Jupiter Europa

A sub-fund of The Jupiter Global Fund SICAV

Oct 2017

SICAV - L B EUR ACC

Fund Objective

The Fund objective is to generate positive long term returns across varying market conditions principally from a portfolio of investments in European equities and equity related securities.

Fund Management



Mike Buhl-Nielsen

Mike Buhl-Nielsen joined Jupiter in 2006. Mike has managed the Jupiter Europa fund since May 2013.

Fund Information as at 30.09.2017

Product Information

Launch Date:	04.01.2010
Benchmark:	Euribor EBF 3 Months
Morningstar Category:	Alt - Long/Short Equity - Europe
Lipper Classification:	Alternative Long/Short Equity Europe
FE Sector:	Off Mt Absolute Return

Market Exposure

	Net	Gross
As a % of assets:	46.9%	96.3%
	Short	Long
Positions as a % of assets:	-24.7%	71.6%

Price Information

Valuation Day:	Every Business Day
Base Currency:	EUR
Available On:	www.jupiteram.com

Fund Size

Fund Value:	EUR 85m
Long Holdings:	87
Short Holdings:	116

Fund Performance as at 30.09.2017

Cumulative Performance (%)

	1 yr	3 yrs	5 yrs	10 yrs	Since Launch
Fund	11.5	22.6	32.2	-	39.9
Benchmark	-0.3	-0.5	0.0	-	2.8

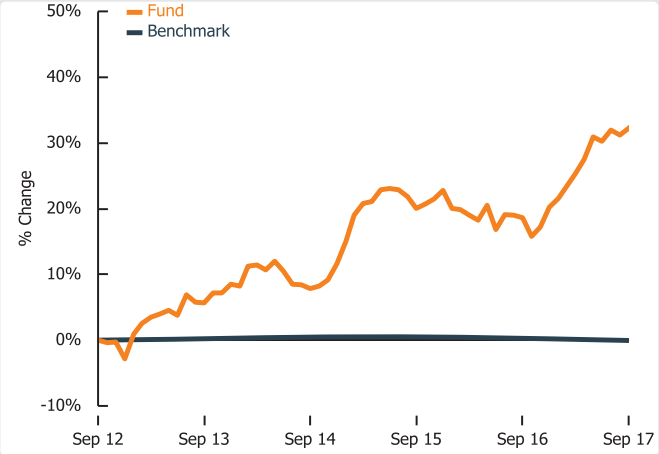
Year-on-year Performance (%)

	2016-2017	2015-2016	2014-2015	2013-2014	2012-2013
Fund	11.5	-1.2	11.3	2.1	5.7
Benchmark	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2

Calendar Year Performance (%)

	YTD	2016	2015	2014	2013
Fund	10.0	-2.1	10.0	2.9	11.7
Benchmark	-0.2	-0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2

Performance over 5 years (%)



Past performance is no indication of current or future performance. Performance data does not take into account commissions and costs incurred on the issue and redemption of shares. All performance figures in this factsheet are for the L B EUR ACC share class.

Source: FE, gross income reinvested, net of fees. 30.09.2017.

Risks

Market and exchange rate movements can cause the value of an investment to fall as well as rise, and you may get back less than originally invested. **Investors should carefully read the Prospectus and the Key Investor Information Document (KIID) before making an investment decision**. The fund manager can use derivatives for investment purposes, to take long and short positions based on their view of the market direction, so the fund's performance is unlikely to track the performance of broader bond and equity markets. Taking short positions creates the opportunity for a fund to deliver positive returns in falling markets, but also means that a fund could deliver negative returns in rising markets. The potential loss on a short position is unlimited, because the price of the underlying investment can carry on rising. There is also a risk that counterparties to derivatives may become insolvent, which may cause losses to the fund. Performance fee is 15% outperformance above 3 month EURIBOR, subject to a High Water Mark. The KIID and Prospectus are available from Jupiter on request. This fund can invest more than 35% of its value in securities issued or guaranteed by an EEA state. For definitions please see the glossary of this factsheet or at **www.jupiteram.com.**

Please read 'Important information' on page 3

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Fund Holdings as at 30.09.2017

Top Ten Holdings % of Net Assets

Hemfosa Fastigheter	3.5%
Gima TT	2.2%
Rubis	2.0%
Bayer	2.0%
Ocelot Partners	2.0%
Countryside Properties	2.0%
Basic-Fit	1.6%
Unicredit	1.6%
Orange	1.5%
Dobank	1.5%
Total[1]	**19.9%**

