

Preliminary Disclosure Certificate

Your Synergy Personal Retirement Savings Account (PRSA)

This is an important document.

Please read it and keep for future reference.

When buying a financial product, it is important that you understand what the product is, how it works, and what a decision to buy could mean for you.

Before choosing investments or products, you should consider the risks of the investment as well as the potential for growth. Standard Life recommends that you seek professional advice.

The Synergy PRSA is a Non-Standard PRSA. Within the Synergy PRSA there are 16 separate products (A to P) with 16 different charging structures. The key features of the 16 products are described in this document, which must be read together with

- **Your Personal Illustration**
- **Self-Directed Options guide (SYSDO1)**
- **Investment Options guide (SYIO1)**

If you are transferring your pension from the UK, you must also read:

- **UK pension transfers guide (SYUKPT1)**

These four (or five, if appropriate) documents form the Preliminary Disclosure Certificate and give information required under Part 2 of Schedule A of the Personal Retirement Savings Account (Disclosure) Regulations 2002.

If you are a member of your current employer's occupational scheme, you can set up a separate Synergy PRSA AVC to accept Additional Voluntary Contributions.

If you pay Contributions to a Synergy PRSA AVC and you change employer, you must tell us. If you've joined your new employer's occupational scheme and wish to pay AVCs in respect of your new employment, you will need to set up a new PRSA AVC.

Nature of the policy

The Synergy PRSA is an individual savings policy whose primary purpose is to build up a retirement fund. It can also accept transfer payments. Your policy is linked to a mixture of assets. You pay a contribution to purchase the policy which gives you rights to receive the policy proceeds or death benefits. The amount of money you get back will depend on the investment performance of the assets linked to the policy less charges and taxes applied. The assets linked to the policy are legally owned by Standard Life.

Benefits

You can normally start to take your benefits at any age between 60 and 75.

If you are an employed person, and have retired from work, you may take benefits from age 50.

If your occupation is one in which persons normally retire before the age of 60, you may be able to take your retirement benefits earlier than age 60, but no earlier than age 50. You must also have retired from work.

If the benefits payable are as a result of a transfer in from a pension scheme which received UK tax relief on contributions, the earliest date you can take your benefits is your 55th birthday*, provided you are retired from all Irish employment. If not, the earliest you can take your benefits is age 60.

* From 6 April 2028, the earliest date you can take your benefits is your 57th birthday.

You may be able to take benefits early if through illness or disability, you become permanently incapable of carrying on the occupation for which you are trained/fitted (or a similar occupation) and can provide satisfactory evidence to us.

If you're a member of an occupational pension scheme and have taken out a PRSA to make AVCs, you may only take these benefits when you retire from the occupational pension scheme to which those AVCs relate. The rules of that occupational pension scheme will apply to any AVCs you make.

Taking benefits

You can choose the way you take your retirement benefits. The different available types of benefit are described below.

Lump sum at retirement

You can normally choose to have up to 25% of your policy paid to you as a cash lump sum. Some of it may be tax free. See the 'Tax on benefit payments' section.

What options do I have with the balance?

Whether you choose to take a cash lump sum or not, you have a number of options:

- Purchase a guaranteed pension income for life (an annuity), or
- Invest in an Approved Retirement Fund (ARF), or
- Leave the balance in your PRSA where you can withdraw income from it at any time (this is called a Vested PRSA), or
- Draw down the balance as a taxable cash lump sum, or
- take a combination of these options

You can still contribute to a Vested PRSA even though you have commenced taking your benefits. However, you will not be able to take a further cash lump sum.

Withdrawals

Once you start to take your policy's retirement benefits (it becomes a Vested PRSA), withdrawals can be requested at any time and will be deducted on the 6th day (or the next business day) of the month. Withdrawals may take up to five working days to reach your bank account. A request must be received three working days before the 6th day of the month in order to be paid that month.

The minimum occasional or regular withdrawal is €900 (before tax).

You can take a regular income as a fixed amount before tax or as a percentage of policy value before tax.

You must withdraw based on the value of your policy:

- 4%, if you are 60 years of age or over for the full tax year, or
- 5%, if you are 70 years of age or over for the full tax year, or
- 6%, if you have combined ARF and vested PRSA assets of €2 million or more, and are aged 60 or over for the full tax year

If you don't make withdrawals of at least this amount during each year, in December we will make a withdrawal and pay it into your bank account.

