

Other Material Information

SuperLife UK Pension Transfer Scheme

Effective from 03 November 2025

This document gives you important information about the SuperLife UK Pension Transfer Scheme (**Scheme**).

You should read this document in conjunction with the Product Disclosure Statement and other information contained in the offer register, available at disclose-register.companiesoffice.govt.nz (Click 'Search for an offer' and search for 'SuperLife UK Pension Transfer Scheme').

Contents

1.	What are the risks of investing?	3
2.	What are the fees?	7
3.	Who is involved?	8
4.	What conflicts of interest exist?	9
5.	Tax	10
6.	Withdrawals	13
7.	Glossary of terms	15

1. What are the risks of investing?

The following outlines more information on general investment risks (which may cause a fund's value to move up and down), other general risks, and specific risks (which relate specifically to the Scheme and funds). Lifetime Asset Management Limited (**we, us, and our**) decide which risks are significant by considering how likely the unwanted event is and what effect it might have if it happens.

You should consider the information set out below and talk to a financial advice provider/financial adviser if you need more information.



You can find a financial advice provider/financial adviser in your area on the Financial Service Providers Register at fsp-register.companiesoffice.govt.nz.

General investment risks

Market risk

Description	Impact	How we mitigate the risk
An asset's, or an asset class's, market value may change due to a number of factors. These can include changes in the economy, the performance of individual entities, the regulatory environment, investor sentiment, political events, inflation, and interest and currency exchange rates. The level of market risk a fund is exposed to depends on the asset classes it invests in. For example, equities are considered to be more risky than cash and cash equivalents and fixed interest assets.	If a company a fund invests in performs poorly: • For equity assets: ○ share or unit prices may drop below the purchase price or even to zero; and ○ dividends may not be paid. • For cash and cash equivalents and fixed interest assets, the issuer may not be able to pay interest or repay principal. The above scenarios will have a negative impact on the value of the assets in a fund. For fixed interest assets and also some cash and cash equivalents, the value of the assets in a fund will also fall if: • Interest rates in the market increase. • The credit worthiness of the issuer decreases.	Our funds invest in assets in a wide range of industries, companies, issuers, and countries. Because the multi-asset class funds invest in multiple asset classes, poor performance by a single asset class has less impact on your investment. In addition, investment losses from one asset class may well be offset by investment gains from another.

Liquidity risk

Description	Impact	How we mitigate the risk
An asset cannot be sold at the desired time (and at recent market value).	A fund holding an illiquid asset may impact your ability to withdraw, transfer or switch your investment. Liquidity risk may be increased where we receive a large volume of withdrawals.	In general, we invest each asset class in the most liquid assets available through underlying managed funds including exchange traded funds.

Currency risk

Description	Impact	How we mitigate the risk
Changes in currency exchange rates. Assets denominated in foreign currencies face currency risk.	For a fund with foreign currency exposure, if the base currency of the fund: - Falls in value against a given foreign currency, all else being equal, the base currency of the fund value of the fund will increase. - Increases in value against a given foreign currency, all else being equal, the base currency of the fund value of the fund will fall.	We weigh the benefits of currency risk against the benefits of individual fund characteristics and total consolidated currency exposure in each fund.

Other general risks

Operational risk

Description	Impact	How we mitigate the risk
Risk of inadequate or failed internal processes, people and/or systems or from external events.	An operational failure could result in us being unable to manage the assets of the fund effectively, which may negatively impact the performance of a fund.	We have strong internal controls and procedures to mitigate the risk of operational failures. We also outsource investment management and registry services to leading providers.

Regulatory risk

Description	Impact	How we mitigate the risk
Risk of changes to tax, and other legislation or regulations.	A legislative or regulatory change may affect the returns and benefits that you receive. For example, a change to the age at which New Zealand Superannuation is paid may affect when you can withdraw your retirement savings.	We regularly liaise with our regulators and are consulted on certain legislative changes. We notify members of material changes to legislation as soon as practicable.