Sector Allocation % of Net Assets

	Short	Long
Financials	-1.5%	24.2%
Industrials	-2.5%	14.5%
Telecommunications	-0.2%	5.4%
Consumer Services	-2.1%	5.1%
Health Care	-0.7%	4.9%
Technology	-0.5%	4.0%
Consumer Goods	-1.9%	3.8%
Utilities	-0.3%	2.0%
Basic Materials	-0.7%	2.0%
Oil & Gas	-0.6%	0.7%
	-10.9%	**66.8%**
Delta Adjusted Options[2]	**-11.8%**	**4.8%**
Total[1]	**-24.7%**	**71.6%**

[1]Some of this exposure is through derivatives. These measures of equity market exposure exclude cash, cash-like instruments, bonds, and bond futures.

[2]Represents both Index and Equity Options.

Geographical Allocation % of Net Assets

	Short	Long
United Kingdom	-2.4%	14.4%
Germany	-1.1%	11.0%
Italy	-0.3%	10.1%
France	-0.7%	8.7%
Netherlands	-0.1%	6.4%
Sweden	-1.5%	4.4%
Switzerland	-0.7%	3.1%
Spain	-0.3%	2.3%
United States	-2.2%	2.0%
Finland	-0.2%	1.5%
	-9.5%	**63.9%**
Delta Adjusted Options[2]	**-11.8%**	**4.8%**
Other[3]	**-3.4%**	**2.9%**
Total[1]	**-24.7%**	**71.6%**

[3]Other represents Other Countries and the Funds exposure to Futures.

Charges and Codes

Share Class	Income Distribution Policy	ISIN	Bloomberg	Valor	Initial Charge (max.)	Ongoing Charges Figure	Annual Management Charge (max.)	Performance Fee
L B EUR ACC	Accumulation	LU0459992110	JEARLEB LX	11012886	5.00%	**1.77%**	1.50%	15.00%

The Ongoing Charges Figure is an estimate due to a change of the fund´s fee structure. It includes the Annual Management Charge and aggregate operating fees chargeable to the fund. Where the fund invests in other funds, the estimate includes the impact of the charges made in those funds. Jupiter does not engage in stock lending. For details of all share classes and fees and charges, please refer to the Prospectus and Annual Report for each financial year.

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Jupiter Factsheets - Glossary of Terms

Absolute return: the total return of an asset, portfolio or fund over a given period of time OR an investment approach that attempts to achieve a return which is not benchmarked against an index.

Ask / Bid price: the lowest price a seller is willing to sell a security for / the highest price a buyer is willing to pay for a security.

Bond: a debt instrument ('I Owe You') issued by a company (corporate bond), government (sovereign/ government bond) or other institution in order to raise money. In most cases, bonds pay a fixed interest rate (coupon) over a fixed period of time and will be repaid on a particular date. See **Coupon.**

CFROI: means cash flow return on investment.

Convertibles: securities (e.g. bonds or preference shares) that can be exchanged at some point in the future for a specified number of shares at a specified price of the company issuing the securities. See **Bond**.

Coupon: denotes the interest in % paid on a bond. See **Bond**.

Credit rating: an assessment of a borrower's creditworthiness, i.e. the likelihood of the borrower to repay its debts.

Delta/Weighted Average Delta: delta measures the change in value of a derivative from a change in the price of the underlying asset. It is sometimes referred to as the "hedge ratio." **Weighted Average Delta** refers to the overall delta of a collection of derivatives based on the delta of each individual derivative and their respective "weight" or size in the collection as a whole. See **Derivative.**

Derivative: a financial instrument that derives its value from its underlying assets. Common underlying assets include stocks, bonds, commodities, currencies, interest rates and market indices. **Futures** contracts, **forward** contracts, **options** and **swaps** are the most common types of derivatives. Derivatives can be purchased 'on margin', i.e. at a fraction of the value of the underlying asset. Thus, they are 'leveraged' instruments where the risk of loss can be greater than the initial outlay. Derivatives can be used like insurance contracts (i.e. to hedge market risk) or for investment purposes. See **Hedge, Leverage.**

Distribution Yield: the total interest paid by a fund divided by the fund's value.

