

Jupiter India Fund

Annual Report & Accounts

For the year ended 31 July 2023



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

Fund Information

Manager, Registrar and Administrator

Jupiter Unit Trust Managers Limited
 PO Box 10666
 Chelmsford
 CM99 2BG

Tel: **0800 561 4000**

Fax: **0800 561 4001**

www.jupiteram.com

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 India 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 a return, net of fees, higher than that provided by the MSCI India 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 India. 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. A maximum of 10% in aggregate may be held in companies based in Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.

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

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-Class Units which are available to investors who invest a minimum of £1,000,000, J-Class Units which are available to investors who invest a minimum of £500 (who buys units directly from the Manager and not through any intermediary or advisor) and X-Class Units which are available to investors who invest a minimum of £100,000,000. 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-Class, non J-Class and non X-Class) or I-Class Units, J-Class Units or X-Class Units. The unit types associated with each unit class are disclosed in the Comparative Tables on page 6.

Fund Information *(continued)*

Cumulative Performance (% change to 31 July 2023)

	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
Percentage Growth	17.5	85.2	37.6	214.0
MSCI India Index*	1.7	61.7	50.0	192.0

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

This document is for informational purposes only and is not investment advice. Market and exchange rate movements can cause the value of an investment to fall as well as rise, and you may get back less than originally invested. We recommend you discuss any investment decisions with a financial adviser, particularly if you are unsure whether an investment is suitable. Jupiter is unable to provide investment advice. Current tax levels and reliefs will depend on your individual circumstances and are subject to change in the future. **The Fund invests in a single developing geographic area and there is a greater risk of volatility due to political and economic change, fees and expenses tend to be higher than in western markets. These markets are typically less liquid, with trading and settlements systems are generally less reliable than in developed markets, which may result in large price movements or losses to the Fund. The Fund Manager may use derivatives, which carries additional risks and may result in large fluctuations in the value of the Fund. There is also a risk that counterparties to derivatives may become insolvent, which may cause losses to the Fund. This Fund invests mainly in shares and it is likely to experience fluctuations in price which are larger than funds that invest only in bonds and/or cash.** For definitions please see the glossary at jupiteram.com. Every effort is made to ensure the accuracy of any information provided but no assurances or warranties are given. Company examples are for illustrative purposes only and are not a recommendation to buy or sell. Quoted yields are not guaranteed and may change in the future. Jupiter Unit Trust Managers Limited is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and their registered address is The Zig Zag Building, 70 Victoria Street, London, SW1E 6SQ.

Investment Report

Performance Review

For the year ended 31 July 2023, the Fund returned 17.5%* in sterling terms, compared to 1.7%* for its target benchmark, MSCI India Index. Over five years, the Fund returned 37.6%* compared to 50.0%* for its target 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

The period under review began with a continuation of the equity market falls globally which characterised the first nine months of 2022, under pressure from persistently high rates of inflation and equally consistent rises in interest rates by the central banks of the US, UK, and Europe. Investor hopes of an end to interest rate tightening were dashed throughout the period, as core rates of inflation and wage inflation were stubbornly high even as headline rates of inflation eased as energy prices fell.

The Indian market drifted upward during the autumn of 2022, before falling out of favour over the winter as foreign investors switched into the "China reopening" story. Stocks dipped further in the spring as a short-seller report into large conglomerate Adani roiled the market. However, the sell-off proved short-lived, and the recovery gained strength into the summer as strong macro data from India reinforced its relative attractiveness, contrasting with other large emerging markets where momentum has proven weaker.

Policy Review

The key driver of Fund outperformance over the period under review has been the superior earnings growth posted by the companies that form some of the Fund's largest holdings. In fact, a healthy earnings growth dynamic was visible across most of the portfolio, reflecting the strength and breadth of the expansion in India's economy.

On a relative basis, the Fund also benefited from having less exposure than the benchmark to those companies (principally in the IT services and utilities sectors) whose valuations had become stretched amid the loose monetary conditions that prevailed during the pandemic. This rapid tightening of interest rates has called into question business models which pursue growth at any price. We look for growth at reasonable prices, with an emphasis on cash generation. Our investee companies are exposed to Indian domestic growth and continue to perform strongly.

