Name	Jupiter Global Financial Innovation	Fundsmith Equity	Polar Capital Financial Opportunities	Janus Henderson Global Financials
Sector classification	IA Specialist	IA Global	IA Specialist	IA Specialist
Launch Date	14-Dec-2009	01-Nov-2010	03-May-2011	28-Dec-2001
Fund Size	£56.02M	£22,851.38M	£12.92M	£64.16M
Annual management charge	0.75%	0.90%	1.00%	0.75%

General Information as at 10-Mar-2021

Performance values are rebased toGBPCurrency.

Name	Jupiter Gbl Fin Invo	Fundsmith Equity	Polar Capital Fincl Opports	Janus Henderson GlFnl
3 month Performance	-2.47%(4)	-1.83%(-)	13.07%(-)	5.30%(1)
1 year Performance	29.13%(1)	26.34%(-)	39.40%(-)	25.15%(2)
3 year Performance	33.65%(1)	47.47%(-)	8.72%(-)	26.20%(2)
5 year Performance	111.95%(1)	123.67%(-)	64.40%(-)	91.28%(1)
3 year volatility	21.36%	13.41%	21.46%	17.23%

Name	Jupiter Gbl Fin Invo	Fundsmith Equity	Polar Capital Fincl Opports	Janus Henderson GlFnl
2020 Performance	31.86%(1)	18.41%(-)	-5.63%(-)	4.35%(2)
2019 Performance	26.54%(1)	25.76%(-)	20.43%(-)	25.94%(1)
2018 Performance	-9.72%(4)	2.30%(-)	-13.10%(-)	-6.78%(3)
2017 Performance	20.38%(1)	22.09%(-)	12.95%(-)	15.58%(1)
2016 Performance	14.56%(3)	28.29%(-)	20.93%(-)	19.99%(3)

Name	Jupiter Gbl Fin Invo	Fundsmith Equity	Polar Capital Fincl Opports	Janus Henderson GlFnl
0-12 month	29.13% (1)	26.34% (-)	39.40% (-)	25.15% (2)
12-24 month	10.72%(1)	3.97%(-)	-13.82%(-)	2.18%(2)
24-36 month	-6.52%(4)	12.26%(-)	-9.50%(-)	-1.31%(3)
36-48 month	15.97%(1)	12.78%(-)	7.01%(-)	8.73%(1)
48-60 month	36.76%(2)	34.49%(-)	41.31%(-)	39.40%(1)

Source: FE fundinfo as at 10-Mar-2021, bid to bid net income reinvested. Investors should be aware that the value of units may fall as well as rise and is not guaranteed, and that past performance is not a guide to future performance.

Name	Jupiter Gbl Fin Invo	Fundsmith Equity	Polar Capital Fincl Opports	Janus Henderson GlFnl
Cash	-20.21%	3.10%	2.77%	0.44%
Property	-	-	-	-
UK Gilts	-	-	-	-
UK Bonds	-	-	-	-
General Fixed Interest	-	-	-	-
UK Equities	5.51%	7.90%	7.55%	7.71%
European Equities	18.28%	18.50%	12.11%	4.54%
North American Equities	79.84%	70.50%	44.89%	72.94%
Japanese Equities	0.63%	-	1.10%	0.68%
AsiaPac and GEM Equities	-	-	-	-
General Equities	15.96%	-	31.58%	13.69%
Others	-	-	-	-

Name	Jupiter Gbl Fin Invo	Fundsmith Equity	Polar Capital Fincl Opports	Janus Henderson GlFnl
Alpha	6.80	6.01	-4.04	2.36
Beta	1.39	0.81	1.50	1.17
Sharpe	0.41	0.83	0.00	0.22
Information ratio	0.57	0.59	-0.25	0.29
Relative Return	7.43%	4.05%	-2.99%	2.60%
R^2	0.68	0.78	0.79	0.74
Max loss	-22.31%	-11.42%	-31.03%	-18.77%
Max gain	38.70%	30.83%	20.84%	27.50%
Positive periods	21.00	25.00	21.00	23.00
Negative periods	15.00	11.00	14.00	13.00

Name	Jupiter Gbl Fin Invo	Fundsmith Equity	Polar Capital Fincl Opports	Janus Henderson GlFnl
North America	79.84%	70.50%	44.89%	72.94%
South America	-	-	1.05%	-
Asia Pacific inc Japan	9.38%	-	30.55%	7.55%
Europe inc UK	23.79%	26.40%	19.66%	12.25%
Middle East/Africa	-	-	-	-
Privacy **ing Markets**	-	-	-	6.82%

Others	-13.00%	3.10%	3.85%	0.44%

Source: FE fundinfo.
Please see glossary for an explanation of the Statistical Terms used above

Correlations are always calculated using a 3 year time horizon. In the case of either one asset or both assets having data less than 3 years long, then correlation between these two assets is calculated using the shorter time horizon between these two assets.

