Jupiter European Opportunities Trust PLC

Half Yearly Financial Report

for the six months to 30 November 2018

JUPITER

Contents

Investment Objective, Investment Policy and Investment Restrictions

Objective of the Company

The objective of the Company is to invest in securities of European companies and in sectors or geographical areas which are considered by the investment adviser to offer good prospects for capital growth, taking into account economic trends and business development.

Investment Policy

The investment adviser adopts a stock picking approach in the belief that a thorough analysis and understanding of a company is the best way to identify long-term superior growth prospects. This understanding begins with identifying those companies where the ownership structure and incumbent management are conducive to the realisation of the aim of achieving superior long-term earnings growth. The investment adviser will seek to identify companies which enjoy certain key business characteristics including some or all of the following:

- a strong management record and team, and the confidence that the investment adviser has in that management's ability to explain and account for its actions;
- proprietary technology and other factors which suggest a sustainable competitive advantage;
- a reasonable expectation that demand for their products or services will enjoy long-term growth; and
- an understanding that structural changes are likely to benefit rather than negatively impact that company's prospects.

There may be sectors which do not enjoy the business characteristics described above and in such circumstances the investment adviser will seek to identify companies that are expected to generate superior earnings growth within that sector.

In analysing potential investments, the investment adviser will employ differing valuation techniques depending on their relevance to the business characteristics of a particular company. However, the underlying feature will be the sustainability and growth of free cashflow in the long-term.

Any material change in the investment policy of the Company described above may only be made with the approval of shareholders by an ordinary resolution.

Investment Restrictions

The Company will at all times invest and manage its assets with the objective of spreading risk and in accordance with its published investment policy. In order to comply with the current Listing Rules the Company will not invest in other listed closed-ended investment funds.

Benchmark Index

FTSE World Europe ex UK Total Return Index
(Bloomberg Indication Code FTRSERXU)

Financial Highlights for the six months to 30 November 2018

Capital Performance

	30 November 2018	31 May 2018	% change
Total assets less current liabilities (£'000)	839,453	873,195	-3.9

Ordinary Share Performance

	30 November 2018	31 May 2018	% change
Net asset value (pence)	744.19	778.94	-4.5
Net asset value total return (with dividends added back) (pence)	750.69		-3.6
Middle market price (pence)	740.00	770.00	-3.9
FTSE World Europe ex-UK Total Return Index[2]	1,293.35	1,338.77	-3.4
Discount to net asset value (%)	(0.6)	(1.1)	–
Ongoing charges figure (%)[3]	0.90	0.91	-0.1

[1] *For definitions of the above terms please refer to the Glossary of Terms on page 23.*

[2] *This document contains information based on the FTSE World Europe ex UK Total Return Index. 'FTSE®' is a trade mark jointly owned by the London Stock Exchange Plc and The Financial Times Limited and is used by FTSE International Limited ('FTSE') under licence. The FTSE World Europe ex UK Total Return Index is calculated by FTSE. FTSE does not sponsor, endorse or promote the product referred to in this document and is not in any way connected to it and does not accept any liability in relation to its issue, operation and trading. All copyright and database rights in the index values and constituent list vest in FTSE.*

[3] *Excluding finance costs (interest on the Company's loan facility).*

Financial Highlights continued

Performance since launch

Year ended 31 May	Total Assets less Current Liabilities £'000	Net Asset Value per Ordinary Share p	Year-on-year change in Net Asset Value per Ordinary Share %	Year-on-year change in Benchmark Index %
20 November 2000 (launch)	93,969	94.66	–	–
2001	83,600	89.29	-5.7	-8.0
2002	91,028	91.12	+2.0	-10.7
2003	84,592	83.82	-8.0	-19.0
2004	97,915	109.25	+30.3	+15.7
2005 (restated)*	117,679	133.54	+22.2	+19.3
2006	154,927	167.47	+25.4	+26.2
2007	182,278	224.58	+34.1	+30.0
2008	188,519	230.56	+2.7	-0.1
2009	131,457	162.35	-29.6	-25.3
2010	185,504	232.40	+43.1	+14.4
2011	252,813	316.73	+36.3	+24.2
2012	231,584	291.05	-8.1	-24.2
2013	340,801	403.58	+38.7	+43.3
2014	409,191	451.26	+11.8	+13.4
2015	558,389	546.27	+21.1	+4.7
2016	613,922	550.23	+0.7	-3.7
2017	795,012	712.53	+29.5	+35.7
2018	873,195	778.94	+9.3	+0.9
30 November 2018	839,453	744.19	-4.5	-3.4

** Prior to 2005, financial information was prepared under UK GAAP. From 2006 all information is prepared under IFRS.*

Planned Life of the Company, Dividend Policy and Discount Control Policy

Planned Life of the Company

The Articles of Association provide that at the Annual General Meeting of the Company in 2020 an ordinary resolution shall be proposed to shareholders that the Company continue in existence as an investment trust. If the resolution is passed, a similar ordinary resolution will be proposed at every third annual general meeting thereafter. If that resolution is not passed at any of those meetings, the directors shall, within 90 days of the date of the resolution, put forward to shareholders proposals (which may include proposals to wind up or reconstruct the Company) whereby shareholders are entitled to receive cash in respect of their shares equal as near as practicable to that to which they would be entitled on a liquidation of the Company at that time (and whether or not shareholders are offered other options under the proposals).

Dividend Policy

The directors intend to manage the Company's affairs to achieve shareholder returns through capital growth rather than income. It is therefore not expected that the Company will pay a regular annual dividend. However, in order to qualify for approval by HM Revenue and Customs as an investment trust, no more than 15 per cent. of the income which the Company derives from Ordinary shares or securities can be retained in respect of each accounting period. As such, the Company may declare a dividend from time to time.