On a stock level, the Fund's top contributor to relative returns during the period was cigarette-maker Godfrey Phillips. Cigarette-maker Godfrey Philipps, the Fund's largest holding by weight, grew earnings by over 70% year-on-year in the financial year ending March 2023, and consequently the stock delivered a total return of over 76% during the period under review.

Olectra made another outsized contribution to returns. The company reported earnings growth of 52% year-on-year rate in the first quarter and announced its biggest-ever order for electric buses.

The Fund benefited from not owning IT company Infosys, as elevated valuation combined with weak earnings momentum caused the stock to lag the broader market.

Holdings in private sector financials such as Housing Development Finance Corporation, Axis Bank and Max Financial were among the top five detractors. State-owned power giant NTPC was the biggest detractor.

Investment Report *(continued)*

Investment Outlook

Not a day seems to pass without another press article highlighting the growth opportunities available in India. Judging by the quantity of this recent coverage, investing in India seems to be going through somewhat of a renaissance. While this current attention is perhaps surprising and press-worthy for many market commentators, in our view it reflects a long fact, that India is a fantastic place to make money. India is exposed to unparalleled growth opportunities and is a rich hunting ground for growth-at-a-reasonable-price type investors, such as us. We see five themes which will drive India's growth over the coming decades.

Firstly, favourable demographics will drive India's economy and workforce. Secondly, government reforms are increasingly formalising India's economy generating significant opportunities for all businesses. Thirdly, technology; India is already the undisputed leader in IT services exports. This backdrop, combined with a young, educated population and government development of a publicly owned technology ecosystem creates a healthy environment for technological innovation to flourish. Fourthly, as a consequence of formalisation and technological knowledge, the nation's increasing financial inclusion will create opportunities for rapid growth of both its financial sector and lending to business. Finally, India's manufacturing prowess will continue to increase, particularly as more global businesses pursue a China+1 strategy.

We have invested in India since 1995, and at no point over the past 28 years can we recall a coalescence of factors which were as resolutely positive for the outlook for India as they are now. The unique combination of demographic shifts and government reforms, combined with very favourable outlooks for the technology, financial and manufacturing sectors are an exciting prospect for the nation and for investors in India. While we think they may be late to the party, the recent press attention is warranted; India has always been a fantastic place to invest, but now the outlook is particularly bright.

Avinash Vazirani

Investment Manager

Comparative Tables

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	139.73	128.45	90.47	151.61	138.33	96.69
Return before operating charges*	26.15	13.67	39.84	28.51	14.75	42.77
Operating charges	(2.60)	(2.39)	(1.86)	(1.60)	(1.47)	(1.13)
Return after operating charges*	23.55	11.28	37.98	26.91	13.28	41.64
Distribution on accumulation unit	–	–	–	(0.23)	–	(0.35)
Retained distributions on accumulation unit	–	–	–	0.23	–	0.35
Closing net asset value per unit	163.28	139.73	128.45	178.52	151.61	138.33
*after direct transaction costs of:	0.10	0.08	0.13	0.11	0.09	0.13

Performance						
Return after charges (%)	16.85	8.78	41.98	17.75	9.60	43.07

Other Information						
Closing net asset value (£'000)	23,402	75,109	74,282	253,015	251,880	251,353
Closing number of units	14,332,233	53,754,653	57,828,704	141,732,213	166,132,913	181,708,150
Operating charges (%)	1.74	1.74	1.74	0.99	0.99	0.99
Direct transaction costs (%)	0.07	0.06	0.12	0.07	0.06	0.12

Prices						
Highest unit price (p)	163.07	149.05	129.22	178.29	160.86	139.14
Lowest unit price (p)	135.88	122.55	90.37	148.18	132.87	96.60

Change in net asset per unit						
	J-Class Accumulation			X-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	140.68	128.91	90.52	154.76	140.77	98.11
Return before operating charges*	26.37	13.62	39.94	29.15	15.03	43.47
Operating charges	(2.00)	(1.85)	(1.55)	(1.14)	(1.04)	(0.81)
Return after operating charges*	24.37	11.77	38.39	28.01	13.99	42.66
Distribution on accumulation unit	–	–	–	(0.73)	(0.38)	(0.70)
Retained distributions on accumulation unit	–	–	–	0.73	0.38	0.70
Closing net asset value per unit	165.05	140.68	128.91	182.77	154.76	140.77
*after direct transaction costs of:	0.10	0.08	0.13	0.11	0.09	0.14