Correlation measures how closely two assets relate to one another, in terms of direction and magnitude of price movement. Two assets with perfect negative correlation (1) tend to move simultaneously in opposite directions and magnitude. Two assets with perfect positive correlation (+1) tend to move simultaneously the same direction and magnitude. A correlation of 0 indicates that there is no relationship at all between the price movements of two assets.

While not precise, it is generally true that the closer a median or average correlation is to +1, the less diversified the compared assets are likely to be.

Name	Jupiter Gbl Fin Invo	Fundsmith Equity	Polar Capital Fincl Opports	Janus Henderson GlFnl
Jupiter Gbl Fin Invo	1.00	0.87	0.77	0.88
Fundsmith Equity	0.87	1.00	0.63	0.80
Polar Capital Fincl Opports	0.77	0.63	1.00	0.90
Janus Henderson GlFnl	0.88	0.80	0.90	1.00

Alpha - A positive alpha is a measure of how much a fund has outperformed its benchmark, and a negative alpha is a measure of how much a fund has underperformed its benchmark. It is often seen as a key measure of the added value of an active fund manager.

Annualised return - The rate of return on your investment on an annual basis. In other words what annual return you would need to have achieved each year to get to your overall return. e.g. 1000 invested in a deposit fund returns 13% over 3 years to give 11 30. Annualised return is 4.16% where 1000 x 1.0416 x 1.0416 x 1.0416 = 11 30.

Beta - Beta is a measure of how closely the performance of the fund has mirrored its chosen benchmark. If the Beta is 1 then it is exactly the same. Beta of 1.5 implies that a fund has risen/fallen by 50% more than the benchmark. Passively managed funds aim for a Beta of 1.

Information ratio - The information ratio assesses the degree to which a fund manager uses skill and knowledge to enhance returns. This is a versatile and useful risk adjusted measure of actively managed fund performance, calculated by deducting the returns of the fund benchmark from the returns of the fund and dividing the result by its tracking error. It is generally considered that the higher the number the better, with 0.75 reflecting a very good performance and 1.00 outstanding performance, with the caveat that the R-Squared correlation between the fund and its benchmark must be strong if any reliance is to be placed upon the information ratio.

Max loss - Represents the worst possible return over a specified period.

Positive periods - Indicates the number of positive monthly returns over a specified timescale.Relative return Statistics showing the percentage outperformance (or underperformance) of a fund relative to its benchmark.

R-Squared / R2 - The percentage of a portfolio`s total return explained by market movements. The maximum value is 1, indicating that the fund exactly followed the movement of the benchmark while progressively lower values indicate a lower correlation with the benchmark.

Sharpe ratio - The Sharpe ratio is a measure which calculates the level of funds return over and above a notional riskfree investment such as cash. This difference in returns is then divided by the funds volatility to give a ratio that indicates excess return per unit of risk. Useful when comparing similar funds or portfolios the one with the higher ratio has generally achieved more return while taking on no more risk than the others. There is no definition of a good or bad Sharpe beyond the thought that a fund with a negative Sharpe ratio would have been better off investing in riskfree products.

Volatility / 3 year volatility - Three year standard deviation is used to represent volatility, and demonstrates a fund`s propensity to rise/fall in value over a specified period of time. Standard deviation measures how far actual fund returns have deviated from the sector average. The more a fund`s returns have varied from the sector average, the higher the volatility.

The volatility of a fund is partly attributable to the assets in which it invests, for example, a fund that invests totally in equities is likely to have a higher volatility than a fund solely invested in cash.

All prices in Pence Sterling (GBX) unless otherwise specified. Price total return performance figures are calculated on a bid price to bid price basis (mid to mid for OEICs) with net income (dividends) reinvested. Performance figures are shown in Sterling unless otherwise specified.