Policy in relation to the premium or discount to Net Asset Value

The directors believe that it is not in shareholders' interest for the Company's shares to trade at a significant discount or premium to their prevailing estimated net asset value (NAV).

The directors review the level of the discount or premium between the middle market price of the Company's Ordinary shares and their NAV on a regular basis and they take the opportunity, from time to time, to issue new shares where there is sufficient demand. Shareholder authority is in place, up to the next Annual General Meeting of the Company in 2019 when renewal will be sought, such that shareholders' pre-emption rights over the Company's unissued share capital have been dis-applied so that the directors are not obliged first to offer any new shares to existing shareholders on a pro rata basis. No new shares will be issued at a price less than the prevailing (cum-income) NAV per existing share at the time of their issue.

Shareholder authority is in place, up to the next Annual General Meeting of the Company in 2019 when renewal will be sought, for the Company to purchase up to 14.99 per cent. of its own shares at a price per share that is not less than 1p and not more than 5 per cent. above the average of the middle market quotations for the five business days preceding the day of purchase. The Board believes that the power to purchase its own shares in the market will potentially benefit all shareholders of the Company. The purchase of Ordinary shares at a discount to the underlying NAV would enhance the NAV on the remaining Ordinary shares if they were cancelled on repurchase or reissued at a lesser discount than that on which they were first repurchased.

Notwithstanding the above, the Board believes that the most effective and the only proven means of ensuring that the Company's shares do not trade at a material discount to their NAV is for the Company consistently to outperform both its peers and its benchmark.

Chairman's Statement

It is with pleasure that I present your Company's interim report for the six months to 30 November 2018. As at 15 February 2019 your Company had total assets (with loans added back) of £890 million.

Investment Performance

Over the six months to 30 November 2018 the total return on the NAV per share of your Company was -4.5 per cent. This performance was slightly behind the return on the Company's benchmark, the FTSE World Europe ex-UK Total Return Index, which decreased by -3.4 per cent. over the same period. As at 15 February 2019 the NAV per share was 735.89p, a 1.1 per cent decrease since the end of November 2018, and the middle market price per share on the London Stock Exchange was 701.00p, representing a modest discount to its NAV.

The background to your Company's recent performance is considered in depth by our portfolio manager, Alexander Darwall, in his report overleaf. Market conditions have been difficult during the last few months and the Company has underperformed, on both a NAV and a share price basis, against its benchmark. However, long term performance continues to be strong; since the Company's launch in November 2000 to 15 February 2019 the total return on the NAV per share, with dividends added back, has been 719 per cent, which compares with a total return of 279 per cent. by the Company's benchmark over the same period.

Discount management

The board implements a discount and premium policy under which it uses share buybacks and new issues of shares with the intention of ensuring that, in normal market conditions, the market price of the Company's shares will track their underlying NAV. The board believes that this commitment to the active removal of discount and premium risk will improve liquidity for both buyers and sellers of the Company's shares. During the period under review the Company has issued a total of 700,000 shares at a small premium to their attributable NAV.

Gearing

At the end of the period under review the gearing level on the Company's investments was 6.3 per cent. The investment adviser tends to increase gearing at times of perceived low valuations, while reducing it as markets recover. This approach has added sustained value over the course of your Company's history and we continue to encourage the investment adviser to consider the use of gearing as a tactical tool to improve returns. The Company retains its loan facility which is drawable to a maximum amount of £100 million.

Outlook

While the investment adviser concentrates on identifying strong companies, with good management and market-leading advantages, rather than investing on the basis of macro-economic considerations, we are not immune from wider economic and market developments. There will continue to be uncertainties and challenges in the months and years ahead but the investment adviser has shown over time that the companies in which it invests produce long-term outperformance for your Company.

Andrew Sutch
Chairman
25 February 2019

Investment Adviser's Review

Performance in the period under review was slightly worse than the FTSE World Europe ex UK Index, your Company's benchmark. The Net Asset Value of the Company's Ordinary shares declined by 4.5% in Sterling terms, while the benchmark fell by 3.4%, during the six months to 30th November 2018. The Company's net borrowings were c. £42.7 million at the start of the reporting period, representing gearing of 4.9%. Borrowing was initially reduced during the period but, as stock prices went down, we increased borrowings so that at 30th November they were around £52.6 million, representing gearing of 6.3%.

While the FTSE World index was up by 1.6%, sterling adjusted, the backdrop for equities was less benign than in 2017. A number of positive market drivers reversed; the inchoate trade disputes between China and the US have dampened spirits and investment. The end of Quantitative Easing in Europe and the prospect of higher interest rates in the US also had a negative effect. In Europe the benchmark 3 month Euribor rate was -0.316% at the period end, an historic low level. However, in America the key US Federal Funds Effective Rate climbed to just over 2% having been barely above 0% in recent years.

'World GDP' increased by 3.7% in 2018 according to IMF forecasts. The engines for this growth were 'Developing Asia' (estimated growth of 6.5%), India (7.3%), China (6.6%) and the US (estimated growth of 2.9%). On the other hand, laggards included Brazil (1.4%) and the European Union (2.2%). The outlook, according to recent IMF forecasts, is not much better for the European Union in 2019 as they project a growth rate of 2% as against a 'World GDP' rate of 3.7%. The obvious reason for lower GDP growth in Europe is lower corporate earnings growth. UBS, the investment bank, estimates that profits increased by 7.8% in 2018 (a worse outcome than previously expected) and forecast a further 7% improvement in 2019. Other forecasters such as Bernstein Research expect only 4.5% in 2019. Political worries, ever more regulation and trade disputes are often cited as reasons for Europe's lacklustre performance. To this list we would add the high energy cost policies of European Union countries and the increasing size of the public sector.

