

Other Material Information

BCF KiwiSaver Scheme

30 June 2025

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Section 1 – General

This document sets out important information about your investment in the BCF KiwiSaver Scheme (**Scheme**). It should be read together with the Product Disclosure Statement (**PDS**) for the offer of membership of the Scheme, the Statement of Investment Policy and Objectives (**SIPO**) and any other Scheme-related documents held on the register at www.disclose-register.companiesoffice.govt.nz (**Disclose**).

In this document:

- *Trustee, we, us or our* means Arotahi Trust Limited.
- *Current or currently*, in relation to legislation, policy, activity, a practice or any other matter, refers to that legislation, policy, activity, practice or matter as at the date of this document.

We have prepared this document to:

- meet the requirements of section 57(1)(b)(ii) of the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 (**FMC Act**) and clause 52 of Schedule 4 to the Financial Markets Conduct Regulations 2014 (**FMC Regulations**), and
- provide other additional material information about the Scheme and KiwiSaver more generally, including in relation to contributions and withdrawals.

Section 2 – Trustee and its directors

The Trustee

The Trustee of the Scheme is Arotahi Trust Limited. Its shares are held by its directors and its sole purpose is to act as the trustee of the Scheme.

Trustee's directors

The Trustee's current directors are:

Maurice Allen Hall of Palmerston North

Maurice has extensive experience in the financial sector. This includes 22 years providing in-house accountancy and consultancy support for a large New Zealand corporate. He is currently a director of a national food importer and distributor and serves as a trustee on a number of charitable organisations.

John McKay Mason of Wanganui

John was appointed as a director of the Trustee in 2013. He brings with him a wide range of experience including management roles in manufacturing, exporting, importing and distribution, retailing and financial services. He has had extensive involvement in both charitable and private trusts over more than 29 years.

Jeffrey Paul Prestidge of Hawera

Jeffrey was appointed as a director of the Trustee in March 2020 and began acting in September 2020 as the Licensed Independent Trustee director of the Scheme. He is registered as a Financial Services Provider under the Financial Service Providers (Registration and Dispute Resolution) Act 2008 and is a Licensed Independent Trustee for the purposes of the FMC Act.

Jeffrey is a qualified statutory accountant (QSA) recognised by the Chartered Accountants Society. His experience is in public practice accounting for small and medium-sized enterprises, including currently as a director for UBT Accountants. Jeffrey is actively involved in providing financial advice and services to large community enterprises and not-for-profit organisations.

Section 3 – More about the Scheme

Employee contributions – temporary rate reduction

From 1 February 2026, if you are required to make regular contributions to KiwiSaver from your salary or wages, you can apply to Inland Revenue (through *myIR* at www.ird.govt.nz) for a temporary rate reduction whereby your employer, when notified by Inland Revenue, must reduce the rate of contributions it deducts from your pay to 3% of gross salary or wages for the time being, despite the increased minimum employee contribution rates which will otherwise begin applying on 1 April 2026 (3.5% until 31 March 2028, then 4% from 1 April 2028).

You can choose a temporary rate reduction period of between 92 days and one year. Once a temporary rate reduction is in place, Inland Revenue will write to you to remind you when it is coming to an end, and will tell your employer when it has come to an end. You can apply for a new temporary rate reduction through *MyIR*. There's no limit to the number of times you can apply for a temporary rate reduction.

It's important to note that while you have a temporary rate reduction in place, if your employer is required to contribute to the Scheme for your benefit then its required contribution rate will also reduce to 3% for the time being.

You can end a temporary rate reduction at any time (after the minimum 92-day period, unless your employer agrees to a shorter period) by letting your employer know that you'd like to start (or resume) making KiwiSaver contributions at not less than the applicable minimum contribution rate of 3.5% or 4%.

If, while a temporary rate reduction is in place, you:

- start new employment, and
- are not yet able to show your new employer a copy of the temporary rate reduction notice issued to you by Inland Revenue

then, once you later show your employer a copy of the notice, either the employer or Inland Revenue may refund to you any amount by which the contributions deducted from your pay after starting that new employment have exceeded the amount that should have been deducted under the notice.

Employee contributions – savings suspension

As noted in the PDS, If you are contributing to the Scheme from pay then you can apply to Inland Revenue (through *myIR* at www.ird.govt.nz) to suspend your contributions (take a **savings suspension**) if:

- 12 or more months have passed since Inland Revenue received your first KiwiSaver contribution or you first contributed direct to a KiwiSaver scheme, or
- you are suffering, or likely to suffer, financial hardship (and Inland Revenue has received at least one contribution from you).

If you are given a hardship-based savings suspension it will last 92 days (unless Inland Revenue agrees a longer period). Otherwise your savings suspension will last between 92 days and 1 year.

