level II classification represents the Company's forward currency contracts. The forward currency contracts are not traded in active markets and their prices are not publicly available but are derived from underlying assets or elements that are publicly available. These have been fair valued using observable forward exchange rates and interest rates corresponding to the maturity of the contract. The effects of non-observable inputs are not significant for forward currency contracts.

Level III classification represents investments in unquoted funds, unquoted companies and debt securities.

Generally redemptions from the investments are not permitted unless agreed by the general partner of the investments and liquidity is available to the extent of distributable realised events.

Although such investments may be sold in a secondary market transaction, subject to meeting certain requirements of the governing documents of each investment, the secondary market is not active and individual transactions are not necessarily observable. It is therefore reasonably possible that if the Company were to sell an investment in the secondary market, the sale could occur at an amount different than the reported fair value, and the difference could be material. The Company expects to receive distributions from the investment as their underlying investments are sold. The timing of such liquidations is uncertain.

Refer to note 2 on how the Company values these investments and the sensitivity of the fair value to changes in unobservable inputs. A sensitivity analysis has not been presented for investments in unquoted companies and funds where these are valued based on the fair values as reported by the respective management or general partners.

There have been no transfers between levels I, II and III during the period.

Details of underlying investments are presented in the supplementary schedule of investments in note 15.

The changes in the fair value of investments which the Company has classified as Level III are as follows:

	01/07/2015 to 31/12/2015 $'000	01/07/2014 to 31/12/2014 $'000
Fair value at beginning of the period	505,548	466,463
Purchase of investment and funding of capital calls	22,724	94,748
Distributions from limited partnership interests	(47,891)	(92,033)
Net (losses)/gains in the period (including foreign exchange (losses)/gains)	(2,992)	3,910
Fair value at the end of the period	**477,389**	**473,088**
Change in unrealised (losses)/gains in the period for level III assets held at period end (including foreign exchange (losses)/gains)	(25,433)	10,875

Changes in unrealised (losses)/gains during the period recorded for Level III investments held at period end are reported in "Other net changes in fair value of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss" in the statement of comprehensive income.

8. LOAN BALANCES

	31 December 2015 $'000	30 June 2015 $'000
Lloyds Bank	43,466	-
Maturity profile		
Due after more than one year	43,466	-

The Company has entered into a multi-currency loan facility agreement with Lloyds Bank. The facility is for $150,000,000 and bears interest of US$ LIBOR/EURIBOR + 330 bps on drawn amounts with a leverage of greater than 10% loan to value. At leverage rates of below 10% the loan bears interest of US$ LIBOR/EURIBOR +285 bps. A flat 0.9% rate is paid on undrawn amounts.

The facility agreement was amended on 16 June 2014 and is due to expire 31 January 2018. The facility also contains a number of covenants that restrict total leverage and promote asset diversification. Specifically, the Company has the ability to borrow up to 30% of its Total Assets. Furthermore, the asset base from which the Company may borrow funds may be reduced if certain diversity criteria are breached; including geography, investment strategy, investment type, and company and manager concentration limitations. As at 31 December 2015, the Company's leverage ratio was 8.8 per cent. (30 June 2015: 0.3 per cent.) per the credit agreement and the Company was in compliance with all of the diversification restrictions. The facility is drawn down to €40 million at 31 December 2015 (undrawn at 30 June 2015).

9. ZERO DIVIDEND PREFERENCE SHARES

The Company started the period with two classes of ZDP shares: 2015 ZDP shares and 2017 ZDP shares.

On 3 November 2015, the 2015 ZDP Shares were successfully redeemed and cancelled. The Final Capital Entitlement was approximately £58.6 million at retirement and paid to shareholders on record on 30 October 2015. The redemption was financed by cash on hand and utilisation of the Company's credit facility. As a result of the retirement of the 2015 ZDP Shares, total leverage decreased by approximately 50% from 31 December 2013 to 30 October 2015.

