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MAS KiwiSaver Scheme

Other Material Information

**Issued by Medical
Funds Management
Limited**

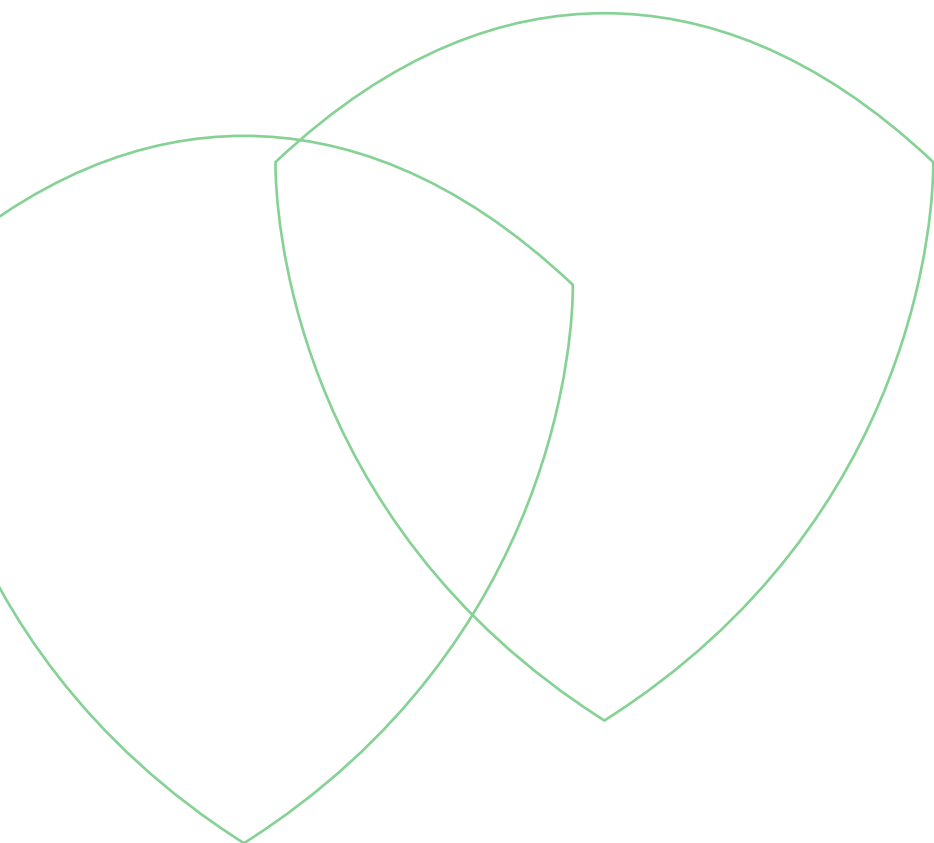
1 September 2026

Signatory of:



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1. Introduction

Welcome to the MAS KiwiSaver Scheme. This document provides additional information on an investment in the MAS KiwiSaver Scheme (the Scheme), including the benefits of investing, more information on who is involved in managing your investment, how to make investments and withdrawals, and some key information on tax and risks that you should be aware of.

This document should be read along with the MAS KiwiSaver Scheme Product Disclosure Statement (PDS) available at mas.co.nz/kiwisaver and on the Disclose Register – Offer Register at disclose-register.companiesoffice.govt.nz.

The information in this document could change in the future. The latest information on the MAS KiwiSaver Scheme is available at mas.co.nz/kiwisaver.

Medical Funds Management Limited (MFM, we, us, our), a wholly owned subsidiary of Medical Assurance Society New Zealand Limited (MAS), is the manager and issuer of the MAS KiwiSaver Scheme.

2. More about the Scheme

Welcome to the MAS KiwiSaver Scheme, provided by MFM, a part of the MAS Group. MAS is a membership-based investment and insurance company that's been supporting New Zealanders for more than 100 years.

About MAS

We're proud to be a New Zealand-owned mutual investment and insurance company, so in choosing to invest with us, you become one of our Members and owners. This means we have your best interests in mind, and our profits can go back into our products and services helping you to invest in a better tomorrow. You can find out more about MAS at mas.co.nz.

About the MAS KiwiSaver Scheme

The main benefits

The MAS KiwiSaver Scheme is designed to help you meet your retirement savings goals. Key benefits of joining the Scheme include:

- **Actively managed:** Investing with experienced managers focused on sustaining long term investment performance.
- **A range of investment options:** Choose from 7 different funds to help you reach your investment goals.
- **Investing your money responsibly:** Restrict exposure to harmful sectors, integrate ESG considerations into investment decisions, and use shareholder voting rights to seek to influence companies to conduct their business in a socially and environmentally responsible manner.
- **Advice when you need it:** Gain access to a nationwide network of MAS Advisers to help you with your investment decisions, at no additional cost.
- **Online account:** Manage your investment online whenever it suits you.

How we manage your investments

Actively managed for healthier returns

The performance of your investment funds over the long term makes a big difference to growing your savings.

The investment funds in the Scheme are actively managed. This means a team of professionals makes investment decisions that aim to outperform the market and deliver higher than market returns for you.

We seek specialist investment managers

The funds typically invest in several different asset classes, including Australasian equities and New Zealand fixed interest. Investment managers are often experts in some asset classes but not others. Therefore, we seek out specialist investment managers in each asset class.

The funds of the Scheme are invested with some of the world's largest managers such as BlackRock Investment Management (Australia) Limited (BlackRock) for international equities and PIMCO for international fixed interest. We also use specialist investment managers JBWere (NZ) Limited (JBWere) for Australasian equities and cash, and Amova Asset Management New Zealand Limited (Amova) for New Zealand fixed interest.

