

Jupiter European Feeder

MARK NICHOLS Fund Manager | MARK HESLOP Fund Manager



Fund Objective

The Fund is a Feeder Fund of the Jupiter European Fund, a unit trust organised under Section 237 of the UK Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (as amended) and authorised and supervised by the Financial Conduct Authority (the 'Jupiter European Master Fund').

To achieve long term capital growth principally through investment in the Jupiter European Master Fund. The Fund will invest at least 85% of its net assets in units of the Jupiter European Master Fund. The Fund may also hold up to 15% of its assets in cash, money market securities, short term debt securities and other cash equivalents. The Fund will not invest in nor have the ability to invest in financial derivative instruments. The Jupiter European Master Fund's objective is to achieve long-term capital growth by investing in companies quoted on a European stock exchange.

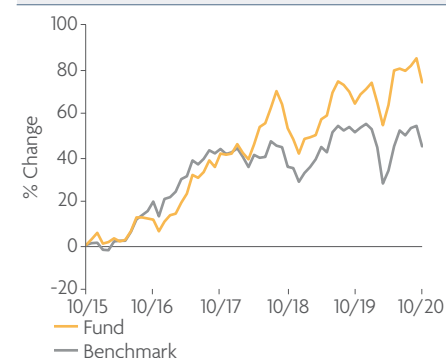
Fund Information as at 31.10.2020

Product Information		Price Information	
Launch Date Fund:	28.07.2015	Valuation Day:	Every Business Day in both Luxembourg and the United Kingdom.
Launch Date Share Class:	28.07.2015	Base Currency Fund:	GBP
Benchmark:	FTSE World Europe ex UK	Currency Share Class:	GBP
Morningstar Category:	Europe ex-UK Equity	Available on:	www.jupiteram.com
Lipper Classification:	Equity Europe ex UK	Fund Size	
FE fundinfo Sector:	Off Mt Equity - Europe ex UK	Fund Value:	GBP 24m
		Master Fund Value:	GBP 4,304m
		Master Fund Holdings:	35

Fund Performance as at 31.10.2020

Cumulative Performance (%)					
	1 yr	3 yrs	5 yrs	10 yrs	Since Launch
Fund	5.9	22.9	73.9	-	75.3
Benchmark	-4.2	0.8	44.8	-	40.8
Sector Average	-7.3	-9.3	23.9	-	20.9
Position in Sector	33/315	6/276	9/248	-	-
Quartile Ranking	1	1	1	-	-
Rolling 12-month Performance (%)					
	01 Nov '19 to 31 Oct '20	01 Nov '18 to 31 Oct '19	01 Nov '17 to 31 Oct '18	01 Nov '16 to 31 Oct '17	01 Nov '15 to 31 Oct '16
Fund	5.9	7.3	8.1	26.9	11.5
Benchmark	-4.2	11.5	-5.6	20.0	19.7
Calendar Year Performance (%)					
	YTD	2019	2018	2017	2016
Fund	1.8	20.8	0.0	27.9	4.9
Benchmark	-6.6	20.4	-9.4	17.5	19.7

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. The performance and returns of the Jupiter European Feeder may not fully align with that of the Jupiter European Master Fund due to the way in which the Fund is operated and/or the way in which its assets are invested. Inflation has not been taken into account when calculating the fund's performance figures. Fund performance data is calculated on a bid to NAV or NAV to NAV basis dependent on the period of reporting, all performance is net of fees with net income reinvested. In line with the IA (Investment Association) methodology, performance data covering periods prior to share class launch includes returns calculated using the fund's highest fee share class. Performance data covering the period since share class launch is a record of actual returns achieved by the share class shown.

Source: FE fundinfo, gross income reinvested, net of fees. 31.10.2020.

Fund Ratings and Awards

★★★★★
Morningstar Rating

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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 Jupiter European Feeder invests primarily in the Jupiter European Master Fund which subsequently invests in a small number of holdings and as such carries more risk than funds which invest across a larger number of holdings. The Jupiter European Master Fund invests mainly in shares and it is likely to experience fluctuations in price which are larger than funds that invest only in bonds and/or cash; 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.