Performance						
Return after charges (%)	17.32	9.13	42.41	18.10	9.94	43.48

Other Information						
Closing net asset value (£'000)	21,479	19,204	17,951	344,980	210,566	196,904
Closing number of units	13,013,597	13,650,985	13,924,633	188,747,111	136,058,378	139,875,797
Operating charges (%)	1.34	1.34	1.44	0.69	0.69	0.69
Direct transaction costs (%)	0.07	0.06	0.12	0.07	0.06	0.12

Prices						
Highest unit price (p)	164.84	149.71	129.68	182.54	163.85	141.60
Lowest unit price (p)	137.16	123.33	90.43	151.55	135.58	98.02

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	12.47%	9.47%

The PTR provides an indication of the rate the Manager has bought and sold the underlying assets of the Fund during the year 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	1.74%	1.74%
Ongoing charges for I-Class Units	0.99%	0.99%
Ongoing charges for J-Class Units	1.34%	1.34%
Ongoing charges for X-Class Units	0.69%	0.69%

Portfolio Statement

As at 31 July 2023

Holding	Investment	Market value £	Total net assets %
INDIA - 93.73% (99.59%)			
Basic Materials - 3.66% (2.78%)			
1,082,288	Ambuja Cements	4,742,674	0.74
1,640,994	Bodal Chemicals	1,102,895	0.17
369,630	Chemplast Sanmar	1,558,124	0.24
2,520,066	Deccan Gold Mines	1,951,526	0.30
810,000	Gravita India	5,158,110	0.80
901,637	Tata Chemicals	9,055,976	1.41
		23,569,305	3.66
Consumer Discretionary - 11.37% (10.49%)			
1,916,564	Arvind	2,494,507	0.39
1,292,578	Byke Hospitality	432,221	0.07
435,712	Cartrade Tech	2,067,817	0.32
3,041,111	EIH Associated Hotels	14,351,945	2.23
511,000	Ethos	6,808,249	1.06
3,297,361	Exide Industries	7,836,857	1.22
1,282,013	Himatsingka Seide	1,485,230	0.23
830,135	InterGlobe Aviation	20,378,224	3.17
672,521	KDDL	10,161,432	1.58
120,702	Lux Industries	1,824,429	0.28
829,685	Royal Orchid Hotels	2,823,087	0.44
625,130	Senco Gold	2,451,873	0.38
		73,115,871	11.37
Consumer Staples - 15.80% (14.58%)			
1,920,886	Bajaj Consumer Care	3,953,085	0.62
2,694,390	Godfrey Phillips India	54,645,184	8.50
315,146	Milk Food	1,907,601	0.30
961,384	Patanjali Foods	12,112,207	1.89
53,140	Procter & Gamble Hygiene & Health Care	7,928,242	1.23
828,257	Sula Vineyards	4,119,070	0.64
74,223	Tasty Bite Eatables	9,987,201	1.55
905,408	Varun Beverages	6,899,937	1.07
		101,552,527	15.80
Energy - 7.10% (8.55%)			
5,760,178	Bharat Petroleum	20,568,111	3.20
9,378,260	Hindustan Petroleum	25,096,635	3.90
		45,664,746	7.10

