



NZ Funds

KiwiSaver Scheme

Statement of Investment
Policy & Objectives

3 December 2021

NZ Funds

Transforming Wealth

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1. Description of the NZ Funds KiwiSaver Scheme

The NZ Funds KiwiSaver Scheme (Scheme) is registered as a KiwiSaver Scheme under the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 (FMC Act). The Manager of the Scheme is New Zealand Funds Management Limited (NZ Funds, our, us or we). The supervisor of the Scheme is The New Zealand Guardian Trust Company Limited (Supervisor).

The Scheme offers five investment options: a passively managed Balanced Fund; three actively managed Strategies (Self Select) and a life cycle automated asset allocation option (Life Cycle).

The Balanced Fund is a stand alone portfolio that uses a passive investment approach.

Investors and their adviser can choose their own allocation to one or more Strategies using the Self Select option in the PDS.

The Life Cycle option automatically allocates your investment across the three Strategies each year, based on your age.

More information on the investment options is included in the Scheme's Product Disclosure Statement (PDS). This document should be read together with the PDS. Terms used in this document are defined in the Glossary on page 13.

2. Philosophy and overview

NZ Funds is a wealth management specialist. We define wealth management as helping New Zealanders achieve their investment goals. We believe the most reliable way for New Zealanders to do this is through the integration of financial advice and investment management.

Our approach to wealth management aims to provide investors with a financial strategy to achieve their investment goals and access to financial advice providers to help them make informed financial decisions.

The NZ Funds KiwiSaver Scheme offers both passive (the Balanced Fund) and active (the Strategies) options. We strongly recommend that investors discuss their specific circumstances with a qualified adviser to ascertain which options are most appropriate for them.

Balanced Fund

The Balanced Fund is principally designed for people who are new to KiwiSaver and wish to build their confidence before investing in a more actively managed, higher growth orientated investment in order to seek to maximise their long-term wealth. It is however open to all investors.

We use a passive investment approach when managing the Balanced Fund as we believe that this approach can help build the confidence of those new to KiwiSaver. Our passive approach allocates client's funds using a combination of local and international indices. We may choose to modify those indices or choose different indices to for example ensure that the Balanced Fund meets our responsible investment policy. Because the Balanced Fund uses a passive investment approach its returns are materially determined by the rise or fall of the chosen indices.

Strategies

The Life Cycle and Self Select options are designed to provide Members with access to shares, bonds, derivatives, alternative securities and other securities including specialist investment managers. The Life Cycle investment option further ensures that a Member's investment is allocated across the Strategies in the Scheme each year based on their age.

Our goal is to ensure Members own a diversified portfolio with downside mitigation where appropriate. Our active management approach seeks to maintain a balance between preserving Members' capital and growing their wealth over time in a way that is consistent with each Strategy's objective. It also seeks to ensure that over the economic cycle, Members are exposed to both active and passively managed investments and have their investment across New Zealand and international investment markets.

Our active investment management approach means that the assets held by the Strategies may be quite different from those held under a passive investment management approach, and the nature and composition of those actively managed assets may change markedly over time.

In certain market environments, a passive approach may generate better investment returns than an active approach, and vice versa. The risk inherent in each style may also differ, depending on the investment techniques used by an investment manager.

We believe that an active investment management approach enables us to invest across a broader range of assets and investment styles than a passive approach. It also enables us to position the Strategies quite differently to the broader market, both in terms of assuming risk and seeking to mitigate risk.

In applying our active investment management approach, we seek to manage risk by investing across a broad range of assets and investment styles. We invest predominantly in instruments with known liquidity, enabling us to increase or reduce position sizes efficiently. We also employ a number of different techniques that seek to limit the extent to which the Strategies may endure losses.

As a consequence of that active management approach, the Strategies will regularly exhibit investment performance characteristics that are quite different to the market indices and those of the passively managed Balanced Fund. We expect that those different performance characteristics will be evident during both rising and falling markets.

3. Overall approach to investment management

Balanced Fund objectives

The Balanced Fund is designed to primarily track a balanced mix of shares and bonds selected with reference to asset class indices.

Strategy objectives

The Strategies are designed and managed to seek to meet investor orientated objectives rather than to meet or exceed the returns of a single asset class index, such as New Zealand bonds or global shares.

Wholesale investment structure

The Balanced Fund and the Strategies currently primarily invest in a series of wholesale trusts managed by NZ Funds which hold investments. The investments of the applicable wholesale trust may include directly held securities and/or investments in funds, managed by NZ Funds or specialist investment managers chosen by NZ Funds and will only include permitted investments of the Balanced Fund or applicable Strategy.

The wholesale trust investment structure provides operational and administrative efficiencies. This investment structure means that a review of the Balanced Fund's or a Strategy's investments will mainly occur at the wholesale trust level, having regard to the Balanced Fund's or the Strategy's objective and timeframe. The Balanced Fund and the Strategies may also invest directly in cash and cash equivalents, shares, bonds, derivatives and other assets.

Authorised asset class limits

We have developed authorised asset class limits which are used in the oversight of the Balanced Fund and the Strategies. The authorised asset class limits are the maximum exposure that the Balanced Fund or a Strategy may have to an authorised asset class.