If you have multiple Vested PRSAs and/or ARFs with us, we'll take them all into account when assessing the December withdrawal amount.

If you have invested in unit-linked funds only, or in a combination of unit-linked funds and Self-Directed Options, regular income withdrawals are taken from all of the unit-linked funds in which you are invested, in proportion to the value of your funds on the date of withdrawal.

If you have invested in the Self-Directed Options only, regular income withdrawals are taken from your policy cash account. If you choose to take fixed amount regular withdrawals, you cannot switch to percentage of policy value regular withdrawals at a later stage or vice versa.

What happens if I die?

On your death before you have started taking your retirement benefits, we will pay the value of your policy to your estate. If you've started taking your retirement benefits (a Vested PRSA), any remaining value will be treated like an Approved Retirement Fund. For more information, see the 'Tax on benefit payments' section.

Transfers between PRSAs and approved pension arrangements

If the occupational pension scheme you're a member of is being

- wound up, or
- you are leaving service and leaving the scheme

you can transfer to a Synergy PRSA.

You can also transfer to a Synergy PRSA from

- another PRSA
- a personal pension policy (retirement annuity contract (RAC))

You can also invest a refund of the value of your contributions from an occupational pension scheme to a PRSA. However, where you had the option to remain within that scheme, Standard Life may not accept such contributions.

If you're a member of an occupational pension scheme and intend to remain a member, and take out a PRSA to make AVCs, Standard Life will accept transfers from other AVC arrangements linked to your current employment into your Synergy PRSA (a separate PRSA is required as AVCs and non-AVCs cannot be mixed).

Transfers from a UK pension

Many UK pension benefits can be transferred to an overseas jurisdiction provided the receiving scheme is a Qualifying Recognised Overseas Pension Scheme (QROPS). The Synergy PRSA satisfies the QROPS rules, and has been registered with His Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC).

If you are transferring your pension from the UK to a QROPS Synergy PRSA, a separate policy will be written to separate UK pension transfers from transfer payments and contributions in respect of Irish employments.

Transfers to another pension

You can transfer a PRSA to another PRSA or to an approved pension arrangement (Irish and overseas), subject to regulatory requirements.

A transfer from a PRSA to an overseas arrangement will be taxed as income under the PAYE system.

Overseas arrangements will be subject to their host country's regulation and tax (and lump sums paid at retirement may be also subject to Irish tax – see Tax on benefit payments section).

If your policy is a Vested PRSA (you've retired and started making withdrawals), you can, at any time, transfer your policy's value to another Vested PRSA, an Approved Retirement Fund, or purchase an annuity, with Standard Life or another provider.

You can transfer a pre-retirement PRSA to a Vested PRSA, but you will lose the option to take a retirement lump sum, and it's full value will be taxed as if it was a retirement – See Tax on benefit payments section.

Investment strategy

At the start of your policy, you decide on the proportion of the contribution to be invested in your choice of investments. If you do not select an investment option on your Synergy PRSA, the Synergy PRSA Default Investment Strategy will apply.

The investments, their proportions, and the contribution charge applicable to your contributions, will be outlined in your Personal Illustration.

You can switch between Synergy PRSA funds at any time free of charge.

See the Investment Options guide (SYI01) and the Self-Directed Options guide (SYSD01) for details of the choice of investments available. Fund factsheets and fund prices are available on [standardlife.ie/fundcentre](https://www.standardlife.ie/fundcentre)

Default Investment Strategy

At the start of your policy, you decide on the proportion of the contribution to be invested in your choice of investments. If you do not choose an investment option on your PRSA, the Synergy PRSA Default Investment Strategy will apply. The Default Investment Strategy can only be applied at the outset of the policy. A PRSA must have the Default Investment Strategy applying to the whole policy or not at all. You can ask us to switch out of the Default Investment Strategy at any time. However, if you ask us to switch out of the Default Investment Strategy, you must choose the investments into which you wish to switch and invest your future contributions.

