

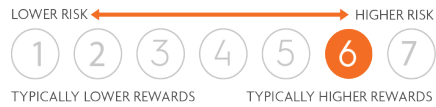
Jupiter Origin Global Smaller Companies Active UCITS ETF

TARLOCK RANDHAWA | CHRIS CARTER | NERYS WEIR | Investment Management

Fund Objective

To achieve capital growth by investing in a diversified portfolio of global smaller companies.

Risk and Reward Profile



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

Fund Performance as at 30.11.2025

Performance (%)

	1 m	3 m	YTD	1 yr	3 yrs	5 yrs	SI
Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Rolling 12-month Performance (%)

	01 Dec '24 to 30 Nov '25	01 Dec '23 to 30 Nov '24	01 Dec '22 to 30 Nov '23	01 Dec '21 to 30 Nov '22	01 Dec '20 to 30 Nov '21	01 Dec '19 to 30 Nov '20	01 Dec '18 to 30 Nov '19	01 Dec '17 to 30 Nov '18	01 Dec '16 to 30 Nov '17	01 Dec '15 to 30 Nov '16
Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Calendar Year Performance (%)

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Performance Since Launch (%)



Due to the recent launch of this share class of the Fund, past performance data will not be available until this share class has been running for a complete 12-month period.

Risks

Market and exchange rate movements can cause the value of an investment to fall as well as rise, and you may get back less than originally invested. Investors should carefully read the Prospectus and the Key Investor Information Document (KIID) (for investors based in the UK) and Key Information Document (KID) (for investors based in the EU) before making an investment decision. Currency (FX) Risk - The Fund can be exposed to different currencies and movements in foreign exchange rates can cause the value of investments to fall as well as rise. Pricing Risk - Price movements in financial assets mean the value of assets can fall as well as rise, with this risk typically amplified in more volatile market conditions. Derivative risk - the Fund may use derivatives to reduce costs and/or the overall risk of the Fund (this is also known as Efficient Portfolio Management or "EPM"). Derivatives involve a level of risk, however, for EPM they should not increase the overall riskiness of the Fund. Counterparty Default Risk - The risk of losses due to the default of a counterparty on a derivatives contract or a custodian that is safeguarding the fund's assets. ESG - Investments are selected or excluded on both financial and non-financial criteria. The Fund's performance may differ from the broader market or other Funds that do not utilize ESG criteria when selecting investments. ESG Data - The Fund uses data from third parties (which may include providers for research, reports, screenings, ratings and/or analysis such as index providers and consultants) and that information or data may be incomplete, inaccurate or inconsistent. Smaller Companies - The Fund invests in smaller companies, which can be less liquid than investments in larger companies and can have fewer resources than larger companies to cope with unexpected adverse events. In less favourable market conditions these companies may therefore under-perform larger companies and the fund may under-perform funds that invest predominantly in larger companies. The KIID/KID and Prospectus are available from Jupiter on request. For definitions please see the glossary of this factsheet or at www.jupiteram.com.

Fund Information as at 30.11.2025**Product Information**

Launch Date Fund:	11.11.2025
Launch Date Share Class:	11.11.2025
Morningstar Category:	MS Global Small/Mid-Cap Equity
Benchmark:	MSCI AC World Small Cap - Net Return

Price Information

Base Currency Fund:	USD
Currency Share Class:	USD
Available on:	www.jupiteram.com

Fund Size

Fund Value:	USD 1m
Holdings:	181

Charges and Codes

Share Class	Income Distribution Policy	ISIN	Bloomberg	Initial Charge (max.)	Ongoing Charges Figure
USD Acc	Accumulation	IE000AN3AFZ1	JOGS	0.00%	0.45%

The Ongoing Charges Figure (OCF) represents the fund's annual running costs, including fees for management, marketing, and distribution. The OCF excludes the costs of buying or selling assets for the Fund (unless those assets are shares of another fund). An initial charge may apply when purchasing a fund. Investors buying or selling shares on the secondary market (via an exchange) will do so at market prices which will reflect broker fees and/or transactions charges and bid-ask spreads. Overall, these charges reduce the potential growth and return on your investment. They may increase or decrease as a result of currency and exchange rate fluctuations. The charges shown represents the maximum charges and in some cases you may pay less. Please see "General Charges and Expenses" and "Management Charges and Expenses" sections of the Prospectus and Supplement for further information about charges.

Trading Information

ISIN	Exchange	Ticker	RIC	Sedol	CCY	Listing Date
IE000AN3AFZ1	Borsa Italiana	JOGS IM	JOGS.MI	BW00M18	EUR	12/11/2025
IE000AN3AFZ1	Deutsche Boerse Xetra	JOGS GY	JOGS.DE	BW00M29	EUR	12/11/2025
IE000AN3AFZ1	London Stock Exchange PLC	JOGP LN	JOGP.L	BQXMKT3	GBP	10/12/2025
IE000AN3AFZ1	London Stock Exchange PLC	JOGS LN	JOGS.L	BQXMKS2	USD	10/12/2025
IE000AN3AFZ1	SIX Swiss Exchange	JOGS SE	JOGS.S	BW00M30	CHF	10/12/2025

Benchmark Information: MSCI AC World Small Cap - Net Return. The Sub-Fund is actively managed however, it will use the Benchmark for performance comparison purposes. The Sub-Fund will not replicate or track the Benchmark and may invest in securities not included in the Benchmark. Investment returns may deviate materially from the performance of the Benchmark.

