Jupiter Japan Income Fund

Annual Report & Accounts

For the year ended 31 July 2023

Contents

**These collectively comprise the Authorised Fund Manager's Report.*

Fund Information

Manager, Registrar and Administrator

Jupiter Unit Trust Managers Limited
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CM99 2BG

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Registered Address:
The Zig Zag Building
70 Victoria Street
London SW1E 6SQ

Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

Trustee

Northern Trust Investor Services Limited
Trustee and Depositary Services
50 Bank Street
Canary Wharf
London E14 5NT

Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

Investment Adviser

Jupiter Asset Management Limited
The Zig Zag Building
70 Victoria Street
London SW1E 6SQ

Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Atria One
144 Morrison Street
Edinburgh
EH3 8EX

Directors

The Directors of Jupiter Unit Trust Managers Limited are:

P Moore
J Singh
T Scholefield
P Wagstaff
V Lazenby*
D Skinner
G Pound**

**Resigned 5 September 2022*
***Appointed 8 February 2023*

It is the intention of Jupiter Unit Trust Managers Limited to make this Report & Accounts available on their website. The maintenance and integrity of the Jupiter Unit Trust Managers Limited website is the responsibility of the Directors; the work carried out by the auditors of the Jupiter Japan Income Fund does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, the auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on the website.

Fund Information *(continued)*

Investment Objective

To provide income together with the prospect of capital growth in order to provide a return, net of fees, higher than that provided by the TOPIX Index over the long term (at least five years).

Investment Policy

At least 70% of the Fund is invested in shares of companies based in Japan. Up to 30% of the Fund may be invested in other assets, including shares of companies based anywhere in the world, open-ended funds (including funds managed by Jupiter and its associates), cash and near cash.

The Fund may only enter into derivative transactions for the purposes of efficient portfolio management (including hedging), i.e. to reduce risk, minimise costs or generate additional capital and/or income. The Fund may not enter into derivative transactions for investment (i.e. speculative) purposes.

Benchmarks

The TOPIX Index is an industry standard index and is one of the leading representations of Japanese stock markets. It is easily accessible and provides a fair reflection of the Fund Manager's investment universe and a good relative measure to assess performance outcomes.

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 Japan Sector.

Status

The Fund operates under the Investment Funds Sourcebook (FUND) where applicable and the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook (COLL) of the Financial Conduct Authority. The Fund is an authorised unit trust scheme under Section 237 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 and is a UCITS scheme as defined in the COLL rules.

The Fund is a qualifying fund for inclusion within a stocks and shares Individual Savings Account (ISA). It is the Manager's intention to continue to manage the affairs of the Fund in order to meet the qualifying requirements as outlined in current legislation.

Unit Classes

In addition to the basic class of units which are available to all types of investors, the Fund also offers I-H Class units, I-Class units, J-Class units, U2-Class units and Z-H Class units. I-H Class units and I-Class units are available to investors who invest at least £1,000,000, J-Class units are available to investors who invests a minimum of £500 (who buy units directly from the Manager and not through any intermediary or advisor), U2-Class units are available to investors who invest at least £50,000,000 and Z-H Class units are available to investors who invest at least £125,000,000. The purpose of I-H Class and Z-H Class units is to reduce the effect of fluctuations in the rate of exchange between the currency of the unit class and the currency in which all or part of the underlying assets are denominated or valued. The intention is that holders of units in a hedged currency unit class shall receive a return in Sterling substantially in line with the true performance of the assets of the Fund by reference to the value of that property in the currency in which the assets are denominated and shall not be affected (whether positively or negatively) by fluctuations in the rate of exchange between the currency of the class of units (Sterling) and the relevant currency or currencies in which the assets are denominated. Further details are available from the Manager on request. Please note that in order to distinguish between the unit classes within the Fund they are defined in these accounts as either L-Class Units (non I-H Class, non I-Class, non J-Class, non U2-Class and non Z-H Class) or I-H Class, I-Class, J-Class units, U2-Class units and Z-H Class. The unit types associated with each unit class are disclosed in the Comparative Tables on pages 7-9.

Fund Information *(continued)*

Cumulative Performance (% change to 31 July 2023)

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Percentage Growth	5.4	23.2	23.4	129.1
TOPIX Index*	9.4	26.7	20.1	109.3
IA Japan Sector**	7.2	21.4	17.8	100.7
Sector Position	45/71	35/68	16/66	8/49
Quartile Ranking	3rd	3rd	1st	1st

*Source: Morningstar, gross income reinvested net of fees, in GBP. The statistics disclosed above relate to I-Class Units unless otherwise stated. Past performance is no guide to the future. *Target Benchmark **Comparator benchmark*

Investment Report

Performance Review

For the year ended 31 July 2023, the Fund returned 5.4%* in sterling terms, compared to 9.4%* for its target benchmark, TOPIX Index and 7.2%* for the comparator benchmark, IA Japan sector average. Over five years, the Fund returned 23.4%* compared to 20.1%* for its target benchmark and 17.8%* for the comparator benchmark.

**Source: Morningstar, gross income reinvested net of fees, in GBP. The performance statistics disclosed above relate to I-Class units unless otherwise stated.*

Market Review

A notable feature of the period under review was a strengthening of the yen in late 2022 following a long period of weakness. These currency moves were a consequence of anticipation that the trajectory of Japanese interest rates might finally turn up in the new year, just as other central banks around the world would be completing their tightening cycles. In actual fact, the Bank of Japan (BoJ) tweaked monetary policy slightly tighter in December – sooner than expected – by increasing the upper band on 10-year Japanese government bond yields from 0.25% to 0.5%.

The BoJ continued to make headlines, with new Governor Ueda making his mark right at the end of the period. Although officially not a 'policy change', the easing of controls on the yields of Japanese government bonds caught global markets on the hop, triggering a surge in benchmark bond yields. This effective abandonment of yield curve control has spurred much speculation about what it all means for the Japanese equity market – on which we have more to say in the Outlook section below.

Prime Minister Fumio Kishida's approval rating remains low. The popularity of the cabinet has been sliding since the murder of former PM Shinzo Abe exposed deep links with a controversial religious sect. The resignation of three ministers earlier this year piled pressure on Kishida, meanwhile, the passing of a US$200bn support package designed to alleviate weak yen-related cost pressures, did little to boost his popularity.

The second quarter of the year was undoubtedly a strong one for Japanese equities, with a confluence of factors helping to drive the market. These ranged from the Tokyo Stock Exchange calling for firms trading below book value to address the issue, significant buying from foreign investors including Warren Buffet, an easing of concerns about a US economic downturn and finally, the Japanese yen depreciating against the US dollar.

The quarter also saw the start of the fourth quarter financial year reporting season and forward guidance issuance (most Japanese companies have March year-ends). Historic sales and profit growth remained strong delivering +16% and +8% year on year respectively. Forward looking issued guidance came in conservatively however, market expectations are more substantial, with profit growth expected at +10 to 11%.

In terms of asset allocation decisions of the world's most famous investor, Warren Buffett, made headlines that helped move the market. Berkshire Hathaway announced that it had increased its stakes in trading companies Itochu, Marubeni, Mitsubishi Corp and Mitsui & Co. to an average of 8.5%.

Finally, semiconductor materials company JSR announced that it had accepted a bid by the Japan Investment Corp (JIC), backed by Japan's trade ministry, to buy the company for over $6bn.The move has been taken as a sign that the Japanese government is becoming increasingly active in its industrial strategy to retain the country's position as a leader in certain aspects of leading-edge chip production. This may have broader implications going forward and we remain eager to see how this plays out.

Investment Report *(continued)*

Policy Review

The Fund's positive performance during the period was driven by a number of factors. By far the most notable positive contribution was made by one of the Fund's most recent additions, which came as a consequence of an Initial Public Offering: Socionext, which designs, develops and provides so-called 'system-on-chip' solutions for industrial and automotive applications. This business was spun out of industrial conglomerates Fujitsu and Panasonic with the help of the Development Bank of Japan and listed in October 2022.The company's strong market position and long runway of growth, made visible by the multi-year design-in process for electric cars, has proven highly attractive to investors so far and the share price rose more than 300% in the period under review. Showing fewer spectacular gains, but nevertheless rising strongly since its listing was Daiei Kankyo, a waste disposal company, is entirely domestic and highly defensive. Regulatory pressure on corporates is driving value-added waste disposal services and the fragmented nature of the industry provides opportunity for accretive Merger & Acquisition.

Higher global interest rates provided a boost to financial sector holdings, a trend which hit a speed bump when Silicon Valley Bank and Credit Suisse were among some banks to go under earlier this year (most analysts consider Japanese banks' capital bases to be solid, but events overseas do have an impact on sentiment), but nevertheless the Financials sector performance well over the period under review. The Fund's positions in megabank Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Holdings, and insurance company Tokio Marine were beneficiaries.

Elsewhere, leading digital infrastructure and Japanese IT blue chip NEC delivered both better than expected full-year numbers and issued consensus beating forward guidance.

In terms of negative contributions, size appears to have been a factor with a number of the Fund's small and mid-cap companies failing to attract investor attention as the market continued to rise. Outsourcing company Direct Marketing MiX is the baffling one, where we see no fundamental cause for the shares to have fallen, other than simply being a smaller company. Japan's buy-now-pay later service offering Net Protections issued disappointing guidance as management decided they need to spend additionally on hiring and marketing to tap into growth potential, delaying the return to profitability.

Another underperformer during the period was Roland, which is a world leader in the manufacture of electronic musical instruments, but for whom growth has slowed following the pandemic stay-at-home boom and as consumers tighten their belts.