The holders of the 2015 ZDP shares were entitled to a redemption amount of 48.75 pence per ZDP share that increased daily at such a daily compound rate that would give a final entitlement of 87.30 pence on 31 October 2015. The effective interest rate was 8.45% p.a. based on the placing price of 50 pence per ZDP share. ZDP shares rank prior to the US$ Equity Shares in respect of the repayment of their entitlement of up to 87.3 pence per ZDP share. However, they rank behind any borrowings made by the Company that remain outstanding. They carry no entitlement to income and the whole of their return takes the form of capital.

The holders of the 2017 ZDP Shares are entitled to a redemption amount of 65 pence per ZDP Share as increased daily at such a daily compound rate as would give a final entitlement of 107.13 pence on 31 October 2017. The effective interest rate is 8.14% p.a. based on the placing price of 65 pence per ZDP Share. ZDP Shares rank prior to the US$ Equity Shares in respect of the repayment of their entitlement of up to 107.13 pence per ZDP Share and pari passu to the 2015 ZDP Shares. However, they rank behind any borrowings made by the Company that remain outstanding. They carry no entitlement to income and the whole of their return takes the form of capital.

ZDP shareholders will not be entitled to receive any part of the revenue profits, including any accumulated revenue reserves of the Company on a winding-up.

9. ZERO DIVIDEND PREFERENCE SHARES continued

The movement of the ZDP shares in the period was as follows:

Total ZDP Shares	Number of shares	2015 $'000
Balance at start of period	97,488,124	131,668
Retirement of ZDP 2015 shares	(67,077,371)	(90,344)
Realised foreign exchange movement on retirement of ZDP 2015 shares	-	(3,171)
Interest accretion	-	4,254
Unrealised foreign exchange movement	-	(1,056)
Balance at end of period	30,410,753	41,351

	Number of shares	2014 $'000
Balance at start of period	97,488,124	131,873
Interest accretion	-	5,367
Unrealised foreign exchange movement	-	(11,988)
Balance at end of period	97,488,124	125,252

ZDP 2015 Shares		Number of shares
Balance at start of the period	Date	67,077,371
Retirement of ZDP 2015 shares	31 October 2015	(67,077,371)
Balance at end of the period		-
Issue date	19 December 2008	
Redemption date	31 October 2015	
Days from issue	2,507	
Daily compound rate	0.0232434%	
Initial price	48.75 pence	
Price at valuation	87.3 pence	

ZDP 2017 Shares		Number of shares
Balance at start of the period	Date	30,410,753
Balance at end of the period		30,410,753
Issue date	12 September 2011	
Valuation date	31 December 2015	
Days from issue	1,571	
Daily compound rate	0.0222971%	
Initial price	65 pence	
Price at valuation	92.26 pence	

The interest charge accrued for the period on the ZDP shares was $4,254,299 (2014: $5,367,080).

At 31 December 2015 the fair value of the 2015 ZDP shares was Nil (30 June 2015: $89,374,460) and the fair value of the 2017 ZDP shares was $41,351,367 (30 June 2015: $42,293,498).

10. ISSUED SHARE CAPITAL

Capital management

The Company's approach to capital management remained the same as described in the annual financial statements for the year ended June 2015. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the period.

Authorised share capital

The authorised share capital of the Company is £100 divided into 100 founder shares of £1 each, and an unlimited number of redeemable participating preference shares of no par value each, which may be issued and designated as US$ Equity Shares, Sterling Equity Shares, Euro Equity Shares, ZDP shares or any other shares (denominated in any currency) as may be determined by the Board from time to time in accordance with Article 3(4)(d) of the Company's Articles of Association.

Issued share capital

There was no movement in the number of US$ Equity Shares in the period:

	Date	Number of shares	Price ($)
Balance as at 30 June 2015		337,945,574	
Movement in the period	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2015		**337,945,574**	

The US$ Equity Shares carry the right to receive all revenue profits of the Company (including accumulated revenue reserves) which are available for distribution and from time to time determined to be distributed by way of interim and/or final dividends and at such times as the directors may determine. On winding-up, US$ Equity shareholders will be entitled to the net assets of the Company after any payables have been paid and the accrued entitlement of the ZDP shares has been met.

11. UNCONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

The Company has established a number of investment holding vehicles that are held purely for the purposes of holding the underlying investment in private equity funds. These special purpose entities are presented in detail below:

Name	Country of Incorporation	% Holding	Principal activity
BSPEL Mezzanine Funding Limited ("BMFL")	Guernsey	100.0	Holding company
BSPEL/Migdal Mezzanine Limited ("BMML")	Guernsey	80.0	Holding company
BSPEL Australia Limited ("BSPEL Aus")	Guernsey	100.0	Holding company
Hunter Acquisition Limited ("Hunter Aq")	Guernsey	68.2	Holding company
Bear Stearns Global Turnaround Fund L.P. ("GTF")	Delaware	100.0	Limited Partnership
BSPEL (Lux) S.á r.l. ("BSPEL Lux")	Luxembourg	100.0	Holding company
JPEL TF Limited ("JPEL TF")	Guernsey	100.0	Holding company
Iberian Acquisition Holdings LLC ("Iberian Acq")	Delaware	100.0	Holding company
Back Bay (Guernsey) Limited ("Back Bay")	Guernsey	78.8	Holding company
JPEL Holdings Limited ("JPEL Holdings")	Guernsey	100.0	Holding company

BSPEL Mezzanine Funding Limited owns 80% of the issued capital of BSPEL/Migdal Mezzanine Limited, a Guernsey registered company which holds seven fund investments through a limited partnership.

BSPEL/Migdal Mezzanine Limited, a Guernsey registered company which holds seven fund investments through a limited partnership.

BSPEL Australia Limited owns 100% of the issued trust units in ROC Capital Trust, an Australia registered trust which holds 16 fund investments.

Hunter Acquisition Limited, a Guernsey registered company which holds one fund investment.

Bear Stearns Global Turnaround Fund L.P., a Delaware registered partnership which holds 11 fund investments.

BSPEL (Lux) S.á r.l., a Luxembourg registered company which holds two fund investments.

JPEL TF Limited is a limited partner in Terra Firma Deutsche Annington, L.P., a Guernsey limited partnership.

Iberian Acquisition Holdings LLC is a limited partner in Alia Capital Fund I CV, a Dutch limited partnership.

Back Bay (Guernsey) Limited, a Guernsey registered company which holds one fund investment.

JPEL Holdings Limited, a Guernsey registered company which holds 17 fund investments.

12. MATERIAL AGREEMENTS

Subsequent to the period, on 11 March 2016 JPMAM and an affiliate of FIG completed the transfer of the JPEL investment management team (the "Fortress Transaction"). On March 11, 2016, JPEL signed an investment management agreement with FCF JPEL Management LLC, an affiliate of FIG, which, other than provisions specifically reflecting the appointment of a new investment manager, is similar to the prior investment management agreement with JPMAM in all material aspects. Accordingly, JPEL has terminated its investment management agreement with JPMAM as of 11 March 2016. As of 11 March 2016, JPEL is managed by FCF JPEL Management LLC.

As part of the Fortress Transaction, the investment management team that has been responsible for managing JPEL led by Troy Duncan and Greg Getschow, has transitioned from JPMAM to the credit business of FIG. There has been no change in the Company's underlying investment strategy, investment team or investment committee members as a result of the Fortress Transaction.

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

FCF JPEL Management LLC. (the "Manager") is a related party of the Company.

Mr. Getschow is a managing director in the Credit business of Fortress Investment Group LLC, the ultimate parent company of FCF JPEL Management LLC.

Other than Mr. Spencer who owns 30,067 US$ Equity Shares and Mr. Dalwood who owns 127,747 US$ Equity Shares, no other Director holds directly or indirectly shares in the Company.

Mr. Ash is entitled to receive Directors fees of £40,000 ($65,500) per annum, Mr. Loudon, Mr. Spencer and Mr. Dalwood are each entitled to receive Directors fees of £30,000 ($49,000) per annum. The cap on total Directors remuneration in aggregate was increased from £100,000 to £250,000 at the AGM held on 29 July 2015. Mr. Getschow has waived his right to Directors Fees.

