Jupiter Global Ecology Growth

A sub-fund of The Jupiter Global Fund SICAV

Apr 2018

SICAV - L EUR ACC

Fund Objective

The Fund objective is to generate long-term capital growth from investment worldwide in companies that are responding positively to the challenge of environmental sustainability and climate change.

Fund Management

Charlie Thomas

Charlie Thomas joined Jupiter in 2000 and is Head of Strategy, Environment & Sustainability. Charlie has managed the Jupiter Global Ecology Growth fund since September 2003.

Fund Information as at 31.03.2018

Product Information

Launch Date:	17.08.2001
Benchmark 1:	FTSE World
Benchmark 2:	FTSE ET 100
Morningstar Category:	Sector Equity Ecology
Lipper Classification:	Equity Global
FE Sector:	Off Mt Equity - Ethical

Price Information

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

Fund Size

Fund Value:	EUR 11m
Holdings:	62

Fund Ratings

★★★
Morningstar Rating™

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Fund Performance as at 31.03.2018

Cumulative Performance (%)

	1 yr	3 yrs	5 yrs	10 yrs	Since Launch
Fund	0.0	1.1	44.3	53.0	42.7
Benchmark 1	0.0	12.5	68.1	138.2	132.1
Benchmark 2	1.2	6.3	76.9	39.9	-
Sector Average	0.2	3.0	44.6	42.2	47.2
Position In Sector	57/144	75/116	59/89	44/59	-
Quartile Ranking	2	3	3	3	-

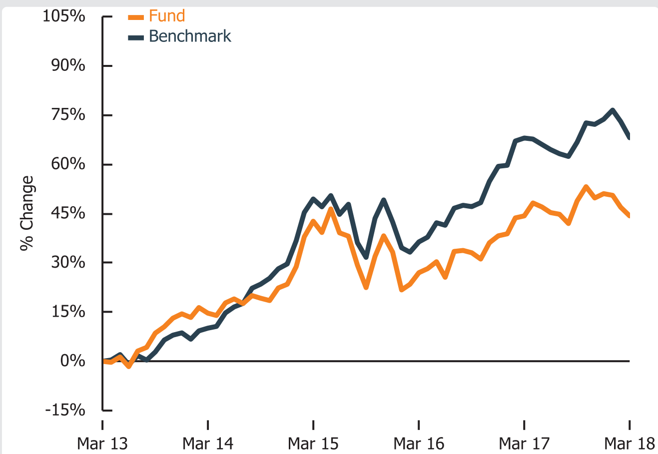
Year-on-year Performance (%)

	2017-2018	2016-2017	2015-2016	2014-2015	2013-2014
Fund	0.0	13.6	-11.0	24.4	14.7
Benchmark 1	0.0	23.2	-8.8	35.7	10.1
Benchmark 2	1.2	19.0	-11.7	26.4	31.6

Calendar Year Performance (%)

	YTD	2017	2016	2015	2014
Fund	-4.5	9.3	3.7	7.9	7.9
Benchmark 1	-3.2	9.0	11.9	9.9	19.3
Benchmark 2	-5.2	15.8	5.0	10.5	11.6

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 fact sheet are for the L EUR ACC share class.

Benchmark 1 is shown within the charts.

Source: FE, gross income reinvested, net of fees. 31.03.2018. Benchmark 1 - FTSE World. Benchmark 2 - FTSE ET 100 Index

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 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 31.03.2018

Top Ten Holdings

A.O. Smith	3.3%
Xylem	3.1%
Tomra Systems	2.9%
Azbil	2.8%
Cranswick	2.6%
LKQ	2.5%
Owens Corning	2.5%
Johnson Matthey	2.2%
Horiba	2.1%
Republic Services	2.1%
Total	**26.1%**

Market Cap

Mega	32.7%
Large	47.4%
Mid	9.6%
[3]	**89.6%**

[3]*ML=>$10bn, L=$2bn-$10bn, M=$500m-$2bn, S=<$500m.*

Sector Allocation

Support Services	15.8%
Electronic & Electrical Equipment	15.4%
Industrial Engineering	14.3%
Construction & Materials	8.0%
Automobiles & Parts	5.5%
Gas, Water & Multi-utilities	4.6%
Alternative Energy	4.5%
Travel & Leisure	4.0%
Chemicals	3.8%
Food Producers	3.5%
	79.3%
Other[1]	10.3%
Cash	10.4%
Total[2]	100.0%

[1]*Other includes other sectors.*

Geographical Allocation

North America	36.8%
Europe ex UK	23.0%
UK	13.3%
Japan	12.9%
Asia Pacific ex Japan	3.6%
	89.6%
Cash	**10.4%**
Total[2]	**100.0%**

[2]*The figures may not equal 100% due to rounding.*

Charges and Codes

Share Class	Income Distribution Policy	ISIN	Bloomberg	Valor	Initial Charge (max.)	Ongoing Charges Figure	Annual Management Charge (max.)
L EUR ACC	Accumulation	LU0231118026	JGASRIL LX	2320080	5.00%	**1.72%**	1.50%

The Ongoing Charges Figure is based on fees and expenses for the year ended 30 September 2017. It includes the Annual Management Charge and aggregate operating fees chargeable to the fund. Where the fund invests in other funds, it 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. 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: the rate of interest or income on an investment, usually expressed as a percentage.