Over most of the period trading activity was light. However, December 2022 was an uncommonly busy month. Three new positions were established, and three existing holdings were sold. Two of the new additions, Socionext and Daiei Kankyo, are mentioned above. The third, Asahi Kasei, is a giant maker of all kinds of chemicals – some basic, many advanced – as well as cutting edge medical devices through its US subsidiary Zoll. The company has suffered from a near term profits squeeze, itself a function of higher input costs and waning demand in its chemical division, but over the medium-term we see the outlook for the business as considerably brighter, with it gradually metamorphosing into a higher margin less volatile manufacturer.

Of the sales, two were eventual exits from positions which had been cut back serially over previous periods: Nippon Densetsu Kogyo, the listed electrical engineering arm of East Japan Railway, and retailer Pan Pacific Holdings. More significantly, we sold out of the long-held position in Toyota. This was a consequence of a number of factors. Firstly, valuations have become unremarkable and the stock's dividend yield is now approximately in line with the market average. Meanwhile, having negotiated the chip supply shortage, Toyota and all other automakers face a deeply uncertain demand outlook as higher global interest rates finally bite. We remain impressed with Toyota's technological prowess and culture of R&D so we do not rule out revisiting the company as an investment in the future but at the moment we consider it wiser to step aside.

There was another burst of trading activity towards the end of the period, as the Fund initiated two new positions and sold one entirely. Medical device manufacturer Terumo was added to the Fund, as was Nomura Research Institute (NRI), which is a leading provider of IT services in Japan. Lastly, the Fund sold its entire holding in Nomura Co, a designer of refurbs for hotels, restaurants, shops and civic buildings which has struggled to participate in the post-pandemic recovery.

Investment Report *(continued)*

Investment Outlook

Returning to the subject of the Bank of Japan and the implications of its decision to effectively end yield curve control, this happened right at the end of the reporting period, and it is fair to say the market (and us) are still digesting the news and speculating about what it means. Whether or not this is a stroke of genius from Governor Ueda, or a policy fumble remains up for debate, although our inclination is to give him the benefit of any doubt. Inflation in Japan is high by their standards, and higher than the BoJ itself forecast, but still relatively low on a global scale, so backing off the mandated purchasing of government bonds, but still leaving enough uncertainty to hopefully stop yields rising too far seems like a reasonable tightrope to walk. Importantly, inflation is still seen as a precious commodity in Japan rather than an economic dragon that must be slain. After all, inflation is something Japanese policymakers have been actively trying to encourage for decades, such as been the corrosive effect of deflation on the Japanese economy.

Before the Bank of Japan garnered all the headlines, the hot topic in Japanese equity circles was an uncharacteristically blunt assessment by the Tokyo Stock Exchange (TSE) that “in Japan, there are many cases where management is unaware of the cost of capital and stock price” and “in Japan's economy, the lack of a smooth transition of personnel and capital resources to growing areas has led to a prolonged slump in productivity”. By the standards of Japanese corporate discourse, that’s strongly worded stuff.

We are increasingly heartened by the medium – and long-term outlook for Japanese equities, that the TSE is acting to catalyse the massive potential of corporate Japan to increase its corporate value in a manner not seen since the onset of Abenomics, not simply through better capital efficiency but also business portfolio and operational improvements.

We believe that Japan is both cheap and good value. A still poorly understood market, Japan has some wonderful companies available at big discounts to their global peers – we like to buy them. But the country is home to some decidedly ropey businesses too; a lack of creative destruction has allowed too many unprofitable businesses, stuck in reverse, to survive – we want to avoid these.

Dan Carter
Investment Manager

Comparative Tables

Change in net asset per unit

	L-Class Income			I-H Class Income		
	31.07.23 (p)	31.07.22 (p)	31.07.21 (p)	31.07.23 (p)	31.07.22 (p)	31.07.21 (p)
Opening net asset value per unit	96.93	104.33	87.42	114.75	115.66	87.48
Return before operating charges*	6.41	(3.23)	21.00	27.18	3.07	31.74
Operating charges	(1.69)	(1.79)	(1.78)	(1.27)	(1.23)	(1.12)
Return after operating charges*	4.72	(5.02)	19.22	25.91	1.84	30.62
Distributions on income unit	(2.44)	(2.38)	(2.31)	(2.95)	(2.75)	(2.44)
Closing net asset value per unit	99.21	96.93	104.33	137.71	114.75	115.66
*after direct transaction costs of:	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.04
Performance						
Return after charges (%)	4.87	(4.81)	21.99	22.58	1.59	35.00
Other Information						
Closing net asset value (£'000)	1,191	3,466	4,067	31,036	18,146	21,391
Closing number of units	1,200,626	3,576,102	3,898,590	22,537,051	15,813,646	18,495,532
Operating charges (%)	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.04	1.04	1.04
Direct transaction costs (%)	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03
Prices						
Highest unit price (p)	104.01	117.21	108.78	139.85	129.69	120.12
Lowest unit price (p)	91.05	89.25	89.51	109.44	102.93	89.25

Change in net asset per unit

	I-Class Income			J-Class Income		
	31.07.23 (p)	31.07.22 (p)	31.07.21 (p)	31.07.23 (p)	31.07.22 (p)	31.07.21 (p)
Opening net asset value per unit	104.37	111.50	92.75	97.57	104.68	87.47
Return before operating charges*	6.94	(3.47)	22.32	6.47	(3.34)	21.01
Operating charges	(1.04)	(1.09)	(1.08)	(1.32)	(1.37)	(1.47)
Return after operating charges*	5.90	(4.56)	21.24	5.15	(4.71)	19.54
Distributions on income unit	(2.65)	(2.57)	(2.49)	(2.46)	(2.40)	(2.33)
Closing net asset value per unit	107.62	104.37	111.50	100.26	97.57	104.68
*after direct transaction costs of:	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.04
Performance						
Return after charges (%)	5.65	(4.09)	22.90	5.28	(4.50)	22.34
Other Information						
Closing net asset value (£'000)	176,843	195,495	197,505	817	804	666
Closing number of units	164,321,120	187,310,847	177,131,434	814,840	823,728	635,934
Operating charges (%)	0.98	0.98	0.98	1.33	1.33	1.43
Direct transaction costs (%)	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03
Prices						
Highest unit price (p)	112.71	125.40	116.01	105.05	117.66	109.05
Lowest unit price (p)	98.19	96.02	94.97	91.73	89.80	89.55

Comparative Tables *(continued)*

Change in net asset per unit

	U2-Class Income			Z-H Class Income		
	31.07.23 (p)	31.07.22 (p)	31.07.21 (p)	31.07.23 (p)	31.07.22 (p)	31.07.21 (p)
Opening net asset value per unit	105.21	112.20	93.17	114.69	115.56	87.43
Return before operating charges*	7.00	(3.51)	22.43	27.23	3.01	31.63
Operating charges	(0.86)	(0.89)	(0.89)	(1.17)	(1.13)	(1.05)
Return after operating charges*	6.14	(4.40)	21.54	26.06	1.88	30.58
Distributions on income unit	(2.67)	(2.59)	(2.51)	(2.95)	(2.75)	(2.45)
Closing net asset value per unit	108.68	105.21	112.20	137.80	114.69	115.56
*after direct transaction costs of:	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.04
Performance						
Return after charges (%)	5.84	(3.92)	23.12	22.72	1.63	34.98
Other Information						
Closing net asset value (£'000)	388,905	318,584	299,091	156,528	118,015	117,405
Closing number of units	357,852,458	302,811,153	266,573,422	113,590,855	102,898,661	101,597,923
Operating charges (%)	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.96	0.96	0.96
Direct transaction costs (%)	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03
Prices						
Highest unit price (p)	113.79	126.21	116.67	139.93	129.57	120.02
Lowest unit price (p)	99.02	96.77	95.39	109.40	102.88	89.20

Change in net asset per unit

	L-Class Accumulation			I-Class Accumulation		
	31.07.23 (p)	31.07.22 (p)	31.07.21 (p)	31.07.23 (p)	31.07.22 (p)	31.07.21 (p)
Opening net asset value per unit	137.58	144.63	118.56	148.17	154.60	125.79
Return before operating charges*	9.08	(4.55)	28.49	9.83	(4.92)	30.27
Operating charges	(2.40)	(2.50)	(2.42)	(1.49)	(1.51)	(1.46)
Return after operating charges*	6.68	(7.05)	26.07	8.34	(6.43)	28.81
Distribution on accumulation unit	(3.48)	(3.32)	(3.16)	(3.78)	(3.59)	(3.39)
Retained distributions on accumulation unit	3.48	3.32	3.16	3.78	3.59	3.39
Closing net asset value per unit	144.26	137.58	144.63	156.51	148.17	154.60
*after direct transaction costs of:	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.05
Performance						
Return after charges (%)	4.86	(4.87)	21.99	5.63	(4.16)	22.90
Other Information						
Closing net asset value (£'000)	10,198	25,519	30,673	257,868	218,455	177,425
Closing number of units	7,069,398	18,547,662	21,207,375	164,765,593	147,434,676	114,766,683
Operating charges (%)	1.73	1.73	1.73	0.98	0.98	0.98
Direct transaction costs (%)	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03
Prices						
Highest unit price (p)	149.36	162.45	149.09	161.86	173.82	159.02
Lowest unit price (p)	129.22	125.12	121.37	139.37	134.63	128.77

