

Example illustration

Purpose of this example illustration

This isn't a personal illustration, it is based on the assumptions detailed later on in this document. The purpose of the illustration is to show how fund related costs and charges can affect the overall value of the funds you invest in over time.

Fund transaction costs and charges total (%)

	Active Member Drawdown Lifecycle*	Aegon BlackRock Cash (BLK)	Aegon BlackRock World (ex-UK) Equity Index (BLK)
Growth	-1.30% to 2.94%	-1.30%	3.00%
AMC	0.00%**	0.00%**	0.00%**
AAE	0.00% to 0.03%	0.03%	0.01%
TC	0.01% to 0.30%	0.01%	0.01%***

* As the Lifestyle investment option consists of multiple investment funds we have shown the range of growth and fund costs & charges.

** Annual Management Charge is paid by the employer.

*** Negative transaction costs have been treated as zero in this illustration.

Growth is the assumed growth rate for the fund after taking into account assumed price inflation of 2% per annum.

AMC is the Annual Management Charge, which is a yearly management charge expressed as an annual percentage but calculated and deducted on a daily basis from the fund.

AAE are the Additional Annual Expenses, which are an estimate of any additional fees and expenses that may apply, such as fees for custody, administration and trustee services that may be incurred in addition.

TC are the Transaction Costs, which are an estimate of explicit and implicit costs incurred as a result of buying, selling, lending or borrowing of investments in the fund, based on the average of the actual annual transaction costs for the period 01/04/18 to 31/03/23.

The impact of transaction costs and charges on fund values (£)

The 'Before Charges' column shows each fund value without any transaction costs, charges or expenses being applied to the fund's holdings.

The 'After all charges' column shows the fund's holdings after transaction costs, charges and expenses have been deducted.

Years	Active Member Drawdown Lifecycle*		Aegon BlackRock Cash (BLK)		Aegon BlackRock World (ex-UK) Equity Index (BLK)	
	Before Charges	After all charges	Before Charges	After all charges	Before Charges	After all charges
1	29614	29581	28596	28586	29639	29634
3	50062	49920	45844	45805	50168	50146
5	72227	71914	63180	63099	72463	72414
10	135918	134847	106991	106749	136726	136560
15	213052	210629	151649	151171	214888	214509
20	305924	301371	197372	196587	309387	308671
25	417191	409502	244390	243227	423063	421847
30	546479	534103	292936	291329	559214	557287
35	659575	638127	343257	341137	721673	718768
40	775355	742071	395606	392908	914890	910668
43	843479	803089	428099	425023	1047699	1042488

About this illustration

Your current age is 22 and retirement age is 65. This is based on the age of the youngest person in the scheme.

Your current salary is £50,000 and will increase each year by 3.5%.

Future contributions paid will be 18% of your salary (£750 each month increasing by 3.5% each year in line with assumed salary increases).

The existing fund value is £20,000.

We've shown the default Active Member Drawdown Lifecycle Investment Option that the majority of active members invest in.

We've also shown the Aegon BlackRock Cash (BLK) and Aegon BlackRock World (ex-UK) Equity Index (BLK) funds to show the asset classes with the lowest and highest assumed growth.

Investment growth

The value of your investments will grow at a rate appropriate to the funds you're invested in and inflation will be 2.0% every year. This is an illustrative growth rate only. The investment growth achieved may be more or less than this and may vary depending on the fund(s) you're invested in.

The assumed growth rate used for each fund is shown above. This rate is based on our view of potential long-term returns of the main asset classes (equities, property, corporate bonds, government bonds and cash) and will vary depending on the fund(s). The growth rates for mixed asset funds are derived from the asset class growth rates based on the investment objectives and long-term asset allocation of the funds.

If the growth rate we've used is:

- the same as the rate of inflation this reduces the growth rate, after making an allowance for inflation, to 0%;
- less than the rate of inflation, this produces a negative growth rate after making an allowance for inflation.