Our current Synergy PRSA Default Investment Strategy comprises investment in one fund, the Target Retirement Fund appropriate for the year you aim to retire. The strategy assumes that you will invest in an approved retirement fund at retirement (or remain invested in your PRSA and draw down income as a Vested PRSA). There are several Standard Life Target Retirement Funds which invest in a broad range of funds managed by two leading global fund managers, Aberdeen and Vanguard. The funds are predominately invested in index funds (passive funds) which aim to replicate or track the performance of a stock market or bond index.

The Target Retirement Funds invest in a combination of growth and defensive assets. Depending on the Target Retirement Fund selected (based on your chosen retirement age), there will be a different mix of growth and defensive assets. Growth assets have the potential to give greater returns, but also the potential for greater losses. Such assets include equities, property, and high yield bond funds. Defensive assets are made up of investments such as corporate bonds, government bonds, and money market instruments (including cash).

More than 15 years from your selected retirement age, the fund will invest in 80% growth assets. From 15 years to your retirement date, the fund will gradually reduce growth assets and increase defensive assets. When the fund reaches its target retirement date, the fund will have a mix of approximately 50% growth and 50% defensive assets. Approximately half of the defensive assets will be held in money market instruments (including cash).

The volatility* of each fund depends on the mix of growth and defensive assets. The funds furthest from the retirement date (for example, 2075) currently have a rating of 5, while those closest to the retirement date (for example, 2030) currently have a rating of 4.

If you choose not to invest in a particular fund or funds, The default fund you invest in will be determined by what year you aim to retire (based on the retirement age you select in your application). Our Target Retirement Funds are based on five year intervals, so the Default Investment Strategy for you will be the Target Retirement Fund which is closest to your selected retirement age.

For example, if you were aiming to retire on your 65th birthday in

- 2051 or 2052, the default fund for you would be the Target Retirement Fund 2050
- 2053 or 2054, the default fund for you would be the Target Retirement Fund 2055

The default fund is not free from risk or volatility.

*Volatility ratings for funds



The volatility rating for a fund indicates how much the fund price might move compared to other funds. The higher the volatility rating, the less stable the fund price is likely to be. You can use this to help you choose between funds with different volatility ratings.

The volatility ratings of our funds are calculated using the European Security and Markets Authority (ESMA) guidelines, which use a 7 point scale to rate funds based on their 5 year annualised volatilities.

Higher volatility ratings typically mean greater potential investment returns over the longer term. But high volatility funds can suddenly fall or rise in value.

Volatility ratings are regularly reviewed and may change over time. For up to date volatility ratings visit: [standardlife.ie/fundcentre](https://www.standardlife.ie/fundcentre)

The volatility rating is not the only factor you should consider when selecting a fund. If you're not sure which funds to choose, please seek advice from a financial adviser.

Review of the Default Investment Strategy

The Default Investment Strategy will be reviewed at least once every five years. If your contributions have the Default Investment Strategy applied and we change that strategy, we will give you at least 3 months notice before we make the change.

The policy cash account

If you invest in a Self-Directed Option, a policy cash account will be set up within your policy to facilitate your Self-Directed Options and from which payments are credited and deducted.

The policy cash account is a deposit provided by a third party.

We may alter the provider of the policy cash account from time to time. Please contact your financial adviser or Standard Life should you wish to know the details of the policy cash account provider at any time.

Deductions from the policy cash account

The following will be deducted from the policy cash account if applicable to your investments:

- Policy cash account management charge
- Deposit management charge
- Fund based charge
- Withdrawals
- Any initial administration fees

Please refer to your Personal Illustrations and the Self Directed Options Guide (SYSDO1) for more information on charges.

Credits to the policy cash account

The following may be credited to the policy cash account, if applicable to your investments:

- Switches between investment options
- Annual management charge rebate
- Interest payments on balances in the policy cash account
- Interest payments on balances on deposits

The interest rate payable on balances in the policy cash account is variable. Depending on economic circumstances, it is possible that interest may not be payable on money held in the policy cash account.

It is also possible that instead of interest being payable you may be charged to operate the policy cash account. This may be because, for example, the policy cash account provider may charge Standard Life to operate the policy cash account. If such an additional charge is payable by you, we will give you as much notice as possible. We may not be able to give you one month's notice if the policy cash account provider changes the terms without giving Standard Life sufficient notice.