The authorised asset class limits shown in the table on page 5 are the maximum exposure that the Balanced Fund or a Strategy may have to an authorised asset class. The authorised asset class limits are based on the New Zealand dollar equivalent invested in each authorised asset class.

Futures and options can be used by the Balanced Fund and the Strategies to gain exposure to an authorised asset class. Where this occurs, the value of the futures and options are included in the asset allocation.

Book value is used to measure the value of derivatives, except for equity index futures, commodity futures, crypto asset futures and certain swaps where the full notional value (face value) of the futures contract is used.

In the authorised asset class limits for the Inflation and Growth Strategies, we treat Australasian equities, international equities and listed property as a single asset class for which the combined exposure should not exceed 300% for the Inflation Strategy and 400% for the Growth Strategy.

The authorised asset class limits are calculated on an absolute basis. This means that we do not differentiate between long exposures (which profit from a rise in price) and short exposures

(which profit from a fall in price). Authorised asset class limits are calculated by adding all long and short exposures together.

For example, if a Strategy was 100% long equity index futures and at the same time was 100% short the same equity index futures, it would be stable irrespective of whether the market rose or fell as the long exposure would offset the short exposure. However, for the purposes of determining the exposure for the authorised asset class limits, the two exposures would be added together giving an exposure of 200% (being the sum of the long and short positions).

The exceeding of an authorised asset class limit or the purchasing of an unauthorised asset class constitutes a limit break under this Statement of Investment Policy & Objectives (SIPO).

Guideline ranges

The guideline ranges are the ranges within which the Balanced Fund and each Strategy will normally invest in the authorised asset classes over the course of an economic cycle.

Where the upper percentage of a guideline range exceeds 100% this indicates that NZ Funds is expected to regularly use derivatives to create leverage to increase the exposure to an authorised asset class beyond 100%. Showing a target investment mix of 100% or less for an authorised asset class does not mean derivatives will not be used. The Balanced Fund does not use derivatives to create leverage.

Our use of derivatives in the Strategies and market movements may result in the proportion invested in an authorised asset class exceeding the guidelines shown in the table from time to time. The exceeding of an investment guideline, for the Balanced Fund or a Strategy, does not amount to a limit break under this SIPO.

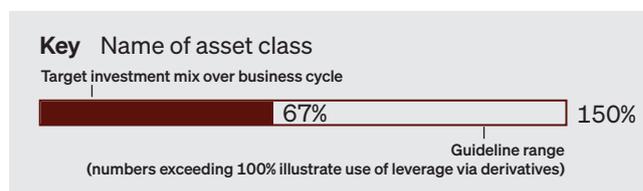
Target investment mix

The target investment mix (being the dark coloured portion of the guideline range for each asset class shown in the table on page 5) is the expected target investment mix for the Balanced Fund and each Strategy over the business cycle. The target investment mix shown for the Balanced Fund and each Strategy is anticipated only and the actual asset allocation is expected to vary within the indicated band moderately for the Balanced Fund and significantly for Strategies, over the course of an business cycle.

Deviating from the target investment mix for the Balanced Fund or a Strategy does not amount to a limit break under this SIPO.

Investment options

The table on page 5 sets out the investment objective and strategy, authorised asset classes, authorised asset class limits, guideline ranges, target investment mix, and minimum suggested investment timeframe for the Balanced Fund and each Strategy.



Name	Objective	Strategy Summary	Authorised asset class limits	Guideline ranges and target investment mix ¹	Minimum suggested timeframe
Balanced Fund	To provide an entry level option, which uses a passive investment approach to gain exposure to a balanced mix of income and growth assets.	Anticipated to mainly own New Zealand, Australian and international bonds and shares over the minimum suggested investment timeframe.	Cash and cash equivalents ² : 0-100%	Cash and cash equivalents 5% 60%	5 years+
			New Zealand fixed interest: 0-100%	New Zealand fixed interest 11% 60%	
			International fixed interest: 0-100%	International fixed interest 34% 60%	
			Australasian equities: 0-100%	Australasian equities 25% 60%	
			International equities: 0-100%	International equities 25% 60%	
Income Strategy	To generate income by investing in a range of income producing assets and other assets in a way that seeks to mitigate the downside through active management.	Anticipated to mainly own and trade New Zealand, Australian and international bonds, and other authorised asset classes over the minimum suggested investment timeframe.	Cash and cash equivalents ² : 0-100%	Cash and cash equivalents 8% 50%	2 years+
			New Zealand fixed interest: 0-100%	New Zealand fixed interest 45% 100%	
			International fixed interest: 0-100%	International fixed interest 47% 100%	
			Alternative Securities ⁴ : 0-50%	Alternative securities ⁴ 0% 50%	
Inflation Strategy	To mitigate the impact of inflation on your investment over the medium and/or long term through active management.	Anticipated to mainly own and trade New Zealand, Australian and international bonds and shares, and other authorised asset classes over the minimum suggested investment timeframe.	Cash and cash equivalents ² : 0-100%	Cash and cash equivalents 5% 50%	5 years+
			New Zealand fixed interest: 0-100%	New Zealand fixed interest 12% 50%	
			International fixed interest: 0-100%	International fixed interest 13% 50%	
			Equities ³ : 0-300%	Australasian equities 29% 100%	
				International equities 38% 100%	
				Listed property 3% 50%	
Commodities: 0-150%	Commodities 0% 50%				
Alternative Securities ⁴ : 0-150%	Alternative securities ⁴ 0% 50%				
Growth Strategy	To grow your investment over the long term through active management.	Anticipated to mainly own and trade New Zealand, Australian and international shares and/or hedge funds, and other authorised asset classes over the minimum suggested investment timeframe.	Cash and cash equivalents ² : 0-100%	Cash and cash equivalents 5% 50%	10 years+
			Equities ³ : 0-400%	Australasian equities 25% 100%	
				International equities 67% 150%	
				Listed property 3% 50%	
			New Zealand fixed interest: 0-100%	New Zealand fixed interest 0% 50%	
			International fixed interest: 0-100%	International fixed interest 0% 100%	
			Commodities: 0-150%	Commodities 0% 100%	
Alternative Securities ⁴ : 0-150%	Alternative securities ⁴ 0% 50%				