Inland Revenue will notify you before your suspension period ends and (if you want) you can apply for a new savings suspension via *MyIR*. There is no limit to how often you can apply for a savings suspension.

You can revoke your savings suspension and resume contributing at any time (after the minimum 92-day suspension period, unless your employer agrees to a shorter period) by notifying your employer requiring it to start making deductions from your pay.

Importantly, while you are on a savings suspension, your employer can also suspend any compulsory employer contributions it is making on your behalf. Those employer contributions will start again when you resume making regular contributions from your salary or wages.

Government contributions

As noted in the PDS, under current law if you are aged 16 to 64 (and are otherwise eligible – see below¹) the Government will make contributions to your account (**government contributions**). These are currently 25c for every dollar you contribute, up to a maximum annual government contribution of \$260.72 a year (which equals \$5 a week)² based on:

- your total contributions during the last KiwiSaver tax credit year (1 July to 30 June), and
- the number of days in that year that you were eligible to receive government contributions.

The additional eligibility criteria are that you:

- live mainly in New Zealand (you will also qualify if you are a state sector employee serving overseas, or are volunteering overseas for a specified charity), and
- had taxable income of \$180,000 or less in, as applicable:
 - the income year (1 April to 31 March) that ended during the KiwiSaver tax credit year, if:
 - you filed a tax return for that income year before the end of the KiwiSaver tax credit year, or
 - you were not required to file a tax return for that income year, or
 - in any other case, the income year preceding the KiwiSaver tax credit year.

Government contributions will be payable in respect of any contributions you made to another KiwiSaver scheme and then transferred to the Scheme during the year (but they will not be payable in respect of any funds transferred from an Australian scheme).

Under current legislation and Inland Revenue policy, your government contribution entitlements will begin on the first day of the month in which (as applicable):

- you start contributing from your salary or wages, or
- we receive your first contribution, or
- Inland Revenue receives the first contribution paid for your benefit,

or in each case on the date (if earlier) when an account is opened for you and Inland Revenue processes our advice that you have joined KiwiSaver.

¹ In respect of the KiwiSaver tax credit year ended 30 June 2025, the minimum qualifying age was 18 and there was no taxable income limit.

² In respect of the KiwiSaver tax credit year ended 30 June 2025, the maximum Government contribution payable to an eligible member's KiwiSaver account is 50c for every dollar the member contributed, up to a maximum Government contribution of \$521.43.

This means that in the first KiwiSaver tax credit year (1 July to 30 June) that you are a KiwiSaver member, your government contribution entitlements for that year will reduce in proportion to the period of the year that you were not yet a member. Those entitlements will also reduce in proportion to the part of any year in which you had yet to reach age 16, had reached KiwiSaver Qualifying Age or (except as outlined above) did not live mainly in New Zealand.

We will claim government contributions annually on your behalf, usually at the beginning of July. If we begin offering investment choices and you have split your contributions between more than one investment fund within the Scheme, then we will split the government contributions in the same proportions.

You cannot withdraw any of your government contributions:

- unless you (or if you have died, your personal representative) provide(s) a statutory declaration stating when you have lived mainly in New Zealand, or
- to the extent that we know your claim for that amount is wrong (because the periods during which you have met the residency requirement were wrongly advised).

Valuations

For the purpose of determining the investment earnings available from the Scheme, currently we calculate the net market value of the Scheme's assets at quarterly intervals based on the Scheme's quarterly management accounts.

We do this by deducting the liabilities attributable to the Scheme from the market value of its assets.

We currently determine the market value of the Scheme's assets as follows:

- in the case of the term deposits into which the Scheme has invested, by reference to statements from the banks that hold those term deposits, and
- in the case of direct loans advanced under loan agreements, by reference to the sum of the principal and the interest receivables as at each valuation date (after factoring in any expected loss on account of credit risk exposure).

We may invest from time to time in other managed investment schemes whose investors are all members of or organisations within the Plymouth Brethren Christian Church. In that case we will determine the market value of the Scheme's investment in the relevant fund using the latest available unit price for that fund.

Investment earnings applied to Scheme members' accounts

As soon as practicable after the end of each Scheme year (31 March), once our auditors have provisionally cleared the Scheme's financial statements, we apply investment earnings to Scheme members' account balances. The investment earnings amount applied to each member's accounts is determined based on the investment return, less Scheme expenses, set out in the Scheme's audited financial statements and any other information that we consider relevant.

We then deduct investment income tax from (or if the taxable return is negative, apply a tax credit to) that amount at each member's prescribed investor rate (**PIR**).

This investment earnings allocation process takes into account, with respect to each member, the timing of the cashflows during the Scheme year with respect to the member's accounts (i.e. contributions and any withdrawals).