Loss of PIE status risk

Description	Impact	How we mitigate the risk
As the Scheme became a Portfolio Investment Entity (PIE) on 3 November 2025, there is a risk that the Scheme will lose PIE status if it fails to satisfy the PIE eligibility criteria (as defined in the Income Tax Act 2007) and that failure is not remedied within the period permitted under the Income Tax Act 2007.	In this situation, the Scheme would be taxed at 28% on all taxable income.	We have implemented processes to monitor and manage on-going PIE eligibility compliance for the Scheme. In addition, under the Trust Deed, we have the ability to switch some or all of a member's investment from one fund to another as if we had received a request to that effect from the relevant member if we consider it necessary or desirable to ensure that the Scheme is eligible or continues to be eligible as a PIE, or otherwise to comply with the requirements of the Income Tax Act 2007 relating to PIEs.

Specific risks

Losing ROPS status risk

Description	Impact	How we mitigate the risk
The Scheme could lose its Recognised Overseas Pension Scheme (ROPS) status at any time.	If ROPS status is lost, a Member's UK tax implications may change in relation to their investment in the Scheme and/or future transfers.	We proactively comply with the ROPS obligations and actively monitor new developments in the regulatory environment. We notify members of material changes as soon as practicable.

Non-segregation risk

Description	Impact	How we mitigate the risk
The assets in one fund are used to meet the obligations of another fund within the Scheme.	The assets of the Scheme comprise of a single trust fund. This means the funds within the Scheme are not segregated. In the first instance all liabilities incurred in relation to a fund must first be met from that fund's assets. However, in the unlikely event that the assets of a fund are insufficient to meet that fund's liabilities, we have the ability to call on the assets of any other fund within the Scheme to meet the liabilities of the fund in such equitable manner as we decide.	We can only do this having first consulted with the Supervisor. Because of the way the Scheme is managed, it is unlikely that we will ever be required to do this.

UK tax risk

Description	Impact	How we mitigate the risk
If you transfer UK pension money to the Scheme, a transfer or withdrawal of that UK pension money gives rise to your liability for UK tax on that withdrawal.	A UK tax penalty may result if the amount includes UK pension money transferred: • Before 6 April 2017 and you have not been a UK tax non-resident for five clear and complete UK tax years (the UK tax year runs from 6 April to 5 April); or • On or after 6 April 2017 and you have not been a UK tax non-resident for ten clear and complete UK tax years and the transfer amount has not been invested in a ROPS for five years. This may be significant – up to 55% of the withdrawal of transfer amount. There is also a risk that, if you have transferred money from a UK pension fund to the Scheme on or after 9 March 2017 and the transfer was exempt from the UK overseas transfer charge, you may be required to pay the charge in the future if your circumstances change during the first five clear and complete UK tax years. Following the transfer (for example, if you no longer meet the tax residency requirement), the amount of the charge may be up to 25% of your UK pension transfer money under current law.	We proactively comply with the Scheme's tax obligations and actively monitor new developments in the regulatory environment.

2. What are the fees?

Annual fund charge

The annual fund charge is calculated daily as a percentage of the net asset value (**NAV**) of the fund and includes GST where applicable. It is made up of our **management fee** and the **supervisor's fee, fund expenses**, and **fees and expenses of underlying funds**.

The annual fund charge does not include trading expenses (the actual costs incurred in the buying and selling of assets in a fund, such as brokerage and spreads). These are a separate cost for each fund in addition to the annual fund charge.

The current annual fund charges are shown in the table below:

Fund	Annual fund charge (percentage of NAV of each Fund)
NZD Conservative Fund No. 2	0.78%
NZD Balanced Fund	0.81%
NZD Balanced Fund No. 2	0.91%
NZD Growth Fund No. 2	0.82%
NZD Australasian Equities Fund	0.80%
NZD Bond Fund	0.75%
NZD Cash Fund	0.73%
NZD International Equities Fund	0.75%
NZD Real Assets Fund	0.79%
NZD UK Cash Fund	0.70%

Financial adviser fee

At your request, we will deduct a financial adviser fee that you agreed between you and your financial adviser for initial advice (generally relating to the transfer of funds to the Scheme) and ongoing advice (relating to your investments in the Scheme) and pay this fee to your financial adviser.