1. Where the upper limit of the band exceeds 100% this indicates that NZ Funds may use leverage (via derivatives and/or other instruments). Showing a target investment mix of 100% or less for an authorised asset class does not mean leverage will not be used. Monthly updates of actual investments held by the Balanced Fund and each Strategy are available on the Performance page of our website at www.nzfunds.co.nz. 2. Cash holdings below 0% are not a SIPO breach if caused by ongoing operational agreements with service providers such as overdraft facilities and creditor relationships. 3. Equities includes Australasian equities, International equities and Listed property 4. Alternative securities are investments not usually accessed by retail investors, for example hedge funds or digital assets.

4. Investment approach

Strategies

Active management

NZ Funds takes an active approach to managing each Strategy. Our active management approach is designed to enable us to better meet the investor-orientated objectives of each Strategy and to take advantage of investment opportunities as they arise.

Our active management approach means that we make ongoing investment decisions, search for emerging opportunities, buy or sell securities we deem appropriate, and use sophisticated investment instruments and techniques (used by other managers who manage money in similar ways to us) in seeking to achieve the investment objective of each Strategy.

Dynamic allocations

As part of our active management approach, each Strategy's asset allocation is dynamic (able to change over time) rather than strategic (a fixed allocation over time).

Each Strategy has a target investment mix which represents the long term target asset allocation for that Strategy. NZ Funds considers variances from the target investment mix should opportunities present to enhance returns or mitigate downside over the short to medium term. We regularly review the target investment mix for each of the Strategies to ensure that they continue to represent the long term investor-orientated objectives of each Strategy.

NZ Funds' Investment team selects each Strategy's asset allocation at any time based on their investment knowledge and/or research, and considering each Strategy's investment objective and timeframe.

Securities, currencies, commodities, derivatives and specialist investment managers can be used to achieve a desired asset allocation.

The way we implement our active approach may change over time as, for example, the nature of the investment opportunities we see changes. This may result in the Strategies being constructed with different combinations of investments. To allow these changes to occur, each Strategy has a wide mandate.

Active risks

Our active management approach and wide mandates mean an investment in the Scheme is subject to different risks (which may be considered higher risks) than a non-active (or passive) management approach. As a result, our active management approach may cause the returns and capital stability of a Strategy to vary significantly from the returns and capital stability of the underlying asset classes used.

Wide mandates

All Strategies have wide investment mandates. This means that while there are long-term target asset allocations for each Strategy, in managing the Strategies, NZ Funds can take a wide range of actions and provided it remains within the authorised asset class limits, is not constrained by a benchmark or target. The actions we may take include (but are not limited to):

- altering the proportion invested in each security or asset class;
- altering the manner in which a Strategy is exposed to each security or asset class;
- investing directly or indirectly;
- using derivatives and leverage;
- using collective investment vehicles;
- using specialist investment managers (including hedge funds);
- using commodities and alternative assets (including digital assets, such as cryptocurrencies);
- taking foreign currency positions;
- applying hedging; or
- taking short positions.

Investment managers

NZ Funds may select specialist investment managers (including hedge funds) where we consider that the manager's investment approach will help meet the objectives of each Strategy. Specialist investment managers can complement our own investment skills and can provide Members with access to diverse investment approaches.

The appointment of specialist investment managers is subject to due diligence and an approval process. In addition, all specialist investment managers are subject to monitoring and review including consideration of their performance, portfolio composition, and statistical measures of effectiveness.

The specialist investment managers may change over time as part of our active management approach. The managers NZ Funds currently work with can be found on our website at www.nzfunds.co.nz.

Derivatives

NZ Funds uses derivatives in managing the Strategies to seek to both increase returns (by taking active positions) and reduce risk (by taking hedge positions). One way in which we use derivatives is to create leverage. This is where the investment in a derivative can produce the same gain or loss as a much larger investment in the underlying asset itself. The use of leverage may increase the chance of loss.