Comparative Tables *(continued)*

Change in net asset per unit

	J-Class Accumulation			U2-Class Accumulation		
	31.07.23 (p)	31.07.22 (p)	31.07.21 (p)	31.07.23 (p)	31.07.22 (p)	31.07.21 (p)
Opening net asset value per unit	138.51	145.14	118.63	69.51	72.40	58.86
Return before operating charges*	9.16	(4.70)	28.52	4.62	(2.31)	14.11
Operating charges	(1.88)	(1.93)	(2.01)	(0.57)	(0.58)	(0.57)
Return after operating charges*	7.28	(6.63)	26.51	4.05	(2.89)	13.54
Distribution on accumulation unit	(3.52)	(3.35)	(3.17)	(1.78)	(1.68)	(1.59)
Retained distributions on accumulation unit	3.52	3.35	3.17	1.78	1.68	1.59
Closing net asset value per unit	145.79	138.51	145.14	73.56	69.51	72.40
*after direct transaction costs of:	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.02
Performance						
Return after charges (%)	5.26	(4.57)	22.35	5.83	(3.99)	23.00
Other Information						
Closing net asset value (£'000)	7,585	7,372	7,888	44,976	32,530	25,524
Closing number of units	5,202,283	5,322,568	5,434,655	61,145,615	46,797,540	35,255,545
Operating charges (%)	1.33	1.33	1.43	0.80	0.80	0.80
Direct transaction costs (%)	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.03
Prices						
Highest unit price (p)	150.85	163.09	149.49	76.05	81.42	74.43
Lowest unit price (p)	130.19	125.90	121.43	65.41	63.15	60.20

Comparative Tables *(continued)*

Portfolio Turnover Rate

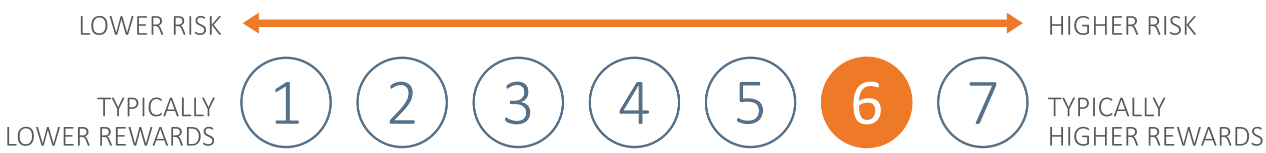
The Portfolio Turnover Rate (PTR) of the Fund, based on the figures included within the financial statements for the year as indicated below, is as follows:

	Year to 31.07.23	Year to 31.07.22
Portfolio Turnover Rate	23.39%	21.41%

The PTR provides an indication of the rate the Manager has bought and sold the underlying assets of the Fund during the period as indicated above. In general, the higher the PTR of a fund, the greater level of portfolio transaction costs will be incurred.

Risk and Reward Indicator

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. 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. The shaded area in the table below shows the Fund's ranking on the Risk and Reward Indicator.



- The lowest category does not mean 'no risk'. Some risk will still be present in funds with a risk and reward rating of 1.
- The Fund is in this category due to the nature of its investments and previous levels of volatility (how much the value of the Fund rises and falls).

Charges

- The charges you pay are used to pay the costs of running the Fund, including the costs of marketing and distributing it. These charges reduce the potential growth of your investment.

Charges taken from the Fund over the year to:	31.07.23	31.07.22
Ongoing charges for L-Class Units	1.73%	1.73%
Ongoing charges for I-H Class Units	1.04%	1.04%
Ongoing charges for I-Class Units	0.98%	0.98%
Ongoing charges for J-Class Units	1.33%	1.33%
Ongoing charges for U2-Class Units	0.80%	0.80%
Ongoing charges for Z-H Class Units	0.96%	0.96%

Portfolio Statement

As at 31 July 2023

Holding	Investment	Market value £	Total net assets %
	EQUITIES - 96.62% (99.19%)		
	Basic Materials - 5.57% (6.18%)		
1,062,700	KH Neochem	13,501,729	1.25
1,813,500	Shin-Etsu Chemical	46,458,857	4.32
		59,960,586	5.57
	Consumer Discretionary - 22.02% (31.60%)		
1,369,100	Bridgestone	44,108,751	4.10
1,280,700	Direct Marketing	5,554,735	0.52
5,482,600	Hazama	34,047,902	3.17
1,161,900	Katitas	16,613,700	1.54
2,993,900	Prestige International	9,509,464	0.88
1,290,700	Roland	28,591,344	2.66
2,712,800	Sekisui House	43,031,061	4.00
763,100	Sony	55,455,308	5.15
		236,912,265	22.02
	Financials - 18.90% (17.87%)		
933,300	Aruhi	5,151,961	0.48
3,384,600	Orix	50,591,924	4.70
2,184,200	Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group	79,950,206	7.43
3,279,600	Tokio Marine	58,514,392	5.44
1,222,900	WealthNavi	9,174,919	0.85
		203,383,402	18.90
	Health Care - 4.34% (1.91%)		
479,500	Menicon	6,678,995	0.62
985,100	Nakanishi	17,667,795	1.64
879,400	Terumo	22,389,106	2.08
		46,735,896	4.34
	Industrials - 16.93% (16.35%)		
597,800	Daiei Kankyo	7,866,842	0.73
1,227,200	Fanuc	29,214,316	2.71
676,900	IRISO Electronics	14,623,868	1.36
471,300	JMDC	13,999,350	1.30
1,958,800	MinebeaMitsumi	28,169,268	2.62
873,100	Nomura	19,240,338	1.79
1,527,700	Recruit	41,203,590	3.83
1,644,800	Tsubaki Nakashima	7,386,143	0.69
479,400	Visional	20,399,043	1.90
		182,102,758	16.93

Portfolio Statement *(continued)*

As at 31 July 2023

Holding	Investment	Market value £	Total net assets %
	Real Estate - 2.64% (3.27%)		
90,072	Star Asia Investment	28,362,754	2.64
	Technology - 18.27% (11.79%)		
6,223,300	Asahi Kasei	32,928,998	3.06
1,090,300	NEC	42,882,703	3.99
3,316,600	Net Protections	5,957,413	0.55
373,300	Rohm	27,179,225	2.53
877,900	Simplex	13,778,819	1.28
208,600	Socionext	19,146,044	1.78
840,300	TechnoPro	16,897,707	1.57
1,812,000	Ushio	19,508,885	1.81
1,229,400	WingArc1st	18,346,383	1.70
		196,626,177	18.27
	Telecommunications - 7.95% (10.22%)		
1,674,700	KDDI	38,390,785	3.57
5,455,900	SoftBank	47,133,155	4.38
		85,523,940	7.95
	DERIVATIVES - 0.15% ((0.07%))		
	Forward Currency Contracts - 0.15% ((0.07%))		
	Bought JPY ¥108,060,137: Sold GBP £598,743	(5,662)	–
	Bought JPY ¥55,649,758: Sold GBP £307,575	(2,145)	–
	Bought JPY ¥22,444,375: Sold GBP £124,361	(1,176)	–
	Bought GBP £322,506: Sold JPY ¥322,822	(316)	–
	Bought JPY ¥4,088,406: Sold GBP £22,597	(157)	–
	Bought GBP £71,003: Sold JPY ¥71,073	(70)	–
	Bought GBP £2,469: Sold JPY ¥447,805	11	–
	Bought GBP £15,241: Sold JPY ¥2,741,114	197	–
	Bought GBP £24,576: Sold JPY ¥4,439,686	209	–
	Bought GBP £44,753: Sold JPY ¥8,106,730	260	–
	Bought GBP £61,982: Sold JPY ¥11,243,225	274	–
	Bought GBP £56,860: Sold JPY ¥10,271,854	484	–
	Bought GBP £46,954: Sold JPY ¥8,460,243	520	–
	Bought GBP £79,375: Sold JPY ¥14,357,672	574	–
	Bought GBP £109,989: Sold JPY ¥19,923,723	639	–
	Bought GBP £148,117: Sold JPY ¥26,638,847	1,911	–
	Bought GBP £253,528: Sold JPY ¥45,817,539	2,061	–
	Bought GBP £139,589: Sold JPY ¥25,042,089	2,147	–
	Bought GBP £208,970: Sold JPY ¥37,576,351	2,734	–
	Bought GBP £461,462: Sold JPY ¥83,470,804	3,338	–

Portfolio Statement *(continued)*

As at 31 July 2023

Holding	Investment	Market value £	Total net assets %
	Forward Currency Contracts (continued)		
	Bought GBP £380,698: Sold JPY ¥68,594,833	4,219	–
	Bought GBP £802,799: Sold JPY ¥144,941,039	7,299	–
	Bought GBP £2,124,678: Sold JPY ¥383,972,306	17,269	–
	Bought GBP £6,702,244: Sold JPY ¥1,210,053,920	60,936	0.01
	Bought GBP £5,908,738: Sold JPY ¥1,062,490,709	77,322	0.01
	Bought GBP £5,840,982: Sold JPY ¥1,047,864,855	89,839	0.01
	Bought GBP £17,149,083: Sold JPY ¥3,099,185,748	139,389	0.01
	Bought GBP £144,708,354: Sold JPY ¥26,151,722,604	1,176,198	0.11
		1,578,304	0.15
	Total value of investments	1,041,186,082	96.77
	Net other assets	34,760,950	3.23
	Net assets	**1,075,947,032**	**100.00**

All holdings are ordinary shares or stock units unless otherwise stated. The sectors as shown are based on the Industry Classification Benchmark (see page 47).
The figures in brackets show allocations as at 31 July 2022.

