UNDERSTANDING YOUR TAX CERTIFICATE

Your tax certificate is a summary of your portfolio investment entity (PIE) income and tax credits (if applicable) for the tax year from 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024.

The scheme is a portfolio investment entity (PIE), which is a type of investment entity (such as a managed fund) that pays tax at each investor's tax rate and is subject to special tax rules. See page 3 of this guide for more information on a PIE.

The amount of tax you pay is based on your prescribed investor rate (PIR).

Note, if you have a PIR of 0% (which is not available to individuals), you will be responsible for paying tax on the PIE income attributed to you.

These are some of your account details. Have this information on hand if you need to contact us. If any of these details are wrong or incomplete (especially your PIR), please let us know.

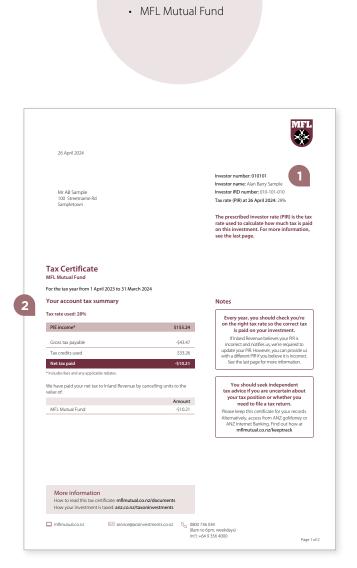
The PIR shown in this section is current as at the date shown. This means if you updated your PIR between 1 April 2024 and the date shown, your updated PIR is shown here.

This is the PIR used to calculate the tax liability on your PIE income for the tax year ended 31 March (or the date you fully left the fund).

If you had more than one PIR used during the year, you won't see 'Tax rate used' here. To see your tax rates used, go to the second page of your tax certificate.

See the last page of your tax certificate for more information on PIRs, including a diagram to help work out your correct PIR.

Continued on the next page.



This guide applies to:



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The first part of the account tax summary shows how much tax is payable (or refundable) on your investment for the tax year.

When there is tax payable on your investment, you'll see this breakdown:

- PIE income
- Gross tax payable
- Tax credits used
- Net tax paid

When there is a tax refund on your investment, you'll see this breakdown:

- PIE income or PIE loss
- Gross tax payable or refundable
- Tax credits used
- Net tax refunded

See page 3 of this guide for an explanation of all terms used in the tax certificate.

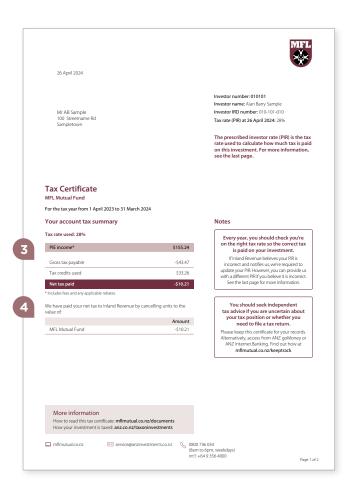
The second part of the account tax summary shows how your net tax is paid (or refunded).

If there is tax payable on your investment, we **cancel** units in your fund to the value of the tax owing. If there is a tax refund on your investment, we **issue** units in your fund.

Your net tax is paid (or refunded) just after the end of the tax year – that is, following 31 March. It will therefore appear as a payment (or refund) in the account summary on your next account statement.

If you closed your investment during the year, your tax paid (or refunded) amount was processed at the time of your final withdrawal.

This table also shows the amounts paid (or refunded).



IF MORE THAN ONE PIR WAS USED DURING THE YEAR, YOU'LL SEE A BREAKDOWN BY PIR ON THE NEXT PAGE OF YOUR TAX CERTIFICATE, UNDER 'TAX SUMMARY FOR EACH PIR USED'.



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TERMS YOU MAY SEE ON YOUR TAX CERTIFICATE

Gross tax payable: your share of the PIE's taxable income multiplied by your PIR. For example, if your PIE income is \$100 and your PIR is 28%, your gross tax payable will be -\$28.

Gross tax refundable: your share of the PIE's taxable loss multiplied by your PIR. For example, if your PIE loss is \$100 and your PIR is 28%, your gross tax refundable will be \$28.

Net tax paid: the amount of tax on your investment for the tax year (gross tax payable less tax credits used). This is deducted from an investment fund by cancelling units.

For 31 March 2024 PIE tax, the transaction to cancel units is processed through your account in early April 2024.

Net tax refunded: the amount of tax refund on your investment for the tax year (gross tax payable or refundable less tax credits used). This is allocated to an investment fund by issuing additional units.

For 31 March 2024 PIE tax, the transaction to issue units is processed through your account in early April 2024.

PIE income: the income from your investment, which is used to calculate your tax, as determined under PIE tax rules. PIE income includes fees and applicable rebates. That is, all applicable fees and expenses have been deducted in calculating your PIE income. There is no further deduction available for these fees and expenses.

Note, PIE income is not the same thing as the investment return on your account statement.

PIE loss: the loss from your investment, which is used to calculate your tax, as determined under PIE tax rules. PIE loss includes fees and applicable rebates. That is, all applicable fees and expenses have been deducted in calculating your PIE loss. There is no further deduction available for these fees and expenses.

Portfolio investment entity (PIE): a type of investment fund or entity that is taxed on its taxable income at the prescribed investor rate (PIR) of each of its investors. PIEs are also subject to different tax rules regarding what income is and isn't taxable.

Prescribed investor rate (PIR): the rate used to calculate how much tax the PIE will pay on your investment. If you haven't told us **both** your PIR and your IRD number, the default rate of 28% is used.

Tax credits (0% PIR only): foreign and New Zealand tax credits that were attributed to you, e.g. imputation credits attached to dividends received by investment funds. Your share is based on the number of units you hold in the fund.

Tax credits used: foreign and New Zealand tax credits that were attributed to you and able to be used, e.g. imputation credits attached to dividends received by investment funds. Your share is based on the number of units you hold in the fund.

- A positive value will reduce your tax payable (or increase your tax refund).
- A negative value will result in an additional tax liability that will increase your tax payable (or reduce your tax refund).

Units: your share of an investment fund. Additional units are issued every time a contribution is made to your account.