The Manager is Jupiter Asset Management (Europe) Limited (the "Manager")

Jupiter Merian World Equity Fund

The Systematic Equities Team | Investment Management

Fund Objective and Investment Policy

The objective of the Fund is to seek to achieve asset growth through investment in a well-diversified portfolio of securities of issuers worldwide. It is not proposed to concentrate investments in any one geographical region, industry or sector.

In seeking to achieve its investment objective, the fund aims to deliver a return, net of fees, greater than that of the MSCI World - Net Total Return Index over rolling 3 year periods. The Fund will invest at least 70% in company shares and similar investments anywhere in the world. Companies may be of all sizes and in any industry (e.g. pharmaceuticals, finance, etc). The Fund may invest up to 20% in companies domiciled in emerging markets or which have a predominant proportion of their assets or business operations in the emerging markets and which are listed, traded or dealt in on a Regulated Market. The Fund may invest up to 15% in REITs (Real Estate Investment Trusts).

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™ Silver

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Fund Performance as at 30.09.2026

Performance (%)

	1 m	3 m	YTD	1 yr	3 yrs	5 yrs	10 yrs
Fund	-2.1	3.8	13.0	19.1	94.9	93.8	269.6
Target Benchmark	-1.2	1.9	11.8	15.2	78.9	75.4	233.8

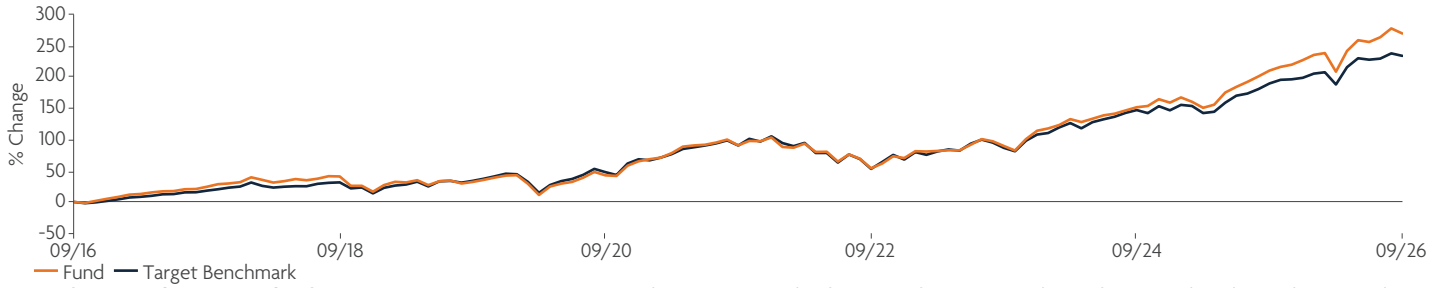
Rolling 12-month Performance (%)

	01 Oct '25 to 30 Sep '26	01 Oct '24 to 30 Sep '25	01 Oct '23 to 30 Sep '24	01 Oct '22 to 30 Sep '23	01 Oct '21 to 30 Sep '22	01 Oct '20 to 30 Sep '21	01 Oct '19 to 30 Sep '20	01 Oct '18 to 30 Sep '19	01 Oct '17 to 30 Sep '18	01 Oct '16 to 30 Sep '17
Fund	19.1	23.3	32.7	23.2	-19.3	33.6	8.1	-6.3	13.3	24.4
Target Benchmark	15.2	17.2	32.4	22.0	-19.6	28.8	10.4	1.8	11.2	18.2

Calendar Year Performance (%)

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Fund	26.2	21.0	25.6	-16.1	23.0	16.1	22.2	-11.6	25.3	8.6
Target Benchmark	21.1	18.7	23.8	-18.1	21.8	15.9	27.7	-8.7	22.4	7.5

Performance Over 10 Years (%)



Past performance does not predict future returns. Returns may increase or decrease as a result of currency fluctuations. The performance data shown does not take account of the commissions and costs incurred on the issue and redemption of units.
Source: © 2026 Morningstar. All Rights Reserved. Fund performance data for I USD ACC is calculated on a NAV to NAV basis, income reinvested, net of fees. All information as at 30.09.2026 unless otherwise stated.

The fund class performance has been extended using the performance of an older share class.