Your Company's relatively poor short-term performance could be explained by having almost no exposure to strongly performing sectors such as telecommunications, oil and gas, and utilities. A better explanation is that some of the holdings suffered sharp price declines, declines which, in our opinion, do not reflect the strong fundamentals of the companies concerned. Many of the worst performers in the six months are companies which had in previous reporting periods been the best performing. In most cases the business models remain strong; the price declines are more due to short term valuation considerations. This being the case we have retained and, in some cases, increased holdings. The greatest detractor to the portfolio's performance was Grenke, the German leasing business. It continues to deliver high growth and strong results. It has proved to be a more agile and responsive partner than the banks to corporate customers; for this reason we believe that it will continue to succeed. BioMerieux, a global leader in vitro diagnostics, was another poor performer. It has enjoyed a strong position in syndromic testing where it has been hitherto almost unchallenged. But new competitors and a less benign pricing environment in the US are a source of concern. Notwithstanding these concerns we retain confidence in this investment. Ryanair, too, performed poorly. In accepting unionisation, Ryanair has become more like other airlines. The authorities continue to pursue Ryanair for what they believe are anti-competitive practices. Ryanair's distinctive advantages are being eroded. Accordingly, we sold our holding. Though not one of the largest positions in the portfolio, Bayer's shares' very poor performance markedly impacted the portfolio. The company suffered an adverse decision in a Californian court concerning the use of Roundup, Bayer's glyphosate-based herbicide. This decision seems to have been less about the science and more about negative sentiment towards Monsanto, the company acquired by Bayer and the owner of the Roundup brand. This represents a considerable liability. Other parts of Bayer's businesses have not been performing well. We acknowledge that this has been a costly investment mistake. Nevertheless, we have decided to retain our holding in Bayer believing that eventually merging Bayer and Monsanto's agri-technology businesses will create a highly profitable global leader. Finally, we note the underperformance of Amadeus, a major Spanish IT provider for the global travel and tourism industry. For many years the airlines have tried and failed to disintermediate the GDS (Amadeus' principal offering). Where the airlines have succeeded in so doing, Amadeus' technical services are needed to provide alternative solutions. We think that the airlines will continue to need Amadeus' services and that demand for these services should increase.

The list of 'winners' is diverse. In all cases we seek to invest in companies with sustainable and advantageous points of differentiation. When this proves to be correct and the companies deliver superior results the shares should outperform. The largest single contributor to performance was Marine Harvest (now named Mowi). As the world's largest salmon farmer it benefits from a growing demand for healthy eating. Its vertically integrated business (producing fish feed, processing and selling value added products) marks it out from competitors. Novo Nordisk, another significant contributor to performance, benefits from the problems of unhealthy eating. Commoditisation of insulins and concomitant pricing pressures represent serious threats to the company's prospects. But the new class of drug, GLP-1 agonists, offers scope for greater therapeutic success and differentiation. Moreover, diabetes and its comorbidities, obesity and cardiovascular damage, are on the rise across the world. The 'target market' is increasing at around 6% annually. RELX, a world-leading provider of information and analytics for professional and business customers, was another major contributor to the portfolio. In this age of 'big data' and more regulations RELX is well placed. It is a 'winner' from digital trends. RELX has some unique data sets; it has built advantages into its business model which competitors struggle to match; and it is well embedded with customers. This is not necessarily the case with digital 'plays' where the technology can lower barriers to entry and reduce scope for differentiation. The other notable contributor in the period under review is Edenred, a French company specialised in prepaid corporate services including luncheon vouchers (its historic business), other corporate benefits and expense management. It, too, is a beneficiary from 'digital'. It allows the company to extend the range of its offering; it can reach more customers and does so in a way that is more convenient for customers and users alike. Our largest investment, Wirecard, reported excellent results for 2018. However, after the end of the period under review, the share price fell significantly following a journalist alleging serious wrong doing by the company. Wirecard deny the allegations. We have never had cause to doubt the company. Until and unless there are substantive and substantiated charges we remain confident that the company is strong and well placed to prosper.

There were two sales of significant, long standing positions: Fresenius SE and Ryanair (as explained above). The former was sold as we anticipated greater political interference in their German hospitals business and sensed new challenges to operating their dialysis clinics in the US. We also sold shares in Wartsila, the Finnish manufacturer of engines for power plants and ships. This company is well placed to benefit from trends such as ship automation, tighter maritime environmental legislation and increasing demand for distributed power. However, demand for Wartsila's products and services has not developed as we expected.

Investment Adviser's Review continued

New purchases included shares in companies that we have followed for many years and in some cases have been previously owned by your Company. Principal amongst these is Hexagon, a global leader in digital solutions that create autonomous connected ecosystems (ACE) across manufacturing, infrastructure, safety and mobility. It is flourishing in the Chinese market. It is a beneficiary of the move to 'smart' factories and manufacturing. We also purchased shares in the London Stock Exchange Group, a diversified financial markets infrastructure company. It continues to benefit as the market (prompted by the regulator) moves away from OTC (over the counter) trading to 'exchange traded'. Critically, we do not see its major activities as being directly threatened by BREXIT. Another purchase was that of shares in Barry Callebaut, one of the world's largest cocoa producers and grinders. The greater demands coming from customers for traceability and quality is squeezing out some of the smaller competitors, notably Asian grinders. This should improve the operating environment for Barry Callebaut. We also bought shares in Wolters Kluwer, the Dutch global information services company. Digital and cloud technologies should strengthen their position and allow them to increase the scale of their activities. Finally, we bought more shares in Intermediate Capital Group, the UK listed private debt and equity asset manager. Its business is well placed to grow. First, its niche, specialist positioning in private debt and equity is increasingly attracting mainstream clients; and second, the privately owned sector has advantages over the publicly listed sector. This is apparent to corporates and individuals alike. As a result, there is a flow of resources into the private equity space which underpins ICG's prospects.

