



Non-Standard

Personal
Retirement
Savings
Account

PRSA Preliminary Disclosure Certificate

About Wealth Options Ltd ...

Wealth Options Ltd ("Wealth Options") of Elm House, Millennium Park, Naas, Co Kildare is the product producer, and are authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland. We are a leading administrator of pre and post retirement pension products. Our customers are authorised financial brokers and financial advisors.

Our mission statement is as follows:

To **enable** financial brokers become the **most significant wealth management force** for private clients in Ireland. We will achieve this by offering **highly competitive pre and post retirement solutions**, delivered through our **exemplary administration service**.

We fundamentally believe in the value of independent advice and we strongly recommend that if you are considering establishing a PRSA that you should consult your financial broker.

Please note you can only access a Wealth Options PRSA through your Financial Advisor, Wealth Options do not provide investment advice on your PRSA.



Introduction ...

This is a Preliminary Disclosure Certificate ("Certificate") for a non-standard Personal Retirement Savings Account, provided by Wealth Options Ltd. This is an important document. Please read it and keep it for future reference.

1. Description of your PRSA

(a.) Benefits

Benefit at Retirement

1. You may retire at any time after age 60 and before age 75 provided rules imposed by the Irish Revenue Commissioners ("Revenue Commissioners") at the time are complied with. You may retire at any time after 50 if you are an employee and retire. Your retirement benefit will be the value of your investments. You will have a choice as to how you would like to take your retirement benefits, details of which can be found below. If you make Additional Voluntary PRSA Contributions ("AVCs") only, you may take these benefits only when you retire from the Occupation Pension Scheme to which your AVCs relate. All benefits must be taken on or before your 75th birthday.
2. Provided the rules imposed by the Revenue Commissioners at the time are complied with, you may choose to provide benefits on retirement in one or more of the following forms:

Lump Sum at Retirement

- i. A retiring member may take a lump sum of up to 25% (subject to a maximum tax-free amount of €200,000) of the accumulated fund at retirement. Lump sums under an AVC PRSA are determined in conjunction with the benefits under the main occupational pension scheme.
- ii. **A taxable Lump Sum Retirement Benefit:** You can take all of your retirement proceeds as a taxable lump sum if you have a minimum guaranteed income for life of €12,700 p.a. or have invested €63,500 in an Approved Minimum Retirement Fund or an annuity or a combination thereof, or have reached the age of 75.
- iii. **Purchase an annuity** (guaranteed pension for life).
- iv. **Establish an Approved Retirement Fund (ARF):** In order to establish an ARF you must first satisfy the Approved Minimum Retirement Fund (AMRF) criteria - to either have a guaranteed income for life of €12,700 p.a. (subject to change) or to place the first €63,500 (subject to change) of the ARF funds into an Approved Minimum Retirement Fund until age 75 or have used €63,500 to purchase an annuity.
- v. **Vested PRSA:** Instead of opting to transfer any balance to an ARF, the PRSA holder can alternatively opt to retain the balance in the PRSA until age 75. If the conditions for investing in an ARF (see above) are not met, then the PRSA Holder needs to retain the first €63,500 of funds in the PRSA until age 75. This part of the PRSA is called the "ring fenced amount".

The ring fenced amount in a vested PRSA automatically becomes non ring fenced before 75 when the PRSA holder first starts to receive pension/annuity income of at least €12,700 p.a.

A PRSA from which the 25% lump sum is taken but where funds are retained in the PRSA is called a 'vested' PRSA. Vested PRSAs are subject to the same imputed distributions applying to ARFs. This means that in effect the vested PRSA holder must withdraw at least 4% p.a. up to age 70, and 5% p.a. thereafter. At age 75 a PRSA holder may have the following options in relation to the balance in a vested PRSA:

- Leave the balance in the PRSA. In this case the individual can take no further withdrawals from the PRSA during his/her lifetime, but the imputed distribution tax charge continues to apply
- Take as a taxable lump sum, subject to relevant taxes
- Use to purchase an annuity, or
- Transfer to an ARF

We fundamentally believe in the value of independent advice and we strongly recommend that you consult your financial broker prior to retirement in order to choose benefit options suitable for your individual circumstances.

