

Further information about the Family Asset Trust's charges



Please read this with the fund's Key Investor Information document. Some helpful, general information about charges, including information on some of the terms we have used in this document, can be found on the [Investment Association's website](#)

Charges detailed in the Key Investor Information document:

One-off charges taken before you invest	
Entry charge	This is the maximum that might be taken out of your money before it is invested. The charge is included in the buying price of the units and accounts for part of the difference between the buying and selling price of the units. See "Dealing costs, taxes and spread" for more information about this.
Exit charge	There is no exit charge
Charges taken from the fund over a year	
Ongoing charge	This is based on the actual expenses in the fund's last financial year. It includes all the costs of operating the fund during the year, including the fees paid to our Investment Adviser and independent oversight functions (such as the fund's trustee) and to cover the costs of administration.
Charges taken from the fund under specific conditions	
Performance fee	No performance fee is charged.

Other costs paid by the fund:

Dealing costs, taxes and spread

Funds have to pay for the costs of buying and selling the assets they hold. If you invested directly in those assets you would also have to pay those costs. They are sometimes known as trading costs.

Each time shares are bought and sold, broker commission and/or stamp duty are paid by the fund. On average, over the last three financial years ending 31 December 2019, the fund paid broker commission of 0.01% and taxes of 0.02%, as a necessary part of buying and selling the assets the fund invests in. There is also a dealing "spread", which is the difference between the prices at which the shares are bought and sold.

Unlike shares, other types of investments (such as bonds, money market instruments, derivatives), have no separately identifiable trading costs. Like shares, there will be a dealing spread, and the costs of buying and selling the assets form part of the spread.

Dealing spreads vary considerably depending on the value of the “deal” and what the current general feeling is among investors as to which direction the stock market is heading. The estimated average dealing spread for the fund is 0.24%. See “Pricing Policy” below for more information about how this might affect the value of the fund.

Comparing the trading costs between a range of funds may give a false impression of the costs of investing in them for the following reasons:

- Trading costs do not necessarily reduce returns. The impact of the costs has to be viewed alongside the effectiveness of the investment decisions made in improving returns
- Historic transaction costs are not an effective indicator of the future impact on performance
- Trading costs for buying and selling investments due to other investors joining or leaving the fund may be recovered from those investors
- Trading costs vary from country to country
- Trading costs vary depending on the types of investment in which a fund invests
- As the investment decisions made for a fund cannot be predicted, trading costs are also not predictable.

Pricing policy:

The Family Asset Trust is dual-priced; it has two unit prices at which you can buy and sell units; an offer (buying) price and a bid (selling) price, and these are the prices you would see on your regular statement. There are also two other prices which are used to create and cancel units:

- If there are more people buying units than selling units on a particular date, we have to create more units; this is done using the “creation price”.
- If there are more people selling units on a particular day, we have to cancel some units; this is done using the “cancellation price”.

The creation price is calculated from the buying prices of the fund’s assets, plus an allowance for broker commission and taxes. The cancellation price is calculated from the selling prices of the fund’s assets, minus an allowance for broker commission. This means that all the trading costs are accounted for when the unit price is calculated, so you are fully protected from the trading costs that the fund has to pay when other investors buy or sell units.