The use of leverage is managed through NZ Funds' active management approach and through the processes and policies surrounding our investment guidelines.

The investment guidelines include estimates of the leverage that may be created by the use of derivatives in each authorised asset class. However, leverage is only used in seeking to achieve each Strategy's investment objective.

Foreign currency

NZ Funds actively manages the foreign currency exposure for each Strategy. Where a Strategy holds assets denominated in a foreign currency, we have the choice of whether to hedge back to the New Zealand dollar or retain a foreign currency exposure. Irrespective of whether a Strategy holds investments in that currency, a Strategy can also take active foreign currency positions by investing in non-New Zealand dollar cash or foreign currency derivatives. The foreign currency exposure for each Strategy is set out in its Quarterly Fund Update.

Balanced Fund

Passive management

We use a passive investment approach when managing the Balanced Fund. Our passive approach allocates client's funds using a combination of local and international indices. We may choose to modify those indices or choose different indices to for example ensure that the Balanced Fund meets our responsible investment policy.

Investment mandate

The Balanced Fund's investment mandate allows NZ Funds to take a variety of actions in managing the fund. The actions we may take include (but are not limited to):

- investing directly or indirectly;
- using derivatives; or
- applying hedging.

Use of derivatives

The Balanced Fund may also use derivatives to gain exposure to asset classes. However the Balanced Fund does not use derivatives to create leverage.

Foreign currency

Where the Balanced Fund holds assets denominated in a foreign currency, we hedge the foreign currency exposure of international fixed interest and Australian equities back to the New Zealand dollar, while international equities and/or international equity market futures are held in international currencies.

Securities lending

Securities lending involves a transfer of securities (bonds or shares) to a third party (the borrower), who then provides the lender with collateral in the form of shares, bonds or cash. The borrower pays the lender a fee for the loan and is contractually obliged to return the securities on demand, or at the end of the agreed loan period (which is typically a monthly renewable agreement).

The lender retains all rights of the security, including the investment performance of the securities. The borrower must pass to the lender any dividends or interest payments that are accrued. In lending agreements, collateral is a borrower's pledge of specific property to a lender, to secure repayment of a loan.

The Balanced Fund and Income, Inflation and Growth Strategies may lend up to 100% of their net asset value and up to 100% of the total value of any authorised assets held.

5. Investment process

Collaborative process

We take a collaborative approach to investment management and believe investment performance is a collectively achieved outcome. The Balanced Fund and each Strategy is assigned one or more portfolio managers who are responsible for overseeing its daily management.

Investment decisions, with some exceptions, are primarily made through a series of internal investment meetings attended mainly by members of NZ Funds' Investment and Compliance teams. These meetings enable portfolio managers and investment analysts to present investment research and thinking in a way that encourages wide participation in, and peer review of, investment decisions.

Not all investment decisions follow the same investment process. For example, trading derivatives may require investment individuals to react quickly and autonomously. NZ Funds has a process to monitor and record such decisions when they occur.

Tools and techniques

Strategies

In managing the Strategies, NZ Funds uses a wide range of investment tools and techniques including economic and financial modelling, quantitative screens and technical indicators. In using these tools and techniques, we may consider, amongst other factors, investment themes, valuation metrics, mean reversion and/or momentum.

In seeking to mitigate the downside, we may invest with specialist investment managers, some of which have the potential to profit from asset price declines, such as trend following managers, managers who take short positions in shares, and derivative and option specialists.

We may also actively reduce a Strategy's exposure to an asset class or hedge a Strategy's exposure by investing in one or more additional asset classes with the potential to offset the returns of the Strategy's initial assets.

While designed to mitigate the downside, these downside-orientated managers, tools and techniques may not be successful in mitigating the downside and may instead add to a Strategy's losses.

We may also use the same tools and techniques to seek to enhance the returns of a Strategy and, in doing so, the Strategy may be leveraged.

As part of our active management approach, asset classes, securities and specialist investment managers are selected based on our analysis of those assets which will, in our opinion, in combination with the Strategy's other investments, help achieve their objective.

In constructing the Strategies, we consider different scenarios and may project how investments may react in those scenarios. We may also consider historical volatility and correlations during both normal and stressed investment environments and may periodically revisit the assumptions used as economic and market conditions change.

Balanced Fund

We use a passive investment approach in managing the Balanced Fund. This means that in managing the Balanced Fund we seek to replicate the performance of chosen indices.

Our passive investment approach allocates clients' funds using a combination of local and international indices. We may choose to modify those indices or choose different indices to for example ensure the Balanced Fund meets our responsible investment policy.

We target a 50% allocation to bonds and a 50% allocation to shares. The actual investment mix may deviate from the target allocation from time to time, due to factors such as funds flows or movements in securities prices.

We may allocate clients' funds in line with our chosen indices by investing directly, via a wholesale fund, via an index tracking futures contract, or via an index tracking fund.

The performance of the Balanced Fund may not replicate the chosen indices due to the practicalities of investment management, including the timing of purchases and sales, funds flows, liquidity and in order to meet NZ Funds' responsible investment policy.

