Winterflood Securities

Overall Morningstar Rating[™] –
Morningstar Category[™] GBP Money Market - Short Term

April 2015

Investment objective

Company Broker(s)

Preservation of capital with a yield based on short term interest rates by investing in a range of liquidity funds and short dated AAA-rated UK government securities/G7 government securities hedged into sterling.

Company facts Portfolio manager(s)	Katy Thorneycroft
	Angus Macpherson,
	Alan Hodson,
Board of director(s)	James Robinson,
	Carla Stent,
	Roger Yates
Financial year end date	31 August
Company launch date	2004
Listing	London Stock Exchange
Dividends paid	March, June, September and December

company Broner (s)	Time Tio da Secontiles
Company statistics Total assets	(as at 30/04/15)
(as at 30/04/15)	00.92
Share price Net asset value (NAV) A	99.8p 100.9p
Discount(-)/Premium	
Current	-1.1%
12 month high	0.0%
12 month low	-2.3%
12 month average	-0.6%
Total dividend for last financial year (per share)	0.4p
Dividend yield ^B	0.4%
Actual gearing (as at 30/04/15) ^c	-
Potential gearing range	nil

Company fees & expenses

-Annual management	Nil
-Operating & administrative expenses	0.25%
Performance fee	No

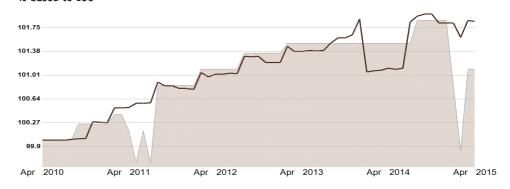
Company codes

company codes	
ISIN	GB0034080092
Sedol	3408009
Bloomberg	JPEC LN
Reuters	JPEx,L

Benchmark

Performance (as at 30/04/15) ■ JPM Elect Managed Cash ■ Net asset value

% based to 100



Cumulative performance

%	1 M	3 M	1 Y	3 Y	5 Y	10 Y
Share Price	0.0	0.3	-0.4	0.0	1.1	17.7
Net asset value	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	1.8	18.8

Quarterly Rolling 12M ending March 2015

%	2014/15	2013/14	2012/13	2011/12	2010/11
Share Price	-0.4	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.9
Net asset value	0.8	-0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5

Source: J.P. Morgan/Morningstar.

Performance data has been calculated on NAV to NAV basis, including ongoing charges and any applicable fees, with any income reinvested, in GBP. **Past performance is not a guide to the future.**

Please note Benchmark Indices do not include fees or operating expenses and are not available for actual investment.

Top 10 Holdings	(as at 30/04/15)
Holding	Weight
Deutsche Global Liquidity Managed Sterling Fund	17.1%
Institutional Cash Series Heritage Fund	17.0%
SWIP Global Sterling Liquidity Fund	17.0%
Insight Sterling Liquidity Fund	16.9%
Fidelity Institutional Sterling Cash Fund	16.5%
JPMorgan Sterling Liquidity Fund	15.5%

Statistical analysis review (as at 30		0/04/15)	
	3 years	5 years	
Correlation	-	-	
Annualised volatility	0.71%	0.60%	
Tracking error	0.71%	0.60%	
Information ratio	0.39	0.62	

The value of investments and the income from them may fall as well as rise and investors may not get back the full amount invested. Please reache Explanatory Notes, Fund specific Risks and Important Information at the end of this document.



Katy Thorneycroft, executive director, is a portfolio manager in the Asset Management Solutions - Global Multi-Asset Group ("AMS - GMAG"), focusing on fund of funds and investment trust funds. An employee since 1999, Katy was previously a portfolio manager in the convertible bonds team and a member of AMS - GMAG in New York. Prior to this, Katy was a portfolio manager in the European Equity Group in London focusing on small and midcap strategies. Katy obtained a MChem from the University of Oxford and is a CFA charterholder.

(as at 30/04/15)
Company
100.0%
100.0%

Manager's commentary

(as at 30/04/15)

In April, the Bank of England (BoE) voted unanimously to keep interest rates on hold at 0.5% and its asset purchases unchanged at GBP 375 billion. The preliminary estimate of first-quarter economic growth came in lower than expected, at just 0.3%.

The trust continues to retain its broad diversification across six of the UK's leading AAA-rated sterling liquidity funds, each selected to provide a high level of capital security for shareholders.

The BoE is expected to keep base interest rates at the record low of 0.5% as it monitors the implications of the unprecedented fall in the inflation rate. The market's expectation for UK rate rises has been pushed out, with the first full 25 basis point rise expected in the second quarter of 2016.

Any reference to companies/securities mentioned in this document is for information use only and should not be interpreted as investment advice or recommendation on those companies/securities. Any forecasts, figures, opinions, statements of financial market trends or investment techniques and strategies expressed are unless otherwise stated, J.P. Morgan Asset Management's own at the date of this document.