Our approach to responsible investing

The MAS Responsible Investment Policy details the approach we take to responsible investing and how we apply that approach to the investments made by the Scheme. The MAS Responsible Investment Policy can be found at mas.co.nz/responsible-investments and on the Disclose Register - Offer Register at disclose-register.companiesoffice.govt.nz.

Access to advice

Everyone's financial journey is different, and we're here to help our members create the financial future that is right for them.

We offer access to a nationwide network of MAS Advisers to help you with your investment decisions, at no additional cost.

You can speak with a MAS Adviser in person or on the phone for simple general advice about your MAS KiwiSaver Scheme account, such as making the right fund choice to meet your savings goals and adding extra contributions to your investment. You can also discuss your personal insurance and income protection needs.

If you would like to talk to a MAS Adviser, phone **0800 800 627** or email info@mas.co.nz.

3. Who is involved?

This section provides additional information about key parties involved in providing services for the Scheme.

Manager

Medical Funds Management Limited (MFM) is licensed under the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 (FMCA) as a manager of registered schemes. More information about our licence, including its conditions, can be obtained from the Financial Service Providers Register website at fsp-register.companiesoffice.govt.nz.

MFM as the Manager is responsible for the management and administration of the Scheme. A current list of the people involved in MAS, MFM and the Scheme is available at mas.co.nz/about-mas/our-people.

MFM is a wholly owned subsidiary of Medical Assurance Society New Zealand Limited (MAS). MAS has been appointed as the Operational Manager under a Services Agreement to provide operational management services to MFM in respect of the Scheme.

- See **section 11 Conflicts of interest** on page 30 for more information about how conflicts of interest may apply to the Manager and how these are managed.

We have engaged specialist service providers to help with the investment management and administration of the Scheme. MFM remains responsible for the services delivered by our service partners. Further details on these service arrangements are outlined below.

Administration Manager

We have delegated the administration of the Scheme to MUFG Pension & Market Services (NZ) Limited (MUFG) under an Administration Services Agreement. MUFG keeps and maintains the register of unitholders and provides fund accounting services for the Scheme.

Investment Managers

We have delegated investment management services to JBWere under an Investment Management Agreement. As lead investment manager, JBWere decides what investments to make within the parameters detailed in the Scheme's Statement of Investment Policy and Objectives (SIPO) and monitors those investments to ensure they remain in compliance with the SIPO.

MFM has also appointed the following investment managers under separate Investment Management Agreements:

- Amova to provide sector related investment management services in respect of NZ fixed interest assets in the underlying investment funds that the Scheme invests into.
- BlackRock to provide sector related investment management services for a portfolio of international shares in the underlying investment funds that the Scheme invests into.
- See **section 11 Conflicts of interest** on page 30 for more information about how conflicts of interest may apply to our investment managers and how these are managed.

Unit Pricing Administrator

JBWere has appointed Apex Investment Administration (NZ) Limited (Apex) to provide unit pricing services for the Scheme. Apex is responsible for valuing the Scheme assets and calculating the unit price of each fund within the Scheme.

- See **section 8 Pricing and valuation** on page 22 for more information about how the funds are valued and priced.

Supervisor

Public Trust is the Supervisor of the Scheme. It supervises how we run the Scheme for the benefit of you, the members.

The Supervisor is a licensed supervisor under the Financial Markets Supervisors Act 2011 and is licensed to act as a supervisor of registered schemes. More information about the Supervisor's licence, including its conditions, can be obtained from the Financial Service Providers Register website at fsp-register.companiesoffice.govt.nz.

The Supervisor is also responsible for the custody of Scheme assets, and it may nominate or appoint another entity to act as custodian, in accordance with the Trust Deed and relevant law. Refer to the next part of this section 'Custodian' for more information.

You can also find a current list of those involved with the Supervisor on its website at publictrust.co.nz/corporate-trustee-services/meet-our-team.

Custodian

The Supervisor, Public Trust, has appointed JBWere (NZ) Nominees Limited to act as the custodian of Scheme assets. JBWere (NZ) Nominees Limited is a related company of JBWere, and is fully independent of the Manager and the Supervisor.

As an independent custodian, JBWere (NZ) Nominees Limited holds the Scheme's assets separately from its own assets, and the assets of any other managed investment scheme (including others issued by MFM).

4. Making investments

This section provides more information on ways to manage investments in your KiwiSaver account, including making contributions, how your contributions are allocated and switching funds.

Making contributions

Contributions as an employee

If you are an employee (including self-employed people who have PAYE deducted from their income), you'll need to choose a contribution rate of 3.5%, 4%, 6%, 8% or 10% of your gross salary or wages. This amount will be deducted from your after-tax pay. The minimum contribution rate is 3.5% of your before-tax pay and your employer will deduct this from your after-tax pay. If you don't choose a contribution rate your rate will be 3.5%.

You can choose to increase your contribution at any time. To do this, you need to fill in a KS2 form (available from ird.govt.nz) and give this to your employer, or you can email us at mas@invest.mas.co.nz.

If you change employers, your contribution rate will automatically be set at 3.5% unless you complete another KS2 form.

Temporary rate reduction

You can apply for a temporary rate reduction by contacting Inland Revenue if you want to carry on contributing at 3% from 1 April 2026. You can apply for a temporary rate reduction for a 3-month to 12-month period. You can apply for the rate reduction as many times as you like. Your employer may choose to match your temporary rate reduction.