To find out the current rate of interest on the policy cash account, please contact your financial adviser or Standard Life.

Maintaining the policy cash account

It is important to keep a balance in the policy cash account to cover the costs of managing the investments held in the policy.

There is a minimum balance set by Standard Life to be held in the policy cash account. It depends on which investment option you choose, regular income withdrawals and the commission you have agreed with your financial adviser. The relevant minimum balance required at any point in time is available by contacting Standard Life.

If the policy cash account falls below the minimum set by Standard Life, we will contact you requesting you to pay additional contributions; failing this we may sell some of the assets of your policy in order to bring the policy cash account up to the minimum balance set by Standard Life.

Tax

There is no maximum contribution that can be paid into a Synergy PRSA, but you can only claim tax relief within the limits set by the Revenue.

However, PRSA retirement benefits in payment are regarded as income and taxed under the PAYE system.

Tax relief on pension contributions

Tax relief is available on the contributions that you make to your PRSA but this is not automatically granted.

Tax relief is usually available at your highest personal rate of tax. The limits for tax relief are set as a percentage of your net relevant earnings in a tax year. This percentage is age related (using the age on your birthday that falls within the tax year you are claiming for):

Age	Limit (as a % of net relevant earnings)
Under 30	15%
30 but less than 40	20%
40 but less than 50	25%
50 but less than 55	30%
55 but less than 60	35%
60 or over	40%

The tax relief limits for pension contributions apply to all contributions you make. This includes any PRSA, personal pension or pan-European pension plans you may have, and any occupational pension scheme you are a member of, and any AVCs you make. The limit does not apply to any contributions made by your employer (if applicable) to your PRSAs.

For the tax year ending 31 December 2026, the maximum relevant earnings that can be taken into account for tax relief purposes is €115,000. If the total contributions exceed the allowable amount, the excess will be available for relief in future years subject to the relevant limits in each year. You should make a claim for tax relief from the Revenue.

If you aren't in pensionable employment, you can claim tax relief on your PRSA contributions of up to €1,525 (excluding AVCs) in any tax year, even if this exceeds the earnings limits.

If you are a member of your current employer's occupational pension scheme, the only contributions to a PRSA on which you can receive tax relief are AVCs.

Your employer can claim relief from corporation tax on employer contributions to your PRSA. An employer contribution for the tax year in excess of the employee's salary and benefits (emoluments) for the year will be treated as a Benefit-In-Kind to the employee.

If you are not a member of your current employer's occupational pension scheme, your employer is allowed to deduct your PRSA contributions from your salary before tax. This gives you immediate tax relief at your highest rate of income tax but you pay PRSI (Pay Related Social Insurance) and USC (Universal Social Charge) on those contributions. This is called the 'net pay arrangement'. Your employer will pay employer PRSI on your contributions and can claim relief from corporation tax on employer contributions.

If you ask your employer for a 'salary sacrifice' arrangement where you give up part of your salary (for example, bonus) and make a pension contribution instead, there may be benefit-in-kind tax implications for you. Talk to your financial adviser for more information.

Tax on transfer payments

If you transfer the value of your contributions from a pension policy or scheme to a PRSA, tax is not deducted from the transfer.

If this policy receives a UK pension transfer, and within five years of the transfer you become tax resident outside the Republic of Ireland, and you don't take your pension with you, a UK overseas tax charge (25% of your policy's value) will be deducted and paid to HMRC. For more information, refer to Your guide to UK pension transfers (SYUKPT1).

If you transfer from a PRSA to an overseas pension arrangement, there will be an Irish tax liability. There may also be a tax liability in the overseas territory.

Tax on refunds

If you invest the refund of the value of your contributions from an occupational pension scheme to a PRSA, tax is not deducted from the refund. Otherwise, refunds of contributions are subject to tax at the standard rate (currently 20%).

Tax on investment gains

There is no tax payable on investment gains.

Tax on benefit payments

On retirement, you can take a cash lump sum up to 25% of your pension fund.

- The first €200,000 will be tax free. This is the maximum tax free cash lump sum for all your pension arrangements (both Irish and foreign)
- The next €300,000 will be taxed at 20%
- Anything more than €500,000 will be treated as income and taxed under the PAYE system

Lump sums you've already taken from other pensions (both Irish and foreign) must be taken into account. If you have taken benefits from an Irish or foreign pension already, then talk to your financial adviser as the limits that apply to you may differ.

