

Other Material Information

ASB KiwiSaver Scheme

ASB Group Investments Limited | 21 July 2026

This document replaces the other material information document dated 9 July 2025.



1. Introduction

This document contains additional information about the ASB KiwiSaver Scheme (**Scheme**) to help you make your investment decision.

This document should be read alongside the Product Disclosure Statement for the Scheme (**PDS**). We have used the same numbering in this document as the PDS (although not all sections are used in this document).

This document, the PDS, the Statement of Investment Policy and Objectives (**SIPO**), the Scheme trust deed and other useful information about this offer can be found at asb.co.nz/kiwisaverforms or disclose-register.companiesoffice.govt.nz (search for ASB KiwiSaver Scheme).

2. How does this investment work?

Joining the Scheme

Joining the Scheme through your employer

You may be automatically enrolled in the Scheme when you start employment. You can choose to opt-out between the second and eighth week (i.e. on or after day 14 and on or before day 56) of starting employment.

You can do this by:

- completing an opt-out form online in myIR (Inland Revenue's online portal) found at ird.govt.nz or
- giving your employer a completed opt-out form available by searching "KS10" at ird.govt.nz

If you opt-out, Inland Revenue will refund any employee contributions you may have made.

Making investments

Employee and employer contributions are calculated on your before-tax salary or wages. Salary or wages will not include:

- any ACC payments if your employer takes part in ACC's partnership programme or they have an ACC employer reimbursement agreement or
- any parental leave payments from Inland Revenue.

Employee contributions

You can apply to Inland Revenue to temporarily reduce ('temporary rate reduction') or stop ('savings suspension') your employee contributions.

You can apply for a temporary rate reduction at any time.

Depending on how long you've been a member, it may be possible to take a savings suspension, see table below:

Contributions		Length of savings suspension
If you have contributed to a KiwiSaver scheme for at least 12 months	→	your savings suspension will be between three months and one year (or less than three months if your employer agrees).
If you: • have contributed to a KiwiSaver scheme for less than 12 months and • have made at least one contribution and • have, or are likely to have, financial hardship	→	your savings suspension will be three months (or longer if Inland Revenue agrees).

If you apply to contribute at the reduced 3% rate, your employer will only be required to contribute at 3%. While you're on a savings suspension, your employer is not required to contribute.

You can have more than one temporary rate reduction or savings suspension. However, you cannot apply for a temporary rate reduction if you have a savings suspension.

For more information or to apply for a temporary rate reduction or saving suspension, contact Inland Revenue or apply via myIR login.

Employer contributions

You may have joined a complying superannuation fund as well as the Scheme. A complying superannuation fund is a superannuation scheme that is similar to a KiwiSaver scheme. Employer contributions to the Scheme may be reduced by the amount of any employer contributions to your complying superannuation fund.

Employers pay their contributions to Inland Revenue each month at the same time as they pay any income tax deducted from your salary or wages.

If your employer pays any contributions to the Scheme by mistake, we will return the overpaid amount to Inland Revenue.

Voluntary contributions

There is no minimum amount for voluntary contributions. If that changes, we will let you know.

If Inland Revenue allocated you to the Scheme when you started employment and you have not provided us evidence of your identity, you will need to give us evidence of your identity when you make your first voluntary contribution.

Please see asb.co.nz/aml for documents you can use for evidence of your identity.

Annual Government contribution

If you're eligible, Inland Revenue pays your annual Government contribution after 30 June each year. You might receive your annual Government contribution in stages if any contributions from your salary or wages were received by Inland Revenue after 30 June.

If you're a member of both a KiwiSaver scheme and a complying superannuation fund, Inland Revenue will pay your annual Government contribution, if applicable, to the scheme or fund that applies first. Any remaining annual Government contribution will be paid to the other scheme or fund when it applies.

From 1 July 2025, to be eligible for the annual Government contribution your taxable income as determined by Inland Revenue must be \$180,000 or less.

When you reach the KiwiSaver retirement age

You can stop or restart your employee contributions by completing the applicable form available by searching for "KS51" (to stop) or "KS2" (to restart) at ird.govt.nz and giving it to your employer.