Employer contributions

Your employer is generally required to contribute at least 3.5% of your before-tax pay, as long as you're:

- contributing to KiwiSaver from your pay; and
- aged 16 or over and not eligible for a retirement withdrawal.

Employer superannuation contribution tax (ESCT) is deducted from employer contributions before they are credited to your account. The tax rate varies depending on the total amount of:

- your salary and wages in the prior tax year (or an estimate of your income for the current year if you have worked for your employer for less than a year)
- employer contributions received during the previous year (or an estimate of those contributions for the current year if you have worked for your employer for less than one year).

It is important to note that salary and wages includes bonuses, overtime and other pay, as well as parental payments and accommodation benefits.

ESCT is not applied in the same tiered way as personal income tax rates, and only one rate applies to the total amount of the employer contribution.

It's a good idea to talk directly to your employer to confirm what their contributions will be, and how this may affect the contributions you and your employer make to an existing superannuation scheme.

Voluntary contributions

If you're self-employed, or if you want to make voluntary contributions, you (or anyone else) can make lump sum or regular contributions to your KiwiSaver account. Further details on how to make voluntary contributions are shown in the table below.

Payment type	Payment description and how to make a payment										
Direct credit	• Make a lump sum or regular contribution by using online or phone banking. • You can make deposits into the MAS KiwiSaver Scheme account using these details:<table><tr><td>Account name</td><td>MAS KiwiSaver Scheme</td></tr><tr><td>Bank account number</td><td>06-0541-0253131-00</td></tr><tr><td>Particulars</td><td>MAS Member number</td></tr><tr><td>Code</td><td>Surname</td></tr><tr><td>Reference</td><td>MASKIWISAVER</td></tr></table>	Account name	MAS KiwiSaver Scheme	Bank account number	06-0541-0253131-00	Particulars	MAS Member number	Code	Surname	Reference	MASKIWISAVER
Account name	MAS KiwiSaver Scheme										
Bank account number	06-0541-0253131-00										
Particulars	MAS Member number										
Code	Surname										
Reference	MASKIWISAVER										
Direct debit	• Make a regular contribution by direct debit. • You can set up regular weekly, monthly, fortnightly, quarterly, six-monthly or annual payments. • Complete the Direct Debit Authority Form available at mas.co.nz/kiwisaver-documents. • You can increase, reduce or suspend your regular direct debit payments at any time by completing a Direct Debit Change Form available at mas.co.nz/kiwisaver-documents.										

You can also make contributions through Inland Revenue using the online banking 'Pay tax' function.

Currently there is no minimum amount you have to make as a voluntary contribution. However, we can change this from time to time.

Government contributions

If you're eligible, the Government contributes 25 cents for every \$1 you contribute, up to a maximum of \$260.72 a year (1 July to 30 June). To get the full \$260.72 from the Government, you need to contribute at least \$1,042.86.

To be eligible for a Government contribution, you need to:

- be aged between 16 and 65 (inclusively); and
- have made personal contributions during the year – employer's contributions and Inland Revenue interest don't count; and
- earn \$180,000 or less per year

To receive the full Government contribution, you need to:

- meet the age eligibility requirements for the entire year; and
- have been in KiwiSaver the full year to 30 June; and
- have been a resident in New Zealand the full year to 30 June.

Employed individuals earning at least \$35,000 per year contributing 3.5% of their salary or wages to their KiwiSaver account should get the full \$260.72 from the Government (as long as they meet the other eligibility requirements).

If your contributions don't reach \$1,042.86 by the end of the Government contribution year and you otherwise meet the eligibility requirements, you can top up your account to receive the full Government contribution of \$260.72. You can top up by increasing your contribution rate or by making regular voluntary contributions.

There is no Government guarantee in respect of any KiwiSaver scheme or investment product of a KiwiSaver scheme, including any interest in the funds.

More information on the Government contribution is available at ird.govt.nz/kiwisaver.

Contributions are usually processed within 5 business days.

You can find more information about how to make contributions to your KiwiSaver account at mas.co.nz/kiwisaver-contributions.

Savings suspension

You can apply to temporarily stop contributions from your pay (a savings suspension) but you have to wait 12 months after your first KiwiSaver contribution is paid to Inland Revenue (unless you're in financial hardship).

More information on a savings suspension is available at ird.govt.nz/kiwisaver.

You can also stop contributing to the MAS KiwiSaver Scheme when you reach your KiwiSaver Retirement Age (as detailed on page 12).

You can find more information about how to make contributions at mas.co.nz/kiwisaver-contributions.

Options when you're 65 or older

If you're eligible for a retirement withdrawal, you're not required to contribute to your KiwiSaver account but your:

- employee contributions will continue unless you ask your employer to stop them; and
- employer contributions will be at the discretion of your employer.

What if you're already in another superannuation scheme?

Joining KiwiSaver may affect the contributions you and your employer make to an existing superannuation scheme. You should speak to your employer.

Transfers from an Australian complying superannuation scheme

If you've permanently emigrated from Australia to New Zealand, you can apply to transfer your Australian superannuation into your KiwiSaver account. Some conditions apply to money that's been transferred from an Australian complying superannuation scheme.

More information is available at mas.co.nz/superannuation-transfer-australia.

Child accounts

If you are a child under the age of 18, you can open a KiwiSaver account with the consent of a parent or guardian.

You or anyone can make contributions on your behalf and choose how much and how often to contribute. If you start working and are an employee, your employer may make contributions on your behalf, but employers do not have to make employer contributions until you reach the age of 16.