The balance, subject to Revenue rules, can be

- used to purchase a guaranteed pension income for life (an annuity), or
- invested in an Approved Retirement Fund, or
- left in your PRSA (which becomes a Vested PRSA) where you can withdraw income from it at any time, or
- draw down the entire fund as taxable cash lump sum, or
- taken as a combination of these options

The annuity income, taxable cash lump sum, ARF and Vested PRSA withdrawals are regarded as income and taxed under the PAYE system.

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

If all your pension arrangements at retirement exceed the Standard Fund Threshold, a chargeable excess tax (currently 40%) is applied.

Year	Standard Fund Threshold
2026	€2,200,000
2027	€2,400,000
2028	€2,600,000
2029	€2,800,000
2030+	€2,800,000 + % increase in average earnings

If you have multiple Vested PRSAs and/or ARFs, then talk to your financial adviser as you may need to nominate a QFM to co-ordinate the taxes deducted from your policies.

If you haven't started making withdrawals from your policy before age 75, your policy will be subject to a chargeable excess tax (currently 40% of your policy's value), and you lose the option of taking a cash lump sum (up to 25%) from your policy. From age 75, even if you haven't made any withdrawals, we must deduct tax from your Vested PRSA under the PAYE system as if you had made a withdrawal each year.

See 'Withdrawals' section on page 2 for tax deductions, which we're required to deduct, even if you don't make withdrawals.

If you die before you start taking your PRSA benefits, the value of your policy is paid to your estate. Life assurance exit tax and Capital Gains Tax don't apply. The value is subject to inheritance tax in the hands of the beneficiary, based on their relationship to you, according to Capital Acquisition Tax group thresholds.

On death, if you had started taking your PRSA benefits (a Vested PRSA), your remaining policy value will be taxed as if it was an ARF:

Beneficiary	Inheritance tax	Income tax
Child aged 21 or over	No	Yes, at 30%
Child aged under 21	Yes	No
Spouse/civil partner (direct)	No	Yes, treated as income paid to you during the year of your death and taxed under the PAYE system
Spouse/civil partner's ARF	No	No, but subsequent withdrawals by your spouse/civil partner are treated as income paid to them and taxed under the PAYE system
Other	Yes	Yes

Risks

The figures in your Personal Illustration are only examples and are not guaranteed. You could get back less than the projected benefits.

This could happen for a number of reasons, for example if:

- you (or your employer) reduce or stop paying contributions
- the investment performance is lower than illustrated
- annuity rates when you retire are lower than illustrated
- you retire earlier than your chosen retirement date
- tax rules change or other changes are made to legislation
- charges increase
- tax relief is limited, not claimed or granted
- you transfer to an overseas pension arrangement, there will be a tax liability, and/or
- If your PRSA is set up as a QROPS (as a result of a UK pension transfer) and you move outside the Republic of Ireland, you may have a UK tax liability

By law, if you haven't started making withdrawals from your policy before age 75, your policy will be subject to a chargeable excess tax (currently 40%), and you lose the option of taking a cash lump sum (up to 25%) from your policy. From age 75, even if you haven't made any withdrawals, your policy will be taxed each year as if you had, and the tax will be deducted from your policy each year.

Investment risks

All investment choices are made at your own risk, so it is important to seek appropriate financial advice.

Standard Life is not responsible for the performance or solvency of providers of the investments available through the policy.

Should you invest in our Self-Directed Options, or have money in the policy cash account, we will not be liable for any loss suffered by you in the event that any provider of the Self-Directed Options or policy cash account defaults. This means that you bear the risk in the event of default of a provider of the Self-Directed Options or the policy cash account.

External investment managers are responsible for the management of funds, including what they invest in. This means that Standard Life is not responsible for the performance of these funds, or the solvency of the external investment manager.

