

Template periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: **The Jupiter Global Fund – Jupiter Japan Select**

Legal entity identifier: **5493002R7V1ID61TTW30**

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment

means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:**

%

in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

It made **sustainable investments with a social objective:** %

No

It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of **NA** % of sustainable investments

with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with a social objective

It promoted E/S characteristics but **did not make any sustainable investments**



To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Fund were: (i) the transition to a low carbon economy in seeking to promote the goal of net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 or sooner; and (ii) the upholding of responsibilities to people and planet in seeking compliance with the UN Global Compact Principles.

The environmental characteristic promoted by the Fund was pursued through the targeting of issuers achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 or sooner. Industry guidance through the Net Zero Investment Framework (NZIF) was utilised to assess a company's status under the net zero pathway. The long-term 2050 goal is subject to short and medium-term milestones and incorporates engagement protocols for companies that the Investment Manager classifies as high impact based on the NZIF's material sector guidance.

The social characteristic promoted by the Fund was pursued through seeking compliance with the UN Global Compact Principles.

The Investment Manager's investment due diligence process included an initial evaluation and ongoing monitoring of issuers' compliance with the UN Global Compact Principles using third party ESG risk data.

Where an issuer was determined by the Investment Manager as having breached the UN Global Compact Principles, the issuer was not counted as a holding that was deemed to be promoting the social characteristic of the Fund.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● **How did the sustainability indicators perform?**

It has been assessed that 71% of the portfolio is on a Net zero pathway according to the stated methodology summarised above and therefore is aligned with the promotion of the E characteristic.

It has been assessed that 100% of the portfolio is in compliance with the UNGC principles therefore is aligned with the promotion of the S characteristic.

● **What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?**

Not applicable as the Fund has not committed to make sustainable investments.

● **How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

Not applicable as the Fund has not committed to make sustainable investments.

● **How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?**

Not applicable

● **Were sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:**

Not applicable

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific Union criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the Union criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the Union criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors were considered as an additional consideration in the Investment Manager’s portfolio construction process. A list of the key principle adverse impact indicators considered by the Fund can be found on the website: <https://www.jupiteram.com/board-and-governance/#sustainable-finance-disclosures>.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.



The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is as at 30 September 2022.

What were the top investments of this financial product?

Largest Investments	Sector	% of Net Assets	Country
Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group Inc.	Banks	6.27	Japan
Toyota Motor Corp.	Auto manufacturers	5.47	Japan
Softbank Corp.	Telecommunication services	5.25	Japan
KDDI Corp.	Telecommunication services	5.11	Japan
Tokio Marine Holdings Inc.	Insurance	4.93	Japan
Sony Corp.	Electronic equipment	4.41	Japan
Shin-Etsu Chemical Company Limited	Chemicals	4.03	Japan
Bridgestone Corp.	Automobile parts and equipment	3.97	Japan
FANUC Corp.	Electrical equipment	3.87	Japan
ORIX Corp.	Financial services	3.69	Japan
Sekisui House Limited	Home Builders	3.43	Japan
NEC Corp.	Electronic equipment	3.39	Japan
Star Asia Investment Corp.	Real estate investment trust	3.21	Japan
Recruit Holdings Company Limited	Internet software and services	3.21	Japan
Roland Corp.	Leisure and entertainment	3.16	Japan
		63.40	



Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

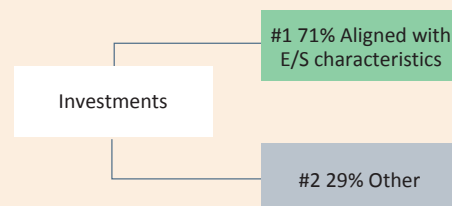
What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Not applicable as the Fund has not committed to make sustainable Investments.

● What was the asset allocation?