Responsible investment

NZ Funds has adopted a responsible investment policy. NZ Funds believes that environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors are material to long-term investment returns and global sustainability. NZ Funds has contracted with an independent third party to provide ESG research. NZ Funds' Investment team may supplement independent third party research with its own internally generated research.

NZ Funds' Investment team aims to ensure that none of the Balanced Fund, any Strategy, nor any wholesale trust it manages owns securities issued by a company identified by its ESG research to be:

- directly involved in the manufacture or deployment of nuclear weapons;
- directly involved in the manufacture or deployment of controversial weapons (cluster munitions, anti-personnel mines, chemical weapons);
- materially contravening global norms (human rights abuses, labour rights violations, child labour, slavery, environmental destruction, corruption);
- a producer of civilian firearms;
- a producer of tobacco related products;
- a producer of pornography;
- engaged in unsustainable palm oil production;
- a producer of alcohol (10% or more of revenue);
- a producer of armaments (10% or more of revenue);
- a provider of gambling services (10% or more of revenue);
- engaged in exploration or production of fossil fuels (10% or more of revenue);

- engaged in power generation from fossil fuels (10% or more of revenue);
- engaged in providing services to the fossil fuels industry (50% or more of revenue); or
- engaged in distributing fossil fuels (50% or more of revenue).

These are referred to as exclusions. NZ Funds' Investment team communicates the responsible investment policy to specialist investment managers. Where a specialist investment manager is appointed to manage a discrete mandate (where NZ Funds is the only investor) the investment manager will be instructed to follow NZ Funds' exclusions.

Where a specialist investment manager is appointed to manage a pooled mandate (where NZ Funds is one of many investors), the manager will be requested to consider NZ Funds' exclusions. Members should be aware that NZ Funds cannot obligate the manager of a pooled mandate to follow NZ Funds' exclusions. As part of its due diligence process when appointing a specialist investment manager, NZ Funds will consider the manager's approach to responsible investing.

NZ Funds' responsible investment policy does not apply exclusions to derivatives as we believe they are not tied to any source or method of production, nor in our view do they provide funding to underlying excluded activities. As at 23 November 2021, derivatives made up approximately 34.25% of the total funds managed by NZ Funds.

The responsible investment policy is supported by a procedure that regularly monitors direct holdings, including those managed by specialist investment managers appointed to manage discrete mandates. If the procedure identifies any holdings that are not in line with the policy, they will be sold.

Exemptions to the responsible investment policy may be granted from time to time at the discretion of the NZ Funds Board.

As at the date of this SIPO, the NZ Funds Board has granted the following current exemptions to the responsible investment policy:

- Contact Energy was granted an exemption from exclusion on 14 July 2020. The security would ordinarily be excluded due to power generation from fossil fuels (10% or more of revenue). As at 23 November 2021, Contact Energy makes up approximately 1.34% of the total funds that NZ Funds manages. An exception was granted because of Contact Energy's industry-leading commitment and strategy to decarbonise New Zealand's energy sector.
- LVMH Moët Hennessey Louis Vuitton was granted an exemption from exclusion on 14 July 2020. The security would ordinarily be excluded as a producer of alcohol (10% or more of revenue). As at 23 November 2021, LVMH Moët Hennessey Louis Vuitton makes up approximately 0.12% of the total funds that NZ Funds manages. An exception was granted because, following the acquisition of Tiffany & Co, the forecast percentage of revenue from alcohol is now less than the 10% threshold.

6. Investment oversight

Overview

We have policies, procedures and controls that cover the investment function. Investment management decisions are subject to daily transparency through our proprietary investment monitoring system. Regular meetings are held to cover investment research and portfolio management, investment guidelines, SIPO compliance, and overall investment governance.

Our investment strategy review process begins with the Research & Portfolio Meeting which includes oversight of security research and portfolio management. The minutes of these meetings are tabled at the Investment Committee meeting.

The Investment Guidelines Meeting monitors compliance with the internal investment guidelines (see below for more information on the role of the investment guidelines). Any material matters arising from these meetings are raised at the Investment Committee meeting.

The Investment Committee meets regularly on scheduled dates to review investment matters including investment performance, risk indicators, the investment component of NZ Funds' risk register, investment counterparty risk, liquidity risk, stress testing, and the minutes of internal investment related meetings.

Special meetings are also held on an as required basis. The Investment Committee minutes are included as a standing item at the NZ Funds Board meeting.

The NZ Funds Board meets regularly on scheduled dates. Special Board Meetings to discuss specific matters are held on an as required basis. In addition to the Investment Committee minutes and associated reports, the NZ Funds Board reviews NZ Funds' risk register overview which summarises the major risks and controls (including those related to investment management). The NZ Funds Board also receives a direct report from the Chief Investment Officer at each meeting.

Investment guidelines

We maintain internal investment guidelines which are used in the oversight of the Balanced Fund and the Strategies. These guidelines are designed to ensure the Balanced Fund and the Strategies invest in accordance with their investment objective and timeframe.

