

SVS Church House Investment Grade Fixed Interest Fund

Fund Charges and Costs

31 March 2021

Fund Name	Annual Reporting Date	¹ Ongoing Charges* (includes AMC)	² Annual Management Charge* (AMC)	³ Pricing Policy Spread (dual priced funds)	⁴ Entry Charge	⁵ Exit Charge	⁶ Performance Fee	⁷ Portfolio Transaction Costs
SVS Church House Investment Grade Fixed Interest Fund - Income	31 March 2021	0.83%	0.79%	0.42%	5.00%	n/a	n/a	0.00%
SVS Church House Investment Grade Fixed Interest Fund - Accumulation	31 March 2021	0.83%	0.79%	0.42%	5.00%	n/a	n/a	0.00%
SVS Church House Investment Grade Fixed Interest Fund - XL Income	31 March 2021	0.64%	0.60%	0.42%	5.00%	n/a	n/a	0.00%

*Ongoing Charges and Annual Management Charge are taken from most recent annual report dated 31 March 2021.

Further guidance on fund charges and costs is available on the following website: <https://www.theia.org/industry-policy/guidelines/costs-and-charges>

1. *Ongoing charges*

This is based on actual expenses for the year ending 31 March 2021. It covers all aspects of operating the fund during the year, including fees paid for investment management, administration, and the independent oversight functions. Where the fund invests in other funds, the figure includes the impact of the charges made in those other funds.

2. *Annual Management Charge*

This is part of, and included in, the ongoing charge. This charge relates to the annual costs of investment management and administration.

3. *Pricing Policy*

Dual priced funds

We operate a dual pricing methodology for this fund whereby net contributions take place at the issue price and net withdrawals take place at the cancellation price. The issue price is currently 0.42% higher than the cancellation price. The issue price is calculated by reference to the buying prices of the underlying investments, plus an allowance for broker commissions and transfer taxes. The cancellation price is calculated by reference to the selling prices of the underlying investments, less an allowance for broker commissions and transfer taxes. This means that, when investments are bought or sold as a result of other investors joining or leaving the fund, your investment is fully protected from the costs of these transactions.

4. *Entry Charge*

This is the maximum that might be taken out of your money before it is invested. For example, if you invest £10,000, an entry charge of 5% means £9,500 of your money will be used to buy units in the fund. The charge covers the costs of setting up your investment.

It is included in the price at which you buy into the fund and partially accounts for the bid and offer prices.

5. *Exit Charge*

There is no exit charge applied to the fund.

6. *Performance Fee*

No performance fee is charged.

7. *Portfolio Transaction Costs*

During the last three years, the fund did not incur transaction costs.

In the case of equity shares, broker commissions and transfer taxes are paid by the fund on each transaction. In addition, there is a dealing spread between the buying and selling prices of the underlying investments. Unlike equity shares, other types of investments (such as bonds, money market instruments, derivatives) have no separate identifiable transaction costs; these costs form part of the dealing spread. Dealing spreads vary considerably depending on the transaction value and market sentiment. At the balance sheet date the average portfolio dealing spread for this fund was 0.41%.

We measure implicit transaction costs using the slippage methodology which combines spread and market impact. Market impact is an estimate of the impact on the market price of a large trade being placed. The estimate also includes market movements unrelated to the trade and assumes these are random and will tend to average out to zero over many trades. Where these movements do not average out to zero, they will cause implicit transaction costs to be over- or under-estimated.

Comparing portfolio transaction costs for a range of funds may give a false impression of the relative costs of investing in them for the following reasons:

- Transaction costs do not necessarily reduce returns. The net impact of dealing is the combination of the effectiveness of the manager's investment decisions in improving returns and the
- Historic transaction costs are not an effective indicator of the future impact on performance
- Transaction costs for buying and selling investments due to other investors joining or leaving the fund may be recovered from those investors. For further information see note 3.
- Transaction costs vary from country to country
- Transaction costs vary depending on the types of investment in which a fund invests
- As the manager's investment decisions are not predictable, transaction costs are also not predictable