Portfolio Statement *(continued)*

As at 31 July 2023

Holding	Investment	Market value £	Total net assets %
Financials - 25.59% (26.18%)			
1,485,020	Adani Ports & Special Economic Zone	10,923,166	1.70
6,166,624	Bank of Baroda	11,808,534	1.84
1,234,230	BSE	9,499,358	1.48
2,638,127	Canara Bank	8,602,891	1.34
235,646	Central Depository Services India	2,738,697	0.42
899,616	HDFC Life Insurance	5,513,186	0.86
2,458,899	ICICI Bank	23,217,929	3.61
276,702	ICICI Lombard General Insurance	3,629,859	0.56
1,978,999	Indian Bank	6,517,223	1.01
1,486,873	Max Financial Services	11,426,240	1.78
836,708	PB Fintech	5,769,660	0.90
3,175,799	Power Finance	7,845,766	1.22
9,842,841	Punjab National Bank	5,762,139	0.90
425,850	Quess	1,724,114	0.27
1,180,733	SBI Life Insurance	14,315,927	2.23
218,413	Star Health & Allied Insurance	1,318,035	0.20
5,778,478	State Bank of India	33,882,768	5.27
		164,495,492	25.59
Health Care - 12.30% (13.48%)			
1,825,401	Biocon	4,447,378	0.69
9,452,161	Fortis Healthcare	31,293,422	4.87
446,620	Glenmark Life Sciences	2,837,324	0.44
674,417	Global Health	4,517,034	0.70
737,304	Natco Pharma	5,831,870	0.91
2,435,197	Sun Pharmaceutical Industries	26,297,455	4.09
215,225	TTK Healthcare	2,458,752	0.38
488,750	Yatharth Hospital & Trauma Care Services	1,388,938	0.22
		79,072,173	12.30
Industrials - 10.43% (12.82%)			
1,950,583	DLF	9,554,627	1.49
8,296,624	Elpro International	4,919,835	0.77
187,673	Escorts	4,512,257	0.70
86,561	Finolex Cables	866,050	0.13
140,495	Force Motors	3,380,876	0.53
815,439	Larsen & Toubro	20,716,912	3.22
929,776	Olectra Greentech	10,093,405	1.57
10,994,205	Prism Johnson	12,992,094	2.02
		67,036,056	10.43

Portfolio Statement *(continued)*

As at 31 July 2023

Holding	Investment	Market value £	Total net assets %
	Technology - 5.41% (8.02%)		
2,316,352	HCL Technologies	24,454,534	3.80
368,056	Nazara Technologies	2,423,286	0.38
1,038,380	One 97 Communications	7,884,766	1.23
		34,762,586	5.41
	Telecommunications - 2.07% (2.69%)		
1,499,309	Bharti Airtel	12,626,055	1.96
147,946	Bharti Airtel Rights	685,030	0.11
		13,311,085	2.07
	UNITED KINGDOM - 0.00% (0.00%)		
	Financials - 0.00% (0.00%)		
400,000	Hirco*	–	–
	Total value of investments	602,579,841	93.73
	Net other assets	40,296,127	6.27
	Net assets	642,875,968	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 40).

The figures in brackets show allocations as at 31 July 2022.

*Represents an unquoted and unapproved security.

Summary of Material Portfolio Changes

Significant purchases and significant sales for the year ended 31 July 2023

Purchases	Cost £	Sales	Proceeds £
DLF	7,375,393	Tech Mahindra	14,055,251
Ambuja Cements	5,908,113	Godfrey Phillips India	11,291,923
Punjab National Bank	5,855,613	Triveni Turbine	9,251,410
HDFC Life Insurance	5,585,024	Varun Beverages	8,773,489
Power Finance Corporation	5,268,762	Adani Enterprises	8,406,247
Gravita India	4,630,314	Olectra Greentech	5,861,339
Patanjali Foods	3,723,187	Indiabulls Real Estate	4,634,251
Adani Enterprises	3,395,795	Bharti Airtel	4,624,829
Sula Vineyards	2,988,164	Bank of Baroda	4,619,455
Global Health	2,793,459	Sun Pharmaceutical Industries	4,062,228
Subtotal	47,523,824	Subtotal	75,580,422
Total cost of purchases, including the above, for the year	58,530,200	Total proceeds of sales, including the above, for the year	121,000,095

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 India 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 India Fund

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of Jupiter India 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 expense 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 Table; 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 India 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 India 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 India 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	3		109,751,121		51,288,936
Revenue	4	8,492,666		6,977,441	
Expenses	5	(5,277,392)		(5,651,474)	
Interest payable and similar charges		(616)		(3,928)	
Net revenue before taxation		3,214,658		1,322,039	
Taxation	6	(16,576,773)		(1,974,342)	
Net expense after taxation			(13,362,115)		(652,303)
Total return before distributions			96,389,006		50,636,633
Distributions	7		(1,702,789)		(475,887)
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities			94,686,217		50,160,746