Switching fee

There is currently no fee for switching or changing funds, but we reserve the right to charge such a fee in the future.

Other things to know about fees and charges

We can agree to reduce fees for some groups of members.

We may change the fees payable by an investor at any time. Where we increase a fee, we will give you notice of the change.

We must publish a fund update for each investment option showing the fees actually charged during the most recent year. Fund updates, including any past updates, are available at garrisonbridge.co.nz/sluk.

GST, where it applies, has been included in the figures given in this document.

3. Who is involved?

Manager

Lifetime Asset Management Limited is licensed under the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 as a manager of registered schemes.



More information about our licence, including its conditions, can be obtained at the Financial Service Providers Register at companiesoffice.govt.nz/fsp (search for 'Lifetime Asset Management Limited').

We are the manager of the Scheme and responsible for the management and administration of the Scheme. We carry out functions such as those set out in:

- the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013
- the applicable governing document
- the Statement of Investment Policy and Objectives (SIPO), and
- any other applicable legislation.



A current list of our directors, is available online at companiesoffice.govt.nz/companies (search for 'Lifetime Asset Management Limited').

Supervisor

Public Trust is the supervisor of the Scheme. Public Trust is a statutory corporation and Crown entity established and constituted in New Zealand on 1 March 2002 under the Public Trust Act 2001. They supervise how we run the Scheme, for the benefit of you and other members.

At the date of this document, Public Trust has been granted and holds a licence under section 16(1) of the Financial Markets Supervisors Act 2011 (FMSA) to act as a supervisor in respect of debt securities, KiwiSaver schemes, non-fund schemes, specified managed funds, superannuation schemes, and as a statutory supervisor in respect of retirement villages.



More information about the supervisor's licence, including its conditions, can be obtained at the Financial Service Providers Register at companiesoffice.govt.nz/fsp (search for 'Public Trust').



A current list of the supervisor's board members is available online at <https://www.publictrust.co.nz/about-us/meet-public-trust-team/>

Custodian

Adminis NZ Limited is the custodian for the Scheme.

As the custodian, they hold the Scheme's assets 'in trust' for you, entirely separate from our assets.

Registry

Adminis NZ Limited maintains the register for the Scheme.

Auditor

KPMG is the auditor of the Scheme.

4. What conflicts of interest exist?

A conflict of interest means a financial or any other interest, a relationship, or any other association of Lifetime or of a relevant person that would, or could reasonably be expected to, materially influence the investment decisions of Lifetime in respect of the Scheme.

A relevant person means:

- a director of Lifetime;
- a senior manager of Lifetime;
- an employee of Lifetime who has a significant impact on the investment decisions that are made in respect of the Scheme; or
- an associated person of Lifetime (or a director or senior manager of that associated person).

Controls on conflicts of interests

The Financial Market Conduct Act 2013 (**FMCA**) imposes statutory controls on conflicts of interest:

- A related party transaction may only be done in compliance with the FMCA which includes either, us providing a certificate to Public Trust confirming matters required in accordance with the FMCA or if we obtain Public Trust's consent on the basis that it is in the best interests of members.
- As manager of the Scheme, we are subject to statutory duties in the performance of our functions as manager, including the requirement to act honestly and in the best interests of members.
- Where we contract out our functions to other parties, we must ensure the persons to whom we contract those functions perform them to the same standard and subject to the same duties and restrictions as if we were performing them ourselves. These include the statutory duties referred to above. We must also monitor the performance of that function.

We also have other internal controls on conflicts of interest. These are our Code of Ethics and Conflicts of Interest and Related Party Transaction Policy. We'll give you copies of these documents, free of charge, on request.

Details and management of conflicts of interest

For the purposes of the FMCA, no conflicts of interest currently exist or are likely to arise in the future.