Investment trust history and investment policies

The Company was incorporated on 16th September 1999 and launched as an investment trust on 24th November 1999 with assets of £28million. The Company changed its name to JPMorgan Fleming Managed Growth plc on 5th December 2002. The Company's name was changed to JPMorgan Fleming Elect plc on 14th January 2004 following the capital reorganisation and combination of JPMorgan Fleming Managed Growth plc and JPMorgan Fleming Managed Income plc. The Company adopted its present name on 2nd February 2006.

In order to achieve its stated investment policy and manage risks, the Managed Cash portfolio invests no more than 20% of the value of the portfolio in any one liquidity fund or short dated (i.e. with a maturity of less than 2 years) UK government securities or G7 government securities hedged into sterling. All liquidity funds or government securities shall have an AAA credit rating (as measured by Standard & Poor's) or equivalent rating from a recognised credit rating agency. The Board does not intend to utilise borrowings to increase the funds available for investment. The Board monitors closely the level of indirect gearing through the underlying investments. The underlying portfolio should be invested 95-120%.

Explanatory Notes, Risks and Important Information

Notes

^ACum Income only NAV with debt at par, diluted for treasury and/or subscription shares if applicable

^BSource: Morningstar. Prospective dividend yield is indicative and based on mid market prices, and include the declared and net prospective dividends for the current financial year.

^cActual gearing: Represents the excess amount above shareholders' funds of total assets less cash/cash equivalents, expressed as a percentage of shareholders funds. If the amount calculated is negative, this represents a net cash position.

See Glossary of terms for explanations.

Based on its return characteristics and the costs incurred in transacting in its shares, an investment in Managed Cash should only be considered by existing holders of Managed Growth and/or Managed Income who wish to switch into Managed Cash on the designated quarterly conversion dates. Accordingly Elect Managed Cash shares are not available for purchase through the J.P. Morgan Investment Account, J.P. Morgan ISA or J.P. Morgan SIPP or on J.P. Morgan WealthManager+.

Risk Information

External factors may cause an entire asset class to decline in value. Prices and values of all shares or all bonds could decline at the same time.

Important Information

This factsheet is to provide you summary information about the Company and should not be taken as an advice or recommendation to buy or sell its shares. If you are not sure of suitability of our products for your investment needs, please contact a financial adviser. Please ensure reading important product documentation including Key Features and Terms and Conditions, Investment Trust Profiles and Annual Reports and Accounts.

Glossary of terms

Annual volatility: Volatility is one measure used to assess the risk of a portfolio as it helps to describe the likely range of returns achieved by the fund. In statistical terms it is the standard deviation of the return distribution. Greater volatility of monthly Net Asset Value returns means that there is a wider range of likely returns in the future, or greater uncertainty regarding the fund return. Most investors would equate this greater uncertainty with greater risk. Gearing will have an impact on the volatility of an investment trust.

Benchmark comparison: Comparison of the Company's performance is made with the benchmark. The benchmark is a recognised index of stocks which should not be taken as wholly representative of the Company's investment universe. The Company's investment strategy does not follow or track this index and therefore there may be a degree of divergence between its performance and that of the Company.

Cash: Net current assets and includes investment in liquidity funds & treasury stocks (if held) and drawn revolving credit facilities (if any) with an original maturity of less than 1 year.

Correlation: Correlation describes the way in which Net Asset Value has moved relative to the benchmark. Correlation coefficients range between +1.0 for assets which consistently move in the same direction, and -1.0 for assets which consistently move in the opposite direction. Assets with a correlation of zero are unrelated. Portfolios combining assets with low correlations provide diversification or risk reduction benefits, potentially without decreasing total portfolio return.

Actual gearing: Total portfolio less liquidity stocks, divided by net assets plus income cash and any effects of performance fees and revenue reserve accruals where applicable.

Gearing range: Indication of the maximum and minimum percentage by which the Company may be geared.

Information ratio: This is the difference between the annualised average fund return and the annualised average benchmark return (calculated geometrically) divided by the annualised tracking error. The higher the ratio, the better, as it shows that the risk taken by the fund manager relative to the benchmark has been rewarded. Gearing will have an impact on the information ratio.

Sector/Geographical breakdowns: These are expressed as a percentage of total portfolio and cash. Investments in liquidity funds will be shown as cash. Top 10 holdings: These are expressed as a percentage of total portfolio and cash. Investments in liquidity funds / treasury stocks will not be shown in the top 10 holdings.

Ongoing charges: The ongoing charges represent the Company's management fee and all other operating expenses, excluding finance costs and any performance fee payable, expressed as a percentage of the average daily net assets during the year.

Tracking error: Tracking error measures the standard deviation of relative returns, i.e. the Net Asset Value return less the benchmark return. Tracking error is often used as a measure of risk taken against the fund's benchmark with a larger tracking error indicating that greater risks were taken relative to the benchmark in achieving the return of the fund. Gearing will increase a tracking error.