Fund Holdings as at 30.11.2025**Top Ten Holdings** (% of net assets)

BuySELL Technologies Ltd	1.3
Extendicare Inc	1.2
Nrw Holdings Ltd	1.2
Chemometec	1.1
Sumitomo Pharma Ltd	1.0
Willdan Group Inc	1.0
Pediatrix Medical Group Inc	1.0
Cushman And Wakefield Ltd	1.0
Jones Lang Lasalle Inc	1.0
Brp Subordinate Voting Inc	1.0
Total	11.0

Industry Allocation (%)

Industrials	25.8
Financials	17.2
Consumer Discretionary	15.9
Health Care	11.4
Basic Materials	9.7
Technology	6.6
Energy	4.2
Consumer Staples	3.6
Real Estate	2.9
Telecommunications	1.6
Total	98.9
Cash	1.1
Total	100.0

Country Allocation (%)

United States	39.2
Canada	8.2
United Kingdom	7.8
Cayman Islands	7.6
Japan	7.2
Australia	6.2
Germany	2.8
Italy	1.7
France	1.4
Bermuda	1.3
Total	83.6
Other	15.3
Cash	1.1
Total	100.0

Contact: Jupiter Asset Management Ltd

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Important information: This is a marketing communication. Please refer to the latest sales prospectus of the sub-fund and to the Key Investor Information Document (KIID) (for investors based in the UK) and Key Information Document (KID) (for investors based in the EU), particularly to the sub-fund's investment objective and characteristics including those related to ESG (if applicable), before making any final investment decisions. 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. Information in this document has been obtained or derived from sources believed to be reliable and current. However, accuracy or completeness of the sources cannot be guaranteed. Investors must buy and must usually sell shares in the sub-fund on a secondary market with the assistance of an intermediary (e.g. a stockbroker) and may incur fees for doing so. In addition, investors may pay more than the current net asset value when buying shares and may receive less than the current net asset value when selling them. This is not an invitation to subscribe for shares/units in HANETF ICAV (the 'ICAV'), an investment company with variable capital established as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between sub-funds which is authorised and regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland pursuant to the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011, as amended. Registered in Ireland under reference number CI78625. Registered office: 55 Charlemont Place, Dublin, D02 F985, Ireland.

HANETF Management Limited (the "Manco") acts as the management company of the ICAV. The Manco is registered in Ireland (company number: 621172) and authorised and regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland (reference number: CI78709).

The Manco has delegated investment management of the sub-fund to Jupiter Asset Management Limited which is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (number: 141274).

This information is only directed at persons residing in jurisdictions where the Company and its shares are authorised for distribution or where no such authorisation is required. The Manco may terminate marketing arrangements. The sub fund may be subject to various risk factors, please refer to the latest sales prospectus for further information. Tax treatment of the sub-fund depends on the individual circumstances of each investor. Prospective purchasers of shares of the sub-fund should inform themselves as to the legal requirements, exchange control regulations and applicable taxes in the countries of their respective citizenship, residence or domicile. ETF purchases can only be made on the basis of the latest sales prospectus and Key Investor Information Document (KIID) (for investors based in the UK) and Key Information Document (KID) (for investors based in the EU), accompanied by the most recent audited annual report and semi-annual report. These documents and information related to investor rights and complaints handling are available for download from www.hanetf.com or can be obtained free of charge upon request from: complaints@hanetf.com.

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Jupiter Factsheets - Glossary of Terms

Absolute return: the total return of an asset, portfolio or fund over a given period of time OR an investment approach that attempts to achieve a return which is not benchmarked against an index.

Ask / Bid price: the lowest price a seller is willing to sell a security for / the highest price a buyer is willing to pay for a security.

Bond: a debt instrument (I Owe You) issued by a company (corporate bond), government (sovereign/government bond) or other institution in order to raise money. In most cases, bonds pay a fixed interest rate (coupon) over a fixed period of time and will be repaid on a particular date. See **Coupon**.

Convertibles: securities (e.g. bonds or preference shares) that can be exchanged at some point in the future for a specified number of shares at a specified price of the company issuing the securities. See **Bond**.

Coupon: denotes the interest in % paid on a bond See **Bond**.

Credit rating: an assessment of a borrower's credit worthiness, i.e. the likelihood of the borrower to repay its debts.

Derivative: a financial instrument that derives its value from its underlying assets. Common underlying assets include stocks, bonds, commodities, currencies, interest rates and market indices. Futures contracts, forward contracts, options and swaps are the most common types of derivatives. Derivatives can be purchased on margin, i.e. at a fraction of the value of the underlying asset. Thus, they are leveraged instruments where the risk of loss can be greater than the initial outlay. Derivatives can be used like insurance contracts (i.e. to hedge market risk) or for investment purposes. See **Hedge, Leverage**.