The guidelines set out the ranges within which the Balanced Fund or each Strategy will usually (but not always) invest in each authorised asset class, and also address other investment matters such as the ability of a Strategy to use leverage and the level of liquidity that the Balanced Fund or a Strategy will target. The internal investment guidelines can be exceeded from time to time over the course of an economic cycle.

The exceeding of an investment guideline, or a deviation from the target investment mix for the Balanced Fund or a Strategy, does not amount to a limit break under this SIPO. However, the purchase of an unauthorised asset class constitutes a SIPO limit break.

Guidelines, and any changes to them, must be approved by the Investment Committee and ratified by the NZ Funds Board.

Investment performance

The Investment Committee is responsible for monitoring and reviewing investment performance and reports to the NZ Funds Board. The Balanced Fund's and the Strategies' performance is monitored through our proprietary investment monitoring system. This generates a daily attribution report which includes daily, month-to-date and year-to-date performance reports for the Balanced Fund and each Strategy and individual investments held by the Balanced Fund and each Strategy.

Performance is measured on an absolute basis (after fees) and on a relative basis (before fees) against term deposits and one or more, or a combination of, relevant market indices. Investment performance is also considered from a client perspective by taking recommended portfolio allocations into account when assessing performance outcomes.

7. Investment policies

We have investment policies and procedures to support our investment governance framework. The key policies are summarised below. Each of these policies and any material changes to them (except where otherwise noted) are approved by the relevant Board subcommittee and ratified by the NZ Funds Board.

The policies are set by the relevant subcommittee and where applicable approved by the NZ Funds Board. The policies are implemented by the relevant functional team(s) and monitored by NZ Funds' Compliance team.

Trade allocation policy

Our trade allocation policy applies to the trading of securities that are directly managed by us. It requires that when allocating trades, neither the Balanced Fund nor any Strategy receives preferential treatment over another by requiring that all trades involving the Balanced Fund or more than one Strategy be allocated on a predetermined basis.

Trade execution policy

Our trade execution policy applies to the trading of securities directly managed by us. It requires that all trades are made with approved counterparties.

Investment guidelines policy

Our investment guidelines policy applies to the administration and monitoring of the authorised asset classes set out in this SIPO and the guidelines set out in the investment guidelines.

The policy requires that the Balanced Fund and all Strategies are managed within the limits set out in this SIPO and the investment guidelines, and describes the process for changing these limits. It also describes the internal process for dealing with a SIPO limit break or investment guideline being exceeded.

Settlement & cash management policy

Our settlement and cash management policy applies to the settlement of investments and cash management transactions made by us. It requires that all settlement and cash management transactions comply with the Trust Deed and internal investment guidelines, and are authorised for payment by a person with the appropriate level of authority.

Valuation & pricing policy

Our valuation and pricing policy applies to the valuation and pricing of the Balanced Fund and the Strategies and the wholesale trusts that the Balanced Fund and the Strategies invest in. It requires that valuation and pricing is accurate, equitable and complies with the Trust Deed. The policy sets out procedures for the valuation of assets and determination of unit prices.

We have also established procedures for reporting and resolving any pricing errors or non-compliance with pricing methodologies and receive an annual audit as required under the Scheme's Trust Deed.

Conflicts of interest policy

Our conflicts of interest policy applies to the identification and management of actual or potential conflicts of interest. It requires that all conflicts of interest be reported to NZ Funds' Compliance team and managed in an appropriate manner.

The policy is complemented by our personal holdings policy (which contains restrictions on employees holding or trading in securities) and our related party transactions policy (discussed below).

The conflicts of interest policy is approved by the NZ Funds Board and any material changes require board approval.

Responsible investment policy

Our responsible investment policy applies to the selection of securities for the Scheme and requires that the investment research and management process considers ESG matters.

The policy requires that no fund managed by NZ Funds, and no discrete mandate managed on our behalf by a specialist investment manager, will hold securities issued by any company identified by our ESG research to be in breach of the ESG criteria, discussed in more detail on page 8.

It also requires that the policy be communicated to the specialist investment managers appointed to manage pooled mandates (where we are one of many investors) while acknowledging that we cannot obligate these managers to comply with our policy.

Related party transactions policy

Our related party transactions policy applies to all related party transactions (as defined in the FMC Act). The policy sets out processes for identifying related party transactions and ensures that these transactions are conducted in accordance with the rules on related party transactions that apply to managed investment schemes under the FMC Act.

Derivatives policy

Our derivatives policy applies to investments in derivatives. It considers derivatives to be part of the asset class of the relevant underlying assets and requires that we consider the complexity, liquidity risks, counterparty risks and price transparency of them as part of the investment decision-making process.

Liquidity policy

Our liquidity policy applies to the selection of securities for the Balanced Fund and the Strategies. It imposes restrictions on holding certain amounts of securities that are, or may be, illiquid.

Market conduct policy

Our market conduct policy applies to the trading of securities directly managed by us and the trading of units or shares in collective investment vehicles, irrespective of whether they are listed or not. It also applies to making or disseminating statements. The policy requires that non-public information known by one of our employees must be notified to NZ Funds' Compliance team who may place a trading halt on a security, the Balanced Fund or Strategy.