Withdrawing your investments

Before you reach the KiwiSaver retirement age

First home (or previous home owner) purchase

You can withdraw your investment (excluding any amount transferred from an Australian complying superannuation fund) to buy your first home if:

- you have been a member of a KiwiSaver scheme (or a complying superannuation fund) for at least three years and
- this is the first time you've made a withdrawal from a KiwiSaver scheme to buy a home (including an interest in a private home on Māori land) and
- you've never owned property or land before (or you meet Kāinga Ora's previous homeowner criteria) and
- you're buying a property in New Zealand and
- you're going to live in the home you're buying and
- the value of your investment is at least \$1,000 after the withdrawal.

If you've owned property before, you may still be able to withdraw your investment to purchase a home. You'll need to meet the criteria set by Kāinga Ora, and you must not have previously withdrawn your KiwiSaver funds to buy a home. For more information, see kaingaora.govt.nz

Permanent move to Australia

We need evidence of your move to Australia before we can make a transfer. You might not be able to make a transfer if your investment is more than the maximum transfer amount under Australian rules.

You'll only be able to withdraw your transferred KiwiSaver investment when you reach the KiwiSaver retirement age. Any returns on your KiwiSaver investment as well as contributions made while in Australia will be subject to Australian rules.

Australian taxes may apply to transfers to Australian funds. We recommend you talk with a tax adviser.

Permanent move to any country other than Australia

You can apply to withdraw your investment:

- immediately, if you're transferring your investment to an authorised superannuation scheme overseas or
- one year after you leave New Zealand, in any other case.

Permanent move from Australia

If you transfer any amounts from an Australian complying superannuation fund to the Scheme, then:

- if you're retired (as defined in Australian rules) you can withdraw your investment when you reach 60 and
- these amounts do not count towards any annual Government contribution entitlement and
- you cannot use these amounts to purchase a first home and
- you cannot transfer these amounts to a third country.

For more information about the transfer facility, see asb.co.nz and search for "Australian super".

Significant financial hardship

You can apply to withdraw your investment (excluding any Government kick-start contribution and any annual Government contributions) if you're facing significant financial hardship. Examples of significant financial hardship are where you cannot:

- meet your minimum living expenses or
- meet mortgage payments on your home where a lender seeks to enforce its mortgage or
- afford to pay medical bills for yourself or a dependent or
- afford to modify a home for you or a dependent due to disability or
- cover funeral costs of a dependent.

Serious illness

You can apply to withdraw some or all of your investment if you have an illness, injury or disability that means:

- you are totally and permanently unable to engage in work that you're suited for because of your experience, education or training or
- you have a serious and imminent risk of death.

Transferring your investment

You can apply to transfer your investment to another KiwiSaver scheme at any time. If that KiwiSaver scheme accepts you as a member, we will complete the transfer for you and your membership of the Scheme will end.

Life-shortening Congenital Conditions

If you were born with a life-shortening condition, you may be able to elect an early KiwiSaver retirement age and begin to withdraw your savings before you reach KiwiSaver retirement age. If you are eligible and elect to make this withdrawal, you will be treated as if you have reached KiwiSaver retirement age and you will no longer be eligible for annual Government contributions or compulsory employer contributions.

Other withdrawals

Other enactments

We may release some or all of your KiwiSaver savings if directed to do so for a court order, such as a relationship property court order.

Tax liability

If you've transferred savings to KiwiSaver from a foreign superannuation scheme, you may be able to withdraw to pay a tax liability or student loan repayment obligation as a result of transferring your savings.