Future investment strategy

When you join the MAS KiwiSaver Scheme you will need to choose a fund or funds to invest in. The initial investment you make across your chosen fund will define your 'future investment strategy'. When any additional contributions (including employee, employer, voluntary and Government contributions) are made, the additional contributions will be invested automatically in accordance with your future investment strategy.

How does your future investment strategy work?

Your current account balance may be invested differently from how your future investment contributions are invested. For example, the investment balance of your funds will change over time as a result of movements in the unit price. Your future investment strategy and how you would like your future contributions allocated will remain the same unless you instruct us to make a change.

You can make a change to your future investment strategy online at any time, or by completing a Switch and Future Investment Strategy Change Form available at mas.co.nz/kiwisaver-documents.

Additional contributions

Additional contributions by lump sum or through a regular investment by direct debit will be automatically allocated in accordance with your future investment strategy. To change how your regular investments are allocated, you will need to change your future investment strategy.

Your financial goals can change over time. For this reason, it's important to review your future investment strategy regularly and adjust your strategy as needed.

Switching between funds

You can build your own investment portfolio from our range of 7 investment funds. The 7 funds are designed to suit a broad range of investors.

The MAS KiwiSaver Scheme offers you the flexibility to change your fund at any time, and there is no minimum amount required to switch fund. We do not currently charge a fee for switching between funds. This may change in the future.

You can switch funds by making a change online, or by completing a Switch and Future Investment Strategy Change Form available at mas.co.nz/kiwisaver-documents.

If we receive a switch request by 5pm on any given valuation day (which is generally every business day in Auckland and Wellington) and the application is accepted, we will process your switch and issue units in the fund using the unit price for that day. If your switch request is received after 5pm or on a non-business day, we will generally use the unit price for the next valuation day being the day the request is accepted.

If you request a switch, we'll sell units from one investment option(s) and use the proceeds to buy units in the other investment option(s).

- See section **Deferring or suspending withdrawals, transfers and switches** on page 16 for a description of the circumstances where we may suspend or defer switches.

We do not currently apply a buy/sell spread to fund switches.

You can also find out more information about the funds we offer in the MAS KiwiSaver Scheme PDS available at mas.co.nz/kiwisaver.

Transfer ATO-held unclaimed superannuation to KiwiSaver

If you've ever worked in Australia, you may have superannuation savings that you've lost track of over time. The Australian Taxation Office (ATO) provides an easy way to search for any lost or unclaimed super in your name. By visiting the ATO website and completing a quick search, you can identify any balances held with previous employers or funds and request that they be transferred. Once you've located your superannuation, you can arrange for those funds to be consolidated into your KiwiSaver account, helping you keep all your retirement savings in one place and working harder for your future. More information is available on the ATO website at ato.gov.au or you can contact us.

Manage your account online

You can manage your investment online whenever it suits you. myMAS (the MAS Member Portal) allows you to view your investment and personal details – making it easy to keep track of your investment savings. You can set up or manage your account online at mas.co.nz/members.

5. Withdrawing your investment

This section provides additional information on the types of withdrawals and how to make a withdrawal from your KiwiSaver account.

Reaching KiwiSaver Retirement Age

You can usually withdraw your KiwiSaver savings once you reach 65. You can remain invested in KiwiSaver after you turn 65, however, employer contributions will continue at the discretion of your employer.

Government contributions will stop when you turn 65.

Before you reach KiwiSaver Retirement Age

Early withdrawals

You may be able to make an early withdrawal under certain conditions with agreement by us or the Supervisor as applicable. For additional information on how to make an early withdrawal, you can call us on **0800 627 738** or email mas@invest.mas.co.nz.

This section provides additional information about the eligibility for each early withdrawal method.

First home withdrawal

You may be able to make a withdrawal to buy a home or land to build on (an estate in land).

You can access your KiwiSaver savings to pay an initial deposit before the sale and purchase of your first home goes unconditional, or to go towards the settlement funds.

You can make a withdrawal if all of the following criteria apply.

- You have been a member of a KiwiSaver or complying superannuation scheme (if you transferred from that scheme) for at least three years.
- Your home or land is, or is intended to be, your principal place of residence, and it is in New Zealand.
- You have never owned an estate in land before.
- You qualify under the KiwiSaver Regulations, and you have not previously made a withdrawal from a KiwiSaver scheme for purchasing your first home.

You must keep a minimum of \$1,000 in your KiwiSaver account and any amount transferred from an Australian complying superannuation scheme.

In limited circumstances you may be able to make a first home withdrawal where you have owned a home (or land) before, as long as you have not made a KiwiSaver first home withdrawal before. This includes holding an estate in land as a trustee or if Kāinga Ora – Homes and Communities determines that you are in the same financial situation as a first home buyer.

To apply, you need to complete a First Home Withdrawal Application, available at mas.co.nz/kiwisaver-documents.

Further information is also available on mas.co.nz/first-home-buyers.

Significant financial hardship

You may be able to make an early withdrawal if you are suffering or likely to suffer from significant financial hardship. This includes if you are, or likely to be:

- unable to meet minimum living expenses; or
- unable to meet mortgage payments on your family residence, resulting in the mortgage provider seeking to enforce the mortgage on your property; or
- modifying your home to meet special needs because of you or a dependent family member having a disability; or
- paying for medical treatment if you or a dependent family member become ill, has an injury, or requires palliative care; or
- incurring funeral costs if a dependent family member dies; or
- suffering from a serious illness.

You cannot withdraw the Government kick-start or any Government contributions.