What happens if I die?

If you die before retirement, the value of the PRSA can be used to provide a pension for your spouse or can be paid as a lump sum to your estate.

Early Retirement

If you are an employee and retire from employment, or your occupation is one which persons customarily retire before the age of 60, you may be able to take your retirement benefits earlier than aged 60, but not before aged 50.

Ill-Health Retirement

Should you become permanently incapable of continuing your current occupation, you can retire on ill-health grounds. Before you take ill-health retirement, you must provide us with appropriate evidence that supports your ill-health claim.

Refund of Contributions

Refund of contributions can occur when:

- (a) The amount of the contributor's PRSA assets with that PRSA provider, at the time of a request by the contributor for or offer by the provider, does not exceed €650 and
- (b) No contributions have been received from the contributor for a period of at least 2 years prior to the said request or offer.

(b) Investment Strategy

A PRSA allows you to control where the assets are invested. There are a wide range of investment options that you can choose from. If you do not select an investment option for your PRSA, the Default Investment Strategy will apply.

Default Investment Strategy

Under the Pensions Act, each PRSA product must provide a Default Investment Strategy ('DIS'), which is the investment approach to be used unless you specify otherwise. The DIS is designed to meet the reasonable aims of a typical PRSA contributor for the purposes of saving for retirement.

The DIS for the Wealth Options PRSA is the New Ireland PRIME 3 fund ("PRIME 3"). If you adopt this strategy, it is assumed that you intend to take a cash lump sum of 25% on your retirement and invest the balance in an ARF. **This may not be appropriate if you intend purchasing an annuity or taking all your funds as a taxable lump sum at retirement.**

PRIME 3 invests in equities, bonds, cash and alternative investments. PRIME 3 is managed by State Street Global Advisors. The fund aims to generate an investment return which is reflective of the risk profile of the fund. New Ireland's risk rating for PRIME 3 is classified as low to medium risk and invests in a range of passive funds.

PRIME 3 aims to achieve returns by using a multi-asset approach which offers investors possible returns that can arise from investing in a variety of asset classes. The fund aims to reduce the risk of investment loss by reducing the amount invested in equities when equity market volatility is high and investing in a broader range of asset classes.

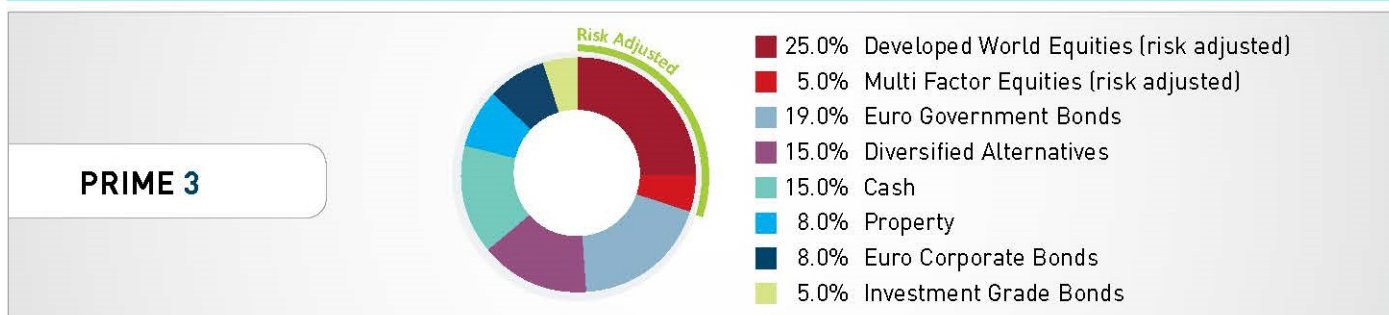
PRIME 3 uses a Passive investment approach which tracks a market weighted index or portfolio, as opposed to relying on a fund manager to make the investment decisions. PRIME 3 is broadly a passively managed fund but it is important to note that any investment in property will primarily be actively managed.