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			556,758,940		540,489,536
Amounts receivable on issue of units		49,010,864		48,296,218	
Amounts payable on cancellation of units		(59,273,553)		(82,704,174)	
			(10,262,689)		(34,407,956)
Change in net assets attributable to unitholders from investment activities			94,686,217		50,160,746
Retained distribution on accumulation units			1,693,500		516,614
Closing net assets attributable to unitholders			642,875,968		556,758,940

Balance Sheet

As at 31 July 2023			
	Note	31.07.23 £	31.07.22 £
Assets			
Fixed Assets:			
Investments		602,579,841	554,485,274
Current assets:			
Debtors	8	10,071,663	2,221,971
Cash and bank balances	9	46,699,197	3,279,516
Total assets		659,350,701	559,986,761
Liabilities			
Creditors:			
Bank overdrafts		–	(1,343,980)
Other creditors	10	(1,555,830)	(1,560,904)
Deferred Tax Liability	11	(14,918,903)	(322,937)
Total liabilities		(16,474,733)	(3,227,821)
Net assets attributable to unitholders		642,875,968	556,758,940

Directors' Statement

Jupiter India 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 under 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 12, 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 are 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.

Special dividends are reviewed on a case by case basis when determining if the dividend is to be treated as revenue or capital. The tax treatment follows the accounting treatment of the principal amount.

(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

There are no outstanding forward foreign currency contracts at year end and the net losses are reflected in the Forward currency contracts in the Net capital gains on investments.

(f) 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

1. Significant Accounting Policies *(continued)*

(g) 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.

Authorised unit trusts are exempt from UK Capital Gains Tax. The Fund is, however, in certain circumstances, liable to Indian Capital Gains Tax and this year's provision has been taken from the capital of the Fund as disclosed in Note 6.

An adjustment has been made to reflect this in Taxation rather than Net capital gains, in line with the SORP (paragraph 3.50).

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 year. 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, annually on 30 September in respect of the accounting year ending 31 July.

(c) Unclaimed Distributions

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 Gains

The net gains on investments during the year comprise:

	31.07.23 £	31.07.22 £
Currency losses	(129,314)	(31,578)
Gains on non-derivative securities	109,909,590	51,316,107
(Losses)/gains on forward currency contracts (see Note 14)	(29,155)	4,407
Net capital gains	109,751,121	51,288,936

4. Revenue

	31.07.23 £	31.07.22 £
Overseas dividends	8,363,359	6,974,203
Bank interest	129,307	3,238
Total revenue	8,492,666	6,977,441

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	–	4,332,411
Expense waiver*	–	(385,928)
	–	3,946,483
Other expenses:		
Fixed Annual Charge**	5,277,392	452,332
Aggregate Operating Fee	–	1,252,659
	5,277,392	1,704,991
Total expenses	5,277,392	5,651,474

*Expense waiver was a rebate on expenses for the X Class Accumulation in order for the OCF to be capped at 0.69%.

**The audit fee (excluding VAT) incurred during the year was £12,663 (31.07.22: £11,206). 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 £
Indian capital gains tax	14,595,966	322,937
Irrecoverable overseas tax	1,980,807	1,651,405
Total tax charge for the year	16,576,773	1,974,342

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

The tax assessed for the year is higher (2022: higher) 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	3,214,658	1,322,039
Corporation tax of 20% (2022: 20%)	642,932	264,408
Effects of:		
Current year expenses not utilised	1,029,741	1,130,433
Revenue not subject to taxation	(1,672,673)	(1,394,841)
Indian capital gains tax taken to capital	14,595,966	322,937
Irrecoverable overseas tax	1,980,807	1,651,405
Total tax charge for the year	16,576,773	1,974,342

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 £79,834,850 (31.07.22 £74,686,149). It is unlikely the Fund will generate sufficient taxable profits in the future to utilise this amount and therefore a Deferred Tax asset of £15,966,971 (31.07.22 £14,937,230) 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 £
Final distribution	1,693,500	516,614
	1,693,500	516,614
Amounts received on issue of units	(88,310)	(9,732)
Amounts paid/(received) on cancellation of units	97,599	(30,995)
Net distributions for the year	1,702,789	475,887