Outlook

The more difficult investment conditions are not unexpected. Our positioning for this development has not changed the portfolio. We endeavour to invest in companies that can flourish in a range of market conditions. Indeed, more difficult economic conditions will doubtless throw up opportunities for strong companies. The test is whether companies can strengthen through the cycle. There are serious challenges that go beyond the normal cyclical ones. The publicly quoted companies are assailed by insidious challenges to capitalism which subvert the proper purpose of business. It probably explains why capital and 'talent' is flowing from public to private equity. Good governance where directors act in the best interests of the company as distinct from acting to satisfy outside parties is vital to our investment process. Protectionism in its many forms (including 'localism', increasing regulations and government interference) leads to distortions in incentives and resource allocation. Yet for all these challenges, there are undoubtedly companies that have the skills and agility to respond to changing demand. Companies that develop new technologies, or can harness such technologies, to shape new business models which effectively serve customer needs, will prosper. There are still good rewards for companies that innovate to meet customer needs; have the flexibility and mindset to embrace change; and work hard to stay ahead. Our process for uncovering and understanding such opportunities has not changed. We believe that our investment process is still appropriate for current conditions thereby sustaining our confidence for the future.

Alexander Darwall
25 February 2019

Investment Portfolio as at 30 November 2018

Company	Country of Listing	30 November 2018 Market value £'000	30 November 2018 Percentage of portfolio	31 May 2018 Market value £'000	31 May 2018 Percentage of portfolio
Wirecard	Germany	122,778	13.7	138,414	14.8
RELX	United Kingdom	78,958	8.8	77,624	8.4
Novo Nordisk 'B'	Denmark	72,180	8.0	67,667	7.2
Deutsche Boerse	Germany	64,298	7.1	59,086	6.4
Carnival	United Kingdom	64,193	7.1	67,096	7.1
Experian	United Kingdom	63,259	7.0	43,098	4.7
Amadeus IT Group	Spain	59,172	6.6	62,486	6.8
GRENKE	Germany	47,523	5.3	59,061	6.4
Dassault Systemes	France	37,641	4.2	35,065	3.8
BioMerieux	France	37,521	4.2	44,842	4.8
Grifols	Spain	36,144	4.0	36,365	3.9
Inmarsat	United Kingdom	33,896	3.8	31,049	3.4
Intermediate Capital Group	United Kingdom	31,115	3.5	20,934	2.3
adidas	Germany	25,999	2.9	23,657	2.6
Edenred	France	21,719	2.4	12,953	1.4
Marine Harvest	Norway	15,116	1.7	16,934	1.8
Arrow Global Group	United Kingdom	15,004	1.7	19,422	2.1
Umicore	Belgium	11,222	1.3	12,738	1.4
Genus	United Kingdom	10,932	1.2	11,677	1.3
Bayer	Germany	9,424	1.0	10,503	1.1
London Stock Exchange Group	United Kingdom	8,042	0.9	–	–
doBank	Italy	6,150	0.7	5,940	0.6
Infineon Technologies	Germany	5,971	0.7	1,030	0.1
KWS Saat	Germany	4,351	0.5	4,779	0.5
Chr Hansen Holding	Denmark	4,086	0.5	2,359	0.3
Hexagon	Sweden	2,734	0.3	–	–
Ossur HF	Iceland	2,685	0.3	2,322	0.3
Barry Callebaut	Switzerland	1,780	0.2	–	–
Wolters Kluwer	Netherlands	1,656	0.2	–	–
ALK-Abello	Denmark	1,077	0.1	2,381	0.3
Tecan Group	Switzerland	878	0.1	–	–
OC Oerlikon	Switzerland	229	–	–	–
Total Investments		**897,733**	**100.0**		

Cross Holdings in other Investment Companies

As at 30 November 2018 and 31 May 2018, none of the Company's assets were invested in the securities of other listed closed-ended investment companies. It is the Company's stated policy that it will not invest in other listed closed-ended investment companies.

Classification of Investments by Sector and Country of Listing as at 30 November 2018

Equities	Denmark %	France %	Germany %	Spain %	UK %	Other %	30 November 2018 %	31 May 2018 %
Basic Materials	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**1.3**	**1.3**	**1.4**
Chemicals	–	–	–	–	–	1.3	1.3	1.4
Industrials	**–**	**2.4**	**13.7**	**–**	**7.0**	**–**	**23.1**	**35.3**
Electronic & Electrical Equipment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.5
Industrial Engineering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0.7
Support Services	–	2.4	13.7	–	7.0	–	23.1	34.1
Consumer Goods	**–**	**–**	**3.4**	**–**	**–**	**1.9**	**5.3**	**5.3**
Food Producers	–	–	0.5	–	–	1.9	2.4	2.3
Personal Goods	–	–	2.9	–	-	–	2.9	3.0
Health Care	**8.6**	**4.2**	**1.0**	**4.0**	**1.2**	**0.4**	**19.4**	**19.9**
Health Care Equipment & Services	–	4.2	–	–	–	0.4	4.6	5.8
Pharmaceuticals & Biotechnology	8.6	–	1.0	4.0	1.2	–	14.8	14.1
Consumer Services	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**15.9**	**0.2**	**16.1**	**19.2**
Travel & Leisure	–	–	–	–	7.1	–	7.1	10.6
Media	–	–	–	–	8.8	0.2	9.0	8.6
Telecommunications	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**3.8**	**–**	**3.8**	**3.4**
Mobile Telecommunications	–	–	–	–	3.8	–	3.8	3.4
Financials	**–**	**–**	**12.4**	**–**	**6.1**	**0.7**	**19.2**	**11.6**
Financial Services	–	–	12.4	–	6.1	–	18.5	11.0
Banks	–	–	–	–	–	0.7	0.7	0.6
Information Technology	**–**	**4.2**	**0.7**	**6.6**	**–**	**0.3**	**11.8**	**3.9**
Information Technology Hardware	–	–	0.7	–	–	–	0.7	0.1
Software & Computer Services	–	4.2	–	6.6	–	0.3	11.1	3.8
Totals	**8.6**	**10.8**	**31.2**	**10.6**	**34.0**	**4.8**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Interim Management Report