Nature of conflict	Funds affected	When and how this would or could reasonably be expected to materially influence investment decisions in respect of the Scheme	Steps that have been taken, or will be taken, to manage the conflicts of interest
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

5. Tax

The Scheme became a Portfolio Investment Entity (**PIE**) on 3 November 2025.

Prior to this date, the Scheme was not a PIE and was taxed as a widely held superannuation fund at a rate of 28% on taxable income.

How will your investment be taxed?

As a PIE, the Scheme will pay tax on behalf of investors as set out below.

The amount of tax you pay in respect of a PIE is based on your Prescribed Investor Rate (**PIR**). This can be 10.5%, 17.5% or 28%. Your PIR is based on your taxable income and attributable PIE income in either of the two tax years preceding the current tax year (with each tax year commencing on 1 April and ending the following 31 March).

PIR	Eligibility Criteria
10.5%	New Zealand resident individuals who have given the Manager their IRD number and who derived in either of the last two income years preceding the current tax year \$15,600 or less in taxable income (excluding PIE income) and \$53,500 or less in taxable income and PIE income combined.
17.5%	New Zealand resident individuals who do not qualify for the 10.5% PIR but who have provided their IRD number to the Manager and who derived in either of the last two income years preceding the current tax year \$53,500 or less of taxable income (excluding PIE income) and \$78,100 or less in taxable income and PIE income combined.
28%	New Zealand tax resident individuals who don't meet the criteria for a 10.5% or 17.5% PIR or the default rate for investors who don't provide their IRD number to the Manager and/or don't elect a PIR.

To determine your PIR, go to ird.govt.nz/roles/portfolio-investment-entities/find-my-prescribed-investor-rate or contact your professional tax adviser.

If you are unsure of your PIR, we recommend you seek professional advice or contact the Inland Revenue Department. It is your responsibility to tell the Manager your PIR when you invest or if your PIR changes. If you do not tell the Manager, a default rate may be applied. If the rate applied to your PIE income is lower than your correct PIR, you will be required to pay any tax shortfall as part of the income tax year-end process. If the rate applied to your PIE income is higher than your PIR, any tax over-withheld will be used to reduce any income tax liability you may have for the tax year and any remaining amount will be refunded to you.

The Manager will contact you to confirm your PIR if one is not held on record for you. Each year, you will be asked to reconfirm your PIR. You should review your rate each year to ensure it is correct and notify the Manager of any changes. You must notify the Manager as soon as practicable if your PIR changes.

Tax is your responsibility

You're responsible for any taxation liability you may incur as an investor in the Scheme funds. Tax legislation and rates of tax are subject to change, and any change could have an impact on a fund's return and your return. The impact of taxation may vary depending on your individual circumstances. It's important to seek professional taxation advice before you invest or deal with your investment in any way as the taxation treatment of your investment will be specific to your circumstances and to the nature of your investment.

United Kingdom pension transfers

United Kingdom pension money transferred to the Scheme from United Kingdom pension funds or other registered superannuation schemes are subject to withdrawal restrictions to ensure the Scheme complies with United Kingdom ROPS requirements. ROPS requirements and restrictions may change from time to time to meet United Kingdom requirements.

Money transferred from United Kingdom pension funds to the Scheme won't qualify for withdrawal benefits earlier than they would have, if pension rule 1 in section 165 of the Finance Act 2004 (UK) applied, currently age 55 (and changing to age 57 from 6 April 2028), except in the circumstances of ill health.

We may agree with the scheme manager of the pension fund from which a member's United Kingdom transfer money are to be transferred to impose such other terms and conditions on the member's United Kingdom transferred money. We may impose such other terms and conditions on the member's United Kingdom transferred money as we may determine as being necessary or desirable or in the interests of the relevant member or the Scheme.

Any withdrawals or transfers a member makes from the Scheme may result in a United Kingdom tax penalty for which the member is solely liable if the amount includes United Kingdom pension transfer money transferred:

- before 6 April 2017 and the member has not been a United Kingdom tax non-resident for five clear and complete United Kingdom tax years (the United Kingdom tax year runs from 6 April to 5 April); or
- on or after 6 April 2017 and the member has not been a United Kingdom tax non-resident for ten clear and complete United Kingdom tax years and the transfer amount has not been invested in a ROPS for five years.