The DIS is designed to meet the needs of a Typical Contributor to a self-directed PRSA who does not make an active investment decision. You should note that the DIS adopts a stable risk profile over time and does not de-risk into lower risk assets as an investor approaches retirement. In this way it assumes the investment horizon for the typical contributor is to remain invested after retirement age.

The AMC for PRIME 3 is 0.5% PA. This is additional to the Wealth Options Ltd AMC.

You do have the option of switching to another investment approach at any time if you feel that the DIS does not meet your needs.

PRIME 3's Asset Class Exposure Levels



Source: New Ireland. The splits shown are as at June 2018. Over time all asset class exposure levels will move in line with changes in markets. This may cause the actual exposure levels of PRIME 3 to deviate from the original levels set (as shown above) for a period of time. A rebalancing process will occur to bring these levels back into line. The exposure to developed world and multi factor equities will also be determined by the dynamic risk adjustment mechanism.

Range of investment funds

Here are some examples of the types of investments which can and cannot be made by your PRSA. These are not exhaustive lists but give you an indication of the flexibility and range of your investment choice under a PRSA. With some of the investments there are specific Revenue rules which you can discuss with your financial advisor.

You will be required to appoint the services of a Property Management Company and also a Nominated Solicitor to facilitate with any property purchase.

Authorised Investments:

- ✓ Approved property
- ✓ Land
- ✓ Property syndicates
- ✓ Shares in private companies (subject to limits)
- ✓ Quoted equities on recognised worldwide stock exchanges
- ✓ Gilts, bonds and fixed interest stocks
- ✓ Investment trusts
- ✓ Unit trusts
- ✓ Insurance company funds
- ✓ Bank and building society deposits
- ✓ Offshore managed funds
- ✓ Copyrights
- ✓ Loan notes

Prohibited Investments:

- ✗ Holidays homes with personal usage
- ✗ Shares in an associated employer
- ✗ Rare books and stamps
- ✗ Works of art and antiques
- ✗ Fine wines
- ✗ Loans to bondholders or their families
- ✗ Secured and unsecured loans to an associated employer or connected person
- ✗ Assets that could be used for bondholders personal gain, e.g. golf membership
- ✗ Furniture and oriental rugs
- ✗ Yachts and vintage cars
- ✗ Jewellery and gem stones
- ✗ Gold bullion

Arm's Length Rule ...

The seller of any asset must be at arm's length from the beneficial owner. If the asset is a property the property must be let, and eventually sold, on an arm's length basis and all rents received must be lodged to a PRSA account. Property development is not permitted as the Revenue regards this as trading and not investment.

Warning: Past performance is not a reliable guide to the future performance.
Warning: The value of investment may go down as well as up.
Warning: The product may be affected by changes in currency exchange rates.
Warning: If you invest in this product you may lose some or all of the money you invest

(c) Tax

There is income tax relief available on all contributions made to your PRSA. You can claim tax relief within the following limits set by the Revenue Commissioners:

Age attained during year	Tax Relief Limit (% of Net Relevant Earnings)
Less than 30	15%
30 – 39	20%
40 – 49	25%
50 – 54	30%
55 – 59	35%
60 and over	40%

The maximum net relevant earnings limit is currently €115,000. If the total amount of your contributions exceeds these limits, the excess may be available for relief in future years subject to relevant limits in each year. Relevant earnings are any remuneration from an office or employment or income from a trade or profession chargeable to tax; net relevant earnings are relevant earnings less losses, capital allowances, and certain payments that reduce your income for tax purposes, such as tax-efficient covenants.