Summary of Material Portfolio Changes

Significant purchases and sales for the year ended 31 July 2023

Purchases	Cost £	Sales	Proceeds £
Asahi Kasei	37,431,729	Toyota Motor	51,154,855
Terumo	20,521,218	Socionext	32,581,196
Nomura	19,699,978	Aruhi	13,613,892
Ushio	19,189,626	Pan Pacific International	12,828,507
Socionext	18,347,087	Nomura	11,653,368
MinebeaMitsumi	16,825,079	KDDI	11,122,266
Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group	15,710,303	Shin-Etsu Chemical	10,915,706
Menicon	13,940,229	eGuarantee	9,547,169
Sony	12,619,833	Fanuc	8,530,084
Recruit	12,052,361	Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group	8,144,332
Subtotal	186,337,443	Subtotal	170,091,375
Total cost of purchases, including the above, for the year	**317,939,928**	**Total proceeds of sales, including the above, for the year**	**250,002,312**

Statement of Authorised Fund Manager's Responsibilities in relation to the Financial Statements of the Scheme

The Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes (COLL) and, where applicable, Investment Funds (FUND) Sourcebooks, as amended (the Sourcebooks) require the Authorised Fund Manager (the 'Manager') to prepare financial statements for each annual accounting period which give a true and fair view of the financial affairs of the Scheme and of its revenue and expenditure for the year. In preparing the financial statements the Manager is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the accounts on a going concern basis, unless it is inappropriate to do so;
- comply with the requirements of the Statement of Recommended Practice for Authorised Funds;
- follow applicable accounting standards; and
- keep proper accounting records which enable it to demonstrate that the financial statements as prepared comply with the above requirements.

The Manager is responsible for the management of the Scheme in accordance with the Sourcebooks and the Scheme's Trust Deed and Prospectus. The Manager is also responsible for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Statement of Trustee's Responsibilities in relation to the Financial Statements of the Scheme and Report of the Trustee to the Unitholders of the Jupiter Japan Income Fund ("the Fund") for the Year Ended 31 July 2023

The Trustee must ensure that the Fund is managed in accordance with the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook, the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended, (together "the Regulations"), the Trust Deed and Prospectus (together "the Scheme documents") as detailed below.

The Trustee must in the context of its role act honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and in the interests of the Fund and its investors.

The Trustee is responsible for the safekeeping of all custodial assets and maintaining a record of all other assets of the Fund in accordance with the Regulations.

The Trustee must ensure that:

- the Fund's cash flows are properly monitored and that cash of the Fund is booked in cash accounts in accordance with the Regulations;
- the sale, issue, repurchase, redemption and cancellation of units are carried out in accordance with the Regulations;
- the value of units of the Fund are calculated in accordance with the Regulations;
- any consideration relating to transactions in the Fund's assets is remitted to the Fund within the usual time limits
- the Fund's income is applied in accordance with the Regulations; and
- the instructions of the Authorised Fund Manager ("the AFM"), which is the UCITS Management Company, are carried out (unless they conflict with the Regulations).

The Trustee also has a duty to take reasonable care to ensure that the Fund is managed in accordance with the Regulations and the Scheme documents of the Fund in relation to the investment and borrowing powers applicable to the Fund.

Having carried out such procedures as we considered necessary to discharge our responsibilities as Trustee of the Fund, it is our opinion, based on the information available to us and the explanations provided, that, in all material respects the Fund, acting through the AFM:

(i) has carried out the issue, sale, redemption and cancellation, and calculation of the price of the Fund's units and the application of the Fund's income in accordance with the Regulations and the Scheme documents of the Fund; and

(ii) has observed the investment and borrowing powers and restrictions applicable to the Fund in accordance with the Regulations and the Scheme documents of the Fund.

Northern Trust Investor Services Limited
Trustee & Depositary Services
London
12 October 2023

Independent auditors' report to the Unitholders of Jupiter Japan Income Fund

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of Jupiter Japan Income Fund (the "Fund"):

- give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Fund as at 31 July 2023 and of the net revenue and the net capital gains on its scheme property for the year then ended; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law), the Statement of Recommended Practice for UK Authorised Funds, the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook and the Trust Deed.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report & Accounts (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance Sheet as at 31 July 2023; the Statement of Total Return and the Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders for the year then ended; the Distribution Tables; and the Notes to the Financial Statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the Fund in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date on which the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Authorised Fund Manager's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Authorised Fund Manager with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Independent auditors' report to the Unitholders of Jupiter Japan Income Fund *(continued)*

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Authorised Fund Manager is responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook requires us also to report certain opinions as described below.

Authorised Fund Manager's Report

In our opinion, the information given in the Authorised Fund Manager's Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the Authorised Fund Manager for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Authorised Fund Manager's Responsibilities in relation to the Financial Statements of the Scheme, the Authorised Fund Manager is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The Authorised Fund Manager is also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Authorised Fund Manager is responsible for assessing the Fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Authorised Fund Manager either intends to wind up or terminate the Fund, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Independent auditors' report to the Unitholders of Jupiter Japan Income Fund *(continued)*

Based on our understanding of the Fund/industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to breaches of the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements, in particular those parts of the sourcebook which may directly impact on the determination of amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to posting inappropriate journal entries to increase revenue or to increase the net asset value of the Fund. Audit procedures performed included:

- Discussions with the Authorised Fund Manager, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;
- Reviewing relevant meeting minutes, including those of the Authorised Fund Manager's board of directors;
- Identifying and testing journal entries, specifically any journals posted as part of the financial year end close process; and
- Designing audit procedures to incorporate unpredictability around the nature, timing or extent of our testing.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the Fund's unitholders as a body in accordance with paragraph 4.5.12 of the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Independent auditors' report to the Unitholders of Jupiter Japan Income Fund *(continued)*

Other required reporting

Opinion on matter required by the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook

In our opinion, we have obtained all the information and explanations we consider necessary for the purposes of the audit.

Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook exception reporting

Under the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook we are also required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- proper accounting records have not been kept; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Edinburgh
12 October 2023

Statement of Total Return

For the year ended 31 July 2023

	Note	Year to 31.07.23 £	£	Year to 31.07.22 £	£
Income					
Net capital gains/(losses)	3		63,375,430		(45,937,859)
Revenue	4	26,701,599		24,340,060	
Expenses	5	(8,904,265)		(8,843,769)	
Interest payable and similar charges		(71,219)		(36,491)	
Net revenue before taxation		17,726,115		15,459,800	
Taxation	6	(2,650,448)		(2,433,409)	
Net revenue after taxation			15,075,667		13,026,391
Total return before distributions			**78,451,097**		**(32,911,468)**
Distributions	7		(23,807,578)		(21,732,485)
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities			**54,643,519**		**(54,643,953)**

Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders

For the year ended 31 July 2023

	Year to 31.07.23 £	£	Year to 31.07.22 £	£
Opening net assets attributable to unitholders		**938,385,549**		**881,634,955**
Amounts receivable on issue of units	209,147,529		230,978,438	
Amounts payable on cancellation of units	(133,641,397)		(126,125,897)	
		75,506,132		104,852,541
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities		54,643,519		(54,643,953)
Unclaimed distributions		592		873
Retained distribution on accumulation units		7,411,240		6,541,133
Closing net assets attributable to unitholders		**1,075,947,032**		**938,385,549**

Balance Sheet

As at 31 July 2023	Note	31.07.23 £	31.07.22 £
Assets			
Fixed Assets:			
Investments		1,041,195,608	930,827,167
Current assets:			
Debtors	8	6,713,189	4,311,278
Cash and bank balances	9	42,051,993	19,763,484
Total assets		1,089,960,790	954,901,929
Liabilities			
Investment liabilities		(9,526)	(644,217)
Creditors:			
Bank overdrafts	10	–	(6,601,420)
Distributions payable		(9,360,626)	(8,193,962)
Other creditors	11	(4,643,606)	(1,076,781)
Total liabilities		(14,013,758)	(16,516,380)
Net assets attributable to unitholders		**1,075,947,032**	**938,385,549**

Directors' Statement

Jupiter Japan Income Fund

This report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook and Investment Funds Sourcebook where applicable and the Statement of Recommended Practice issued by the Investment Association.

Directors: Paula Moore, Gaelle Pound
Jupiter Unit Trust Managers Limited
London
12 October 2023

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Accounting

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis as modified by the revaluation of investments, in compliance with the Financial Conduct Authority's Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook. They have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 and the Statement of Recommended Practice for Financial Statements of UK Authorised Funds issued by The Investment Management Association (now referred to as the Investment Association) in May 2014 (the 2014 SORP) and amended in June 2017.

As stated in the Statement of Authorised Fund Managers' Responsibilities in relation to the Financial Statements of the Scheme on page 15, the Manager continues to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements of the Fund.

The accounting policies outlined below have been applied on a consistent basis throughout the year.

(b) Revenue

All dividends from companies declared ex-dividend during the year ended 31 July 2023 are included in revenue, net of any attributable tax.

Bank interest is accrued up to the year end date.

Overseas revenue received after the deduction of withholding tax is shown gross of tax, with the tax consequences shown within the tax charge.

All REIT dividends are recognised on an accrual basis.

(c) Expenses

All expenses, including overdraft interest, but excluding those relating to the purchase and sale of investments, are charged against the revenue of the Fund. All of the Fund's expenses are recognised on an accruals basis.

(d) Valuation of Investments

The investments of the Fund have been valued using bid market values ruling on international stock exchanges at Close of Business on 31 July 2023, being the last valuation point of the year. Market value is defined by the SORP as fair value which is generally the bid value of each security.

Where a stock is unlisted or where there is a non liquid market, a valuation for this stock has been obtained from market makers where possible, and suspended stocks are normally valued at their suspension price. However, where the Manager believes that these prices do not reflect a fair value, or where no reliable price exists for a security, it is valued at a price which in the opinion of the Manager reflects a fair and reasonable price for that investment.

A Valuation and Pricing Committee (VPC) of the Investment Manager is responsible for approving unquoted prices. The VPC meets on a quarterly basis and consists of representatives from various parts of the Investment Manager who act as an independent party, segregated from the fund management function to review and approve fair value pricing decisions and pricing models on a regular basis.

(e) Forward Foreign Currency Contracts

Open forward foreign currency contracts are shown in the portfolio statement at the fair value and the net gains are reflected in the Forward currency contracts in the Net capital gains on investments.