This may be significant - up to 55% of the withdrawal or transfer amount.

In addition, money transferred from a United Kingdom pension fund to a ROPS such as this Scheme on or after 9 March 2017 may be subject to a United Kingdom overseas transfer charge of 25%. A member will be exempt from this United Kingdom overseas transfer charge so long as the member is a New Zealand tax resident when the transferred amount is received by the Scheme. The member may be required to pay the charge in the future if their circumstances change during the first five clear and complete United Kingdom tax years (the United Kingdom tax year runs from 6 April to 5 April) following the transfer (for example, they no longer meet the tax residency requirement) or an onward transfer is made and that transfer does not fall within any of the applicable exclusions (e.g. the member is not resident in the country in which the receiving Scheme is established). We may be required to deduct the charge from the member's investment in the Scheme and pay it to HMRC on the member's behalf.

The United Kingdom overseas transfer charge also arises on transfers requested on or after 9 March 2017 if the member has not provided us with all the required prescribed information before the transfer is made.

There is a risk that if a member has transferred money from a United Kingdom pension fund to the Scheme on or after 9 March 2017 and the transfer was exempt from the United Kingdom overseas transfer charge, they may be required to pay the charge in the future if their circumstances change during the first five clear and complete United Kingdom tax years following the transfer (for example, they no longer meet the tax residency requirement). The amount of the charge may be up to 25% of a member's United Kingdom pension transfer money.

The Scheme could lose ROPS status at any time and neither we nor the supervisor represent that the Scheme will continue to have ROPS status. If ROPS status is lost, a member's United Kingdom tax implications may change in relation to their balance in the Scheme and/or future transfers. To confirm

whether the Scheme has ROPS status at any time, and the requirements and restrictions relevant to that status, members should contact us.

Taxation changes relating to UK Pension Schemes

The New Zealand Government passed legislation in the *Taxation (Annual Rates for 2024-25, Emergency Response, and Remedial Measures) Bill*, which includes two changes relating to taxation of UK pension schemes, being:

1. The "scheme pays" option: this change allows a person transferring their overseas pension fund to certain New Zealand superannuation schemes to elect to have the New Zealand scheme pay the tax due on the transfer on the person's behalf; and
2. The transfer of "locked-in" funds: this change allows certain "locked-in" funds that a person originally transferred from the United Kingdom to a New Zealand KiwiSaver scheme to be transferred to a New Zealand qualifying recognised overseas pension scheme (**QROPS**) to allow for the balance of the person's funds in the KiwiSaver scheme to be managed without United Kingdom tax implications.

These changes will take effect or took effect from 1 April 2026 and 1 April 2025 respectively, as anticipated.



We are not United Kingdom tax advisers and recommend that members seek professional tax advice regarding their individual circumstances.

6. Withdrawals

How can you get your money out?

The Scheme is designed to help you save for your retirement. It is also a ROPS which means it can accept money transferred from United Kingdom pension funds and as such withdrawals may be subject to United Kingdom tax rules.

United Kingdom Pension Transfer Money

You will only be able to withdraw your United Kingdom Pension Transfer Money from the Scheme:

- when you reach the United Kingdom normal minimum pension age (currently age 55, changing to age 57 from 6 April 2028); or
- if you meet the ill-health or serious ill-health conditions under United Kingdom law.

For a withdrawal if you meet the United Kingdom ill-health or serious ill-health conditions, you will need to provide medical evidence to help us determine whether you meet the criteria. We'll decline any request to withdraw United Kingdom Pension Transfer Money if it is not in the best interest of the Scheme or its members.