Your withdrawal can include amounts transferred to your KiwiSaver account from an Australian Complying Superannuation Scheme.

To apply, you need to complete a Significant Financial Hardship Withdrawal Application Form for the Scheme, which is available at mas.co.nz/kiwisaver-documents.

You will also need to complete a statutory declaration with a statement of your financial position and evidence that you are suffering or likely to suffer from significant financial hardship.

The Supervisor will determine whether you're eligible for a significant financial hardship withdrawal, and if accepted you'll receive the amount that in the Supervisor's opinion is needed to alleviate your hardship.

Serious illness

You may be able to make an early withdrawal if you have an injury, illness or disability that means that you are:

- totally and permanently unable to work at a job that your education, training or experience makes you suited to; or
- that poses a serious and imminent risk of death.

To apply, you need to complete a Serious Illness Withdrawal Application Form for the Scheme, available at mas.co.nz/kiwisaver-documents.

You will also need to complete a statutory declaration that you understand the consequences of the withdrawal and have a declaration from your doctor that you are suffering from a serious illness.

The Supervisor will determine whether you're eligible for a serious illness withdrawal.

Life-shortening congenital condition

You may be able to make a withdrawal if you were born with a life-shortening congenital condition. This means:

- you are identified by law as having a life-shortening congenital condition; or
- medical evidence has shown that your life expectancy is likely to be reduced (or the life expectancy of people in general with the same condition) below the age of 65. If you make a withdrawal because of a congenital condition that is life-shortening, you will be able to withdraw all of your account balance if you choose. You will no longer be eligible to receive any Government contributions, and your employer can stop their contributions.

To apply, you need to complete a Life-shortening Congenital Condition Form available at mas.co.nz/kiwisaver-documents.

You will also need to complete a statutory declaration that you understand the consequences of the withdrawal and have a declaration from your doctor that your condition is life-shortening.

The Supervisor will determine whether you're eligible for a life-shortening congenital condition withdrawal.

Permanent emigration to Australia

At any time after you have permanently emigrated from New Zealand you can transfer your KiwiSaver savings to an authorised foreign superannuation scheme.

You can transfer the total value of your KiwiSaver account (including Government contributions) to an Australian complying superannuation fund as long as your balance is below any maximum transfer amount set by Australian law.

If the balance you are transferring includes money originally sourced from an overseas superannuation scheme, you should seek independent tax advice before applying for a transfer.

To apply, you need to complete a Permanent Emigration (to Australia) Transfer Application Form available at mas.co.nz/kiwisaver-documents and provide proof of emigration.

Permanent emigration to countries other than Australia

At any time after you have permanently emigrated from New Zealand you can transfer your KiwiSaver savings to an authorised foreign superannuation scheme.

Alternatively, you can apply to withdraw your funds no earlier than 1 year after you have permanently emigrated from New Zealand if you wish your funds to be paid to you.

You cannot transfer or withdraw the Government contributions or any amount transferred from an Australian complying superannuation scheme. Any Government contributions will be repaid to Inland Revenue.

To apply, you need to complete a Permanent Emigration (excluding Australia) Withdrawal Application Form available at mas.co.nz/kiwisaver-documents and provide proof of emigration.

Retirement withdrawal of Australian savings (from age 60)

If your MAS KiwiSaver Scheme account includes savings transferred from an Australian superannuation scheme, and you meet the definition of being retired as set out under Australian law, you may be able to withdraw these savings when you turn 60.

These savings do not qualify for matching annual Government contributions and cannot be used for a first home withdrawal. You cannot transfer these amounts to other countries (other than Australia).

Other foreign superannuation transfers (other than Australia)

Savings transferred to KiwiSaver from a foreign superannuation scheme (other than Australia) may trigger a tax liability or student loan repayment. You may be able to withdraw funds to meet these obligations.

You will need to apply within 24 months of the date the assessment is made by Inland Revenue. You will not be able to withdraw more than you need and the money will be paid directly to Inland Revenue.

Death

If you die, your account balance will be paid to your estate's personal representative. Or, if your balance does not exceed the prescribed amount (currently \$40,000) and other conditions are met, your account balance may be paid out to your surviving partner or children.

Court order

Some laws, such as the Property (Relationships) Act 1976, may require us to pay some or all of your KiwiSaver savings if required by law or a court order.

Withdrawing from your account

Once you reach your KiwiSaver Retirement Age, you can choose to leave your savings in your KiwiSaver account or start making lump sum or regular withdrawals.

Lump sum withdrawals

The minimum lump sum withdrawal amount is \$500.

When making a lump sum withdrawal you can choose which fund to deduct your money from. You can also choose to withdraw your funds on a proportional basis, where the withdrawal is made proportionally based on the fund you are invested in. For example, if you have 50% of your investment in the Cash Fund and 50% in the Balanced Fund, a \$1,000 withdrawal would take \$500 from each fund.

If you do not provide any instructions on how you would like your money withdrawn, your funds will be withdrawn on a proportional basis.

Regular withdrawals

The minimum regular withdrawal amount is \$100. You can set up regular weekly, fortnightly and monthly withdrawals.

When making a regular withdrawal you can choose which fund to deduct your money from. You can also choose to withdraw your funds on a proportional basis, where the withdrawal is made proportionally based on the fund you are invested in. It is important to note that if you have a regular withdrawal plan in place with funds selected for your withdrawals, your payments will reduce and eventually stop when the selected funds have no remaining balance.

Members can complete a withdrawal request through the Withdrawal Form available at mas.co.nz/kiwisaver-documents.