When a member becomes entitled to an exit benefit from the Scheme, we calculate a before-tax investment earnings rate for the period between:

- the last Scheme year-end as at which investment earnings were applied to members' account balances, and
- the date of paying the benefit,

and apply investment earnings to the member's accounts before then deducting investment income tax from (or if the taxable return is negative, applying a tax credit to) those accounts based on the member's PIR and share of taxable income.

We base this final before-tax investment earnings rate on the Scheme's investment earnings (including all accrued interest earned) for the period from the latest year-end as at which investment earnings were applied to members' accounts through to the benefit payment date, after deducting the amount that we consider relevant and appropriate to provide for Scheme expenses.

All investment earnings rates determined for the Scheme or when a member withdraws or transfers from the Scheme can be positive, negative or zero. If we determine a negative earnings rate, we will reduce your account balances accordingly.

Earnings rate corrections

We have a compensation policy that we will apply if a material error is made in determining the amount of investment earnings applied to any member's accounts or benefit.

Under the current policy, unless we determine otherwise, a material error is one that equals or exceeds 0.30% of the value that would have accumulated without the error (and we may choose not to compensate an exited member for any error of less than \$20).

Amending the Trust Deed and SIPO

We can amend or replace the Trust Deed for the Scheme with the consent of the Financial Markets Authority, subject to other restrictions set out in the FMC Act.

We can amend the SIPO for the Scheme, including our benchmark asset allocations and ranges, at any time without prior notice to members.

We will notify you of any material changes to the Trust Deed or the SIPO in the next Annual Report for the Scheme.

Winding up the Scheme

We can resolve in writing to wind up the Scheme effective from the date specified for that purpose in the resolution. The Financial Markets Authority may also require the Scheme to be wound up in certain circumstances set out in the FMC Act.

If the Scheme is wound up, your claim on its assets will rank behind any outstanding fees and expenses, taxation liabilities, any other claims preferred at law and the Scheme wind-up costs. Your claim on the Scheme's assets will rank equally with the claims of all other members.

Unless you have already reached KiwiSaver Qualifying Age or you otherwise qualify to make a full withdrawal, if we wind up the Scheme then:

- you will not receive any withdrawal payments and will be required to transfer from the Scheme to another KiwiSaver scheme which you choose, and

- if you do not choose, then Inland Revenue will transfer you to a default KiwiSaver scheme under the default allocation rules in the KiwiSaver Act 2006.

Indemnities

Unless we fail to meet the standard of care required by the FMC Act, we are indemnified from the assets of the Scheme for and in respect of any loss or liability which we suffer or incur because of the way in which we have carried out or failed to carry out any function, duty or power of the Trustee under the Trust Deed.

Further information in relation to our responsibilities and indemnities is set out in the Trust Deed.

Risk indicator

Though our current investment strategy is to invest Scheme assets principally in cash and cash equivalent investments comprising term deposits with New Zealand-registered banks:

- our SIPO contemplates the Scheme's investments including modest exposures (either directly or through other managed investment schemes whose investors are all members of or organisations within the Plymouth Brethren Christian Church) to New Zealand fixed interest investments comprising loans made on arm's length terms to organisations within the Plymouth Brethren Christian Church, and
- as at the date of this document our investments include two such fixed interest investments, each of which is a direct loan secured by a registered first mortgage over land.

In our assessment (see below) the risk characteristics of those direct (and potentially indirect) loan investments necessitate an alternative risk indicator calculation methodology which allows the Scheme's risk indicator to reflect the potential future volatility of the investments and accordingly of the Scheme's investments as a whole.

Therefore for risk indicator purposes we consider that using actual Scheme returns for the relevant period (1 April 2020 to 31 March 2025) would be likely to mislead with regard to the potential future volatility of the Scheme.

In any case we do not determine Scheme earnings rates weekly or monthly (as explained above, we instead do so only annually and when members become entitled to benefit or transfer payments) and this makes it impracticable for us to use the standard risk indicator calculation method contemplated by the FMC Regulations.

For those reasons, the risk indicator in the PDS has been calculated using an alternative method that we consider allows it to reflect the potential future volatility of the Scheme. This is despite the fact that (as required by the FMC Regulations) the PDS states that the risk indicator is based on the returns data for the 5 years ended 31 March 2025.