Death

In the event of your death we will:

- on application by your personal representative (i.e., the executors or administrators of your estate), pay to your estate an amount equal to your total account balance on the date the application is accepted; or
- if your account balance is less than a prescribed minimum amount (currently \$40,000) and the requirements of the Administration Act 1969 are met, pay directly to a permitted recipient specified in that Act upon application, your account balance on the date when the application is accepted.
- If you have made a valid nomination that has been accepted by the Manager, the death benefit will be paid to the person or people you have named in your most recent nomination form. If you have nominated more than one person, the benefit will be distributed among them in the proportions you specified.

Withdrawing or transferring United Kingdom Pension Transfer Money

The following is a summary of the implications of withdrawing United Kingdom Pension Transfer Money from the Scheme. This is based on our understanding of United Kingdom pension rules as at the date of this document. Future changes to those rules could subsequently and adversely affect the treatment of money transferred from a United Kingdom pension fund to the Scheme and payments from the Scheme.

Under the ROPS rules and the trust deed, money transferred by a member from a United Kingdom pension fund and accepted into the Scheme may only be withdrawn in accordance with the following:

- a. Once the member reaches the United Kingdom normal minimum pension age, which is currently age 55 and changing to age 57 from 6 April 2028 (unless certain ill health conditions are met or if the withdrawal would be deemed to be an 'authorised member payment' from a United Kingdom pension fund (in terms of the United Kingdom Finance Act)); and
- b. Subject to any other terms and conditions as agreed or as determined by the United Kingdom pension fund as being necessary or desirable or in the member's interests or the Scheme's interests having regard to applicable laws and HM Revenue & Customs (**HMRC**) requirements.

Notwithstanding the above, we have the discretion to amend at the request of a member any election of United Kingdom transfer money designated by us for the purposes of providing that member with an income for life. For the avoidance of doubt, we must consider any other contractual obligations we have with the relevant United Kingdom pension fund when we accepted the United Kingdom transfer money. When making a lump sum withdrawal a member can either withdraw everything or keep their money invested in the Scheme and make lump sum partial withdrawals when they want to.

You are advised to contact us for further details about how an income for life may be payable.

Lifetime must report withdrawals and transfers to HMRC

As a condition of the Scheme's ROPS status, we must report to HMRC about the withdrawals or transfers you make from the Scheme. These reports have to be made for a period of ten years from the date of receiving the United Kingdom Pension Transfer Money. By making a United Kingdom Pension Transfer Money, you accept that we will report such withdrawals or transfers to HMRC and agree to provide us with any further information that we may require to make these reports.

Transferring United Kingdom Pension Transfer Money to a Permitted Scheme

United Kingdom pension funds that are transferred to the Scheme will be subject to such restrictions as are imposed by the prevailing rules for ROPS and the trust deed. As at the date of this document this means:

- a. A member may only make a withdrawal of United Kingdom Pension Transfer Money in accordance with the restrictions set out in the Product Disclosure Statements.
- b. A member will only be able to transfer United Kingdom Pension Transfer Money to another ROPS.
- c. Such other terms and conditions as agreed between the Scheme manager of the United Kingdom pension fund from which the money is to be transferred and us and/or such other terms and conditions as we may determine as being necessary or desirable in the interests of the relevant member or the Scheme having regard to applicable laws and HMRC requirements.

When transferring from a United Kingdom Registered Pension Fund, any pension money which has not already been designated to commence paying benefits (which is to say where the pension payments have been started or considered started), or for any portion of the pension money which has not been so designated, or where the member is not yet age 75, will be tested against the United Kingdom Lifetime Allowance test. This test, which is designed to take into account all pension benefits, tests to see if the total pension holdings, relative to certain enhancements which may on occasion be available, are in excess of the taxed advantaged limits prescribed by HMRC treasury.

Where they are considered to be in excess of this amount, a tax charge of 25% may be levied prior to transfer.

7. Glossary of terms

This glossary explains the meaning of the terms that are used in the offer register for the Scheme.