Related Party Transactions

During the first six months of the current financial year no transactions with related parties have taken place which have materially affected the financial position or performance of the Company. Details of related party transactions are contained in the Annual Report and Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31 May 2018 and on page 19 of this report.

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The Company is exposed to the effect of variations in the price of its investments. A fall in the value of its portfolio will have an adverse effect on shareholders' funds. It is not the aim of the board to eliminate entirely the risk of capital loss, rather it is its aim to seek capital growth. Other key risks faced by the Company relate to foreign currency movements, interest rates, liquidity risk, gearing risk, the discount to NAV, regulatory risk, loss of key personnel, operational and financial risks. A detailed explanation of the Risks and Uncertainties facing the Company can be found on page 14 under the heading 'Principal Risks and Uncertainties' in the Annual Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 May 2018.

Going Concern

The Half Yearly Financial Report has been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors consider that this is the appropriate basis as they have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. In considering this, the directors took into account the Company's investment objective (see page 2), risk management policies and capital management policies, the diversified portfolio of readily realisable securities which can be used to meet short-term funding commitments and the ability of the Company to meet all of its liabilities and ongoing expenses. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

Directors' Responsibility Statement

We, the directors of Jupiter European Opportunities Trust PLC, confirm to the best of our knowledge that:

(a) The condensed set of financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Accounting Standards Board's statement 'Half Yearly Financial Reports' and give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of the Company for the period ended 30 November 2018;

(b) The Chairman's Statement, the Investment Adviser's Review and the Interim Management Report include a fair review of the information required by Disclosure and Transparency Rule 4.2.7R; and

(c) The Interim Management Report includes a fair review of the information required by Disclosure and Transparency Rule 4.2.8R on related party transactions.

The Half Yearly Financial Report has not been audited or reviewed by the Company's auditors.

By Order of the Board

Andrew Sutch
Chairman
25 February 2019

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the six months to 30 November 2018 (unaudited)

		30 November 2018			30 November 2017		
	Notes	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000	Revenue £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000
(Loss)/gain on investments held at fair value through profit or loss	2	–	(34,080)	(34,080)	–	21,070	21,070
Foreign exchange loss on loan		–	–	–	–	(509)	(509)
Currency exchange loss		–	(119)	(119)	–	(371)	(371)
Income		6,533	–	6,533	6,312	–	6,312
Other income		–	–	–	16	–	16
Total (loss)/income		6,533	(34,199)	(27,666)	6,328	20,190	26,518
Investment management fee		(3,661)	–	(3,661)	(3,281)	–	(3,281)
Investment performance fee		–	–	–	–	(789)	(789)
Other expenses		(444)	–	(444)	(345)	–	(345)
Total expenses		(4,105)	–	(4,105)	(3,626)	(789)	(4,415)
Net return/(loss) before finance costs and taxation		2,428	(34,199)	(31,771)	2,702	19,401	22,103
Finance costs		(594)	–	(594)	(406)	–	(406)
Return/(loss) before taxation		1,834	(34,199)	(32,365)	2,296	19,401	21,697
Taxation		(31)	–	(31)	(186)	–	(186)
Net return/(loss) after taxation		**1,803**	**(34,199)**	**(32,396)**	**2,110**	**19,401**	**21,511**
Return/(loss) per ordinary share	3	**1.60p**	**(30.43)p**	**(28.83)p**	**1.89p**	**17.39p**	**19.28p**

The total column of this statement is the income statement of the Company prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The supplementary revenue return and capital return columns are both prepared under guidance produced by the Association of Investment Companies (AIC).

All items in the above statement derive from continuing operations.

The return after taxation is also the total comprehensive profit for the year.

All income is attributable to the equity holders of Jupiter European Opportunities Trust PLC.

The financial information does not constitute 'accounts' as defined in section 434 of the Companies Act 2006.

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 November 2018

	30 November 2018 (unaudited) £'000	31 May 2018 (audited) £'000
Non current assets		
Investments held at fair value through profit or loss	897,733	926,757
Current assets		
Other receivables	3,730	4,427
Cash and cash equivalents	7,368	17,255
	11,098	21,682
Total assets	**908,831**	**948,439**
Current liabilities		
Other payables	(69,378)	(75,244)
Total assets less current liabilities	**839,453**	**873,195**
Capital and reserves		
Called up share capital	1,128	1,121
Share premium	203,485	197,506
Special reserve	33,687	33,687
Capital redemption reserve	45	45
Retained earnings (Note 6)	601,108	640,836
Total equity shareholders' funds	**839,453**	**873,195**
Net asset value per ordinary share (Note 7)	**744.19p**	**778.94p**

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the six months to 30 November 2018