The risk indicator calculation method which we currently use is as follows:

- with respect to **cash and cash equivalents** (i.e. investments in term deposits and amounts held on current account - in benchmark terms an intended 85% of Scheme assets, which is therefore the allocation used for asset weighting purposes), using the returns over the relevant period from the S&P/NZX Bank Bills 90-Day Index (**NZ Bank Bills Index**), and
- with respect to **New Zealand fixed interest** (in benchmark terms an intended 15% of Scheme assets, which is therefore the allocation used for asset weighting purposes) and on the assumption that those investments will ordinarily comprise

direct loan investments, using the returns over the relevant period from the S&P/NZX Investment Grade Corporate Bond Index (**NZ Corporate Bond Index**), with each month's returns from that index (positive or negative) multiplied by 5 to reflect the Scheme's fixed interest investments having materially higher risk than investing according to the NZ Corporate Bond Index.

Regarding New Zealand fixed interest investments, the risk indicator calculation method which we currently use is considered likely to be useful to investors because it takes account of the fact that:

- the NZ Corporate Bond Index comprises a diversified mix of relatively liquid securities, but
- assuming, as noted above, that the Scheme's New Zealand fixed interest investments will ordinarily comprise direct loan investments, each such loan will be a single security which is potentially more volatile in view of carrying (for example) more interest rate risk, credit risk and liquidity risk – see page 13.

For this reason we consider that with respect to New Zealand fixed interest investments, our current risk indicator calculation method more accurately represents the potential volatility of the assumed fixed interest investments than simply using the NZ Corporate Bond Index.

Section 4 – Withdrawals

Benefits are payable from the Scheme as lump sums in accordance with the rules applying under the KiwiSaver Act 2006 to every KiwiSaver scheme (**KiwiSaver scheme rules**), which are implied into the Trust Deed under the KiwiSaver Act.

Withdrawal on or after Qualifying Age

You may, but need not, withdraw some or all of the balance in your accounts on or after reaching **KiwiSaver Qualifying Age** – this is NZ Super qualifying age (currently 65).

You need not withdraw any money and you can leave your balance in the Scheme indefinitely. Alternatively, you can withdraw your benefit in lump sum instalments subject to the terms and conditions which we set from time to time.

As at the date of this document, those terms and conditions are that the minimum amount for each lump sum withdrawal is \$500 and each lump sum withdrawal request must be in writing. We also require a minimum remaining balance (currently \$500) to be held in the Scheme after any lump sum withdrawal.

Your first application for a post-KiwiSaver Qualifying Age withdrawal must include a completed statutory declaration as to your government contribution entitlements.

Death

If you die, we will pay the full balance in your accounts to your personal representatives (the executors or administrators of your estate) on request. Alternatively, if your full balance is less than a set amount (\$15,000 as at the date of this document) and other conditions are met, we may pay your balance direct to a person such as a surviving spouse or caregiver.

Significant financial hardship

Subject to restrictions in the KiwiSaver scheme rules, you may make a withdrawal, excluding the government contributions credited or transferred to the Scheme for your benefit (and any \$1,000 'kick-start' contribution you may have received when first joining KiwiSaver), if we are reasonably satisfied you are suffering or likely to suffer from significant financial hardship and have explored and exhausted reasonable alternative sources of funding.

Significant financial hardship currently means significant financial difficulties arising because of:

- your inability to meet minimum living expenses, or
- your inability to meet mortgage repayments on your principal family home, resulting in the mortgagee seeking to enforce the mortgage, or
- the cost of modifying a home to meet special needs arising from your own or a dependant's disability, or
- the cost of medical treatment for your own or a dependant's illness or injury, or
- the cost of palliative care for you or a dependant, or
- funeral costs for a dependant.

You will need to give us a statutory declaration as to your assets and liabilities, and we may limit the withdrawal to a specified amount that (in our opinion) is required to alleviate the particular hardship you are suffering.

Serious illness

You may make a withdrawal if we are reasonably satisfied you are suffering from an injury, illness or disability that:

- results in your being totally and permanently unable to engage in work for which you are suited by reason of experience, education or training (or any combination of those things), or
- poses a serious and imminent risk of death.

We will require medical evidence to support your withdrawal request.

Life-shortening congenital condition

If you have a life-shortening condition that is congenital (i.e. one you were born with) you may make a withdrawal before reaching KiwiSaver Qualifying Age if we are reasonably satisfied that the condition is either:

- identified by regulation as a life-shortening congenital condition (the life-shortening congenital conditions currently identified in the KiwiSaver Regulations 2006 are Down syndrome, cerebral palsy, Huntington's disease and fetal alcohol spectrum disorder), or
- one for which you have medical evidence to verify that it is expected to reduce life expectancy to below age 65 (either for you or generally for persons with the condition).

If you make a withdrawal on this basis, you will be treated for KiwiSaver purposes as having reached KiwiSaver Qualifying Age, which means you will be eligible to make further withdrawals but you will no longer be eligible for government contributions or compulsory employer contributions.