Term	Definition
annual fund charge	a fee charged directly to the fund that will reduce its unit price. The annual fund charge is made up of: - the management fee - the supervisor's fee - fund expenses - fees and expenses of underlying funds. The annual fund charge is a percentage of the NAV of each fund.
asset	something that can be owned with the expectation that it will provide an income and/or increase in value.
asset class	a group of assets with the same or similar features and behaviours. The four main asset classes we invest in are cash and cash equivalents, fixed interest, listed property, and equities.
attributed PIE income (or loss)	the amount of income (or loss) you receive from any investment in a PIE.
bond	a fixed interest asset issued by a government, corporation, local authority or bank (called issuers). The issuer generally pays a fixed interest rate for a set period of time.
cash and cash equivalents	may include interest-bearing deposits with one or more registered banks (such as term deposits), short-term debt securities, or floating rate notes. Cash equivalents may also include a portfolio of bonds with an effective duration not exceeding 6 months and a weighted average maturity of around 12 months.
commodity	a basic good that can be bought or sold that is interchangeable with other basic goods of the same type. Traditional examples of commodities include gold and other metals, agricultural products, oil and natural gas.
contribution	money paid into your account by you or any other person.
creditworthiness	the ability and willingness of an issuer to pay its debts.
currency hedging	an investment strategy used to manage currency exposure.
custodian	Public Trust appointed Adminis NZ Limited as custodian of the Scheme. The custodian is responsible for holding the Scheme's assets 'in trust' for you, entirely separate from the manager's assets.
derivative	a financial contract where the value is derived from the performance of another asset, an index (such as a share market index or a commodity index), an interest rate or an exchange rate.
Disclose	a website that contains two registers – an offer register and a scheme register. These include current and historical information on the Scheme including the governing document, financial statements, SIPO, and PDS. You can visit Disclose at disclose-register.companiesoffice.govt.nz
effective duration	is a measure of risk that takes into consideration the expected cashflows from a bond. The shorter the effective duration, the less likely the value of a particular cashflow will be impacted by interest rate fluctuations.

Term	Definition
equity asset (equities)	investments that give the holder part-ownership of a company, corporation or similar entity, including units, shares, or other equity investments, such as some types of exchange traded futures. These investments are generally listed on a stock exchange. Equities may also be referred to as shares.
exchange rate	the rate one currency can be exchanged for another.
financial adviser	a financial adviser who meets legal requirements (qualification and professional standards) for giving personalised financial advice about financial products.
Financial Markets Authority (FMA)	the independent government entity responsible for regulating New Zealand's financial markets.
fixed interest asset	may include a debt security issued by a government, corporation, local authority or bank (called issuers). The issuer generally pays a fixed interest rate for a set period of time. Cash and cash equivalents may also be included in fixed interest assets.
fund	a 'pool' of money made up of investments of a number of members. The money is invested in assets, with the aim of producing returns for the members in the fund.
fund expenses	expenses incurred when operating a fund, such as audit costs, postage, and legal fees.
governing document	an agreement between the supervisor and the manager which details each party's rights and responsibilities, and requirements for how the Scheme will be managed.
His Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC)	His Majesty's Revenue and Customs is a non-ministerial department of the United Kingdom Government responsible for the collection of taxes, the payment of some forms of state support and the administration of other regulatory regimes (i.e. ROPS).
inflation	an increase in prices which results in a fall in the purchasing power of money. One measure of inflation – and the one that we use – is the average rise in prices within the New Zealand economy. This is measured by the consumer price index (CPI). Up-to-date information on the CPI can be found at the New Zealand Department of Statistics (stats.govt.nz).
Inland Revenue (IRD)	the government department responsible for the collection of most of New Zealand's tax.
investment mix	the percentage allocation of a fund's value to the various asset classes in which it invests. The target investment mix is the investment mix used as a starting point for deciding how much a fund invests in each asset class. The actual investment mix is the actual percentage to each asset class that we invest in. We might vary the actual asset class mix to manage risk, increase potential returns, or manage cash flow. We have 'ranges' that state how far from the target the actual asset class mix can be.
Lifetime Asset Management Limited (LAM)	Lifetime Asset Management Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Retirement Income Group. Lifetime Asset Management Limited is also referred to as 'we', 'our', 'us' or 'the manager'.
leverage	borrowing money to increase exposure to a security or asset class.
liability	a debt or financial obligation.
Managed investment scheme	a managed fund or range of managed funds.
management fee	the fee we charge for managing the funds.