(f) Hedged Unit Classes

I-H and Z-H Unit classes are hedged unit classes, which allow the Manager to use currency hedging to reduce the effect of fluctuations in the rate of exchange between the currency of the unit classes and Sterling which is the base currency of the Fund.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

1. Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

(f) Hedged Unit Classes *(continued)*

Any gains or losses of the hedging transactions should accrue to unitholders in that hedged unit class only.

However, the hedge may not always be 100% effective. The Manager will review the relevant hedging positions on a regular basis and, if considered appropriate, make adjustments to correct the allocation.

The value of the unit classes to be hedged will be made up of capital elements only and the Manager intends to hedge between 98%-102% of the value of each hedged unit class.

(g) Foreign Exchange

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Sterling at the rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currencies are translated at the rates ruling at Close of Business on 31 July 2023, being the last valuation point of the year.

(h) Taxation

Corporation Tax is provided at 20% on revenue, other than UK dividends and overseas dividends, after deduction of expenses. Where overseas tax has been deducted from overseas revenue that tax can, in some instances, be set off against Corporation Tax payable, by way of double taxation relief.

The charge for tax is based on the profit for the year and takes into account deferred taxation because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes. Deferred Tax is provided using the liability method on all timing differences, calculated at the rate at which it is anticipated the timing differences will reverse. Deferred Tax assets are recognised only when, on the basis of available evidence, it is more likely than not that there will be taxable profits in the future against which the Deferred Tax can be offset.

2. Distribution Policies

(a) Basis of Distribution

All of the net revenue available for distribution at the end of the final accounting period will be distributed to unitholders as a dividend distribution. In order to achieve a controlled dividend flow to unitholders, interim distributions may be made at the Manager's discretion, up to a maximum of the distributable revenue available for the period. Should expenses and taxation together exceed revenue, there will be no distribution and the shortfall will be met from capital.

(b) Distribution Dates

Net revenue, if any, will be distributed or accumulated to unitholders as a dividend distribution, semi-annually on 31 March (interim) and 30 September (final) in respect of the accounting periods ending 31 January (interim) and 31 July (final).

(c) Expenses Charged to Capital for Distribution Purposes

The Manager's annual management charge and all other expenses, which were initially charged to revenue, are deducted from the capital of the Fund for the purpose of calculating any distribution.

(d) Unclaimed Distribution

Distributions which have remained unclaimed by Unitholders for more than six years are credited to the capital property of the Fund.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

3. Net Capital (Losses)/Gains

The net gains/(losses) on investments during the year comprise:

	31.07.23 £	31.07.22 £
Currency losses	(5,146,321)	(3,614,008)
Gains/(losses) on non-derivative securities	40,860,522	(53,919,543)
Gains on forward currency contracts (see Note 14)	27,661,229	11,595,692
Net capital gains/(losses)	**63,375,430**	**(45,937,859)**

4. Revenue

	31.07.23 £	31.07.22 £
Overseas dividends	25,037,618	22,864,845
Bank interest	197,117	5,971
Revenue from REITs	1,466,864	1,469,244
Total revenue	**26,701,599**	**24,340,060**

5. Expenses

	31.07.23 £	31.07.22 £
Payable to the Manager, associates of the Manager and agents of either of them:		
Annual management charge	–	6,715,161
Expense waiver*	–	(663,606)
	–	6,051,555
Other expenses:		
Fixed Annual Charge	8,904,265	733,816
Aggregate Operating Fee	–	2,058,398
	8,904,265	2,792,214
Total expenses	**8,904,265**	**8,843,769**

*Expense waiver was a rebate on expenses for the U2 and Z-H Classes in order for the OCF to be capped at 0.80% and 0.96% respectively.

The audit fee (excluding VAT) incurred during the year was £15,651 (31.07.22: £13,850). The current year amount is borne by the Manager as it is paid out of the Fixed Annual Charge.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

6. Taxation

(a) Analysis of charge in the year:

	31.07.23 £	31.07.22 £
Irrecoverable overseas tax	2,650,448	2,433,409
Total tax charge for the year	**2,650,448**	**2,433,409**

(b) Factors affecting current tax charge for the year:

The tax assessed for the year is lower (2022: lower) than the standard rate of Corporation Tax in the UK for an authorised unit trust. The differences are explained below:

	31.07.23 £	31.07.22 £
Net revenue before taxation	17,726,115	15,459,800
Corporation tax of 20% (2022: 20%)	3,545,223	3,091,960
Effects of:		
Current year expenses not utilised	1,491,975	1,516,268
Revenue not subject to taxation	(5,007,898)	(4,579,496)
Irrecoverable overseas tax	2,650,448	2,433,409
Tax relief on overseas tax suffered	(29,300)	(28,732)
Total tax charge for the year	**2,650,448**	**2,433,409**

Authorised unit trusts are exempt from tax on capital gains, therefore any capital return is not included in the above reconciliation.

(c) Provision for Deferred Tax

At 31 July 2023, there are surplus management expenses of £88,275,630 (31.07.22: £80,815,756). It is unlikely the Fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise this amount and therefore a Deferred Tax asset of £17,655,126 (31.07.22: £16,163,151) has not been recognised.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

7. Distributions

The distributions take account of amounts received on the issue of units and deducted on the cancellation of units and comprise:

	31.07.23 £	31.07.22 £
Interim distribution	11,155,932	10,581,999
Final distribution	13,374,327	11,700,103
	24,530,259	22,282,102
Amounts received on issue of units	(1,582,978)	(1,251,751)
Amounts paid on cancellation of units	860,297	702,134
Net distributions for the year	**23,807,578**	**21,732,485**
Reconciliation of net revenue after taxation to distributions:		
Net revenue after taxation	15,075,667	13,026,391
Charges borne by capital	8,904,265	9,507,375
Tax relief on capitalised expenses	(172,053)	(137,556)
Equalisation on conversions	(199)	(218)
Net movement in revenue account	(102)	99
Expense waiver	–	(663,606)
Net distributions for the year	**23,807,578**	**21,732,485**

Details of the distributions in pence per unit are shown in the Distribution Tables on pages 38 to 42.

8. Debtors

	31.07.23 £	31.07.22 £
Accrued revenue	3,342,164	3,037,557
Amounts receivable for issue of units	3,370,497	587,592
Net transfer of currency deals awaiting settlement	528	–
Currency hedging fee reimbursement	–	18,637
Sales awaiting settlement	–	3,886
Expense waiver receivable	–	663,606
Total debtors	**6,713,189**	**4,311,278**

9. Cash and Bank Balances

	31.07.23 £	31.07.22 £
Cash and bank balances	42,051,993	19,763,484
Total cash and bank balances	**42,051,993**	**19,763,484**

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

10. Bank Overdrafts

	31.07.23 £	31.07.22 £
Bank overdraft	–	6,601,420
Total bank overdrafts	**–**	**6,601,420**

11. Other Creditors

	31.07.23 £	31.07.22 £
Accrued expenses	197,295	228,560
Amounts payable for cancellation of units	4,443,233	846,191
Net transfer of currency deals awaiting settlement	3,078	2,030
Total other creditors	**4,643,606**	**1,076,781**

12. Contingent Assets, Liabilities and Capital Commitments

The Fund had no contingent assets, liabilities or capital commitments at the balance sheet date (31.07.22: £nil).

13. Related Party Transactions

Jupiter Unit Trust Managers Limited (JUTM), as Manager, is a related party in respect of their dealings with the Fund. JUTM acts as principal in respect of all transactions of units in the Fund. The aggregate monies received through issue and paid on cancellation are disclosed in the Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders and, if applicable, in Note 7 (Distributions).

Amounts receivable/(payable) from JUTM in respect of issues/cancellations are disclosed in the Statement of Change in Net Assets Attributable to Unitholders. At the year end, a net balance of £1,072,736 was payable to JUTM (31.07.22: £258,599 payable to JUTM). These amounts are included in amounts receivable for issue of units in Note 8 (Debtors) and amounts payable for cancellation of units in Note 11 (Other Creditors).

Any amounts due to or from JUTM at the end of the accounting year are disclosed in Notes 8 and 10. Amounts paid to JUTM in respect of fund management and if any rebates/expense waiver received are included in Note 5 (Expenses). At the year end, £189,801 (31.07.22: £225,514) was payable to JUTM. This amount is included as part of accrued expenses in Note 11.

14. Financial Instruments

In pursuing its investment objectives, the Fund holds a number of financial instruments. These comprise securities and other investments, cash balances, bank overdrafts and debtors and creditors that arise directly from its operations, for example, in respect of sales and purchases awaiting settlement, amounts receivable from issues and payable for cancellations and debtors for accrued revenue.

The Fund may enter into derivative transactions, the purpose of which will only be for efficient management of the Fund and not for investment purposes.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

14. Financial Instruments *(continued)*

The Fund has little exposure to credit, liquidity and cash flow risk. These risks are not significant at current levels. The main risks it faces from its financial instruments are market price, foreign currency, interest rate and counterparty risk. The Manager reviews policies for managing these risks in pursuance of the Investment Objective and Policy as set out on page 2 and they are summarised later. These risks remain unchanged from the prior year.

Adherence to investment guidelines and to investment and borrowing powers set out in the Trust Deed, Scheme Particulars and in the rules of the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook mitigates the risk of excessive exposure to any particular type of security or issuer. Further information on the investment portfolio is set out in the Investment Report and Portfolio Statement.

Market Price Risk

Market price risk arises mainly from uncertainty about future prices of financial instruments held by the Fund. It represents the potential loss the Fund might suffer through holding market positions which are affected by adverse price movements.

The Manager regularly considers the asset allocation of the portfolio in order to minimise the risk associated with particular markets or industry sectors whilst continuing to follow the Investment Objective and Policy (as set out on page 2).