Duration/Modified Duration: Duration estimates the sensitivity of a bond or bond fund to changes in interest rates. It is measured in years. The longer a bond's duration, the more sensitive it is to interest rate movements. **Modified duration** estimates the effect that a 1% change in interest rates will have on the price of a bond or bond fund. **Effective duration** estimates the sensitivity of a bond´s price to changes in benchmark interest rates. Effective duration is required for the measurement of interest rate risk for complex types of bonds. See **Bond.**

Equity: a share representing an ownership interest in a company. Equity market means stock market.

Exchange Traded Fund (ETF): a fund vehicle that is traded like a stock on a stock exchange. It is used to track and mimic the performance of a specific market index.

Exposure: describes the level of risk to a particular asset, asset type, sector, market or government. Also, the directional market exposure of a (absolute return) fund. See **Absolute Return, Gross/Net exposure.**

Fixed interest/income: denotes debt instruments (securities) that pay a fixed interest rate (e.g. bond, commercial paper). Also, a universal term for bond or debt investing. See **Bond.**

Floating rate note (FRN): a bond with a variable interest rate. The interest rate is variable as it is tied to a benchmark such as LIBOR (London Interbank Offered Rate). See **Bond.**

Futures: an exchange traded contract between two parties to buy or sell a commodity or a financial instrument at a pre-determined price at a future date. See **Bond Future, Derivative.**

Gearing: measures a company's borrowings (debt) as a proportion of assets. See **Leverage.**

Gross exposure: the percentage value of the long positions *plus* the percentage value of the short positions. See **Net exposure.**

Hedge: an investment designed to reduce the risk of adverse price movements in an asset by taking an offsetting position. Derivatives are usually used as hedging tools. See **Derivative.**

High Water Mark: the highest level that a fund's net asset value (NAV) has reached at the end of any 12-month accounting period. See **Net Asset Value.**

High yield bond: a bond with a high coupon payment and typically a low/no credit rating (below investment grade, e.g. BBB-). See **Bond, Coupon.**

Hurdle Rate: the minimum level of return required before a fund can charge a performance fee. See **Performance fee.**

Leverage: the use of financial instruments (e.g. debt) to increase the potential return of an investment. See **Notional value.**

Liquidity: measures how easily an asset or security can be converted into cash.

Long/short position: a long position is buying a security with the expectation that it will deliver a positive return if its value goes up and a negative return if its value falls. Conversely, a short position involves selling a borrowed security with the expectation of buying it back at a lower price to make a profit. However, if the security goes up in value, a short position will make a loss.

Maturity: refers to a finite time period at the end of which a security/debt instrument is due to be repaid. See **Bond.**

Money market: markets in which short-term (less than one year) debt instruments are traded. **Money market instruments** are typically cash deposits and commercial papers.

Net asset value: in relation to a fund, the market value of its assets less its liabilities. The market value is usually determined by the price at which an investor can redeem shares.

Net exposure: the percentage value of the long positions less the percentage value of the short positions. See **Gross Exposure, Long/short Position.**

Non-rated bonds: bonds that are not rated. See **Bond.**

Notional value: commonly used in relation to a derivative, denotes the theoretical value of its underlying asset. See **Derivative.**

Open-ended Investment Company (OEIC): a fund vehicle, which can issue a limitless number of shares whose value are directly linked to the value of its underlying investments. OEICs normally list a single price based on the NAV. See **Net Asset Value.**

Performance fee: a fee paid to an asset manager for generating positive returns above a **hurdle rate.**

Share: a unit of ownership interest in a company or financial asset. Also **Equity.**

SICAV: Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable. A type of open-ended fund widely used in Europe.

Spread: the difference between the bid and the ask price of a single security. It can also refer to the difference in price between two securities. See **Ask/ Bid price.**

Total return: the capital gain or loss plus any income generated by an investment over a given period.

Unit Trust: a fund vehicle which can issue a limitless number of units whose value are directly linked to the value of its underlying investments. Unit Trusts quote a bid and offer price. The bid price is the price per unit when units are sold back to the fund. The offer price is the price per unit when units are purchased.

Value at Risk (VaR): value at Risk, a mathematical way of measuring the maximum expected loss of an investment over a period of time.

Volatility: measures how much the price of a security moves up or down over a period of time. A stock that experiences big price swings has high volatility, while one which moves up or down in smaller increments has low volatility.

Yield: the rate of interest or income on an investment, usually expressed as a percentage.