Jupiter Merlin Worldwide Portfolio

The Jupiter Independent Funds Team

Fund Objective and Investment Policy

Objective: To provide a return, through a combination of capital growth and income, net of fees, over the long-term (at least five years)

Policy: At least 70% of the Fund is invested in collective investment schemes (including funds managed by Jupiter or an associate of Jupiter). These schemes may have exposure to shares of companies globally, fixed interest securities, derivatives (including for investment purposes), commodities or property. The Fund will typically have exposure (direct and/or indirect) of at least 80% to shares of companies.

Investment Management

The Jupiter Merlin Portfolios are managed by the Jupiter Independent funds team, consisting from left to right of George Fox, Algy Smith-Maxwell, Venetia Campbell, David Lewis, Amanda Sillars, John Chatfeild-Roberts and Alastair Irvine.

Risk and Reward Profile

LOWER RISK ← → HIGHER RISK

1 2 3 4 **5** 6 7

TYPICALLY LOWER REWARDS TYPICALLY HIGHER REWARDS

Synthetic Risk Reward Indicator (SRRI): The SRRI is based on past data, may change over time and may not be a reliable indication of the future risk profile of the fund. The lowest category does not mean 'no risk'. Please see the KIID for further information.



Fund Ratings and Awards

★★★ Morningstar Rating™ DYNAMIC PLANNER PROFILED 8

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Fund Performance as at 29.02.2024

Performance (%)

	1 m	3 m	YTD	1 yr	3 yrs	5 yrs	10 yrs
Fund	2.3	7.8	2.9	10.7	24.1	47.5	129.4
Comparator 1 Benchmark	4.1	9.9	4.5	12.9	22.3	60.5	151.1
Comparator 2 Benchmark	1.6	6.0	1.7	6.8	10.1	29.7	70.6
Quartile Ranking	4	4	3	3	3	4	3

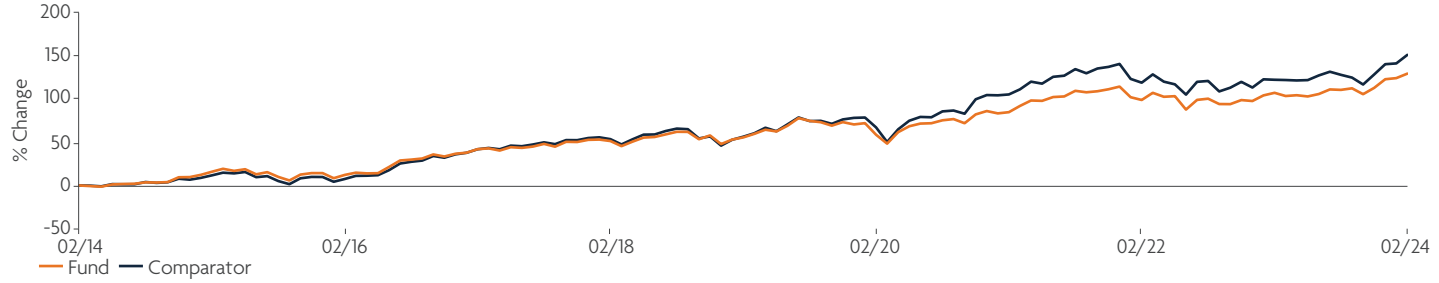
Rolling 12-month Performance (%)

	01 Mar '23 to 29 Feb '24	01 Mar '22 to 28 Feb '23	01 Mar '21 to 28 Feb '22	01 Mar '20 to 28 Feb '21	01 Mar '19 to 29 Feb '20	01 Mar '18 to 28 Feb '19	01 Mar '17 to 28 Feb '18	01 Mar '16 to 28 Feb '17	01 Mar '15 to 29 Feb '16	01 Mar '14 to 28 Feb '15
Fund	10.7	4.2	7.6	16.5	2.0	2.8	6.6	26.5	-3.2	15.9
Comparator 1 Benchmark	12.9	1.5	6.7	22.8	6.9	1.8	8.2	32.0	-3.7	11.7
Comparator 2 Benchmark	6.8	-1.4	4.6	13.4	3.8	1.3	5.2	20.5	-4.7	7.5

Calendar Year Performance (%)

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Fund	12.7	-7.8	15.2	9.1	15.3	-3.2	11.7	19.7	4.2	7.9
Comparator 1 Benchmark	12.7	-11.3	17.6	14.8	22.0	-5.7	13.9	23.9	2.9	7.0
Comparator 2 Benchmark	8.3	-11.4	12.3	5.8	18.0	-6.5	11.4	13.7	2.1	4.1

Performance Over 10 Years (%)



Past Performance is no guide to the future. *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 income reinvested. Source: Morningstar. 29.02.2024. 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.*
The fund class performance has been extended using the performance of an older share class.

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 Key Investor Information Document (KIID), Supplementary Information Document (SID), Terms & Conditions (T&Cs) and Scheme Particulars before making an investment decision**. The NURS KIID, SID, T&Cs and Scheme Particulars are available from Jupiter on request. For definitions please see the glossary of this factsheet or at www.jupiteram.com.

JUPITER ASSET MANAGEMENT

Fund Manager Style

The philosophy of unconstrained investing by the Jupiter Independent Funds Team adheres to the following principles:

Invest for the future

Make decisions looking forwards, not backwards, recognising that indices (benchmarks) at best reflect the current situation.

Invest with talented individuals

Investment is a people business; the skills of individuals (fund managers) and identification of their 'style bias' are critical for success.

Back your convictions

When you find the right combination of a fund manager with the 'wind behind them', make sure you have enough money invested with them to make a difference.