For the six months to 30 November 2018 (unaudited)	Share Capital £'000	Share Premium £'000	Special Reserve £'000	Capital Redemption Reserve £'000	Retained Earnings £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 June 2018	1,121	197,506	33,687	45	640,836	873,195
Net loss for the period	–	–	–	–	(32,396)	(32,396)
Ordinary share issue	7	5,979	–	–	–	5,986
Dividends declared	–	–	–	–	(7,332)	(7,332)
Balance at 30 November 2018	**1,128**	**203,485**	**33,687**	**45**	**601,108**	**839,453**

For the six months to 30 November 2017 (unaudited)	Share Capital £'000	Share Premium £'000	Special Reserve £'000	Capital Redemption Reserve £'000	Retained Earnings £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 June 2017	1,116	193,561	33,687	45	566,603	795,012
Net profit for the period	–	–	–	–	21,511	21,511
Dividends declared	–	–	–	–	(7,252)	(7,252)
Balance at 30 November 2017	**1,116**	**193,561**	**33,687**	**45**	**580,862**	**809,271**

Cash Flow Statement

For the six months to 30 November 2018 (unaudited)

	2018 £'000	2017 £'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Investment income received (gross)	7,248	8,726
Deposit interest received	–	16
Investment management fee paid	(3,749)	(3,361)
Investment performance fee paid	(13,084)	–
Other cash expenses	(482)	(399)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities before taxation and interest	**(10,067)**	**4,982**
Interest paid	(569)	(437)
Taxation	(62)	(240)
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from operating activities	**(10,698)**	**4,305**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of investments	(99,270)	(65,407)
Sales of investments	94,214	72,824
Net cash (outflow)/inflow from investing activities	**(5,056)**	**7,417**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Ordinary shares issued	5,986	–
Net repayment of loan	–	(58,407)
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from financing activities	**5,986**	**(58,407)**
Decrease in cash	**(9,768)**	**(46,685)**
Cash and cash equivalents at start of period	17,255	55,343
Realised loss on foreign currency	(119)	(371)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	**7,368**	**8,287**

The Notes on pages 17 to 19 form part of these accounts.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the six months to 30 November 2018

1. Accounting Policies

The Accounts comprise the unaudited financial results of the Company for the period to 30 November 2018. The functional and reporting currency of the Company is pound sterling because that is the currency of the prime economic environment in which the Company operates.

The Accounts have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), which comprise standards and interpretations approved by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC), as adopted by the European Union (EU). Where presentational guidance set out in the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) for Investment Trusts issued by the Association of Investment Companies (AIC) in November 2014 is consistent with the requirements of IFRS, the directors have sought to prepare the financial statements on a basis compliant with the recommendations of the SORP.

The board continues to adopt the going concern basis in the preparation of the financial statements.

(a) Income

Dividends from investments are recognised when the investment is quoted ex-dividend on or before the date of the Statement of Financial Position.

Dividends receivable from equity shares are taken to the revenue return column of the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Deposit and other interest receivable are accounted for on an accruals basis. These are classified within operating activities in the cash flow statement. Special dividends are reviewed on a case by case basis to determine if the dividend is to be treated as revenue or capital.

(b) Presentation of Statement of Comprehensive Income

In order to better reflect the activities of an investment trust company and in accordance with guidance issued by the Association of Investment Companies (AIC), supplementary information which analyses the Statement of Comprehensive Income between items of a revenue and capital nature has been presented alongside the statement. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, net capital returns may not be distributed by way of dividend. An analysis of retained earnings broken down into revenue (distributable) items and capital (non-distributable) items is given in Note 6. All other operational costs including administration expenses and finance costs (but with the exception of any investment performance fees which are charged to capital) are charged to revenue.

(c) Basis of valuation of investments

Investments are recognised and derecognised on a trade date where a purchase and sale of an investment is under contract whose terms require delivery of the investment within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at cost, being the consideration given.

The investments are designated as fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition as this is consistent with the Company's documented investment strategy.

All investments are classified as held at fair value through profit or loss. All investments are measured at fair value with changes in their fair value recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the period in which they arise. The fair value of listed investments is based on their quoted bid price at the reporting date without any deduction for estimated future selling costs.

Foreign exchange gains and losses on fair value through profit or loss investments are included within the changes in the fair value of the investments.

For investments that are not actively traded and/or where active stock exchange quoted bid prices are not available, fair value is determined by reference to a variety of valuation techniques. These techniques may draw, without limitation, on one or more of: the latest arm's length traded prices for the instrument concerned; financial modelling based on other observable market data; independent broker research; or the published accounts relating to the issuer of the investment concerned.

2. (Losses)/gains on investments

	Six months to 30 November 2018 £'000	Six months to 30 November 2017 £'000
Net gains realised on sale of investments	40,531	20,343
Movement in unrealised (losses)/gains	(74,611)	727
(Losses)/gains on investments	**(34,080)**	**21,070**

3. (Loss)/return per ordinary share

	Six months to 30 November 2018 £'000	Six months to 30 November 2017 £'000
Net revenue profit	1,803	2,110
Net capital (loss)/profit	(34,199)	19,401
Net total (loss)/profit	**(32,396)**	**21,511**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the period	112,397,462	111,575,331
Revenue return per ordinary share (p)	1.60	1.89
Capital (loss)/return per ordinary share (p)	(30.43)	17.39
Total (loss)/return per ordinary share (p)	**(28.83)**	**19.28**

Notes to the Financial Statements continued

4. Transaction costs

The following transaction costs were incurred during the period:

	Six months to 30 November 2018 £'000	Six months to 30 November 2017 £'000
Purchases	202	250
Sales	56	42
Total	**258**	**292**

5. Comparative information

The financial information contained in this interim report does not constitute statutory accounts as defined in section 434 of the Companies Act 2006. The financial information for the six months to 30 November 2018 and 30 November 2017 has not been audited.