Some important points to note:

- The limits set out above apply to combined contributions to the PRSA (i.e. employee plus employer contributions). Any employer contributions to your PRSA will be treated as a Benefit in Kind for Income Tax purposes. However, you can claim income tax relief on contributions made by your employer as if they were your own contributions.
- The limits set out above are inclusive of all personal contributions which you may make to other pension schemes – other PRSAs, Personal Pension Plans, Section 785 policies and Occupational Pension Schemes.
- If contributions to your PRSA are deducted directly from your salary, you benefit from the above tax relief immediately. Otherwise, you need to apply to the Revenue Commissions and the Department of Social Protection to obtain this tax relief.
- You may be able to carry forward and backdate income tax relief for PRSAs.
- Income Tax Relief on total PRSA contributions can be claimed up to an amount of €1,525 p.a. (excluding AVCs), even if the contribution exceeds the relevant limits referred to above. You can make a claim for tax relief from the Revenue.
- Personal PRSA contributions are NOT deductible for PRSI or USC purposes.
- You may also elect to apply your contribution to the preceding tax year, provided the payment is made by 31st October. Extended payment and return filing dates apply if the contribution is made using Revenue Online Services.
- Investment Tax: Any Investments made using funds from your PRSA grow free from Capital Gains Tax and Income Tax. In addition, deposits grow free from DIRT Tax. However, if you invest in some overseas investments there may be withholding taxes deducted at source from income or dividends which may be due from such investments. In most cases, these withholding taxes can be reclaimed.

Tax on Benefit Payments

When you retire, you may take a lump sum of up to 25% (subject to a maximum tax-free amount of €200,000) of the accumulated fund at retirement. The next €300,000 will be taxed at 20%, with any balance being treated as income and taxed under the PAYE system.

If you are in an occupational pension scheme and are making AVCs, the amount of the tax-free cash lump sum payable will be based on rules of the occupational pension scheme.

The balance, subject to Revenue rules, can be:

1. Left in your PRSA. Imputed Distribution rules will apply annually.
2. Take as a taxable lump sum, subject to PAYE and USC and meeting AMRF conditions.
3. Use to purchase an annuity
4. Transfer to an ARF subject to meeting AMRF conditions.
5. A combination of the above

Any taxable cash lump sums, annuity incomes, A(M)RF and PRSA withdrawals are regarded as income and taxed under the PAYE system.

Vested PRSAs are subject to the same imputed distributions applying to ARFs. This means that in effect after age 60 the

vested PRSA holder must withdraw at least 4% p.a. up to age 70, and 5% p.a. thereafter or pay income tax on a notional distribution of these amounts.

Tax Treatment upon death of the PRSA Holder

If you die before you have started to draw down your PRSA benefits, the value of your PRSA will be paid in a tax free lump sum to your estate. Death benefits may be subject to Inheritance Tax for the beneficiary. However, if you had already begun taking your PRSA benefits, the remaining value of your PRSA will be taxed as if it was an ARF. Tax treatment depends on who your vested PRSA is paid to (spouse, child under / over 21, other)

Maximum Pension Fund and tax-free lump sum

If all your pension arrangements at retirement exceed €2 million the excess is taxed at the higher rate of income tax. This is known as the Standard Fund Threshold (SFT). You may also have a higher Personal Fund Threshold (PFT).

The maximum total tax-free lump sum that can be taken at retirement is €200,000 currently. Retirement lump sums between €200,000 and €500,000 will be taxed at the standard rate.

Tax on refunds of contributions from Occupational Pension Schemes

You can transfer a refund of contributions from your Occupation Pension Scheme or your Statutory Pension Scheme into your PRSA. Tax will not be deducted from this refund.

Tax on transfers to and from other pension arrangements

In certain circumstances, transfer values can be paid from a personal pension or an occupational scheme into a PRSA and would not be subject to taxation.

(d) Risk Factors

There are risks you should consider before using a PRSA as a provision for your retirement. At retirement, your PRSA retirement fund may be less than the total contributions paid into the PRSA. This could occur due to a combination of investment risk and charges applied to your PRSA.

Investment Risks

- You could get back less than the anticipated/targeted retirement benefits shown at the outset. This could occur from a combination of lower investment returns, higher charges, and lower contributions paid to the PRSA, than illustrated at the outset.
- All investment decisions are made by you, the PRSA holder. It is important to seek financial advice before any investment decision.

Economic Risks

- The PRSA may produce a return less than inflation, and so the retirement fund may fail to keep pace with inflation.