8. Market indices

In the Quarterly Fund Updates, we are required to report performance against an appropriate market index or indices. The relevant market indices for the Balanced Fund or each Strategy are set out on page 11. In the Quarterly Fund Updates the returns of these indices are reported gross, without the deduction of any fees or tax which would, in normal circumstances, be deducted from investor returns.

We may change the market indices at any time and without notice to investors, as long as the requirements of the FMC Act are met. For more information on the market indices, see the Other Material Information document on the offer register at disclose-register.companies.govt.nz.

9. SIPO review

The NZ Funds Board is responsible for this SIPO and ensuring that this SIPO is followed. This SIPO is reviewed by the NZ Funds Board annually. Ad hoc reviews occur where there is a material change in the investment policy or objectives of the Balanced Fund or a Strategy, where there is a material change to the PDS, or where considered appropriate by the Investment Committee or the NZ Funds Board.

We may make changes to this SIPO at any time after consulting with the Supervisor. A description of any material changes will be included in the Scheme's annual report. Where required by the Trust Deed or law, Members will receive notice of material changes before they occur.

This SIPO takes effect from 3 December 2021. The current version of this SIPO is available on the scheme register at disclose-register.companies.govt.nz.

10. Market indices

Strategy	Market indices
Balanced Fund	25% MSCI All Countries World Daily TR Net Local Currency 12.5% S&P/ASX200 Total Return Index 12.5% S&P/NZX 10 Index Gross 25% Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Index 12.5% Bloomberg AusBond Govt 3-5 Yr Index 12.5% S&P/NZX NZ Government Bond Total Return Index
Income Strategy	50% S&P/NZX Investment Grade Corporate Bond Index Total Return 50% Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Corporate Total Return Index Hedged USD
Inflation Strategy	30% S&P/NZX Bank Bills 90 Day Index Total Return 25% S&P/NZX 50 Portfolio Index Gross with Imputation 10% S&P/ASX 200 Index Total Return 35% MSCI All Countries World Daily TR Net Local Currency
Growth Strategy	70% MSCI All Countries World Daily TR Net Local Currency 20% S&P/NZX 50 Portfolio Index Gross with Imputation 10% S&P/ASX 200 Index Total Return
Life Cycle: age 0-54	3.0% S&P/NZX Bank Bills 90 Day Index Total Return 2.5% S&P/NZX Investment Grade Corporate Bond Index Total Return 2.5% Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Corporate Total Return Index Hedged USD 19.5% S&P/NZX 50 Portfolio Index Gross with Imputation 9.5% S&P/ASX 200 Index Total Return 63.0% MSCI All Countries World Daily TR Net Local Currency
Life Cycle: at age 65	10.2% S&P/NZX Bank Bills 90 Day Index Total Return 13.5% S&P/NZX Investment Grade Corporate Bond Index Total Return 13.5% Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Corporate Total Return Index Hedged USD 16.3% S&P/NZX 50 Portfolio Index Gross with Imputation 7.3% S&P/ASX 200 Index Total Return 39.2% MSCI All Countries World Daily TR Net Local Currency
Life Cycle: at age 75	10.2% S&P/NZX Bank Bills 90 Day Index Total Return 17.5% S&P/NZX Investment Grade Corporate Bond Index Total Return 17.5% Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Corporate Total Return Index Hedged USD 14.7% S&P/NZX 50 Portfolio Index Gross with Imputation 6.5% S&P/ASX 200 Index Total Return 33.6% MSCI All Countries World Daily TR Net Local Currency

More information about the market indices noted on the previous page can be found on the web pages listed below:

Bloomberg AusBond Govt 3-5 Yr Index	https://www.bloomberg.com/professional/product/indices/bloomberg-ausbond-index/
Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Corporate Total Return Index Hedged USD	www.bloomberg.com/quote/LGCPTRUU:IND
Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate Index	https://www.bloomberg.com/professional/product/indices/bloomberg-barclays-indices/#/
MSCI All Countries World Daily TR Net Local Currency	www.msci.com/acwi
S&P/ASX 200 Index Total Return	www.us.spindices.com/indices/equity/sp-asx-200
S&P/NZX Bank Bills 90 Day Index Total Return	www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/indices/fixed-income/sp-nzx-bank-bills-90-day-index/#overview
S&P/ NZX Investment Grade Corporate Bond Index Total Return	www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/indices/fixed-income/sp-nzx-composite-investment-grade-bond-index/#overview
S&P/NZX 10 Index Gross	https://www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/indices/equity/sp-nzx-10-index/#overview
S&P/NZX NZ Government Bond Total Return Index	https://www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/indices/fixed-income/sp-nzx-nz-government-bond-index/#overview
S&P/NZX 50 Portfolio Index Gross with Imputation	www.us.spindices.com/indices/equity/sp-nzx-50-portfolio-index