Price Risk Sensitivity

A ten percent increase in the value of the Fund's portfolio would have the effect of increasing the return and net assets by £104,118,608 (31.07.22: £93,018,295). A ten percent decrease would have an equal and opposite effect.

Foreign Currency Risk

A substantial proportion of the net assets of the Fund is denominated in currencies other than Sterling, with the effect that the balance sheet and total return (other than in respect of I-H Class Units and Z-H Class Units) can be significantly affected by currency movements. There are minimal foreign currency risks associated with I-H Class Units and Z-H Class Units due to the hedging policy in place as explained on page 2.

Currency	31.07.23 £	31.07.22 £
Japanese Yen	887,970,294	805,852,527

Foreign Currency Risk Sensitivity

A ten percent increase in the value of the Fund's foreign currency exposure would have the effect of increasing the return and net assets by £88,797,029 (31.07.22: £80,585,253). A ten percent decrease would have an equal and opposite effect.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

14. Financial Instruments *(continued)*

Interest Rate Risk

The Fund holds various cash positions and any change to the interest rates relevant for particular positions may result in either revenue increasing or decreasing.

Interest Rate Risk Profile of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The interest rate risk profile of the Fund's financial assets and liabilities at 31 July was:

Currency	Floating Rate financial assets £	Fixed Rate financial assets £	Financial assets not carrying interest £	Total £
31.07.23				
Japanese Yen	27,389,488	–	1,042,913,139	1,070,302,627
Sterling	14,662,505	–	4,995,658	19,658,163
Total	**42,051,993**	**–**	**1,047,908,797**	**1,089,960,790**
31.07.22				
Japanese Yen	11,002,947	–	933,867,661	944,870,608
Sterling	8,760,537	–	1,270,784	10,031,321
Total	**19,763,484**	**–**	**935,138,445**	**954,901,929**

Currency	Floating Rate financial liabilities £	Fixed Rate financial liabilities £	Financial liabilities not carrying interest £	Total £
31.07.23				
Japanese Yen	–	–	7,880	7,880
Sterling	–	–	14,005,878	14,005,878
Total	**–**	**–**	**14,013,758**	**14,013,758**
31.07.22				
Sterling	6,601,420	–	9,914,960	16,516,380
Total	**6,601,420**	**–**	**9,914,960**	**16,516,380**

There are no material amounts of non interest-bearing financial assets, which do not have maturity dates, other than equities, and therefore no sensitivity analysis has been disclosed in these financial statements.

The floating rate financial assets and liabilities include bank balances and overdrafts that bear interest. Interest rates on Sterling and overseas bank balances as supplied by the custodian may vary in line with market conditions and the size of deposit. Overdraft interest is calculated at the current Bank of England base rate plus 1.00%.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

14. Financial Instruments *(continued)*

Counterparty Risk

Counterparty risk, is the risk that a third party organisation (counterparty) does not pay out on a contract, or other trade or transaction when this is due to the Fund. The derivatives entered into by the Fund fall into either of two categories: i) have been traded on recognised exchanges on a delivery versus payment basis, thus eliminating exposure to counterparty risk, or ii) have been traded on Over the Counter markets which may expose the Fund to the risk that the counterparty may default on its obligations to perform under the relevant contract. In respect of trades made on Over the Counter markets the Manager will seek to reduce such risk by only entering into transactions with counterparties that it believes to have a high credit rating at the time the transaction is entered into, and by ensuring that formal legal agreements covering the terms of the contract are entered into in advance. In certain circumstances however, the Manager may be unable to enforce or rely on rights and obligations arising under such agreements. In the event of bankruptcy or insolvency of the counterparty, the Fund may only have the rights of a general creditor and could therefore experience delays in liquidating the position and may incur significant losses compared to the value of the transaction in the portfolio.

Use of Derivatives

The Manager made use of the following derivatives during the year under review:

Forward Foreign Currency Contracts

The Manager has entered into forward currency contracts in relation to the I-H Class Income Units and Z-H Class Income Units for the purpose of reducing the effect of fluctuations in the rate of exchange between the currency of the unit class and the currency in which all or part of the scheme property is denominated. This resulted in realised and unrealised gains of £27,661,229 to the Fund during the year (31.07.22: realised and unrealised gains of £11,595,692) which are included in net capital gains/(losses) on page 25. All contracts were undertaken with Northern Trust as counterparty during the year.

At the year end, the underlying positive exposure for forward currency contracts was £1,587,830 (31.07.22: £17,527).

The derivative contracts outstanding at the year end are itemised on page 11 to 13.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

15. Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

There is no material difference between the value of the financial assets and liabilities, as shown in the balance sheet, and their fair value.

The fair value of investments has been determined using the following hierarchy:

Level 1: Unadjusted quoted price in an active market for an identical instrument;

Level 2: Valuation techniques using observable inputs other than quoted prices within level 1;

Level 3: Valuation techniques using unobservable inputs.

Basis of valuation	Assets £	Liabilities £
31.07.23		
Level 1	1,039,607,778	–
Level 2	1,587,830	(9,526)
Level 3	–	–
Total	**1,041,195,608**	**(9,526)**

Basis of valuation	Assets £	Liabilities £
31.07.22		
Level 1	930,809,640	–
Level 2	17,527	(644,217)
Level 3	–	–
Total	**930,827,167**	**(644,217)**

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

15. Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities *(continued)*

The majority of financial instruments are classified as level 1: Quoted prices. Instruments classified as level 2: Observable data other than quoted prices within level 1.

Generally for the non-market traded and unquoted securities, where there is no price source from an active market for an investment, the Manager has applied judgement in determining the fair value. The Manager has used several valuation methodologies as prescribed in the International Private Equity and Venture Capital valuation guidelines to arrive at their best estimate of fair value. Valuation techniques used by the Manager are set out in Significant Accounting Policies Note 1(d). The fair value is established by using measures of value such as:

- **Price of recent transactions** — Management determine the fair value based on the price of recent transactions made by management or a third party.
- **Milestone analysis** — Management assess the investment company's progress against milestones expected at the time of investment in order to determine whether an adjustment is required to the transaction price to determine fair value.
- **Multiples** — Earnings or Revenue multiples are selected from comparable public companies based on geographic location, industry, size, risk profile, earnings growth prospects, target markets and other factors that management consider reasonable. A discount for lack of liquidity may then be applied to represent the adjustment to comparable company multiples to reflect the illiquidity of the portfolio companies relative to the comparable peer group. Management determines the discount for lack of liquidity based on its judgement, after considering market liquidity conditions and company specific factors such as the development stage of the portfolio company. One of the most common forms of multiples used for cash generating companies are EV/EBITDA multiples as EBITDA is generally seen to represent a good proxy for free cash flow. These are applied where appropriate based on the development of underlying portfolio companies but other multiples such as EV/Revenue may also be considered.
- **Net assets** — Management determine the fair value based on the net asset value of the underlying portfolio company.

In applying the above valuation techniques in arriving at the fair value the Manager has assessed any further information available from internal and external sources to arrive at an estimated fair value, which includes but is not limited to the following:

- Reference to listed securities of the same company.
- Consideration of seniority of the securities held and terms of repayment upon realisation.
- Consideration of any trading restrictions on the investment company's shares that would limit Manager's ability to realise its holding.
- Consideration of any outstanding payments to be made by Manager.
- Industry statistics or events (such as mergers and acquisitions).

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

16. Portfolio Transaction Costs

For the year ended 31 July 2023

	Equities £	%	Total £
31.07.23			
Analysis of total purchases costs			
Purchases in year before transaction costs	317,836,984		317,836,984
Commissions	102,944	0.03	102,944
	102,944		102,944
Purchases including transaction costs	317,939,928		317,939,928
Analysis of total sales costs			
Sales in year before transaction costs	250,104,524		250,104,524
Commissions	(102,212)	0.04	(102,212)
	(102,212)		(102,212)
Sales net of transaction costs	250,002,312		250,002,312

Commissions and expenses and other charges as % of average net assets:

Commissions	0.02%
Expenses and other charges	0.00%

The average portfolio dealing spread as at the balance sheet date was 0.23%.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

16. Portfolio Transaction Costs *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 July 2022

	Equities £	%	Total £
31.07.22			
Analysis of total purchases costs			
Purchases in year before transaction costs	335,845,607		335,845,607
Commissions	68,967	0.02	68,967
	68,967		68,967
Purchases including transaction costs	335,914,574		335,914,574
Analysis of total sales costs			
Sales in year before transaction costs	222,146,843		222,146,843
Commissions	(60,006)	0.03	(60,006)
	(60,006)		(60,006)
Sales net of transaction costs	222,086,837		222,086,837

Commissions and expenses and other charges as % of average net assets:

Commissions	0.01%
Expenses and other charges	0.00%

The average portfolio dealing spread as at the balance sheet date was 0.22%.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

17. Unitholders' Funds

The Fund has the following unit classes in issue, with the following charges and minimum initial investment levels:

Unit Class	Initial Charge	Fixed Annual Charge	Minimum Initial Investment
L-Class Units	0.00%	1.73%	£500
I-H Class Units	0.00%	1.04%	£1,000,000
I-Class Units	0.00%	0.98%	£1,000,000
J-Class Units	0.00%	1.33%	£500
U2-Class Units	0.00%	0.80%	£50,000,000
Z-H Class Units	0.00%	0.96%	£125,000,000

For the purposes of valuing scheme property, calculating the price of units, allocating income and other matters for which allocation of rights to participate in the property of a Fund need to be determined, the effect of the I-H Class and Z-H Class hedging transactions shall be attributable only to the Unitholders of that hedged currency Unit Class. This should have no effect on the value of other Unit Classes of the Fund. The Trust Deed expressly provides that the currency hedging transactions are allocated solely to the proportionate interest accounts for holders of currency hedged units and so there should be no risk that commitments may be undertaken which cannot be met out of the property attributable to a hedged currency Unit Class at the expense of any other Class. The Manager has in place risk management processes to monitor and measure the effect of all such currency hedging transactions on the Fund's overall risk position and the Trustee will have day to day oversight of each individual transaction and will monitor the Manager's systems and controls as they relate to the exercise of investment and borrowing powers in order to provide appropriate safeguards.

