Overall Morningstar RatingTM (as at 25/03/15) $\bigstar \star \star \star$ Morningstar CategoryTM UK Large-Cap Blend Equity

February 2015

Investment objective

Capital and income growth from UK investments.

Company facts	
Portfolio manager(s)	William Meadon,
Portiono manager(s)	Sarah Emly
	Sir Michael Bunbury,
	John Scott,
Board of director(s)	Humphrey van der Klugt,
	Andrew Sutch,
Financial year and data	Jane Tufnell
Financial year end date	31 December
Company launch date	1963
Listing	London Stock Exchange
Dividends paid	March, June, September and December
C	
Company Broker(s)	JPMorgan Cazenove
Company statistics	(as at 28/02/15)
Total assets	GBP 450.9m
(as at 28/02/15)	
Share price	615.0p
Net asset value (NAV) A	665.1p
Discount(-)/Premium	
Current	-7.5%
12 month high	-0.2%
12 month low	-9.0%
12 month average	-4.9%
Total dividend for last	19.5p
financial year (per share)	19.5μ
Dividend yield ^B	3.2%
Actual gearing (as at	13.1%
28/02/15) ^c	13.1%
Potential gearing range	-5% to 20%

Company fees & expenses

Ongoing charges ^D	0.71%		
Performance fee ^E	10.00%		

Company codes

ISIN	GB0003422184
Sedol	0342218
Bloomberg	JCH LN
Reuters	JCH.L

Benchmark

FTSE All-Share Index (£)



Cumulative performance

%	1 M	3 M	1 Y	3 Y	5 Y	10 Y
Share Price	4.3	2.3	1.6	60.5	84.6	124.5
Benchmark	3.7	4.7	5.6	36.4	62.1	112.6
Net asset value	4.4	5.4	4.1	53.1	78.7	124.3

Quarterly Rolling 12M ending February 2015

%	2014/15	2013/14	2012/13	2011/12	2010/11
Share Price	1.6	30.2	21.4	-3.5	19.2
Benchmark	5.6	13.3	14.1	1.5	17.0
Net asset value	4.1	24.2	18.5	-3.2	20.6

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 28/02/15)		
Holding	Sector Weig		
Royal Dutch Shell	Oil & Gas	7.2%	
HSBC	Financials	4.4%	
British American Tobacco	Consumer Goods	4.1%	
Vodafone	Telecommunications	3.8%	
AstraZeneca	Health Care	3.7%	
ВР	Oil & Gas	3.3%	
Imperial Tobacco	Consumer Goods	3.2%	
Rio Tinto	Basic Materials	3.0%	
Lloyds Bank	Financials	2.9%	
ВТ	Telecommunications	2.8%	

Statistical analysis review	(as at 28/02/15)		Market capitalisation	(as at 28/02/15)
	3 years	5 years		% of portfolio
Correlation	0.97	0.98	> 100 bn	24.46%
Annualised volatility	12.39%	14.93%	10 bn <> 100 bn	47.86%
Tracking error	3.42%	3.83%	1 bn <> 10 bn	25.25%
Information ratio	1.21	0.62	< 1 bn	2.44%



William Meadon managing director, is head of the Core team in the J.P. Morgan Asset Management European Equity Group. An employee since 1996, William was previously head of UK specialist pension funds at Newton Investment Management Ltd, responsible for pension funds and the Newton Higher Income Fund. Before this, he was a balanced pension fund manager, and manager of the Schroder Income Fund, with Schroder Investment Management. Prior to Schroders, William was articled to Peat Marwick (now part of KPMG). William obtained a BA (Hons) in Economics from the University of Nottingham and is a qualified Chartered Accountant.



Sarah Emly is a portfolio manager within the J.P. Morgan Asset Management European Equity Group. She specialises in managing UK institutional portfolios. An employee since 1995, Sarah was previously an analyst in the UK and Pan-European team before joining the portfolio management team in 1999. She holds a B.Sc. (Hons) in International Management and Modern Languages (French) from the University of Bath, and the Securities Institute Diploma, and is a Fellow of the Securities Institute. Sarah is a CFA charter holder.

Sector breakdown ^F			(as at 28/02/15)
Sector	Company	Benchmark	Deviation
Financials	27.6%	25.2%	2.4%
Consumer Services	16.1%	11.6%	4.5%
Consumer Goods	15.3%	14.8%	0.5%
Oil & Gas	10.4%	12.4%	-2.0%
Health Care	10.3%	8.6%	1.7%
Telecommunications	6.6%	4.8%	1.8%
Basic Materials	4.4%	7.2%	-2.8%
Industrials	4.0%	10.2%	-6.2%
Technology	1.6%	1.6%	0.0%
Utilities	0.8%	3.6%	-2.8%
Cash	2.9%	0.0%	2.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%

Manager's commentary

(as at 28/02/15)

The FTSE All Share had another positive month in February. The performance of the UK equity market was driven by the more domestically-exposed FTSE 250 mid cap index, with both the large and small cap indices lagging. There was a rally in basic resource stocks, with mining recovering from its weak earlier performance and one of the strongest performing sectors. The utility sector was the weakest performer. Housing market-related stocks outperformed the market, with Barratt Developments and Persimmon rising significantly as they reported strong results. There was another unanimous vote by the Monetary Policy Committee to hold base rates at 0.5%, while consumer price inflation fell further, to 0.3%.