Deferring or suspending withdrawals, transfers and switches

We may defer giving effect to a permitted withdrawal, transfer or switch if we determine that (having regard to certain circumstances set out in the trust deed), earlier withdrawal, transfer or switch would be imprudent or is impracticable. We need to give notice to affected members and the Supervisor.

Switches from a fund may be postponed or effected over such period as we think prudent if we consider it is in the best interests of all members of that fund to ensure the stability and continued viability of that fund and its investments.

If by reason of:

- a decision to terminate the Scheme; or
- financial, political or economic conditions applying in respect of any financial market in which investments may be sold; or
- the nature of any investments or assets of the Scheme; or
- the occurrence or existence of any other circumstances or events,

we think that it is not practicable or would be materially prejudicial to the interests of members of the Scheme to realise investments or borrow to permit payments of benefits, we may suspend payment of some or all withdrawals and give notice to the members of the Scheme.

Any suspension notice will be in effect until:

- we give notice that the suspension is cancelled; or
- after the expiration of 12 months,

whichever is the earliest.

The Supervisor can approve the continuation of a suspension, a further suspension notice will need to be issued.

6. Information on fees

This section provides additional information about the fees that will be charged for investing in the Scheme.

Annual fund charge

The annual fund charge of the Scheme is made up of:

- the Manager's basic fee (management fee); and
- fund expenses, and the fees and expenses of funds that the funds invest in.

Together these are referred to as 'Other management and administrative charges'.

Further information on the components of the annual fund charge is outlined in the table below.

Manager's basic fee

Fund	Manager's basic fee (as a percentage of the net asset value of the Fund)
Global Equities	0.89%
Aggressive	0.87%
Growth	0.86%
Balanced	0.85%
Moderate	0.78%
Conservative	0.66%
Cash	0.24%

The Manager's basic fee is calculated daily and will reduce a fund's unit price. The fee is accrued daily and paid monthly in arrears from the Scheme.

The fee we charge you is used to pay such things as:

- the Administration Manager to administer the Scheme; and
- the investment managers to invest in the Scheme's assets.

Other management and administrative charges

Other management and administrative charges are made up of:

Fund expenses	The Trust Deed permits us to deduct fees, costs and expenses for the administration of the Scheme. Examples include legal, regulatory and audit costs.
Underlying fund charges	The funds may invest in other funds (underlying funds) to obtain exposure to certain asset classes, for instance international fixed interest. These underlying funds may charge their own management fees and expenses and may charge performance fees. These charges have an impact on the returns from the underlying funds and, therefore, on the value of your investment. MFM does not charge a fee for the Scheme's investment in the MAS Wholesale Investment Funds.

Supervisor fee

The Trust Deed entitles the Supervisor to charge a fee for its services. This fee is currently met by us, however, this may change in the future.

Basis for estimates of fund annual charges

The funds' administrative costs and expenses may vary from year to year. Calculating these costs and expenses takes into account estimates provided by the Scheme's professional service providers.

We have estimated fees and expenses charged by underlying funds, based on their public disclosures. While we have assumed that these will not change, we regularly review these.

We have estimated what future performance fees, if any, may be charged by underlying funds. Our estimate considers the previous year's fee disclosed by the underlying fund.

We review all these estimates on an annual basis.

The estimated annual fund charges include GST as applicable.

See the latest Fund Update for the most recent actual charges. These are available at mas.co.nz/kiwisaver-documents and on the Disclose Register – Offer Register at disclose-register.companiesoffice.govt.nz.

Administration fee

Currently, there is no administration fee.

Transaction fees

Currently, we don't charge a fee to enter or leave our funds, or for switching between funds. This may change in the future.

Investment costs

The costs of buying and selling investments are paid by the funds and they are reflected in the value of your investment. These costs are an additional cost and not included in the annual fund charges.

Currently no buy/sell spread is applied in the unit price for our funds. This could change at any time.

The fees can be changed

We can vary or introduce new fees. There is no maximum fee that may be charged.

Members will be given at least 1 month's notice of any new fees or fee increase.

7. Tax on your investment

This section provides additional information on how tax is applied to members in the MAS KiwiSaver Scheme.

The information provided in this document is intended to be general information only. There may be changes to these rules in future and we will update this document and other offer documents, such as the Product Disclosure Statement, to take account of any material changes. We recommend that you seek professional tax advice if you intend to invest.

Tax law is complex and changes frequently. Investors should regularly monitor the tax implications of investing in the Scheme and should not assume that the position will remain the same as it is when they start investing. The comments under this section 'Tax on your investment' are provided as general background only and are not a comprehensive discussion of tax issues.

You can find more information about the tax rules applying to portfolio investment entities on Inland Revenue's website at ird.govt.nz.

Portfolio investment entity (PIE)

The Scheme is a multi-rate PIE as defined in the Income Tax Act 2007. The tax regime applicable to a PIE provides that all taxable income, losses and tax credits related to a fund's investments must be allocated to you in proportion to your daily unit holdings in that fund, with tax payable (or refunded) at your prescribed investor rate (PIR).

In some circumstances, such as you being attributed a tax loss or excess imputation credits, the multi-rate PIE can claim a credit back from Inland Revenue and apply this to your account by issuing you with more units in the Scheme.

We arrange, with reference to your advised PIR, for PIE tax applicable to your investment account to be paid (or refunded). We do this at the end of the tax year (after 31 March), or earlier if you have made a withdrawal (with reference to the proportion of your investment withdrawn).