4. What are the risks of investing?

Risk	Description
Market risk	The value of some investments move up and down over time because of changes in market conditions. Market conditions are influenced by many factors including the state of the economy (both domestic and overseas), investor sentiment, climate change, and political, environmental, technological, regulatory and tax changes. We spread our investments across different markets to reduce the likelihood or impact of this risk.
Exchange rate risk	The value of the New Zealand dollar relative to other currencies can go up and down. This affects the returns of funds that have investments denominated in foreign currencies. We may use derivatives to hedge the effect of changes to exchange rates to reduce the likelihood or impact of this risk.
Credit risk	An investment in cash, fixed interest or derivatives may be affected if a person doesn't pay what they owe. This could result in lower returns or the loss of some or all of the money invested by a fund. We reduce the likelihood or impact of this risk by: • spreading our investments across different markets, borrowers or issuers, • applying exposure limits; and • applying credit quality criteria (for relevant investments).
Asset allocation risk	Returns are affected by how a fund's assets are allocated across different types of assets. Different types of assets will have different risks. For example: • if a fund invests in cash or fixed interest, it can be affected by interest rate risk • if a fund invests in equities, it can be affected by equity investment risk • if a fund invests in property, it can be affected by property risk • if a fund uses derivatives, it can be affected by derivative risk These risks are described below.
Interest rate risk	Fixed Interest investments are affected by changes in interest rates. The price of a fixed interest investment typically falls as interest rates increase and rises as interest rates decline. This means returns from fixed interest may vary if interest rates change. We spread our investments across different markets to reduce the likelihood or impact of fixed interest rate movements.
Equity investment risk	Investments in equities can be influenced by things such as the performance of the company or entity, the general outlook of investors in the market and the economic performance of its region or sector. We choose different equities across different regions and sectors to reduce the impact of the performance of individual equities.
Property risk	Investments in property are influenced by things such as the demand for the location, the quality of the property, the general economy, the property market and, for listed property investments, the share market. We invest in different types of listed property assets to reduce the likelihood or impact of this risk.
Derivative risk	Derivatives include currency forwards, futures, swaps and options. The value of a derivative depends on the value of an underlying asset and can move up and down. Its value can change in response to changes in an interest rate, foreign exchange rate, asset price or credit rating. We limit our use of derivatives according to our derivatives usage policy described in the SIPO.

Risk	Description
Underlying investment manager risk	An underlying investment manager may make decisions that have a negative effect on your returns. These decisions could be about the selection of underlying investments. We monitor the performance of the underlying managers that we use to reduce the likelihood or impact of this risk.
Liquidity risk	Liquidity risk arises when assets become difficult to sell in a reasonable timeframe and at a fair price. This can affect our ability to pay withdrawal requests in a timely way, or we may have to sell those assets at a lower price. Where we use third party managed funds, the underlying fund may defer or suspend withdrawals because of stressed market conditions, an unusually high volume of redemption requests, or other factors beyond our control. We have policies and procedures governing how we invest that are designed to reduce the likelihood or impact of this risk.
Counterparty risk	A party to a contract may not meet its obligations which may mean the full value of an investment may not be recovered. We monitor the credit performance of our counterparties to reduce the likelihood or impact of this risk.
Product risk	Decisions made in relation to the Scheme may negatively affect a fund's performance. We only make material changes to the Scheme by going through our own internal approval process and after giving notice to, or discussing it with, the supervisor.
Operational risk	We or another person involved in the operation of the Scheme may fail to do what was agreed. For example, an underlying investment manager might invest outside of its mandate. This could adversely affect the value of your investment. We, and any people involved in the Scheme, have policies, procedures and processes governing how our obligations are performed and monitored to reduce the likelihood or impact of this risk.
Regulatory risk	Your investment could be affected by changes in the laws, regulations or rules around the Scheme. For example, the Government could change the rules around the amount of contributions that you, your employer or the Government make.
Climate Change risk	The risks associated with climate change, such as extreme weather events, long-term weather shifts, rising sea levels, changes in investor sentiment and increased costs to businesses to lower emissions, are broad and may impact the overall economy and many of the other risk factors described above. Climate change risks also have the potential to increase over time. We seek to manage this risk by identifying and assessing climate-related risks within the funds and we may change our investment strategies or policies where possible to better manage climate change risks.
Investment exclusion risk	We exclude some investments, regardless of their financial performance. This reduces the number of investments available which may result in larger ups and downs in value compared to the relevant market index. There is also a risk that we may not be able to fully implement our exclusions criteria. At times the implementation of exclusions can be affected by the accessibility and accuracy of data. This depends on our third-party research provider's data limitations, accurate information, interpretations, or assessments. This may result in inadvertent holdings in securities we are seeking to exclude. We monitor compliance with investment exclusions on an ongoing basis and if we identify any exposure to a security on our exclusions list (or a security that should be on our exclusions list) we instruct the investment manager to divest the security, regardless of financial impacts.