You'll probably be one of many investors in each fund you're invested in. Sometimes, in exceptional circumstances

- we may change the pricing basis of a fund to reflect cashflows in and out. If it's a property based fund, due to the high transaction charges associated with the assets, this can result in a significant movement of the fund price
- we may also wait before we carry out your request to switch your funds, transfer or cash in your policy. This delay could be for up to a month. But for some funds, the delay could be longer, for example, if it's a property based fund, it may be up to 12 months because property and land can take longer to sell

If we have to delay switching, transferring or cashing in, we'll use the fund prices on the day the transaction takes place – these prices could be very different from the prices on the day you made the request.

These are processes which aim to maintain fairness between those remaining invested and those leaving a fund.

The value of investments linked to this policy may be affected by fluctuations in interest rates, exchange rates and economic and political situations.

Consequences of not paying contributions

You can stop your contributions at any time without being charged or penalised for doing so, but remember this will reduce the pension benefits you may expect at retirement.

If you do not pay contributions for two years or more and the value of your PRSA policy is €650 or less, Standard Life can terminate your PRSA and give you a refund of the value of your policy. We will give you three months written notice before terminating your PRSA. This refund will be regarded as income and taxed under the PAYE system.

PRSAs cannot be assigned, or used as security for a debt.

PRSAs cannot be surrendered or commuted for a cash lump sum before retirement.

The projected level of benefits

Please refer to your Personal Illustration, which forms part of this Preliminary Disclosure Certificate.

Intermediary remuneration

Your Personal Illustration will outline projected benefits, charges and intermediary remuneration applicable to your policy, based on your investment choice, and charges/commission agreed between you and your financial adviser. The levels of new business and retention generated through financial advisers may affect an element of some Standard Life employees' remuneration. Standard Life does not give financial advice.

Charges

The charges that apply to your policy are in your Personal Illustration.

We regularly review our charges and sometimes we need to increase them to reflect changes in our overall costs, or assumptions. Any increases will be fair and reasonable.

Within the Synergy PRSA there are 16 products (A to P) with 16 different charging structures. For product structures G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O and P an annual management charge rebate may apply as a credit to the policy. The rebate will only apply each month when the policy value is €100,000 or more. For further information, please refer to your personal illustration, or talk to your financial adviser.

If we increase our charges, we will give you two months advance notice, and provide you with a Statement of Reasonable Projection.

Your right of cancellation

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

If you decide to cancel your PRSA policy and you have made a single contribution or transfer payment within the Cooling Off Period, and if the value of the investment has fallen between the time your single contribution or transfer payment was invested and your instructions to cancel the policy is sent to us, there will be a deduction to cover any fall in value.

Handling complaints

If you have a complaint, please write to the Operations Director, Standard Life, 90 St Stephen's Green, Dublin, D02 F653. If you want information on our complaint handling procedure, please ask us.

If you aren't satisfied with our reply, you can refer your complaint to the Financial Services and Pensions Ombudsman. This won't affect your legal rights.

General Information

The Synergy Personal Retirement Savings Account is underwritten by Standard Life International dac in Ireland. Standard Life International dac is part of the Phoenix Group.

Phoenix has an asset management partnership with Aberdeen. You can find out more at the phoenixgroup.com. BlackRock Inc is also a major shareholder in Phoenix Group.

During the term of your policy, Standard Life will tell you if we change

- Our name
- Our legal form
- Our main address, or
- Your policy, which results in a significant change to the information contained in this document (with the exception of the taxation issues)

Twice a year we will provide you with regular updates on your Synergy PRSA that include

- an Investment Report outlining the performance of the investments in which you have invested, and
- Statement of Account, showing
 - the total contributions credited to your PRSA from the start and since your last Statement of Account
 - a breakdown of your contributions and your employer's contributions (if applicable)
 - the value of your PRSA

We will also issue a yearly Statement of Reasonable Projection, illustrating the benefit which may be payable at your retirement. The projected benefit will be based on the value of your Synergy PRSA at the date of the Statement of Reasonable Projection and will make assumptions as to future contributions and investment returns. You can ask for a Statement of Reasonable Projection at any time. We will also issue a Statement of Reasonable Projection if we ever increase the charges on your Synergy PRSA.

Laws and tax rules may change in the future. The information here is based on our understanding in January 2026.

If you take out a Synergy PRSA, the terms and conditions of your policy with us will be your in Policy Schedule, Policy Provisions (SYPRSA60) and Statement of Reasonable Projection which you will receive when the policy is set up. For more information, contact your financial adviser.