New Zealand resident investors

Under the PIE tax legislation, the Scheme will calculate and pay tax on the net income it allocates to investors using the relevant PIR.

At the date of this document, if you are an individual investor and a New Zealand tax resident, you will have a PIR of 10.5%, 17.5% or 28%.

To qualify for a 10.5% or 17.5% PIR, you must be a New Zealand resident for tax purposes, must supply a valid IRD number to us and must determine that your PIR for the current year is 10.5% or 17.5% based on your income for either of the previous two income years (income years generally commence on 1 April in any year and end on 31 March in the following year). For more information on determining your PIR, you can refer to Inland Revenue's website at ird.govt.nz/pir.

Inland Revenue may instruct us to change your PIR if you have not notified us of your PIR or if Inland Revenue considers that your notified PIR is incorrect, based on the information it holds on you that is sufficient to determine a correct PIR.

If Inland Revenue instructs us to change your PIR, we must apply the new PIR as soon as reasonably practicable. If you notify us of a different PIR after any instruction we receive from Inland Revenue, we will apply the new rate provided by you.

It is important that you provide us with both your PIR and IRD number, otherwise you will be taxed at the highest PIR. When you become an investor, you will need to provide your IRD number within 6 weeks, or we will have to close your account at the conclusion of that period.

Non-New Zealand tax resident

If you are a non-NZ tax resident and do not qualify for a 10.5% or 17.5% PIR, your PIR will be 28%. If you have a PIR of less than 28%, you may need to file a New Zealand income tax return. We recommend that you contact Inland Revenue for further information.

- For more information on how to determine your PIR refer to Inland Revenue's website at ird.govt.nz/pir. If you are unsure of your PIR, we recommend you seek professional advice or contact Inland Revenue.

If you are a non-NZ tax resident, there may be tax consequences in the country that you are a tax-resident of that are not addressed here. We recommend that you seek professional tax advice regarding your individual circumstances.

8. Pricing and valuation

This section provides additional information on how the funds in the Scheme are valued and priced.

JBWere has appointed Apex as the Unit Pricing Administrator for the Scheme.

The policies of Apex have been adopted as the policies relating to pricing and valuation for the Scheme.

The key aspects of pricing and valuations are listed below.

- The funds will be valued and the units are priced on each valuation day (which is generally every business day in Auckland and Wellington).
- Where assets are traded on financial markets, prices are to be sourced from independent market data providers such as Bloomberg and Thomson Reuters. In general, Apex is the valuation provider for the majority of the securities.
- Where an asset is deemed illiquid, or pricing has been suspended, a valuation will generally be agreed between us and the Supervisor, and notified to Apex. In the absence of manifest error, our decision is final.
- If there is uncertainty over the taxation treatment of an asset, we will seek guidance from specialist tax advisers before instructing Apex.

9. Market index information

This section provides information on the market index for each fund in the Scheme.

The performance of each fund is measured against a market index. The market index for a fund comprises the benchmark index return of each of the asset classes the fund invests in, weighted by the fund's benchmark asset allocation to each asset class.

The current benchmark index is outlined in the table below.

Asset class	Benchmark index
International Equities	MSCI All Country World Total Return Index (ACWI) (50% hedged to NZD)
Australasian Equities	S&P/NZX 50 Gross Index
International Fixed Interest	Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index (hedged to NZD)
New Zealand Fixed Interest	Bloomberg NZ Bond Composite 0+ Yr Index
Cash and Cash Equivalents	S&P/NZX Bank Bills 90-Day Index

These indices may be updated or changed at any time.

More information on the market indices may be obtained from the websites outlined in the table below.

Source	Website
MSCI	msci.com/indexes
S&P indices	spglobal.com (and refer to New Zealand indices)
Bloomberg	bloomberg.com/markets/rates-bonds

These websites are current at the date of this Other Material Information document and may change.

10. Universe of investment risks

This section provides you with a summary of risks that may have an impact on the performance of your investment in the Scheme. It provides important information about the impact of these risks that you may face alongside mitigation strategies and controls we and our agents, including MAS, use to help identify and manage these risks.

All investments have a potential return and carry a degree of risk. The principal risks you face are that you may not receive the returns you expect and/or that you may not be able to recover the full amount of your investment in the Scheme.

As illustrated in the Long-Term Risk/Return graph below, different asset classes and funds carry a different level of risk based on the underlying asset allocations and benchmarks.

Risk can be reduced through investment diversification, which means investing in a range of asset classes within a fund such as cash and cash equivalents, fixed interest and equities. A key benefit of diversification, is when different asset classes are uncorrelated (or negatively correlated), some assets may fall in value while others rise. The lesser the correlation the more the diversification benefit.

Different asset classes will have different risk and return characteristics.