5. What are the fees?

You will be charged fees for investing in the Scheme. These consist of **annual fund charges** based on the fund(s) you choose. We reduce the amount of your investment each month to pay these fees. You may also indirectly incur **trading costs**, which will affect the value of your investment.

We currently pay the following costs and expenses from the annual fund charges we receive:

- costs incurred in the operation and administration of the Scheme, including the supervisor fee and
- operation and administration costs incurred by the underlying funds (these are funds managed by us and which may invest directly in other managed funds (together, **Underlying Funds**)).

If we change our fees or introduce new fees we will let you know.

Annual fund charges

The annual fund charges in the PDS are an estimated percentage of the net asset value of a fund.

However, your annual fund charges are calculated based on the gross asset value of your investment in a fund. As a result, the amount of annual fund charges you pay may differ from the estimates shown in the PDS.

Trading costs

The Underlying Funds may incur trading costs. Trading costs are the costs of buying and selling investments of a fund. Trading costs may be incurred in the Underlying Funds, which will indirectly affect the value of your investment.

6. What taxes will you pay?

Taxation

Your returns are affected by tax. This section is based on our current understanding of New Zealand tax law as it affects you and the Scheme.

Tax law, its interpretation and the rates that apply may change. The application of tax law depends on your circumstances. We and the supervisor do not take responsibility for your tax liabilities. If you have questions about how tax affects your individual circumstances we recommend you talk to an independent tax adviser.

Taxable income is taxed at your prescribed investor rate (PIR)

The Scheme is a portfolio investment entity (**PIE**). This means that taxable income of the Scheme is attributed to you (based on your interest in the Scheme) and taxed at your PIR.

We calculate the taxable income (or loss) as well as any tax credits or other amounts attributable to you every day. We then pay tax (if any) on the taxable income that is attributed to you at your PIR. If you do not tell us your IRD number and PIR, the highest PIR will apply.

Your PIR and IRD number

It's important to tell us your correct PIR and IRD number when you join the Scheme. It's also important to let us know if your PIR changes.

If the PIR you tell us is too low, the IRD may require you to pay the additional tax (plus any interest and penalties).

If the PIR you give us is too high (or if you don't tell us any PIR) 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.

This 'PIE tax square up' is performed either through the IRD's year-end automated income tax assessment process, or through the completion of an income tax return.

IRD may require us to apply a different PIR if they determine you have given us an incorrect PIR. In this case, we have to apply the PIR that IRD considers correct.

Other information about PIRs and taxable income attributed to you

If you have become a New Zealand tax resident, your PIR should generally be based on your worldwide income and not solely on your New Zealand income.

If you change your PIR, we don't reassess the tax already deducted from your investment. The new PIR will apply to the taxable income (or loss) of the fund that is attributed to you that has not already been taxed in the current tax year.

The taxable income of the fund that is attributed to you does not currently impact your eligibility for Working for Families Tax Credits or student allowances. It is also not included as income when assessing your student loan or child support obligations.

Call 0800 ASB RETIRE (0800 272 738) during normal business hours for more information on PIRs and calculating your PIR. You can also visit asb.co.nz/pir or ird.govt.nz or email retire@asb.co.nz

How we pay tax on your behalf

We reduce your investment to pay tax on your behalf. We do this:

- shortly after 31 March at the end of the tax year or
- when you withdraw, transfer or switch part or all of your investment or
- at any other time when the value of your investment is too low to cover your accrued tax liability.

If we receive a tax refund on your behalf, your investment will increase by the value of the tax refund.

How the Scheme assets are taxed

The Scheme funds invest in underlying funds managed by us, which are PIEs. The underlying funds will attribute PIE income to the Scheme funds, so income and gains or losses will be taxed in the same way as if the underlying investments had been held by the Scheme funds directly.