Fund Holdings as at 31.10.2020

Top Ten Holdings (% of net assets)	
Novo Nordisk	6.9
Adidas AG	6.5
Dassault Systemes	6.4
RELX	6.1
Experian	5.1
bioMérieux	4.9
Edenred	4.4
Pernod-Ricard	4.2
Amadeus	4.2
Grifols	4.1
Total	53.2

Market Cap (%)	
Large (>€5bn)	95.6
Mid (€5bn-€1bn)	2.8
Small (<€1bn)	0.8
Total	99.2

Industry Allocation(%)	
Industrials	24.2
Health Care	21.8
Consumer Goods	17.9
Technology	11.9
Financials	10.3
Consumer Services	10.1
Basic Materials	2.9
Cash	0.8
Total¹	100.0

¹The figures may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Country Allocation(%)	
France	26.7
Netherlands	16.9
Germany	12.3
Denmark	9.8
Spain	8.3
Switzerland	7.5
Italy	6.0
United Kingdom	5.1
Sweden	3.9
Ireland	2.5
Cash	0.8
Total¹	100.0

¹The figures may not equal 100% due to rounding.**Charges and Codes**

Share Class	Income Distribution Policy	ISIN	Bloomberg	Initial Charge (max.)	Ongoing Charges Figure	Annual Management Charge (max.)	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Top Up Investment
Z GBP ACC	Accumulation	LUI207386589	JJEFEZG LX	5.00%	0.85%	0.65%	GBP 125,000,000	GBP 250,000

The Ongoing Charges Figure is based on fees and expenses for the year ended 30 September 2019. For details of all share classes and other fees and charges, please refer to the Prospectus. Jupiter does not engage in stock lending. As a feeder of the Jupiter European Master Fund, the Fund will not be subject to a management fee nor to a subscription, redemption or registration fee. The management fees disclosed in the table above can therefore be considered as the aggregate management fees of the Fund and the Jupiter European Master Fund. However, the Fund will bear its own operating expenses and fees as well as its proportional share of the Jupiter European Master Fund's operating expenses, including, inter alia, depositary, administration and audit expenses. In addition, the Fund shall pay any costs and fees borne by the Jupiter European Master Fund but which have been incurred for the benefit of the Fund and its Shareholders; such costs and fees, to include (this list not being exhaustive) costs for preparing specific reports or other specific administrative costs. The amount so borne by the Fund will be disclosed in the Fund's KIIDs, which are available on the website www.jupiteram.com and reported in the annual and semi-annual reports of the Company.

Benchmark Information: FTSE World Europe Ex UK - The Fund is actively managed and uses the benchmark for index performance comparison purposes only. This means the Investment Manager is taking investment decisions with the intention of achieving the Fund's investment objective without reference to a benchmark. The Investment Manager is not in any way constrained by a benchmark in its portfolio positioning.

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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 credit worthiness, 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.

Economic Gross: the gross exposure adjusted to account for investments with mutually exclusive outcomes, for example a short position hedge on a share that is also held as a long position. See **Gross exposure, Long/short position, Hedge**.

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**.

Engagement: means dialogue with management teams and boards, including non-executive directors. Engagement enables us to assess and influence how businesses are managed.

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**.

Preferred bonds: have greater seniority when a bond issuer repays its debts. In the event that the issuer cannot repay all its debt, the holders of preferred bonds will be further forward in the queue for repayment than holders of other ('non-preferred') bonds.

Risk and Reward Profile: The Risk and Reward Indicator table demonstrates where the Fund ranks in terms of its potential risk and reward. The higher the rank the greater the potential reward but the greater the risk of losing money. The lowest rank does not mean 'no risk'. It is based on past data, may change over time and may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the Fund.

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.

Stewardship: our responsibility to understand and manage investment risks we take on behalf of our clients. We consider material Environmental, Social and Governance ('ESG') information in the same way as we consider other types of investment analysis. These three factors enable us to evaluate how companies interact with the Environment (such as climate change), Society (human rights) and Governance (management). Stewardship entails a responsibility to monitor and engage with the companies in which we invest.

Sustainability: by appropriately considering ESG risks and engaging with companies, we strive to generate long term, sustainable returns for our clients.

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. Jupiter Unit Trusts are single priced, which means they have one price for buying and selling.

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 to Maturity: Yield to maturity (YTM) measures the annual return an investor can anticipate for holding a particular bond until it matures. When considering an entire bond portfolio, an average yield is used based on the weightings of individual bonds within that portfolio.

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