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

Duration/Modified Duration: Duration estimates the sensitivity of a bond or bond fund to changes in interest rates. It is measured in years. The longer a bond's duration, the more sensitive it is to interest rate movements. Modified duration estimates the effect that a 1% change in interest rates will have on the price of a bond or bond fund.

Economic Gross: the gross exposure adjusted to account for investments with mutually exclusive outcomes, for example a short position hedge on a share that is also held as a long position. See **Gross exposure, Long/short position, Hedge**.

Effective duration: estimates the sensitivity of a bond's price to changes in benchmark interest rates. Effective duration is required for the measurement of interest rate risk for complex types of bonds. See **Bond**.

Engagement: means dialogue with management teams and boards, including non-executive directors. Engagement enables us to assess and influence how businesses are managed.

Equity: a share representing an ownership interest in a company. Equity market means stock market.

Exchange Traded Fund (ETF): a fund vehicle that is traded like a stock on a stock exchange. It is used to track and mimic the performance of a specific market index.

Exposure: describes the level of risk to a particular asset, asset type, sector, market or government. Also, the directional market exposure of a (absolute return) fund. See **Absolute Return, Gross/Net exposure**.

Fixed interest/income: denotes debt instruments (securities) that pay a fixed interest rate (e.g. bond, commercial paper). Also, a universal term for bond or debt investing. See **Bond**.

Floating rate note (FRN): a bond with a variable interest rate. The interest rate is variable as it is tied to a benchmark such as LIBOR (London Interbank Offered Rate). See **Bond**.

Futures: an exchange traded contract between two parties to buy or sell a commodity or a financial instrument at a pre-determined price at a future date. See **Bond Future, Derivative**.

Gearing: measures a company's borrowings (debt) as a proportion of assets. See **Leverage**.

Gross exposure: the percentage value of the long positions plus the percentage value of the short positions. See **Net exposure**.

Hedge: an investment designed to reduce the risk of adverse price movements in an asset by taking an offsetting position. Derivatives are usually used as hedging tools. See **Derivative**.

High Water Mark: the highest level that a fund's net asset value (NAV) has reached at the end of any 12-month accounting period. See **Net Asset Value**.

High yield bond: a bond with a high coupon payment and typically a low/no credit rating (below investment grade, e.g. BBB-). See **Bond, Coupon**.

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

Hurdle Rate: the minimum level of return required before a fund can charge a performance fee. See **Performance fee**.

Leverage: the use of financial instruments (e.g. debt) to increase the potential return of an investment. See **Notional value**.

Liquidity: measures how easily an asset or security can be converted into cash.

Long/short position: a long position is buying a security with the expectation that it will deliver a positive return if its value goes up and a negative return if its value falls. Conversely, a short position involves selling a borrowed security with

the expectation of buying it back at a lower price to make a profit. However, if the security goes up in value, a short position will make a loss.

Maturity: refers to a finite time period at the end of which a security/debt instrument is due to be repaid. See **Bond**.

Money market: markets in which short-term (less than one year) debt instruments are traded. Money market instruments are typically cash deposits and commercial papers.

Net asset value (NAV): in relation to a fund, the market value of its assets less its liabilities. The market value is usually determined by the price at which an investor can redeem shares.

Net exposure: the percentage value of the long positions less the percentage value of the short positions. See **Gross Exposure, Long/short Position**.

Non-rated bonds: bonds that are not rated. See **Bond**.

Notional value: commonly used in relation to a derivative, denotes the theoretical value of its underlying asset. See **Derivative**.

Performance fee: a fee paid to an asset manager for generating positive returns above a hurdle rate.

Preferred bonds: have greater seniority when a bond issuer repays its debts. In the event that the issuer cannot repay all its debt, the holders of preferred bonds will be further forward in the queue for repayment than holders of other (non-preferred) bonds.

Share: a unit of ownership interest in a company or financial asset. Also **Equity**.

Spread: the difference between the bid and the ask price of a single security. It can also refer to the difference in price between two securities. See **Ask/Bid price**.

Stewardship: our responsibility to understand and manage investment risks we take on behalf of our clients. We consider material Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) information in the same way as we consider other types of investment analysis. These three factors enable us to evaluate how companies interact with the Environment (such as climate change), Society (human rights) and Governance (management). Stewardship entails a responsibility to monitor and engage with the companies in which we invest.

Sustainability: by appropriately considering ESG risks and engaging with companies, we strive to generate long term, sustainable returns for our clients.

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

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

Value at Risk (VaR): value at Risk, a mathematical way of measuring the maximum expected loss of an investment over a period of time.

Volatility: measures how much the price of a security moves up or down over a period of time. A stock that experiences big price swings has high volatility, while one which moves up or down in smaller increments has low volatility.

Yield to Maturity (YTM): measures the annual return an investor can anticipate for holding a particular bond until it matures. When considering an entire bond portfolio, an average yield is used based on the weightings of individual bonds within that portfolio.