The trust's share price and net asset value outperformed the benchmark, as a consequence of being geared into the positive equity market. In terms of the underlying equity performance, some positive stock contributors included our zero holdings in two key utility stocks, National Grid and Centrica. National Grid underperformed the rising market, while Centrica announced weak results and a dividend cut of over 20%, and its share price fell substantially. The trust's overweight positions in a number financial and property-related stocks also contributed positively, including Jupiter Fund Management, St James's Place, Galliford Try and St Modwen Properties, all of which reported strong results. By contrast, our overweight positions in some large cap premium dividend yielders, notably Vodafone, AstraZeneca and United Utilities, detracted from performance, as they lagged the FTSE 250.

Market Outlook

Despite a buoyant economy, the UK stock market is likely to be subdued ahead of May's general election, where we believe a hung parliament is the most likely outcome. We intend to be cautiously invested ahead of the election, with gearing at lower-than-usual levels.

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. They are considered to be reliable at the time of writing, may not necessarily be allinclusive and are not guaranteed as to accuracy. They may be subject to change without reference or notification to you.

Investment trust history and investment policies

The Company was launched as Claverhouse Investment Trust Limited in 1963 with assets of £5 million and managed by Robert Fleming & Co. The Company took its name from Viscount Claverhouse ('Bonnie Dundee') who was killed at the Battle of Killiecrankie in 1689 whilst leading a rebellion against William and Mary. The name was chosen to commemorate the Company's link with Dundee, where Flemings originated in 1873. The Company changed its name to The Fleming Claverhouse Investment Trust plc in 1983, to JPMorgan Fleming Claverhouse Investment Trust plc in 2003 and adopted its present name in 2007.

In order to achieve its investment objective and to seek to manage risk, the Company invests in a diversified portfolio consisting mostly of leading companies listed on the London Stock Exchange. The Company seeks to manage its risk relative to its benchmark index by limiting the active portfolio exposure to individual stocks and sectors. The maximum exposure to an investment will normally range between +/-3% relative to its weight in the benchmark index. The maximum exposures to a sector will normally range between +/-5% relative to the benchmark index. Total exposure to small cap companies will normally range between +/-5% of the FTSE Small Cap Index weighting within the FTSE All-Share Index. A maximum of 5% of the Company's assets may be invested in companies outside the FTSE All-Share Index. These limits and restrictions may be varied by the Board at any time at its discretion. To gain the appropriate exposure, the Investment Managers are permitted to invest in pooled funds. The Company's assets are managed by two Investment Managers based in London, supported by a 40-strong team of investment professionals

The Manager is accountable for tactically managing the gearing, within a +/-7.5% range around a 'normal' gearing level. The normal gearing level, which is set by the Board and kept under review on an ongoing basis, is currently 10%. The Board permits the Manager to use FTSE index futures to effect changes in the level of the Company's gearing.

Explanatory Notes, Risks and Important Information

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

^BDividend yields are based on mid market prices and the estimated dividend(s) payable in respect of the current financial year. This will include declared and prospective dividends. Source Morningstar

^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.

Ongoing charges are the management fee and all other operating expenses, excluding interest charges on any borrowing and any performance fee payable expressed as a percentage of the average daily net assets during the year. All figures are for the previous financial year.

^EA fee, potentially payable to the investment manager in addition to annual management charges, should the trust meet certain performance criteria. The performance fee is calculated at the rate of 15% of the difference between the net asset value total return and the total return of the FTSE All Share Index. An additional 0.5% is added to the benchmark performance for the purposes of this calculation. The maximum performance fee payable in any one year is capped at 0.4% of the total assets of the company. Please refer to the annual report for further information on how the performance fee is calculated.

FNon-Benchmark holdings (where held) are classified in the appropriate sector/region. Cash is net current assets and holdings used as cash substitutes if applicable.

See Glossary of terms for explanations.

Risk Information

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.

Investment trusts may borrow to finance further investment (gearing). The use of gearing will increase the volatility of movements in the Net Asset Value (NAV) per share. This means that a relatively small change, down or up, in the value of a trust's assets will result in a magnified fall or rise, in the same direction, of the investment trust's NAV per share. The trust may invest in smaller company shares, which can be more unpredictable and less liquid than shares of larger companies. Where permitted, a trust may invest in other investment trusts that utilise gearing (borrowing), which will exaggerate market movements both up and down. Dividend income payments are not guaranteed and may fluctuate. Derivatives are complex and trusts that use them for investment purposes may be more volatile. These trusts are considered to be higher risk than trusts that invest only in shares

Important Information

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Non-mainstream pooled Investment products Information (or status)

Shares and debentures (if any) in an Investment Trust are not subject to Financial Conduct Authority's (FCA) restrictions for marketing Non-mainstream Pooled Investment products, therefore Investment Trust products can be marketed to retail investors directly or via Independent Financial Advisers.

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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.