The information for the year ended 31 May 2018 has been extracted from the latest published audited financial statements. The audited financial statements for the year ended 31 May 2018 have been filed with the Register of Companies. The report of the auditors on those accounts contained no qualification or statement under section 498(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

6. Retained earnings

The table below shows the movement in the retained earnings analysed between revenue and capital items.

	Revenue* £'000	Capital £'000	Total £'000
At 1 June 2018	14,496	626,340	640,836
Net return/(loss) for the period	1,803	(34,199)	(32,396)
Dividends declared	(7,332)	–	(7,332)
At 30 November 2018	**8,967**	**592,141**	**601,108**

* *These reserves form the distributable reserves of the Company and may be used to fund distribution of profits to investors via dividend payments.*

7. Net asset value per ordinary share

The NAV per ordinary share is based on the net assets attributable to the ordinary shareholders of £839,453,000 (31 May 2018: £873,195,000) and on 112,800,331 (31 May 2018: 112,100,331) ordinary shares, being the number of ordinary shares in issue at the period end.

8. Fair valuation of investment

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement requires an entity to classify fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy shall have the following levels:

Level 1 reflects financial instruments quoted in an active market.

Level 2 reflects financial instruments whose fair value is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument or based on a valuation technique whose variables includes only data from observable markets.

Level 3 reflects financial instruments whose fair value is determined in whole or in part using a valuation technique based on assumptions that are not supported by prices from observable market transactions in the same instrument and not based on available observable market data.

The fair value hierarchy for investments held at fair value at the period end is as follows:

	30 November 2018				31 May 2018			
	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000	Level 1 £'000	Level 2 £'000	Level 3 £'000	Total £'000
Investments	897,733	–	–	897,733	926,757	–	–	926,757

Notes to the Financial Statements continued

9. Principal risk profile

The principal risks which the Company faces include exposure to:

(i) market price risk, including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk;

(ii) liquidity risk; and

(iii) credit and counterparty risk.

Market price risk – is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument held by the Company may fluctuate because of changes in market prices. This market risk comprises three elements – currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

Liquidity risk – This is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities.

Credit and counterparty risk – This is the exposure to loss from the failure of a counterparty to deliver securities or cash for acquisitions or to repay deposits.

Further details of the Company's management of these risks can be found in Note 14 of the Company's Annual Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 May 2018.

There have been no changes to the management of or the exposure to these risks since that date.

10. Related parties

Jupiter Unit Trust Managers Limited ('JUTM'), the Alternative Investment Fund Manager, is a company within the same group as Jupiter Asset Management Limited, the investment adviser.

JUTM is contracted to provide investment management services to the Company (subject to termination by not less than twelve months' notice by either party) for an annual investment management fee of 0.75 per cent, payable quarterly in arrears, of the total assets of the Company including drawn down borrowings, less current liabilities and after deduction of the value of any funds managed by Jupiter Fund Management PLC or its subsidiaries.

The investment management fee payable to JUTM for the period 1 June 2018 to 30 November 2018 was £3,661,000 (31 May 2018: £6,705,000) with £1,687,000 (31 May 2018: £1,775,000) outstanding at period end.

JUTM is also entitled to an investment performance fee which is based on the out-performance of the NAV per ordinary share over the total return on the Benchmark Index, the FTSE World Europe ex UK Total Return Index in an accounting period. Any performance fee payable will equal 15 per cent of the amount by which the increase in the NAV per ordinary share (plus any dividends per ordinary share paid or payable and any accrual for unpaid performance fees for the period) exceeds the higher of (a) the NAV per ordinary share on the last business day of the previous accounting period; (b) the NAV per ordinary share on the last day of a period in respect of which a performance fee was last paid: and (c) 100p. In each case the values of (a), (b) and (c) are increased or decreased by the percentage by which the total return of the Benchmark Index increases or decreases during the calculation period. The aggregate of the investment management fee together with any performance fee payable in respect of one accounting period is limited to 4.99 per cent of the net assets of the Company.

Company Information

Directors	Andrew Sutch, Chairman Philip Best Virginia Holmes The Rt Hon Lord Lamont of Lerwick John Wallinger
Registered office	The Zig Zag Building 70 Victoria Street London SW1E 6SQ
Alternative Investment Fund Manager	Jupiter Unit Trust Managers Limited The Zig Zag Building 70 Victoria Street London SW1E 6SQ
Telephone	**020 3817 1000**
Facsimile	**020 3817 1820**
Website	**www.jupiteram.com/JEO**
Email	**investmentcompanies@jupiteram.com**
	Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority
Investment Adviser & Secretary	Jupiter Asset Management Limited The Zig Zag Building 70 Victoria Street London SW1E 6SQ
Telephone	**020 3817 1000**
Facsimile	**020 3817 1820**
	Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority
Custodian	J.P. Morgan Chase Bank N.A. 25 Bank Street Canary Wharf London E14 5JP
	Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority
Depositary	J.P. Morgan Europe Limited 25 Bank Street Canary Wharf London E14 5JP
	Authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and Prudential Regulation Authority
Registrars	Link Asset Services The Registry 34 Beckenham Road Beckenham Kent BR3 4TU
Telephone	**0871 664 0300** (Lines are open from 9.00am to 5.30pm Monday to Friday. Calls cost 12p per minute plus network extras)
Telephone (international)	**+44 (0)371 664 0300** (Calls outside the United Kingdom will be charged at the applicable International rate)
Website	**www.linkassetservices.com**
Email	**enquiries@linkgroup.co.uk**
Independent Auditor	Ernst & Young LLP Atria One 144 Morrison Street Edinburgh EH3 8EX

Company Information continued

Broker	Cenkos Securities plc 6-8 Tokenhouse Yard London EC2R 7AS Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority
Company Registration Number	4056870 Registered in England & Wales An investment company under s.833 of the Companies Act 2006

Investor Codes
The ordinary shares of the Company are traded on the London Stock Exchange.