First home purchase

General

Subject to restrictions in the KiwiSaver scheme rules as amended from time to time, you may be eligible on a once-only basis to make a withdrawal to buy your first home or land (or an interest in a dwellinghouse on Māori land) if:

- you are buying a home or land in New Zealand, and
- 3 or more years have passed since Inland Revenue received the first KiwiSaver contribution in respect of you (or since you first joined a KiwiSaver scheme), and
- you have never made a home purchase withdrawal from a KiwiSaver scheme, and
- you intend the property to be your principal place of residence, and
- you have never owned property before, either alone or jointly with another person (limited exceptions apply – see the next paragraph).

You will not be treated as having owned property before if you hold (or have held) land:

- as a bare trustee
- as a leaseholder
- where it is an interest in Māori land, or
- as a trustee who is a beneficiary under the relevant trust, but with no reasonable expectation of being entitled to occupy the land as your principal place of residence until the death of the occupier (or of their survivor).

If you have owned land or a home before and this is the only reason that you do not qualify to make a first home purchase withdrawal (i.e. you meet each of the other eligibility requirements), then you may still be eligible to make a withdrawal to purchase a home or land if you give us written confirmation from Kāinga Ora (formerly Housing New Zealand) that it is satisfied your financial position is what would be expected of a person who has never owned land or a home. For more information or the necessary form, email firsthome.enquiries@kaingaora.govt.nz or visit www.kaingaora.govt.nz (search *Home ownership* then click on the *KiwiSaver first-home withdrawal* link).

The amount which you withdraw for a home purchase must exclude any **Australian Sourced Amount**, meaning an amount transferred to KiwiSaver from an Australian complying superannuation scheme for your benefit (ignoring positive or negative investment returns).

You must also leave a minimum additional amount of \$1,000 in your account.

Process requirements

We will require the necessary documents and evidence to support a home purchase withdrawal application (including a copy of a sale and purchase agreement listing you as a purchaser) by at least 10 to 15 business days before either the settlement date or (if relevant – see below) the date when the deposit payment is due.

If your sale and purchase agreement is conditional then you can choose whether to apply the amount withdrawn towards paying a deposit or at settlement. If the agreement is unconditional, you can only apply the amount withdrawn at settlement. If you make a withdrawal to pay a deposit, and you do not need all of the funds for the deposit, your solicitor or conveyancing practitioner must hold any residual funds for payment at settlement. You can only make one withdrawal towards your home purchase, so if you wish to use your funds for both deposit and settlement purposes you must apply before the deposit payment is due.

You cannot make a home purchase withdrawal after your property purchase has settled (and if you seek the withdrawal to buy land on which to build your first home then you must apply your withdrawal towards buying the land, not building the home).

If we approve the withdrawal, we will pay the withdrawal amount directly to your solicitor or conveyancing practitioner. If the withdrawal is to be paid towards your deposit, he or she must pay the deposit amount to a stakeholder (such as the vendor's solicitor or real estate agent) to pay it under the sale and purchase agreement once the agreement goes unconditional.

If you use the amount withdrawn to help pay your deposit and (for reasons other than any default on your part as purchaser) settlement does not proceed, the stakeholder must repay the money to your solicitor or conveyancing practitioner, who must then return the money he or she receives to the Scheme. If you made the withdrawal for the purposes of settlement and settlement does not proceed, the money must be repaid to the Scheme by your solicitor or conveyancing practitioner (who will have held your funds in trust).

Following transfer from an overseas superannuation scheme

You may be able to make a withdrawal to meet any New Zealand tax liability or additional student loan repayment obligation arising by reason of you transferring funds to KiwiSaver from an overseas (non-Australian) superannuation scheme. You must apply within two years after Inland Revenue assesses that tax liability or additional repayment obligation.

If we approve the withdrawal, the amount withdrawn (which is paid direct to Inland Revenue) cannot exceed, as applicable:

- the lesser of the tax liability incurred and your total tax liability for the relevant tax year, and
- the amount of the additional student loan repayment obligation.

The withdrawal might in some cases trigger an overseas tax liability.

Other circumstances of withdrawal

We must comply with any legislation or Court order requiring us to release funds from the Scheme (including a property sharing order under the Property (Relationships) Act 1976).

You can withdraw any Australian Sourced Amount if you have reached age 60 and satisfy the 'retirement' definition in Australian legislation. If your Scheme balance is less than the amount transferred from the Australian scheme then that balance will be your Australian Sourced Amount.

Transfers

To another KiwiSaver scheme

You may at any time transfer from the Scheme to another KiwiSaver scheme by contracting with the new provider to join that scheme. You cannot partially transfer to another KiwiSaver scheme as you can only belong to one KiwiSaver scheme at a time. However, we do not consider participation in other KiwiSaver schemes to be viable for Plymouth Brethren Christian Church members, including because in those schemes:

- independent custodians (not in fellowship) have legal ownership of scheme funds, and
- members' money would be 'pooled' with that of persons who were not members of the Plymouth Brethren Christian Church.