Term	Definition
Manager	see Lifetime Asset Management Limited.
market	all possible buyers and sellers of all available financial investments or investment products.
member	any existing or potential investor in the Scheme.
multi-asset-class fund	a fund that invests in a number of asset classes.
net asset value (NAV)	the value of a fund's assets, minus its liabilities, calculated in accordance with the governing document.
online register entry	the information on the offer register for the Scheme, available at disclose-register.companiesoffice.govt.nz
option	a financial derivative that represents a contract sold by one party (option writer) to another party (option holder). The contract offers the holder the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a security or other financial asset at an agreed-upon price during a certain period of time or on a specific date.
other (alternatives)	an asset that doesn't fit into the four main asset classes (cash and cash equivalents, fixed interest, listed property, and equities). Alternative assets can include commodities, hedge funds, private equity, infrastructure and unlisted property funds.
portfolio	a collection of investments owned by a single person or entity.
Portfolio Investment Entity (PIE)	a company, managed funds (such as a superannuation fund, unit trust, or group investment fund), defined benefit funds and life funds registered with Inland Revenue to allow tax on investment income to be calculated at the Prescribed Investor Rate of its investors, rather than at its own tax rate. PIEs also have their own rules regarding what is and isn't taxable.
Prescribed Investor Rate (PIR)	the investor's tax rate for PIE income, which is the rate a PIE uses to calculate and pay tax on that investor's taxable income.
Product Disclosure Statement (PDS)	a document that gives you important information about the Scheme to help you decide whether you want to invest.
proxy voting	voting on behalf of a shareholder of a company.
Recognised Overseas Pension Scheme (ROPS)	a Recognised Overseas Pension Scheme is an overseas pension scheme that meets certain requirements set by His Majesty's Revenue and Customs.
Retirement Income Group Limited (RIG)	Retirement Income Group Limited is the ultimate owner of Lifetime Asset Management Limited.
returns	the gains or losses made when the assets in which the funds invest change in value and/or earn income. Returns can be before or after tax and/or fees.
risk profile	the level of risk a member is comfortable with.
savings	the money in your account.
securities	investment products and financial instruments.
short-term debt security	a debt security (such as a corporate or government bond) issued for a fixed term that is less than a year.

Term	Definition
Statement of Investment Policy and Objectives (SIPO)	a document that sets out a Scheme's investment policy, together with the objectives and investment strategies for each fund.
supervisor	Public Trust. The supervisor is independent of us and supervises how we run the Scheme, for the benefit of you and other members.
supervisor's fee	the fee paid to the supervisor for supervising the management and administration of the Scheme and us.
switch	moving your savings from one fund to another fund within the same Scheme.
taxable income	the income that is subject to tax under the Income Tax Act 2007 and determines how much tax a person or entity should pay.
underlying fund	a fund that another fund invests in.
unit	every time a contribution is made to your fund, you receive units in the fund, or funds, you are invested in. The number of units you receive depends on the price of the units at the time of the contribution. The price of a unit depends on the performance of the fund. The number of units you have, when multiplied by the unit price, represents the value of your investment in a fund, not including unpaid tax or tax rebates.
unit price	the price for a unit, calculated in accordance with the Scheme's governing document.
we	see manager.
withdrawal	taking money out of the Scheme.
Working day	working day means a day of the week other than: • a Saturday, a Sunday, Waitangi Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Anzac Day, the Sovereign's birthday, Labour Day, and Matariki; and • a day in the period commencing with 25 December in a year and ending with 2 January in the following year; and • if 1 January falls on a Friday, the following Monday; and • if 1 January falls on a Saturday or a Sunday, the following Monday and Tuesday; and • if Waitangi Day or Anzac Day falls on a Saturday or a Sunday, the following Monday
you	see member.