As part of the broader Fortress transaction, on 11 March 2016, the JPEL shares held by J.P. Morgan Asset Management were transferred to funds managed by Fortress Investment Group.

14. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

Subsequent to the period, on 11 March 2016 JPMAM and an affiliate of FIG completed the Fortress Transaction.

On March 11, 2016, JPEL signed an investment management agreement with FCF JPEL Management LLC, an affiliate of FIG, which, other than provisions specifically reflecting the appointment of a new investment manager, is similar to the prior investment management agreement with JPMAM in all material aspects. Accordingly, JPEL has terminated its investment management agreement with JPMAM as of 11 March 2016. As of 11 March 2016, JPEL is managed by FCF JPEL Management LLC ("FCF JPEL" or the "Manager").

As part of the Fortress Transaction, the entire investment management team that has been responsible for managing JPEL led by Troy Duncan and Greg Getschow, has transitioned from JPMAM to the credit business of FIG. There has been no change in the Company's underlying investment strategy, investment team or investment committee members as a result of the Fortress Transaction

15. SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS

Vehicle	Investment	31 December 2015 $000's	30 June 2015 $000's
Back Bay	Stoneleigh Back Bay Associates LLC	5,971	5,936
BMFL/BMML*	BoS Mezzanine Partners, LP	32,790	39,757
BSPEL Aus	ROC Capital Trust	26,351	30,097
BSPEL Lux	Alto Capital II	810	856
BSPEL Lux	Realza Capital Fondo, FCR	2,398	2,384
Iberian Acq	Alia Capital Fund I C.V.	6,498	5,466
JPEL	10th Lane Finance Co., LLC	6,301	6,016
JPEL	Aksia Capital III	2,562	3,467
JPEL	Apollo Investment Fund V, L.P.	153	183
JPEL	Apollo Real Estate Investment Fund IV, L.P.	146	709
JPEL	Ares European Real Estate Fund I (IF), L.P.	765	836
JPEL	Argan Capital Fund	3,444	3,897
JPEL	Arlington Capital Partners II, L.P.	492	1,269
JPEL	Arrow Path Fund II, L.P.	1,261	2,080
JPEL	BCP V Co-Investors (Cayman) L.P.	1,817	2,436
JPEL	Beacon India Private Equity Fund	9,521	10,585
JPEL	Bear Stearns Global Turnaround Fund LP	9,940	11,724
JPEL	Black Diamond Capital Management	6,647	7,122
JPEL	Blackstone Real Estate Partners IV, L.P.	861	1,213
JPEL	Blue River Capital I, LLC	2,836	3,335
JPEL	Candover 2005 Fund	1,718	1,801
JPEL	Clearwater Capital Partners Fund I, L.P.	84	290
JPEL	Clearwater Capital Partners Opportunities Fund (Cayman) Ltd.	17	28
JPEL	Colony Investors VI, L.P.	177	175
JPEL	DFJ Esprit Capital III L.P.	3,319	3,844
JPEL	Esprit Capital I Fund	3,365	3,851
JPEL	Global Buyout Fund, L.P.	5,424	5,811
JPEL	Global Opportunistic Fund	4,314	3,998
JPEL	Gridiron Capital Fund, L.P.	3,343	3,438
JPEL	Guggenheim Aviation Offshore Investment Fund II, L.P.	107	295
JPEL	Highstar Capital III Prism Fund, L.P.	4,119	4,552
JPEL	Hupomone Capital Fund, L.P.	186	101
JPEL	Hutton Collins Capital Partners II LP	723	805
JPEL	Industry Ventures Fund IV, L.P	1,050	1,656
JPEL	Industry Ventures Fund V, L.P	5,322	6,490
JPEL	Leeds Equity Partners IV, L.P.	2,222	1,993
JPEL	Leeds Equity Partners V, L.P.	13,891	11,733
JPEL	Liberty Partners II, L.P.	4,389	6,360
JPEL	Life Sciences Holdings SPV I Fund, L.P.	29,716	36,437
JPEL	Luxury Optical Holding Co.	6,511	6,511
JPEL	Main Street Resources I, L.P.	598	598
JPEL	Main Street Resources II, L.P.	884	884
JPEL	Markstone Capital Partners, L.P.	276	308
JPEL	Milestone 2010, L.P	-	11,126
JPEL	Milestone Link Fund, L.P.	-	3,195
JPEL	Montagu III L.P.	1	-
JPEL	Morning Street Partners, L.P.	748	775
JPEL	Omega Fund III, L.P.	6,266	7,722
JPEL	Oxford Bioscience Partners IV, L.P.	120	175
JPEL	Primopiso Acquisition S.a.r.l	20,983	19,746
JPEL	Private Equity Access Fund II Ltd	2,182	2,552
JPEL	Private Opportunity Ventures, L.P.	716	1,211
JPEL	Quadrangle Capital Partners, L.P.	130	164
JPEL	Strategic Value Global Opportunities Feeder Fund I-A, LP	605	477

15. SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS continued

Vehicle	Investment	31 December 2015 $000's	30 June 2015 $000's
JPEL	Strategic Value Global Opportunities Master Fund, LP	483	599
JPEL	Terra Firma Deutsche Annington L.P.	14	3
JPEL	Thomas H. Lee Equity Fund V, L.P.	-	22
JPEL	Trumpet Feeder Ltd	1,707	1,437
JPEL	Vonovia SE	14,019	27,554
JPEL	Warburg Pincus Private Equity VIII, L.P.	1,285	1,748
JPEL	Wellington Partners Ventures II GMBH & CO.KG (B)	742	894
JPEL	Wellington Partners Ventures III Life Science Fund L.P.	2,063	2,445
JPEL Holdings	Accela Investors, LLC	18,639	17,625
JPEL Holdings	Accurate Result Investments Limited	4,194	5,236
JPEL Holdings	Alliant Investor A, LLC	18,616	17,438
JPEL Holdings	Aqua Resources Fund Limited	5,893	5,242
JPEL Holdings	Cavalier International SA	5,389	4,535
JPEL Holdings	Corsicana Feeder Co-Investors, LLC	14,998	-
JPEL Holdings	Fairfield L.P.	11,008	11,015
JPEL Holdings	Gulf Healthcare International LLC	7,757	7,873
JPEL Holdings	Identitag Secondary Opportunities S.A.R.L	23,271	19,765
JPEL Holdings	Industry Ventures Fund VI, L.P.	2,038	2,342
JPEL Holdings	MBI Holding, Inc.	18,392	18,392
JPEL Holdings	Milestone Investisseurs 2014 SLP	17,443	17,383
JPEL Holdings	MTS Celerion Holdings, LLC	19,732	21,683
JPEL Holdings	Omega Fund IV, L.P.	2,287	2,186
JPEL Holdings	Placid Holdings	29,222	29,199
JPEL Holdings	Polo Holdings S.à.r.l.	5,864	6,013
JPEL Holdings	Prosper Marketplace, Inc.	13,000	13,000
JPEL Holdings	Yangzhou Ya Tai Property Limited	7,978	10,935
JPEL TF	Terra Firma Deutsche Annington L.P. (JPEL TF Limited)	301	72
Total market value of Investments held by the Company		**491,409**	**533,102**

*The value attributed to BoS Mezzanine Partners, LP represents the valuation of JPEL's interest in BMML. This comprises BoS Mezzanine Partners, LP, $31,913,929 (30 June 2015: 36,764,585) and net assets of $876,404 (30 June 2015: 2,992,455).

Investment Vehicle	Abbreviation
JPEL Private Equity Limited	JPEL
Back Bay (Guernsey) Limited	Back Bay
BSPEL Australia Limited	BSPEL Aus
BSPEL (Lux) S.á r.l.	BSPEL Lux
BSPEL Mezzanine Funding Limited	BMFL
BSPEL/Migdal Mezzanine Limited	BMML
Iberian Acquisition Holdings LLC	Iberian Acq
JPEL Holdings Limited	JPEL Holdings
JPEL TF Limited	JPEL TF

Information about the Company

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