Taking Benefits Early

- You may need access to your PRSA funds at a time and in circumstances in which you are not allowed to access the PRSA. It is therefore important that you have other readily accessible savings and investments. A PRSA is a long-term financial commitment and you should be satisfied that this commitment fits in with your needs, resources, and circumstances before establishing a PRSA.
- If you access your benefits before age 60 then your PRSA funds are likely to be less than you expected as you will have paid contributions for a shorter period and will have invested your funds for a shorter period.

Concentration Risk

- Any investment within your PRSA should be considered as part of your overall portfolio. To avoid over exposure to one counterparty or investment type, you should not put all, or a large proportion of the money into one investment.

Credit/Counterparty Risk

- Default or failure by any third party investment provider could result in a complete or partial loss in the value of your investment.

Tax Risk

- The tax treatment of this product could change at any time and any tax benefits may depend on your individual circumstances.

Market Risk

- There are a wide, varying number of market risks that affect how this product and any underlying investment markets work including breakdowns in technical communications, market default, prohibitions imposed by civil or regulatory authorities, Acts of God, fires, floods, acts of government or state, civil commotions, strikes or lockouts (of its own or other employees), war, insurrections or riots, embargoes and similar events. It is impossible to accurately quantify the effect that any of these occurrences would have on the investment.

2. The Projected Level of Benefits

The benefits that will emerge from your PRSA will depend in particular on the level of your contributions, how long you pay those contributions and the investment return achieved.

The table below illustrates the projected benefits that might be obtained from this PRSA contract. The illustration has an investment term of 25 years and is based on a transfer of €100,000 with no allowance for future contributions.

We do not have sufficient information to produce a certificate that reflects your specific circumstances. Consequently, the level of contributions, projected benefits, intermediary remuneration and sales remuneration shown here may be misleading. If you accept the terms of this contract, we will subsequently send you a Statement of Reasonable Projection that will reflect your indicative circumstances. You will then have 30 days in which you may cancel the contract if you wish.

Year	€ Total amount of contributions paid into PRSA contract to date	€ Projected investment growth to date	€ Projected investment growth to date	€ Projected PRSA contract value if account is taken of applicable charges to date
1	100,000	3,700	103,700	102,045
2	100,000	7,564	107,565	104,161
3	100,000	11,601	111,601	106,352
4	100,000	15,819	115,819	108,620
5	100,000	20,225	120,225	110,967
10	100,000	45,428	145,428	123,981
15	100,000	76,921	176,921	139,394
20	100,000	116,374	216,374	157,622
24	100,000	155,075	255,075	174,557
Year of maturity	100,000	165,909	265,909	179,154

Important: The projections shown above make no allowance for the effect of inflation, which will reduce the value of the projected benefits. The projected maturity value of €179,154 shown in the table is worth €96,634 in terms of current prices. This maturity value could purchase a retirement income for the rest of your life starting from that date of €309 per month in terms of current prices.

These illustrations assume an investment return before retirement of 4% per annum. These rates are for illustration purposes only and are not guaranteed.

Actual investment growth will depend on the performance of the underlying investments and may be more or less than illustrated.

Warning: These figures are estimates only. They are not a reliable guide to the future performance of the investment.

The figures in the 'Table of Benefits' above were prepared in line with the Personal Retirement Savings Accounts (Disclosure) Regulations 2002 and Actuarial Standards of Practice ASP PRSA-2 of the Society of Actuaries in Ireland.

3. Warnings

It is important to make adequate provision for your retirement. At the date of this Certificate, the State Pension (Contributory) payable under the Social Welfare Law Reform and Pensions Act 2006 to a single person who is qualified to receive the maximum rate amounts to €248.30 per week and equates to 33% of the latest yearly figure for gross average earnings as published by the Central Statistics Office for all industrial workers in all industries.

The value of your assets, and accordingly, the level of your benefits will depend upon the value of the underlying investments of the PRSA and the income which they earn. These values are not guaranteed, and may fall from time to time, as well as rise.