To an Australian scheme on emigrating

If you permanently emigrate to Australia you can transfer from the Scheme to an Australian complying superannuation scheme which accepts such transfers, as long as your balance is below any maximum transfer amount required by Australian law. However:

- as at the date of this document we have not identified any Australian complying superannuation scheme which we consider viable for Plymouth Brethren Christian Church members, and
- the reasons include the fact that in those schemes (like other KiwiSaver schemes) members' money would be 'pooled' with that of persons who were not members of the Plymouth Brethren Christian Church.

From another KiwiSaver scheme

Once you are accepted into the Scheme, if you are a member of another KiwiSaver scheme we will arrange to transfer your membership from that scheme to this Scheme on your behalf.

From an Australian scheme

You can transfer funds from an Australian complying superannuation scheme into the Scheme if you have permanently returned or immigrated to New Zealand. A transfer from an overseas (non-Australian) scheme to a KiwiSaver scheme is likely to be treated as a withdrawal from the overseas scheme and may have tax and other consequences.

Section 5 – Risks

General

All investments involve risk – the possibility of losing some or all of your investment or of not achieving the return you expect. The value of your investment in the Scheme is not guaranteed and can go up and down based on the investment decisions we make and the performance of those investments.

Generally, investments in income assets, being:

- short-term, interest-bearing products such as bank deposits, bank bills, floating rate notes or fixed interest securities, generally with maturity periods of less than one year (**Cash and Cash Equivalents**), and
- loans to governments, major local authorities, banks, corporate organisations and other entities (**Fixed Interest**)

tend to be less volatile than investments in growth assets (such as equities and property) - however, those higher risk investments also have the potential for higher returns.

Main risks

The Trustee's current investment strategy for the Scheme is to invest principally in bank deposits, but also to have modest exposures in the ordinary course to both:

- direct loans made on arm's length terms to organisations within the Plymouth Brethren Christian Church, and
- investments in managed investment schemes whose investors are all members of or organisations within the Plymouth Brethren Christian Church, and which invest principally in loans made on arm's length terms to organisations within the Plymouth Brethren Christian Church.

In light of that investment profile, the main risks that can currently affect your investment in the Scheme include:

- **Interest rate risk** – the risk that changes in interest rates may directly or indirectly affect the return from investments (the value of Fixed Interest investments in particular is affected by changes to market interest rates – if these rise then the investment becomes less valuable)
- **Credit risk** – the risk associated with investments in Cash and Cash Equivalents and Fixed Interest being exposed to borrowers defaulting on their loans or otherwise becoming unable to pay interest or repay the investment (resulting in reduced returns or our being unable to recover the full amount invested) – we currently seek to reduce such risk:
 - in relation to bank deposits, by diversifying across several banks as outlined in our SIPO, and
 - in relation to loans, through security arrangements where practicable and by limiting the amount that can be invested in direct or indirect loans exposing us to any single organisation or other borrower
- **Liquidity risk** – the risk that a particular investment cannot be traded or accurately valued – i.e. that the Scheme is unable to sell the investment at the desired time or that it is sold at a lower value than would be expected in normal conditions (impacting the value of the investment and the Scheme's returns) – we currently seek to reduce such risk by managing the Scheme's investments with a view to ensuring that its cashflow requirements are met

- **Market risk** – the risk of investments being affected by economic and regulatory events (including market sentiment, inflation, interest rates and employment), political events, environmental and technological issues or natural disasters, and
- **Inflation risk** – the risk that inflation will erode value by reason of returns being less than inflation.

If any of these risks materialises, you could receive lower returns than would have been expected if the risk had not materialised, or on withdrawal you may receive in total less than the amount you invested.

The relative significance of these risks will be affected by the Scheme's (or, if we offer investment choice in due course, an investment fund's) asset allocations from time to time.

Other risks

The value of your investment in the Scheme may also be affected by any one or more of the following risks:

- **Investment risk** – the risk associated with how we choose to allocate Scheme investments from time to time
- **Regulatory risk** – changes to superannuation and other relevant legislation adversely affecting the Scheme's operation or investments
- **Administrative or operational risk** – technological or process failures, fraud, litigation, disruption to business by reason of industrial dispute, system failure, natural disaster or other unforeseen events affecting either the Scheme or markets generally
- **Taxation risk** – the risk that changes in tax legislation or tax rates may adversely impact returns
- **Loss of portfolio investment entity (PIE) status risk** – the risk of the Scheme failing to meet the on-going eligibility criteria for PIE status and our being unable to remedy this in time
- **Counterparty risk** – the risk of a party to a contract not fulfilling or disputing its obligations, becoming insolvent or otherwise being unable to meet its obligations, and
- **Service provider risk** – the risk of a party associated with operating the Scheme and investing assets failing to perform its obligations (adversely affecting returns, service levels or withdrawal payments).