Due to the varying expenses and the use of forward foreign currency contracts in respect of the I-H Class Income Units and Z-H Class Income Units, the level of net revenue after expenses attributable to each unit class and the distributable income is likely to differ. The Net Asset Value of each unit class, the Net Asset Value per unit and the number of units in each class are given in the Comparative Tables on pages 7 to 9. All unit classes have the same rights on winding up.

In respect of Z-H Class Income Units and U2-Class Income Units, U2-Class Accumulation Units, if we consider it appropriate, we may waive such amount of the expenses in order that the expenses of Z-H Class and U2-Class Units do not exceed the intended 'cap on expenses' payable from the Fund's property of 0.96% for Z-H Income Class Units and 0.80% for U2-Income Class Units and 0.80% for U2-Class Accumulation Units.

The 'cap on expenses' is the intended maximum level of fees and expenses which the Manager proposes should be charged to the property of the Fund in respect of U2-Class Units and Z-H Class Units, it is the indication of the maximum On-going Charges (OCF). The Manager intends to manage the fees and expenses incurred accordingly. Please note, however, that no indefinite commitment is given in this regard. The Manager may in the future notify investors, giving not less than sixty days prior written notice, that this 'volunteered cap' is to be removed.

Revenue and other expenses, not included in the table above, are allocated each day pro rata to the value of the assets attributable to each unit class and taxation is calculated by reference to the net revenue after expenses attributable to each unit class. Due to the varying expenses, the level of net revenue after expenses attributable to each unit class and the distributable revenue is likely to differ.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

17. Unitholders' Funds *(continued)*

The Net Asset Value per unit and the number of units in each class are given in the Comparative Tables on page 7 to 9. All unit classes have the same rights on winding up.

Reconciliation of Units	L-Class Income	L-Class Accumulation	I-H Class Income	I-Class Income
Opening number of units at 1 August 2022	3,576,102	18,547,662	15,813,646	187,310,847
Units issued in year	291,730	513,885	10,883,036	17,097,631
Units cancelled in year	(207,304)	(3,924,532)	(4,186,244)	(42,093,853)
Units converted in year	(2,459,902)	(8,067,617)	26,613	2,006,495
Closing number of units at 31 July 2023	1,200,626	7,069,398	22,537,051	164,321,120

Reconciliation of Units	I-Class Accumulation	J-Class Income	J-Class Accumulation	U2-Class Income
Opening number of units at 1 August 2022	147,434,676	823,728	5,322,568	302,811,153
Units issued in year	28,960,111	22,564	109,653	75,450,375
Units cancelled in year	(18,988,707)	(43,768)	(299,517)	(20,688,598)
Units converted in year	7,359,513	12,316	69,579	279,528
Closing number of units at 31 July 2023	164,765,593	814,840	5,202,283	357,852,458

Reconciliation of Units	U2-Class Accumulation	Z-H Class Income
Opening number of units at 1 August 2022	46,797,540	102,898,661
Units issued in year	25,603,921	26,014,926
Units cancelled in year	(11,429,680)	(15,218,272)
Units converted in year	173,834	(104,460)
Closing number of units at 31 July 2023	61,145,615	113,590,855

Distribution Tables

For the six months ended 31 January 2023

INTERIM

Group 1: Units purchased prior to 1 August 2022
Group 2: Units purchased on or after 1 August 2022 to 31 January 2023

	Income	Equalisation	Distribution paid 31.03.23	Distribution paid 31.03.22
L-Class Income Units	pence per unit	pence per unit	pence per unit	pence per unit
Group 1	1.1833	–	1.1833	1.1760
Group 2	0.3001	0.8832	1.1833	1.1760

	Income	Equalisation	Distribution accumulated 31.03.23	Distribution accumulated 31.03.22
L-Class Accumulation Units	pence per unit	pence per unit	pence per unit	pence per unit
Group 1	1.6783	–	1.6783	1.6282
Group 2	1.2089	0.4694	1.6783	1.6282

	Income	Equalisation	Distribution paid 31.03.23	Distribution paid 31.03.22
I-H Class Income Units	pence per unit	pence per unit	pence per unit	pence per unit
Group 1	1.3611	–	1.3611	1.3096
Group 2	0.7897	0.5714	1.3611	1.3096

	Income	Equalisation	Distribution paid 31.03.23	Distribution paid 31.03.22
I-Class Income Units	pence per unit	pence per unit	pence per unit	pence per unit
Group 1	1.2824	–	1.2824	1.2660
Group 2	0.6296	0.6528	1.2824	1.2660

	Income	Equalisation	Distribution accumulated 31.03.23	Distribution accumulated 31.03.22
I-Class Accumulation Units	pence per unit	pence per unit	pence per unit	pence per unit
Group 1	1.8212	–	1.8212	1.7554
Group 2	0.8806	0.9406	1.8212	1.7554

Distribution Tables *(continued)*

For the six months ended 31 January 2023

INTERIM

Group 1: Units purchased prior to 1 August 2022
Group 2: Units purchased on or after 1 August 2022 to 31 January 2023

	Income	Equalisation	Distribution paid 31.03.23	Distribution paid 31.03.22
J-Class Income Units	pence per unit	pence per unit	pence per unit	pence per unit
Group 1	1.1954	–	1.1954	1.1831
Group 2	0.4832	0.7122	1.1954	1.1831

	Income	Equalisation	Distribution accumulated 31.03.23	Distribution accumulated 31.03.22
J-Class Accumulation Units	pence per unit	pence per unit	pence per unit	pence per unit
Group 1	1.6967	–	1.6967	1.6396
Group 2	1.0720	0.6247	1.6967	1.6396

	Income	Equalisation	Distribution paid 31.03.23	Distribution paid 31.03.22
U2-Class Income Units	pence per unit	pence per unit	pence per unit	pence per unit
Group 1	1.2953	–	1.2953	1.2759
Group 2	0.4748	0.8205	1.2953	1.2759

	Income	Equalisation	Distribution accumulated 31.03.23	Distribution accumulated 31.03.22
U2-Class Accumulation Units	pence per unit	pence per unit	pence per unit	pence per unit
Group 1	0.8559	–	0.8559	0.8233
Group 2	0.3588	0.4971	0.8559	0.8233

	Income	Equalisation	Distribution paid 31.03.23	Distribution paid 31.03.22
Z-H Class Income Units	pence per unit	pence per unit	pence per unit	pence per unit
Group 1	1.3619	–	1.3619	1.3093
Group 2	0.6965	0.6654	1.3619	1.3093

Distribution Tables *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 July 2023

FINAL

Group 1: Units purchased prior to 1 February 2023
Group 2: Units purchased on or after 1 February 2023 to 31 July 2023

	Income	Equalisation	Distribution paid 29.09.23	Distribution paid 30.09.22
L-Class Income Units	pence per unit	pence per unit	pence per unit	pence per unit
Group 1	1.2524	–	1.2524	1.2089
Group 2	0.6557	0.5967	1.2524	1.2089

	Income	Equalisation	Distribution accumulated 29.09.23	Distribution accumulated 30.09.22
L-Class Accumulation Units	pence per unit	pence per unit	pence per unit	pence per unit
Group 1	1.8010	–	1.8010	1.6937
Group 2	0.2972	1.5038	1.8010	1.6937

	Income	Equalisation	Distribution paid 29.09.23	Distribution paid 30.09.22
I-H Class Income Units	pence per unit	pence per unit	pence per unit	pence per unit
Group 1	1.5869	–	1.5869	1.4364
Group 2	0.2651	1.3218	1.5869	1.4364

	Income	Equalisation	Distribution paid 29.09.23	Distribution paid 30.09.22
I-Class Income Units	pence per unit	pence per unit	pence per unit	pence per unit
Group 1	1.3640	–	1.3640	1.3056
Group 2	0.5990	0.7650	1.3640	1.3056

	Income	Equalisation	Distribution accumulated 29.09.23	Distribution accumulated 30.09.22
I-Class Accumulation Units	pence per unit	pence per unit	pence per unit	pence per unit
Group 1	1.9593	–	1.9593	1.8305
Group 2	0.8869	1.0724	1.9593	1.8305

Distribution Tables *(continued)*

For the year ended 31 July 2023

FINAL

Group 1: Units purchased prior to 1 February 2023

Group 2: Units purchased on or after 1 February 2023 to 31 July 2023

	Income	Equalisation	Distribution paid 29.09.23	Distribution paid 30.09.22
J-Class Income Units	pence per unit	pence per unit	pence per unit	pence per unit
Group 1	1.2683	–	1.2683	1.2187
Group 2	0.6784	0.5899	1.2683	1.2187

	Income	Equalisation	Distribution accumulated 29.09.23	Distribution accumulated 30.09.22
J-Class Accumulation Units	pence per unit	pence per unit	pence per unit	pence per unit
Group 1	1.8210	–	1.8210	1.7085
Group 2	0.6269	1.1941	1.8210	1.7085

	Income	Equalisation	Distribution paid 29.09.23	Distribution paid 30.09.22
U2-Class Income Units	pence per unit	pence per unit	pence per unit	pence per unit
Group 1	1.3793	–	1.3793	1.3170
Group 2	0.5200	0.8593	1.3793	1.3170

	Income	Equalisation	Distribution accumulated 29.09.23	Distribution accumulated 30.09.22
U2-Class Accumulation Units	pence per unit	pence per unit	pence per unit	pence per unit
Group 1	0.9214	–	0.9214	0.8596
Group 2	0.4783	0.4431	0.9214	0.8596

	Income	Equalisation	Distribution paid 29.09.23	Distribution paid 30.09.22
Z-H Class Income Units	pence per unit	pence per unit	pence per unit	pence per unit
Group 1	1.5850	–	1.5850	1.4383
Group 2	0.6770	0.9080	1.5850	1.4383

Distribution Tables *(continued)*

All Unit Types

The relevant information required by a corporate unitholder is as follows:

■ Franked investment income	100.00%
■ Annual payment (non-foreign element)	0.00%

Equalisation applies only to units purchased during the distribution period (Group 2 units). It is the average amount of revenue included in the purchase price of all Group 2 units and is refunded to holders of these units as a return of capital. Being capital, it is not liable to Income Tax but must be deducted from the cost of units for Capital Gains Tax purposes.