This Preliminary Disclosure Certificate has been prepared under the provisions of section 111 of the Pensions Act 1990, as amended, for disclosure in connection with this PRSA on 12 January 2026.

This PRSA is not a Standard PRSA.



Michael McKenna

Chief Operating Officer, Europe
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12 January 2026

Information on PRSAs from the Central Bank of Ireland

What is a PRSA?

A PRSA is a way of helping people provide for their retirement by saving now. It is a long-term investment product sold by financial institutions and intermediaries. It allows you to create a pension fund for yourself when you retire; you can vary the amount you pay into it over time and, if you change employment, you can continue to use the same PRSA. You can switch from one PRSA to another at any time free of charge.

There are two types of PRSA:

- Standard PRSA – where the charges you have to pay are capped i.e. there is a maximum level of charges allowed and where there are certain investment restrictions on how your money is invested
- Non-Standard PRSA – where there is no maximum level of charges and there are fewer investment restrictions

Do you need a PRSA?

To see if you need a PRSA you should ask yourself some questions:

- **Can you join an existing pension scheme in your job?** You should find out if there is a good scheme available to you through your job. If not, you will need to consider making provision for your retirement and should consider a PRSA. If you already have good pension arrangements you may not need to make any additional provisions or you may be able to top-up your benefits through making Additional Voluntary Contributions (AVCs)
- **What if you are in a Defined Benefit Scheme?** If you have a defined benefit pension scheme – a pension related to your salary, for example, two thirds of final salary on retirement – you may not need to make any further pension provisions or you may already have a facility to make additional voluntary contributions (AVCs)

Transferring from a defined benefit scheme into a PRSA involves a risk and should only be done after very careful assessment of your financial position and the advantages/disadvantages for you – you will be foregoing a defined salary related pension in retirement for an uncertain income

- **What if you are in a Defined Contribution Scheme?** If you are in a defined contribution scheme you are already carrying the investment risk – your pension will depend on the contributions you make together with the investment performance of your fund less the charges involved. But your employer may be making a contribution to the Scheme – would this contribution continue if you transferred into a PRSA?

- **Should you start a PRSA if you already have a Personal Pension Plan?** You will need to take professional advice based on your personal circumstances

What type of PRSA is best for you?

A Standard PRSA is likely to meet the requirements of most people. You cannot be charged more than the maximum level of charges allowed (5% of contributions paid and 1% per year of the PRSA assets).

The level of charges is very important. Charges reduce the fund you can build up. The size of your fund on retirement will depend on your contributions and the investment performance less the charges deducted. Investment performance cannot be predicted, but higher charges are just like a weight handicap in a horse race – creating a need to produce a better investment performance just to remain level with products carrying lower charges.

Charges on Non-Standard PRSAs are not capped and, in most cases, may be higher than on Standard PRSAs.

A second difference between Standard and Non-Standard PRSAs is in the way in which your money is invested. A Standard PRSA invests only in pooled funds, where the risk is spread across a large number and type of investments. A Non-Standard PRSA can offer you a wider investment choice. If a Non-Standard PRSA is offered to you on the basis of the investment choice it gives you, you need to be sure that you understand the investment choices, and that you understand why you need them. This is your pension, your income in your retirement years. If you do not understand how your pension will be invested then perhaps you should consider again if this particular product is the one for you.

You should keep the level of your contributions and the investment performance of your PRSA under regular review, so you can see if your PRSA will provide you with the pension you need.

Buyer beware – what to look out for

Where a Non-Standard PRSA is being offered or recommended to you, make sure you understand the differences between this product and a Standard PRSA, in particular the charges and investment choices of each product.

Beware of suggestions of better returns on Non-Standard PRSAs. Predicting investment performance is notoriously difficult.

Beware if it is suggested to you, or you are advised, to abandon an existing pension plan in favour of a new PRSA. Make sure that you understand the reasons why this would be the best course of action for you.

Find out more

Talk to your financial adviser about how to plan for your future, they'll give you the information you need to get you started. Also, you can call us or visit our website.

(01) 639 7000

Calls may be monitored and/or recorded to protect both you and us and help with our training. Call charges will vary.

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