Investment sector risks

If the Scheme moves from its current investment profile (principally Cash and Cash Equivalents, with modest Fixed Interest exposures) to other investments, then certain risks will become relevant to a potentially greater degree than currently. Those risks will include:

- in the case of **Equities** (i.e. shares):
 - market risk – value is influenced by a wide range of factors including the performance of the company, market sentiment and the economic performance of the country or sector
 - manager risk, and
 - investment-specific risk, and
- in the case of **Property** investments:

- market risk – value can be affected by demand, location, quality, market conditions, opinion and the market for property investment, and
- liquidity risk (property assets can be long-term and relatively illiquid).

Section 6 – More information on fees

Annual fund charges

The annual fund charges estimate shown in the PDS (which is additional to the dollar-based administration fee shown) is based on estimates of the Scheme's investment costs, our Licensed Independent Trustee director's fees, audit, legal and filing fees and printing and postage costs.

These estimates are based on estimates provided by our service providers and our experience with the Scheme.

In coming to our overall estimate we have anticipated that ongoing charges from the relevant service providers will not significantly differ (as a percentage of Scheme assets) from those currently charged. We have also assumed the continuation of our current benchmark asset allocations.

The estimate shown in the PDS is presented as a percentage of net asset value (i.e. in practical terms as a percentage of your account balance in the Scheme).

The actual fund charges will vary each year.

Fees must be reasonable

The KiwiSaver Act requires that all fees charged by KiwiSaver schemes must not be unreasonable. If you feel that any fee is unreasonable, you can apply to the Court for an order that it be reduced or cancelled. This application must be made within a year of the day the fee is imposed or deducted.

The Financial Markets Authority (**FMA**) may also make such an application. Also, when any fee is increased, we must notify the FMA before or as soon as reasonably practicable after the increase takes effect.

Section 7 – Taxation

Tax on investment income

The Scheme is a portfolio investment entity (**PIE**) for tax purposes. This means that we:

- attribute to you a proportionate share of the Scheme's taxable income or tax credits and deductible expenses
- calculate tax, or a tax credit, on that proportion based on the most recent portfolio investor rate (**PIR**) that you or Inland Revenue have notified to us or the default rate (currently 28%) if no PIR has been notified – you must give us your PIR (see below)
- pay this tax (**PIE tax**) or receive a PIE tax credit, and
- adjust either your Scheme balance or a withdrawal amount to reflect PIE tax paid or a refundable PIE tax credit received.

Your PIR will be 10.5%, 17.5% or 28%. For information on current PIRs and how to determine your PIR, see www.ird.govt.nz/pir.

If your PIR was not correct during the tax year, Inland Revenue will complete an end of year wash-up following the end of the tax year. This may mean you have further tax to pay (currently capped at a maximum tax rate of 28%) if your PIR was too low. If your PIR was too high, any tax over-withheld will be used to reduce any income tax liability you may have for the tax year and any remaining amount will be refunded to you.

You can find more information about PIEs on the Inland Revenue website at www.ird.govt.nz/portfolio-investment-entities.

We take no responsibility for your taxation liabilities and you should seek your own independent professional advice as to your particular tax position.

Tax on contributions

Member contributions to the Scheme are made from after-tax income, so no more tax is payable on those contributions.

Your employer must deduct employer's superannuation contribution tax (**Contribution Tax**) from its contributions before they are paid to the Scheme. The Contribution Tax rate is calculated based on:

- the before-tax earnings and superannuation contributions (including KiwiSaver contributions) which you received from that employer during the last income year (1 April to 31 March); or
- if that employer did not employ you for all of that income year, its estimate of the before-tax earnings and employer superannuation contributions that it will pay for your benefit during the current income year.

The current Contribution Tax rates are:

- **10.5%** if those earnings plus employer contributions are **\$18,720** or less;
- **17.5%** if they are between **\$18,720** and **\$64,200**;
- **30%** if they are between **\$64,201** and **\$93,720**;
- **33%** if they are between **\$93,721** and **\$216,000**; and
- **39%** if they are **\$216,001** or more.

Tax on benefits

Under current legislation, except as described above, when you make a withdrawal from the Scheme in New Zealand the amount withdrawn will not be subject to any further taxation (as all tax will have been paid within the Scheme).

Non-resident members should seek tax advice in their country of residence concerning the tax treatment in that country of payments or transfers from the Scheme.