General Information (unaudited)

UCITS V Remuneration Qualitative Disclosures

Decision-making process to determine remuneration policies

Under the Jupiter's Group's framework ultimate responsibility in remuneration matters is held by the Board of Directors of Jupiter Fund Management Plc. The Board is supported in remunerated-related issues by the Remuneration Committee ("RemCo").

The Board is responsible for establishing the Group Remuneration Policy, and with support of the RemCo regularly reviewing the Group Remuneration Policy to meet any important regulatory developments and the objectives of the Group.

The RemCo is delegated with the role of supporting the Board in setting remuneration guidelines, establishing share-based remuneration plans, and approving the aggregate variable remuneration expenditure of the Group as well as determining and proposing to the Board the individual total remuneration payable to the members of the Board (other than its chairman) for approval. The RemCo ensures that the Remuneration Policy and practices across the Group operate in line with EU regulations that apply to its regulated entities and delegates.

The RemCo regularly reports to the Board on the status of its activities, the development of the remuneration architecture within the Group as well as on the operational implementation of this Policy. The RemCo consists of at least three members of the Board all of whom are Non-Executive Directors.

Jupiter's remuneration philosophy is aligned with the Group's pre-incentive operating profit as well as its tolerance for risk. The Group's approach provides for remuneration that attracts and retains employees in each local market and motivates them to contribute to the development and growth of its business. The policy promotes sound and effective risk management and does not encourage inappropriate risk taking.

Link between pay and performance

As described above, Jupiter operates a Group-wide remuneration policy, which applies to all employees across the Group.

Jupiter ensures that any measurement of performance used to evaluate the quantum of variable remuneration elements or pools of variable remuneration elements:

- includes adjustments for current and future risks, taking into account the cost and quantity of the capital and the liquidity required;
- takes into account the need for consistency with the timing and likelihood of the firm receiving potential future revenues incorporated into current earnings;
- is based on the performance of the Group, the individual and the relevant function / business unit or in the case of a fund manager, the fund(s), where financial and non-financial criteria are considered when assessing individual performance; and
- is set within a multi-year framework to ensure that the assessment process is based on longer term performance and associated risks, and to ensure that payment is spread over an appropriate period.

General Information (unaudited) *(continued)*

Material Risk Takers

The categories of staff for inclusion as Material Risk Takers for JUTM include:

- Executive and non-executive members of the Board
- Other members of senior management
- Staff responsible for control functions

The Material Risk Takers are identified and reviewed on an annual basis by the relevant entities and the RemCo in line with the criteria set out under EU regulations, namely:

If, in the performance of their professional activities certain staff of a delegate portfolio manager can have a material impact on the risk profiles of the funds they manage, these employees are considered as "Identified Staff". For this purpose, the Group considers the respective delegate portfolio manager as subject to equally effective regulation if they are required by law and regulations or in accordance with internal standards to put in place a remuneration policy, which in accordance to the ESMA Remuneration Guidelines is considered equivalent in its objectives. The Group's regulated entities will only delegate its portfolio management to firms, whose remuneration policy complies with the 'equivalence standard' as described.

In line with ESMA Guidelines, proportionality is considered taking into account the following factors:

- The percentage of assets under management;
- Total assets under management; and
- The average ratio between its fixed and variable remuneration paid to staff.

It should be noted that despite use of proportionality, the Group's compensation arrangements involve high levels of deferral, payment in shares and performance adjustment provisions on commercial and risk management grounds.

Further details in relation to the Qualitative disclosures are included in the Group Remuneration Policy.

General Information (unaudited) *(continued)*

Quantitative disclosures

The remuneration data provided below reflects amounts paid in respect of the performance year 2022 in relation to the funds managed by JUTM.

As at 31 December 2022, JUTM had GBP 27.3 billion assets under management consisting of 34 authorised Unit Trust, 12 sub-funds within 2 Open-Ended Investment Companies and 2 Investment Trusts.

Total annual remuneration paid to all Management Company employees:	
Of which fixed:	
Of which variable:	
Number of Management Company employees:	
Total remuneration paid to Identified Staff of the Management Company:	£8,678,282
Of which paid to Senior Management:	£2,755,669
Of which paid to other Identified Staff:	£5,922,613
Number of Identified Staff:	23
Total annual remuneration paid to employees in delegate(s):	£10,337,391
Of which fixed:	£1,344,131
Of which variable:	£8,993,260
Number of beneficiaries:	6

Notes

Remuneration for Material Risk Takers includes remuneration paid to employees of other group companies performing senior management functions for the Management Company.

Remuneration for Material Risk Takers includes remuneration paid to employees of other group companies who perform fund management activities on behalf of the Management Company under the terms of a delegation agreement between the Management Company and their employer. The remuneration disclosed for these employees is the proportion of their total remuneration for the fund management activities they perform under a delegation agreement.

In the figures above, fixed remuneration relates to salary and pension benefits and variable remuneration includes the annual bonus including any long-term incentive awards.

These disclosures are in line with Jupiter's interpretation of currently available regulatory guidance on quantitative remuneration disclosures. As market or regulatory practice develops Jupiter may consider it appropriate to make changes to the way in which quantitative remuneration disclosures are calculated. Where such changes are made, this may result in disclosures in relation to a fund not being comparable to the disclosures made in the prior year, or in relation to other Jupiter fund disclosures in that same year.

Due to the increasing complexity of the business (i.e., Merian transaction), the information that is needed to provide a further breakdown of remuneration is not readily available and would not be relevant or reliable.

Implementation of the remuneration policy for the Group is subject to an annual independent review. No material outcomes or irregularities were identified as a result of the most recent independent review, which took place in 2022.

General Information (unaudited) *(continued)*

Tax Information Reporting

UK tax legislation requires fund managers to provide information to HMRC on certain investors who purchase units in unit trusts. Accordingly, the Fund may have to provide information annually to HMRC on the tax residencies of those unitholders that are tax resident out with the UK, in those countries that have signed up to the OECD's ('Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development') Common Reporting Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information (the 'Common Reporting Standard'), or the United States (under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, 'FATCA').

All new unitholders that invest in the Fund must complete a certification form as part of the application form. Existing unitholders may also be contacted by the Registrar should any extra information be needed to correctly determine their tax residence.

Failure to provide this information may result in the account being reported to HMRC.

For further information, please see HMRC's Quick Guide: Automatic Exchange of Information – **information for account holders: gov.uk/government/publications/exchange-of-information-account-holders.**

Value Assessment

The Assessment of Value report for Jupiter Japan Income Fund, contained within a Composite Report on each of Jupiter's Unit Trusts is published annually on the Document Library at **www.jupiteram.com** within 4 months of the reference date 31 March.

General Information (unaudited) *(continued)*

Advice to Unitholders

In recent years, investment related scams have become increasingly sophisticated and difficult to spot. We are therefore warning all our unitholders to be cautious so that they can protect themselves and spot the warning signs.

Fraudsters will often:

- contact you out of the blue
- apply pressure to invest quickly
- downplay the risks to your money
- promise tempting returns that sound too good to be true
- say that they are only making the offer available to you
- ask you to not tell anyone else about it

You can avoid investment scams by:

- **Rejecting unexpected offers** – Scammers usually cold call but contact can also come by email, post, word of mouth or at a seminar. If you have been offered an investment out of the blue, chances are it's a high risk investment or a scam.
- **Checking the FCA Warning List** – Use the FCA Warning List to check the risks of a potential investment. You can also search to see if the firm is known to be operating without proper FCA authorisation.
- **Getting impartial advice** – Before investing get impartial advice and don't use an adviser from the firm that contacted you.

If you are suspicious, report it:

- You can report the firm or scam to the FCA by contacting their Consumer Helpline on **0800 111 6768** or using their online reporting form.
- If you have lost money in a scam, contact **Action Fraud** on **0300 123 2040** or **www.actionfraud.police.uk**

For further helpful information about investment scams and how to avoid them please visit **www.fca.org.uk/scamsmart**

Responsible Stewardship

Jupiter believes that responsible stewardship is an important issue and aims to act in the best interests of all its stakeholders by engaging with the companies that it invests in, and by exercising its voting rights with care. We believe companies with high standards of corporate responsibility, governance and sustainable business practices create an appropriate culture to enhance good investment performance. **Jupiter's Corporate Governance and Voting Policy** and its compliance with the **UK Stewardship Code**, together with supporting disclosure reports are available at **www.jupiteram.com**.

Other Information

This document contains information based on the Industry Classification Benchmark (ICB). The ICB is a product of FTSE International Limited (FTSE) and all intellectual property rights in and to ICB vest in FTSE. Jupiter Asset Management Limited has been licensed by FTSE to use ICB. 'FTSE' is a trade mark of the London Stock Exchange Plc and is used by FTSE under license. FTSE and its licensors do not accept liability to any person for any loss or damage arising out of any error or omission in ICB.

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