This PRSA is intended to provide benefits over the duration of your life from retirement and it should be viewed as a long-term investment.

It is recommended that you seek professional financial advice about the nature of this PRSA and associated investments before signing the PRSA contract.

4. Intermediary Remuneration

Illustrative Table of Intermediary Remuneration and Sales Remuneration:

Year	€ Contributions payable in that year	€ Projected total intermediary and sales remuneration payable in that year
1	100,000	376
2	0	312
3	0	319
4	0	326
5	0	333
10	0	372
15	0	418
20	0	473
24	0	524
Year of maturity	0	537

This remuneration is paid for by us from the charges we apply to your PRSA.

5. Information on Charges

The charges for PRSAs cannot be defined in monetary terms but can only be expressed as a percentage of the fund value and/or percentage of contributions. There will be no charge for contributions made to the PRSA. Wealth Options annual administration charges are as follows:

Investment Amount	Annual Administration Charge
Less than €50,000	2.5% p.a.
€50,000 to €99,000	1.4% p.a.
€100,000 to €499,999	1.0% p.a.
€500,000 to €1,499,999	0.5% p.a.
Over €1,500,000	0.4% p.a.

Wealth Options Annual Administration Charge ('Fees') will be deducted half yearly in advance, based on the value of your PRSA Fund as at 31 March and 30 September ("Valuation Dates"). Fees accrue from the start date of this contract (the date

the Firm issues your Statement of reasonable projection ("SORP") and will be deducted based on the valuation of your PRSA fund at the next Valuation Date, either 31 March or 30 September. In this regard, the first fee applied to your PRSA fund will include the fee from the start date of this contract to the next valuation date, and the following 6 month fee. Should the value of your PRSA fund fluctuate during the period, Wealth Options will apply the corresponding fee based on the value of your PRSA fund at the valuation date.

Bank charges for your PRSA are paid in addition to the charges above. A charge of 1% per annum (pa) for the first €6,000 of the fund value and 0% pa thereafter will be applied to accommodate the third party banking facility. These are charged quarterly, directly to your bank account opened to operate your PRSA.

Additional charges for investments made within the PRSA may be applied by third parties. You will be notified of these charges in advance. They are in addition to the charges above and will comply with PRSA legislation.

In preparing the PDC we have assumed a fund value of €100,000 and a Wealth Options annual administration charge of 1%pa and an additional charge on underlying investments of 0.55%pa along with a bank charge of 1% pa of the first €6,000. This is based on an assumed investment mix of 5% in cash, 20% in bonds, 50% in equity, 10% in property and 15% in other asset classes. Note, actual investment charges may be higher or lower depending on your investments. Higher charges will lower the value of your investments. Based on the above factors for your contract, the total effect of these charges on the benefits at maturity projected above is equivalent to a single charge of 1.61% per annum of the assets held under contract.

The actual charges on your underlying investment will be disclosed to you in advance and shown in your annual Statement of Reasonable Projection.

Wealth Options Ltd reserve the right to apply any other charges that may arise as a result of changes to taxation by the Revenue Commissioners or any other changes to legislation. We will inform you in writing at least two months before any increase in the Wealth Options fund charge is made. If the charge is increased, we will send you a Statement of Reasonable Projection when the change is made.

6. Cooling-off Period

This contract is not enforceable until a period of 30 days has elapsed from date on which you are given a Statement of Reasonable Projection and you may cancel this contract at any time during that period.

7. Certificate

This Preliminary Disclosure Certificate has been prepared under the provisions of section 111 of the Pensions Act, 1990 for disclosure in connection with this PRSA on 3rd January 2019. This PRSA is not a Standard PRSA.

Signed:



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Eanna McCloskey, Managing Director

Wealth Options Ltd, Unit 1C Elm House, Millennium Park, Naas, Co. Kildare

Date: 3rd January 2019



www.wealthoptions.ie

Please note that the provision of this service by Wealth Options Ltd does not require licensing, authorisation, or registration with the Central Bank and, as a result, it is not covered by the Central Bank's requirements designed to protect consumers or by a statutory compensation scheme.

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