Tax laws may change

The above summary of the tax laws is accurate as at the date of this document. However, tax legislation, its interpretation and the rates and bases of taxation are subject to change (and the application of tax laws depends on your individual circumstances).

The Trustee accepts no responsibility for the tax implications of you joining or receiving a benefit from the Scheme.

Section 8 – Conflicts of interest

General

As at the date of this document the Trustee and its directors are not aware of any financial or other interest, relationship or other association of the Trustee (or of any of its directors) that would, or could reasonably be expected to, materially influence the investment decisions of the Trustee in respect of the Scheme by way of creating any actual or potential conflict of interest.

However, the Scheme serves the Plymouth Brethren Christian Church community, and as such the Trustee may invest directly or indirectly in loans to (or other investments with) Plymouth Brethren Christian Church entities with which one or more of the directors of the Trustee are associated other than solely by reason of being Plymouth Brethren Christian Church members.

If this is the case then it is our current policy that any such director will not be involved in deciding whether or not the Scheme will go ahead with that investment.

Current direct loan investments

As at the date of this document, the Scheme's investments (which principally comprise term deposits with New Zealand-registered banks) also include two direct loans made on arm's length terms to Plymouth Brethren Christian Church entities which are secured by registered first mortgages over land. In each case:

- neither the borrowing company nor any of its directors is an associated person (as defined in the FMC Act) of either the Trustee or any of its directors, and
- the direct loan transaction does not provide for the giving of any related party benefit as defined in the FMC Act.

Managing conflicts of interest

Notwithstanding any other entities which the directors of the Trustee may be associated with, all of the Trustee's directors are required to act independently, honestly, in good faith and in the members' best interests, treat members equitably and not use Scheme information either for improper advantage or to cause detriment to members.

The Trustee must also, in exercising any power or performing any duty, exercise the care, diligence and skill that a prudent person of business would exercise in the same circumstances.

Additionally, the Scheme uses an Administration Manager which is independent of the Trustee and its directors.

Where the Trustee has entered, or enters, into any transaction providing for a related party benefit (as defined in the FMC Act) to be given:

- that transaction must be in the members' best interests or on arm's length terms (as defined in the FMC Act) or otherwise comply with the FMC Act related party transactions provisions, and
- the Trustee, with the consent of the Licensed Independent Trustee director, must certify accordingly.

If any particular conflicts of interest do arise in relation to the Scheme then the Trustee's directors will identify and record those conflicts and take steps to manage them (as appropriate) on a case by case basis. Those steps might include (for example):

- taking independent legal and other advice concerning the exercise of their duties and powers, and
- having a director who is conflicted due to having a direct personal interest in a matter under consideration withdraw from the discussions and decision-making process.

Section 9 – Material contracts

Under an Agreement for Services with the Trustee dated 18 November 2022, Melville Jessup Weaver Limited (**MJW**) acts as the Scheme's Administration Manager and accordingly administers the Scheme on the Trustee's behalf.

The administration services provided by MJW include (among other things):

- maintaining and managing all member and Scheme-related data and member accounts
- attending to all new member admissions
- cash management
- receiving, reconciling and banking contributions and ensuring creditor payments
- managing benefit claims and withdrawal and transfer payments
- attending to interim and year-end earnings rate determinations
- ensuring compliance with all disclosure requirements and year-end and event-driven reporting and registration requirements and with the Trustee's Privacy Act 2020 obligations
- ensuring compliance with all other reporting, accounting, tax and auditing requirements for the Scheme
- providing member support services, and
- co-ordinating the annual review process.

Nothing in the Agreement for Services limits or alters the powers of the Trustee or its duties under the Trust Deed and applicable law.

Section 10 – Market index used in fund update

The market index that has been used to calculate the market index annual return published in our latest annual fund update as at the date of this document (the fund update prepared as at 31 March 2025) is the S&P/NZX Bank Bills 90-Day Index (**NZ Bank Bills Index**). More information about the NZ Bank Bills Index can be found at <https://www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/indices/fixed-income/sp-nzx-bank-bills-90-day-index/#overview>.

The Trustee (on the advice of its Investment Consultant) has determined that those of the Scheme's assets which are (or were) represented by direct loans made on arm's length terms to organisations within the Plymouth Brethren Christian Church or investments in managed investment funds such as the Vision Income Fund do not have either an appropriate market index or a peer group index given their potential volatility in terms of (for example) interest rate, credit and liquidity risks.

The Trustee considers that the NZ Bank Bills Index (being the appropriate market index for the Scheme's cash and cash equivalent investments) is likely to be useful to investors

when assessing the performance of the Scheme as a whole, because throughout the relevant periods the Scheme's assets have principally comprised cash and cash equivalent investments by way of term deposits with New Zealand-registered banks.