Sedol Number Ordinary shares	0019772
ISIN Ordinary shares	GB0000197722
Ticker Ordinary shares	JEO
LEI	549300XN7RXQWHN18849

THE COMPANY IS A MEMBER OF THE

aic
The Association of Investment Companies

London Stock Exchange
LISTED
PREMIUM

Investor information

FTSE World Europe ex-UK Index Total Return

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Retail distribution of non-mainstream products

The Company currently conducts its affairs so that its shares can be recommended by Independent Financial Advisers to ordinary retail investors in accordance with the Financial Conduct Authority ('FCA') rules in relation to non-mainstream investment products and intends to continue to do so for the foreseeable future. The Company's shares are excluded from the FCA's restrictions which apply to non-mainstream investment products because they are shares in an investment trust.

Further information about the Company is also available from third party websites such as www.morningstar.co.uk and www.trustnet.com.

Dividend tax allowance

With effect from 6 April 2016 the dividend tax credit was replaced by an annual tax-free dividend allowance. Dividend income in excess of this allowance will be taxed according to your personal income tax bracket. The Company's registrar will continue to provide shareholders with confirmation of dividends paid; shareholders should retain such confirmations to enable them to calculate and report total dividend income received. Shareholders should note that it is their sole responsibility to report any dividend income in excess of their annual tax-free allowance to HMRC.

Further information on changes to dividend tax allowance can be obtained from the HMRC website at:
www.gov.uk/government/publications/income-tax-changes-to-dividend-taxation

Dividend reinvestment plan and managing your account online

Shareholders may elect for the Company's registrar, Link Asset Services, to reinvest dividends automatically on their behalf. The reinvestment plan terms and conditions are available upon request from the helpline, by email to shares@linkgroup.co.uk, or through www.signalshares.com. The helpline number is 0371 664 0381, or from overseas +44 (0) 371 664 0381. Calls to this number are charged at the standard geographical rate and will vary by provider. Calls outside of the United Kingdom will be charged at the applicable international rate. Lines are open from 09.00am-5.30pm Monday to Friday. Signal shares is an online portal enabling you to manage your shareholding online. If you are a direct investor you can view your shareholding, change the way the registrar communicates with you, register the way you wish to receive your dividends, and buy and sell shares. If you haven't used this service before, all you need to do is enter the name of the Company and register your account. You'll need your investor code (IVC) printed on your share certificate in order to register.

Changes to our data privacy notice

We have updated our privacy notice to align with the new data privacy law in the European Union, known as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) to which we are subject. Data protection and the security of your information always has been and remains of paramount importance to us.

Any information concerning shareholders and other related natural persons (together the data subjects) provided to, or collected by or on behalf of, Jupiter Unit Trust Managers Limited (the management Company) and/or Jupiter European Opportunities Trust Plc (the Controllers) (directly from data subjects or from publicly available sources) may be processed by the controllers as joint controllers, in compliance with the GDPR.

You are not required to take any action in respect of this notice, but we encourage you to read our privacy notice. Our privacy notice can be found on our website, www.jupiteram.com/Shared-Content/Legal-content-pages/Privacy/Investment-trusts. In the event that you hold your shares as a nominee, we request that you promptly pass on the details of where to find our privacy notice to the underlying investors and/or the beneficial owners.

Information and Resources

Visit www.jupiteram.com/JEO for factsheets containing key information about performance, portfolio and pricing, the most recent annual and half-yearly reports and accounts and investor insights from the Jupiter portfolio managers.

For investors who do not have access to the internet, documents are also available on request from the Jupiter Customer Services Team on 0800 561 4000.

Should you wish to be added to an email distribution list for future editions of the monthly factsheet, please send an email to investmentcompanies@jupiteram.com.

Further information about the company is also available from third party websites such as www.morningstar.co.uk and www.theaic.com.

Glossary of Terms: Alternative Performance Measures

The European Securities and Markets Authority ('ESMA') published its guidelines on Alternative Performance Measures ('APMs'). APMs are defined as being a 'financial measure of historical or future financial performance, financial position, or cash flows, other than a financial measure defined or specified in the applicable accounting framework.' The guidelines are aimed at promoting the usefulness and transparency of APMs included in regulated information and aim to improve comparability, reliability and/or comprehensibility of APMs. The following APMs are used throughout the half yearly report, financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

Benchmark total return index

A total return index is a type of equity performance index that tracks both the capital gains of a group of stocks over time, and assumes that any cash distributions, such as dividends, are reinvested back into the index.

Discount

The amount, expressed as a percentage, by which the share price is less than the NAV per share.

Gearing

Gearing is the borrowing of cash to buy more assets for the portfolio with the aim of making a gain on those assets larger than the cost of the loan. However, if the portfolio doesn't perform well the gain might not cover the costs. The more an investment company gears, the higher the risk.

Mid market price

The mid-market price is the mid-point between the buy and the sell prices.

NAV per share

The net asset value ('NAV') is the value of the investment company's assets less its liabilities. The NAV per share is the NAV divided by the number of shares in issue. The difference between the NAV per share and the share price is known as the discount or premium.

Ongoing charges

Ongoing charges are the total expenses including both the investment management fee and other costs but excluding performance fees, expressed as a percentage of NAV.

Premium

The amount, expressed as a percentage, by which the share price is more than the NAV per share.

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