11. Glossary

Term	Definition
Active management	A portfolio management approach where the investment manager makes specific investment decisions with the goal of outperforming a benchmark index or target return.
Alternative securities	Asset classes not usually accessed by retail investors, for example, private equity, venture capital, hedge funds, and digital assets (such as cryptocurrencies). These tend to be asset classes where valuation and liquidity may be uncertain and returns may be volatile. Includes derivatives on alternative securities.
Asset class	<p>These are the available asset classes that the Balanced Fund or a Strategy may invest in depending on its investment mandate. The Balanced Fund or the Strategies can purchase the assets either directly, or indirectly through derivatives. Neither the Balanced Fund, nor all the Strategies can invest in all asset classes. The asset classes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash and cash equivalents • New Zealand fixed interest • International fixed interest • Australasian equities • International equities • Listed property • Commodities • Alternative securities <p>The above asset classes are from the Financial Markets Conduct Regulations 2014 (Regulations), except for 'alternative securities' which falls under 'Other' in the Regulations. These are the same asset classes used in the Quarterly Fund Updates.</p>
Australian bonds	Debt securities issued in Australia and derivatives on Australian bonds. For regulatory and Quarterly Fund Update purposes, debt securities issued in Australia are classified as 'international fixed interest'.
Australasian shares/equities	Shares listed on New Zealand or Australian stock exchanges and derivatives on New Zealand or Australian shares.
Book value	This is the value at which a security is recorded in the accounts of a Strategy. In the case of a future or option contract, it is the amount paid by the Strategy for entering into the future or option.
Cash and cash equivalents	Cash, or other assets that can be readily converted into cash, including bank term deposits and short term debt securities.
Commodities	A product which is, for example, agricultural, mineral or energy related, and is interchangeable with another product of the same type, and which may be bought or sold directly or indirectly through derivatives or an exchange traded fund.
Cryptocurrencies	Forms of currency that only exist digitally and that usually have no central issuing or regulating authority but instead use a decentralised system to record transactions and manage the issue of new units. Cryptocurrencies also include derivatives on cryptocurrencies. Examples of cryptocurrencies are Bitcoin and Ethereum.
Debt securities	Securities issued by an entity to enable it to borrow money. Debt securities cover a wide range of issuing entities and security types. Debt securities include (but are not limited to) corporate and government bonds, loans, floating rate securities and zero-coupon bonds. Includes derivatives on debt securities.
Derivatives	Financial instruments the value of which are derived from changes in the value of another asset or asset class (for example, a share market index, a commodity, a bond, or a currency). Examples of derivatives include futures, options, forwards, swaps and swaptions. Where an asset class is a permitted asset class, derivatives on that asset class are also permitted.
Digital assets	Anything that exists in a digital form which is self-contained, uniquely identifiable and has perceived value or the ability to be used (e.g. cryptocurrencies).
Equity index futures	Exchange-traded equity index futures contracts (derivatives based on share market indices).
Growth assets	Investments where the return is expected to be made up predominantly of capital gains and losses over the investment period and/or investments where the expected yield or return on capital is relatively high. Shares are usually referred to as growth assets. Growth assets can include derivatives.

Term	Definition
Hedge funds	Alternative investment vehicles generally only available to institutional and other sophisticated investors. Hedge funds typically have an absolute performance objective. They can invest in a wide variety of assets and use non-traditional investment techniques (for example, short selling, leverage, arbitrage and derivatives).
Income assets	Investments where the return is expected to be made up predominantly of interest income. Cash and cash equivalents and debt securities are usually referred to as income assets. Income assets can include derivatives.
International bonds	Debt securities issued outside New Zealand and Australia, including derivatives on international bonds. For regulatory and Quarterly Fund Update purposes, all debt securities issued outside New Zealand are classified as 'international fixed interest'.
International shares/ equities	Shares listed on stock exchanges (other than New Zealand or Australian stock exchanges), including derivatives on international shares. International shares also include collective investment vehicles which invest in international shares including equity long/short hedge funds.
Investment Committee	The NZ Funds Investment Committee which is a sub-committee of the NZ Funds Board.
Listed property	Shares listed on stock exchanges which own or invest in property, buildings or land, and derivatives on listed property.
Member	A member of the Scheme.
Net asset value	The value of the assets of the Balanced Fund or a Strategy, less any liabilities.
New Zealand bonds	Debt securities issued in New Zealand and derivatives on New Zealand bonds. For regulatory and Quarterly Fund Update purposes, debt securities issued in New Zealand are classified as 'New Zealand fixed interest'.
NZ Funds	New Zealand Funds Management Limited.
Passive management	A portfolio management approach where the investment manager selects securities with reference to one or more asset class indices.
Scheme	NZ Funds KiwiSaver Scheme.
Short position	An investment technique that seeks to profit from a fall in the price of a security.
Specialist investment managers	External managers selected by NZ Funds who may manage a portfolio of securities directly held by a wholesale trust or an underlying fund in which a wholesale trust invests and includes derivatives on specialist investment managers.
Supervisor	The New Zealand Guardian Trust Company Limited.
Term deposit	A type of deposit held at a bank or other financial institution where the money is locked in for a set period of time, and can not be withdrawn until the time is up without penalty.
Trust Deed	The trust deed for the Scheme dated 12 October 2016 (as amended from time to time).



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