Reconciliation of net revenue after taxation to distributions:

Net expense after taxation	(13,362,115)	(652,303)
Indian capital gains tax taken to capital	14,595,966	322,937
Equalisation on conversions	299,527	2,149
Net movement in revenue account	(51)	54
Transfer from capital for revenue deficit*	169,462	803,050
Net distributions for the year	1,702,789	475,887

*For the year ended 31 July 2023, no distribution was made for L-Class and J-Class Units due to an excess of expenses over revenue. For the year ended 31 July 2022, no distribution was made for L-Class, I-Class, and J-Class Units due to an excess of expenses over revenue. The deficit has been covered by a transfer from the capital of the Fund (as described in Note 2 on page 21).

Details of the distributions in pence per unit are shown in the Distribution Tables on page 34.

8. Debtors

	31.07.23 £	31.07.22 £
Accrued revenue	1,069,291	832,803
Amounts receivable for issue of units	6,361,002	69,847
Expense waiver receivable	–	385,928
Sales awaiting settlement	2,641,370	933,393
Total debtors	10,071,663	2,221,971

9. Cash and Bank Balances

	31.07.23 £	31.07.22 £
Cash and bank balances	46,699,197	3,279,516
Total cash and bank balances	46,699,197	3,279,516

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

10. Other Creditors

	31.07.23 £	31.07.22 £
Accrued expenses	104,259	141,012
Amounts payable for cancellation of units	62,633	1,419,892
Purchases awaiting settlement	1,388,938	–
Total other creditors	1,555,830	1,560,904

11. Deferred Tax Liability

	31.07.23 £	31.07.22 £
Indian capital gains provision at start of year	322,937	–
Indian capital gains charged during the year	14,595,966	322,937
Indian capital gains paid during the year	–	–
Total deferred tax liability at end of year	14,918,903	322,937

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 £6,298,369 was receivable from JUTM (31.07.22: £1,350,045 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 10 (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, £104,259 (31.07.22: £141,012) was payable to JUTM. This amount is included as part of accrued expenses in Note 10. Amounts due from JUTM in respect of expense waiver at the end of the year amounted to £nil (31.07.22: £385,928). This amount is included as expense waiver receivable in Note 8.

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.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

14. Financial Instruments *(continued)*

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.

The Fund has little exposure to credit and cash flow. These risks are not significant at current levels. The main risks it faces from its financial instruments are market price, liquidity, 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 Review 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 £60,257,984 (31.07.22: £55,448,527). A ten per cent decrease would have an equal and opposite effect.

Liquidity Risk

With any financial instrument held, there is the risk that the Fund may not be able to sell the full amount it wishes to at any given point of time, at the price at which the holding is valued within the portfolio. This risk is most pronounced for instruments in smaller companies listed on emerging market exchanges and for unlisted or unquoted securities. It is possible therefore, that if the Fund was forced to raise money quickly in order to meet significant redemption requests, the price achieved for some of the less liquid instruments would be lower than that at which they are valued. The Fund aims to reduce this liquidity risk by holding a well diversified range of securities.

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 can be significantly affected by currency movements.

Currency	31.07.23 £	31.07.22 £
Indian Rupee	616,538,036	556,251,329

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 £61,653,804 (31.07.22: £55,625,133). A ten per cent 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 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 2023 was:

Currency	Floating Rate financial assets £	Fixed Rate financial assets £	Financial assets not carrying interest £	Total £
31.07.23				
Indian Rupee	11,683,156	–	606,243,818	617,926,974
Sterling	35,016,041	–	6,407,686	41,423,727
Total	46,699,197	–	612,651,504	659,350,701
31.07.22				
Indian Rupee	–	–	556,251,329	556,251,329
Sterling	3,279,516	–	455,916	3,735,432
Total	3,279,516	–	556,707,245	559,986,761

Currency	Floating Rate financial liabilities £	Fixed Rate financial liabilities £	Financial liabilities not carrying interest £	Total £
31.07.23				
Indian Rupee	–	–	1,388,938	1,388,938
Sterling	–	–	15,085,795	15,085,795
Total	–	–	16,474,733	16,474,733
31.07.22				
Sterling	1,343,980	–	1,883,841	3,227,821
Total	1,343,980	–	1,883,841	3,227,821

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 made use of forward foreign currency contracts during the year in order to hedge out some of the currency exposure in the Fund. This resulted in realised losses of £29,155 to the Fund during the year (31.07.22: realised gains of £4,407). There are no outstanding contracts at the year end. All contracts were undertaken with Northern Trust as counterparty during the year.