Risks

Derivative risk - the Fund may use derivatives to reduce costs and/or the overall risk of the Fund (i.e. Efficient Portfolio Management (EPM)). Derivatives involve a level of risk, however, for EPM they should not increase the overall riskiness of the Fund. **Counterparty Default risk** - The risk of losses due to the default of a counterparty on a derivatives contract or a custodian that is safeguarding the fund's assets. **Pricing risk** - Price movements in financial assets mean the value of assets can fall as well as rise, with this risk typically amplified in more volatile market conditions. **Market Concentration risk (geographical region/country)** - Investing in a particular country or geographic region can cause the value of this investment to rise or fall more relative to investments whose focus is spread more globally in nature. **ESG Data** - The fund uses data from third parties (which may include providers for research, reports, screenings, ratings and/or analysis such as index providers and consultants) and that information or data may be incomplete, inaccurate or inconsistent. **ESG** - Investments are selected or excluded on both financial and non-financial criteria. The fund's performance may differ from the broader market or other Funds that do not utilise ESG criteria when selecting investments. **Currency (FX) risk** - The fund can be exposed to different currencies and movements in foreign exchange rates can cause the value of investments to fall as well as rise. For a more detailed explanation of risks, please refer to the **"Risk Factors"** section of the prospectus.

JUPITER ASSET MANAGEMENT

Fund Holdings as at 30.09.2026

Top Ten Holdings (% of net assets)	
Nvidia	6.0
Apple	4.6
Microsoft	3.1
Broadcom Inc	2.0
Amazon Com Inc	1.9
Micron Technology	1.8
Alphabet Class C	1.7
Alphabet Class A	1.5
Asml Holding	1.3
Meta Platforms Class A	1.2
Total	**25.1**

Industry Allocation (%)	
	Netweight
Information Technology	29.9
Financials	15.0
Health Care	11.2
Industrials	9.9
Communication Services	9.2
Consumer Discretionary	6.8
Energy	4.3
Consumer Staples	3.5
Equities	3.4
Real Estate	2.6
Utilities	2.2
	98.0
Other	**2.2**
Cash	**-0.1**
Total	**100.0**

Please note due to rounding of figures they may not add up to 100%.

Geographic Allocation (%)	
United States	73.0
Japan	5.5
United Kingdom	4.7
Canada	2.9
Netherlands	2.7
France	2.2
Germany	2.0
Australia	1.4
Singapore	1.1
Italy	0.9
	96.2
Other	**3.9**
Cash	**-0.1**
Total	**100.0**

Please note due to rounding of figures they may not add up to 100%.
Other represents other countries

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
I USD ACC	Accumulation	IE00B42HMS87	SGACGEI ID	0.00%	0.84%	0.75%	USD 1,000,000	USD 100,000

The ongoing charges figure is based on the expenses of the Fund for the 12 month period ended 12/2025. 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 30.09.2026

Product Information	
Launch Date Fund:	13.09.2000
Launch Date Share Class:	02.09.2013
Morningstar Category:	MS Global Flex-Cap Equity
SFDR Rating:	Article 8
Target Benchmark:	MSCI World - Net Total Return Index

Price Information	
Valuation Day:	Every Business Day in Ireland
Base Currency Fund:	USD
Currency Share Class:	USD
Available on:	www.jupiteram.com

Fund Size	
Fund Value:	USD 3,050m
Holdings:	469

The benchmark is a representation of the markets in which the Fund primarily invests. Although a large proportion of the Fund's investments may be components of the Index, the Fund has the ability to deviate significantly from the Index. The fund is actively managed. The benchmark is a point of reference against which the performance of the Fund may be measured. The Fund is managed having regard to the benchmark; however the Fund does not track the benchmark.

JUPITER ASSET MANAGEMENT

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This is a marketing communication. Please refer to the latest sales prospectus of the sub-fund and to the Key Investor Information Document (KIID) (for investors based in the UK) and Key Information Document (KID) (for investors based in the EU), particularly to the sub-fund's investment objective and characteristics including those related to ESG (if applicable), before making any final investment decisions.

An investment constitutes the acquisition of shares in the sub-fund, not in the sub-fund's underlying assets. 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.

This document is for informational purposes only and is not investment advice. 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. Initial charges are likely to have a greater proportionate effect on returns if investments are liquidated in the shorter term. This is not an invitation to subscribe for shares in the Jupiter Asset Management Series plc (the Company) or any other fund managed by Jupiter Asset Management (Europe) Limited or Jupiter Asset Management Limited. The Company is an investment company with variable capital established as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between sub-funds which is authorised and regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland pursuant to the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011, as amended. Registered in Ireland under registration number 271517. 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Morningstar Medalist Rating Analyst Driven Percent:100

Morningstar Medalist Rating Data Coverage Percent:100

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