71% of the Fund's investment portfolio was aligned with both of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

The remaining portion of the Fund's investment portfolio ("#2Other") consisted of investments which were not aligned to the ESG Characteristics promoted by the Fund, investments for which relevant data was not available and/or deposits at sight, deposits, money market instruments and money market funds held on an ancillary basis.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

turnover reflects the “greenness” of investee companies today.

capital expenditure (CapEx) shows the green investments made by investee companies, relevant for a transition to a green economy.

operational expenditure (OpEx) reflects the green operational activities of investee companies.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

● **In which economic sectors were the investments made?**

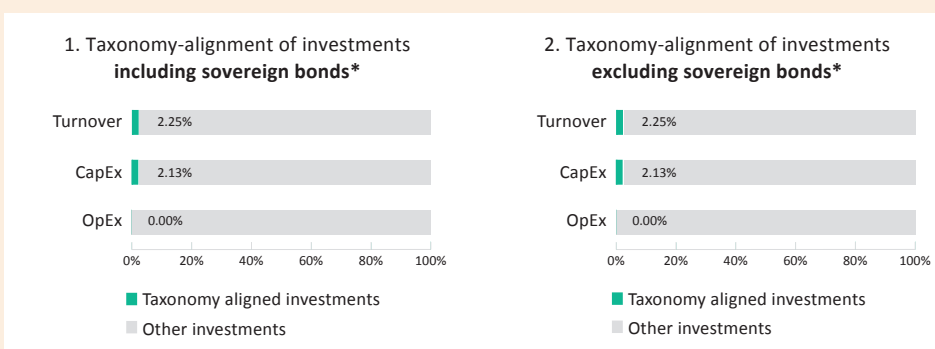
Refer to table above in top investments



To what extent were the sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Please note that the Fund did not make a commitment to make EU Taxonomy aligned investments. Therefore, the EU Taxonomy alignment figures reported below are an incidental result of the Fund’s investment strategy and promotion of environmental and social characteristics.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



*For the purpose of these graphs, ‘sovereign bonds’ consist of all sovereign exposures

● **What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?**

The share of investments made in transitional activities was 0%. The share of investments made in enabling activities was 0.12%



What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable as the Fund has not committed to make sustainable Investments.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable as the Fund has not committed to make socially sustainable Investments.



What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

All of the Fund’s investments were held with a view to achieving the Fund’s investment objective, including any that were not aligned to the ESG Characteristics promoted by the Fund.

Sustainability risks were integrated into the investment decision making process. The active ownership approach considered material ESG factors which strengthened the assessment of the risks and opportunities that drive returns.

The Investment Manager took sustainability risks (defined in SFDR as an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause a negative material impact on the value of the investment) and ESG Characteristics into account as part of its selection process.

In addition to investments made by the Fund in pursuit of its investment strategy, the Fund may also have held deposit at sight, deposits, money market instruments and money market funds on an ancillary basis in order to achieve its investment goals, for treasury purposes and in case of unfavourable market conditions. No minimum environmental or social safeguards were applied in relation to these holdings.

This category may also have included investments for which relevant data was not available.



What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

The Investment Manager conducted detailed assessments of underlying investment issuers progress and trajectory along the net zero alignment pathway based on the NZIF guidance. The Investment Manager utilised the detailed understanding gathered from the assessments to establish engagement priorities linked to the transition to a low carbon economy for each issuer.

The Investment Manager also conducted an engagement prioritisation assessment at the portfolio level. The prioritisation assessment was not solely linked to high impact or heavy emitting companies because these companies typically already have in place more progressive net zero strategies, policies and disclosures.

Given the systematic nature of the environmental characteristic of the transition to a low carbon economy that is promoted by the Fund, the Investment Manager deemed it necessary to engage more broadly at an industry level to tackle these macro challenges. The Investment Manager engaged with investor bodies and industry peers to consider and discuss climate policies targeted at investors.



How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

Not applicable

● How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?

Not applicable

● How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?

Not applicable

● How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?

Not applicable

● How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index?

Not applicable

Reference benchmarks

are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.