Some of the underlying funds invest in equities. Gains from the sale of New Zealand equities are not taxable and losses from the sale are not deductible. Neither are gains and losses from the sale of Australian equities that are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange and meet certain other criteria. Dividends from both these types of equities are taxable, but any imputation or foreign withholding tax credits may be available to offset any tax payable (subject to certain limits).

For other overseas equities we invest in, the fair dividend rate (**FDR**) method or the comparative value (**CV**) method will apply. The FDR method applies in most cases. Under the FDR method, the underlying funds are treated as deriving taxable income equal to 5% of the average daily market value of those investments. Dividends or profits from the sale of these investments are not taxable and losses from the sale are not deductible. Under the CV method, the underlying funds are taxed on all realised and unrealised gains and losses and any distributions. Foreign withholding tax credits may be available to offset any tax payable (subject to certain limits).

Income and gains or losses from other investments held by an underlying fund will be taxable.

7. Who is involved?

The supervisor

Public Trust is licensed to act as a supervisor of the Scheme. Their licence is subject to conditions from the Financial Markets Authority (**FMA**). These conditions may change over time. See fma.govt.nz for a full list of these conditions.

Supervisor's authority

The supervisor must give regular reports to the FMA confirming that:

- it has sufficient financial resources and independence to support and develop its trustee and statutory supervisor business and
- it holds adequate professional indemnity insurance for its trustee and statutory supervisor business.

Independence of supervisor and any custodians

The supervisor and the custodians are independent of us. The supervisor is owned by the Government.

Conflicts of interest

We have the following conflicts of interest:

- ASB Bank Limited (**ASB**) and Commonwealth Bank of Australia (**CBA**) are related parties of us. They may provide foreign exchange hedging services for underlying funds managed by us with assets in foreign currency. ASB and CBA receive a benefit for providing these services as part of their banking business. All funds except for the NZ Cash Fund are exposed to foreign currency. We manage this conflict by ensuring that the arrangement between us is on arm's length terms.
- The funds bank with ASB. ASB may receive commercial benefits from those banking arrangements. We manage this conflict by ensuring that those arrangements are on arm's length terms.
- The funds invest in underlying funds managed by us. We do not receive any fees for managing the underlying funds.
- Our related parties may be involved in transactions that include the offer of financial products (for example, by offering a term deposit or as an arranger of a corporate bond issue). The underlying funds managed by us may buy those financial products. We manage this conflict by ensuring all financial products bought are authorised investments of the Scheme and that any purchase is on arm's length terms.

BlackRock Investment Management (Australia) Limited, the portfolio manager of the Scheme, has the following conflicts of interest in relation to the Scheme:

- BlackRock Investment Management (Australia) Limited is responsible for asset allocation and currency hedging decisions of the Scheme. This means they determine the proportion of each funds' assets that are invested in each asset class.

BlackRock Investment Management (Australia) Limited or its related entities (**BlackRock Group**) have also been appointed as the underlying investment manager for some of the asset classes in which the Scheme's funds (other than the NZ Cash Fund) may invest. BlackRock Group receives fees from us for its management of the asset classes for which a BlackRock Group company has been appointed as underlying investment manager.

More information about the asset classes in which the Scheme's funds can invest and the underlying investment managers can be found in the ASB KiwiSaver Scheme SIPO at asb.co.nz/kiwisaverforms

We manage these conflicts by:

- Retaining responsibility for the selection, appointment, and removal of the manager of each underlying asset class;
- Imposing limits on the portion of each funds' assets which can be invested in a particular asset class; and
- Monitoring the performance of BlackRock Investment Management (Australia) Limited in its capacity as portfolio manager and each relevant BlackRock Group company in its capacity as underlying investment manager.

BlackRock manages these conflicts by:

- Segregating duties between teams responsible for portfolio management and underlying investment management functions on behalf of ASB; and
- Having policies and procedures in place to manage any such conflicts.



Keep in touch

- › Drop in to any ASB branch
- › Call 0800 272 738
- › Visit asb.co.nz/kiwisaver
- › Visit us at facebook.com/asbbank
- › Follow us on twitter.com/asbbank