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	602,579,841	–
Level 2	–	–
Level 3	–	–
Total	602,579,841	–

Basis of valuation	Assets £	Liabilities £
31.07.22		
Level 1	554,485,274	–
Level 2	–	–
Level 3	–	–
Total	554,485,274	–

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 3: Unobservable data mainly comprise non-market traded and unquoted securities.

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 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).

The fair value of the Fund's investment in Hirco is determined using Fund Manager's estimation of liquidation process and any potential recovery thereon, and taking into account where applicable any factors which may warrant adjustment to the net asset value as part of a robust governance process involving the Valuation and Pricing Committee.

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	58,402,962		58,402,962
Commissions	63,911	0.11	63,911
Expenses and other charges	63,327	0.11	63,327
	<u>127,238</u>		<u>127,238</u>
Purchases including transaction costs	<u>58,530,200</u>		<u>58,530,200</u>
Analysis of total sales costs			
Sales in year before transaction costs	121,247,804		121,247,804
Commissions	(109,815)	0.09	(109,815)
Expenses and other charges	(137,894)	0.11	(137,894)
	<u>(247,709)</u>		<u>(247,709)</u>
Sales net of transaction costs	<u>121,000,095</u>		<u>121,000,095</u>

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

Commissions	0.03%
Expenses and other charges	0.04%

The average portfolio dealing spread as at the balance sheet date was 0.18%.

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	74,753,583		74,753,583
Commissions	48,789	0.07	48,789
Expenses and other charges	57,173	0.08	57,173
	105,962		105,962
Purchases including transaction costs	74,859,545		74,859,545
Analysis of total sales costs			
Sales in year before transaction costs	110,142,010		110,142,010
Commissions	(108,492)	0.10	(108,492)
Expenses and other charges	(127,998)	0.12	(127,998)
	(236,490)		(236,490)
Sales net of transaction costs	109,905,520		109,905,520

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

Commissions	0.03%
Expenses and other charges	0.03%

The average portfolio dealing spread as at the balance sheet date was 0.12%.

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%	1.74%	£500
I-Class Units	0.00%	0.99%	£1,000,000
J-Class Units	0.00%	1.34%	£500
X-Class Units	0.00%	0.69%	£100,000,000

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.

All of the Fund's expenses, other than those relating to the purchase and sale of investments are charged against the revenue of the Fund.

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 6. All unit classes have the same rights on winding up.

Reconciliation of Units	L-Class Accumulation	I-Class Accumulation	J-Class Accumulation	X-Class Accumulation
Opening number of units at 1 August 2022	53,754,653	166,132,913	13,650,985	136,058,378
Units issued in year	896,790	13,544,442	396,679	14,341,226
Units cancelled in year	(3,509,094)	(26,311,597)	(1,134,245)	(6,007,742)
Units converted in year	(36,810,116)	(11,633,545)	100,178	44,355,249
Closing number of units at 31 July 2023	14,332,233	141,732,213	13,013,597	188,747,111

Distribution Table

For the year ended 31 July 2023

FINAL

Group 1: Units purchased prior to 1 August 2022

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

	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	–	–	–	–
Group 2	–	–	–	–

	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	0.2275	–	0.2275	–
Group 2	0.0403	0.1872	0.2275	–

	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	–	–	–	–
Group 2	–	–	–	–

	Income	Equalisation	Distribution accumulated 29.09.23	Distribution accumulated 30.09.22
X-Class Accumulation Units	pence per unit	pence per unit	pence per unit	pence per unit
Group 1	0.7264	–	0.7264	0.3797
Group 2	0.2822	0.4442	0.7264	0.3797

All Unit Types

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

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

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](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/exchange-of-information-account-holders)**.

Value Assessment

The Assessment of Value report for Jupiter India 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**.

General Information (unaudited) *(continued)*

Other Information

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