Regular withdrawal facility

This is available for all the Jupiter Merlin Portfolios with a minimum lump sum investment of £5,000 per portfolio. You can choose the amount paid to you each month or quarterly. Any such withdrawals which exceed investment returns will result in an erosion of capital.

3rd Party Links

The Jupiter Merlin Portfolios are available via a wide range of platforms, wraps, and Life and Pension companies both onshore and offshore.

Investment Opportunities

Unit Trust | SIPP (via 3rd party links) | ISA | ISA Transfers.

Enhanced Reporting

We provide in-depth reporting to keep you informed, not confused. Portfolio statements include Manager's Commentary, half-yearly and annual Reports.

Fund Holdings as at 29.02.2024

Global Equities	**69.8%**
Blackrock Gold & General	
BlueBox Global Technology	
Evenlode Global Equity	
Fundsmith Equity Fund	
Jupiter Global Value	
Long Walk	
M&G Global Dividend	
Prevatt Global	
Royal London Global Equity Income	
Japanese Equities	**15.8%**
Morant Wright Japan	
US Equities	**12.6%**
Findlay Park America	
Pacific North American Opportunities	
Other	**1.8%**
Wisdomtree Core Physical Gold	
UK Equities	**0.3%**
MAN GLG UK Income	
Cash	
Total[1]	**100.3%**

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

Charges and Codes

Share Class	Income Distribution Policy	ISIN	Bloomberg	Ongoing Charges Figure	Fixed Annual Charge	Minimum Initial Investment	Minimum Top Up Investment
I GBP ACC	Accumulation	GB00B53LG951	JUPMWIA LN	1.51%	0.98%	GBP 1,000,000	GBP 50,000
L GBP INC	Annual paid out	GB0003699831	GABRWWI LN	2.26%	1.73%	GBP 500	GBP 250
L GBP ACC	Accumulation	GB0031667834	GABRWWA LN	2.26%	1.73%	GBP 500	GBP 250
I GBP INC	Annual paid out	GB00B8D78Y38	JUPMWII LN	1.51%	0.98%	GBP 1,000,000	GBP 50,000
J GBP ACC	Accumulation	GB00BJJQFM84	JUPMWJA	1.86%	1.33%	GBP 500	GBP 250
J GBP INC	Annual paid out	GB00BJJQFN91	JUPMWJI	1.86%	1.33%	GBP 500	GBP 250

The ongoing charges figure is based on the fixed annual charge as detailed in the Scheme Particulars. With effect from 23/02/24 the fixed annual charge may be subject to a discount based on the value of the Fund's scheme property. The current discount rate, if applicable, can be found at www.jupiteram.com/tiered-pricing. Where the Fund invests in other underlying funds, which may include closed-ended funds such as investment trusts, the ongoing charges figure will include the ongoing charges for those funds, and will therefore vary from year to year. The ongoing charges figure excludes portfolio transaction costs, except in the case of an entry/ exit charge paid by the Fund when buying or selling shares in another collective investment undertaking.

Fund Information as at 29.02.2024

Product Information

Launch Date Fund:	17.06.1993
Launch Date Share Class:	19.09.2011
Morningstar Category:	Global Large-Cap Blend Equity
Comparator 1 Benchmark:	IA Global
Comparator 2 Benchmark:	ARC Sterling Equity Risk Private Client Index

Yield		As At Date
Historic Yield	0.46%	2023-07-31

Please refer to the Glossary section of the Factsheet for the Historic Yield methodology.

Price Information

Valuation Day:	Every Business Day in the United Kingdom
Base Currency Fund:	GBP
Currency Share Class:	GBP
Available on:	www.jupiteram.com

Fund Size

Fund Value:	GBP 421m
Holdings:	14

Distribution

XD Date	1/6
Payment Date	31/7

Benchmark Information: Comparator benchmark - IA Global Sector. Many funds sold in the UK are grouped into sectors by the Investment Association (the trade body that represents UK investment managers), to help investors to compare funds with broadly similar characteristics. This Fund is classified in the IA Global Sector. The Fund is actively managed. This means the fund manager is taking investment decisions with the intention of achieving the Fund´s investment objective; this may include decisions regarding asset selection, regional allocation, sector views and overall level of exposure to the market.

JUPITER ASSET MANAGEMENT

Contact: Jupiter Unit Trust Managers Limited
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Important information: We recommend you discuss any investment decisions with a financial adviser, particularly if you are unsure whether an investment is suitable. Jupiter is unable to provide investment advice. Initial charges are likely to have a greater proportionate effect on returns if investments are liquidated in the shorter term. Every effort is made to ensure the accuracy of any information provided but no assurances or warranties are given. Jupiter Unit Trust Managers Limited (JUTM) and Jupiter Asset Management Limited (JAM) are both authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and their registered address is The Zig Zag Building, 70 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SQ. No part of this document may be reproduced in any manner without the prior permission of JUTM and/or JAM.

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**.

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.

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: reflects the amounts that may be expected to be distributed over the next twelve months as a percentage of the price of the fund as at the date shown. It is based on a snapshot of the portfolio on that day. It does not include any preliminary charge and investors may be subject to tax on distributions.

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**.

Historic yield: reflects distributions declared over the past twelve months as a percentage of the price, as at the date shown. It does not include any initial charge and investors may be subject to tax on their distributions.

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 (NAV): 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.

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**.

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.

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

Underlying Yield: reflects the amounts that may be expected to be distributed, net of expenses, over the next twelve months as a percentage of the price of the fund as at the date shown. It is based on a snapshot of the portfolio on that day. It does not include any preliminary charge and investors may be subject to tax on distributions.

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 (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.

JUPITER ASSET MANAGEMENT