Income assets

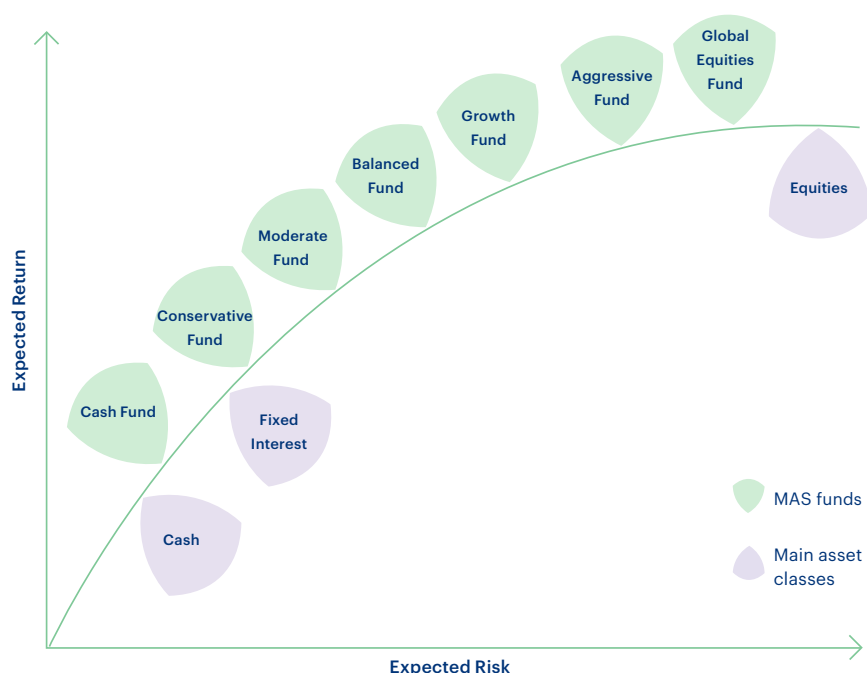
At the lower end of the risk spectrum are income assets, which include cash and cash equivalents and fixed interest. They are expected to provide returns in the form of income with potential for some capital change. Income assets are generally lower risk with lower return potential over the longer term compared with growth assets.

Growth assets

Conversely, at the other end of the risk spectrum are growth assets such as equities. They are designed to grow your investment. These have the potential for higher returns over the long term compared with income assets, but returns may fluctuate up and down and be negative on occasion.

The principal risks that can affect the return or value of the Scheme have been broken into General Investment Risks and Other General Risks and are outlined in the rest of this section.

Long-term risk/Return



General investment risks

The value of your investment may be adversely affected by any or all of the general investment risks outlined in the table below.

Risk type	Risk description	Impact of risk	How we mitigate these risks
Asset Allocation Risk	Funds that invest more in growth assets such as Australasian and international equities have higher potential returns. At the same time, they also have greater risks than funds that invest more in income assets such as cash or fixed interest.	Potential for lower investment returns if there is not a spread of assets.	The Scheme's Statement of Investment Policy and Objectives (SIPO)* sets Strategic Asset Allocation benchmarks for each fund, such as shares, bonds and cash. Investment managers may change the mix of assets to either take advantage of market conditions or to protect fund values during periods of market volatility, as long as they remain within the permitted ranges.
Market Risk	The value of our funds can move up and down due to the overall performance of financial markets, which in turn are affected by factors such as changes in the economy, political events and investor sentiment.	Potential for lower investment returns due to adverse market movements.	The SIPO requires that when making investment decisions the investment managers comply with the investment guidelines, invest in the approved asset classes and maintain diversification between assets and asset classes. Investment managers also actively research markets and keep up to date on market impacts.
Currency Risk	Many of the Scheme's investments are denominated in foreign currencies. As the value of these currencies fluctuate relative to the New Zealand dollar, the value of funds can change as well.	Potential for lower investment returns due to currency volatility.	The Currency Hedging Policy is documented in the SIPO and defines the requirements for managing currency risk in individual asset classes.
Interest Rate Risk	The market value of fixed interest securities changes when interest rates change. These fluctuations have more impact on funds with more longer-term fixed interest investments.	Potential for lower investment returns due to adverse market movements.	The SIPO requires investment managers to invest in an approved range of securities and places limits on the term of cash and fixed interest investments.
Credit Risk	The value of fixed interest investments is in part linked to the ability of a borrower to meet their future payment obligations.	Potential reduction in the level of returns if the full amount of an investment is not able to be recovered due to the default of a borrower.	Investment managers monitor credit risk exposures on a daily basis and take proactive action to reduce exposure to credit where there is emerging risk.

* A copy of the latest SIPO relating to the Scheme can be found at mas.co.nz/kiwisaver and on the Disclose Register – Scheme Register at disclose-register.companiesoffice.govt.nz.

Risk type	Risk description	Impact of risk	How we mitigate these risks
Liquidity Risk	Funds are sometimes unable to sell an investment when they want to or are forced to accept a lower price than would be expected in normal conditions.	Potential that the Scheme is unable to meet monetary obligations in a timely manner. Risk of lower investment returns if assets are required to be sold at depressed prices.	The SIPO sets Strategic Asset Allocation benchmarks for the cash asset class for each fund to ensure sufficient liquidity to meet demands for payments. In addition, the funds hold a diversified range of assets with a high level of liquidity.
Active Management Risk	Our investment managers actively manage the investments held in our funds. Decisions made by the investment managers (such as how they will allocate money between asset classes, investment sectors and individual investments) may improve or reduce fund returns.	Potential for lower returns if our investment managers choose investments that underperform the market or the fund's benchmark.	The SIPO sets criteria to monitor the performance of our investment managers. We can change investment managers at any time if we are not satisfied with their performance.
Concentration Risk	A fund investments may be concentrated in a particular region/country, sector or security. The outlook for a specific security, group of securities or region/country may deteriorate due to a variety of factors, including demand for its goods/service, management changes, regulatory changes, competitor activities or geopolitical events.	Potential for lower returns where a fund invests in a particular region/country, or group or individual securities that do not perform.	Our funds hold a diversified exposure of assets, to reduce concentration to single region/country, sectors or companies. By diversifying investments, we lower the concentration risk.
Counterparty Risk	The risk that any counterparty subject to a financial contract defaults or is otherwise unable to fulfil its obligations.	Potential for lower investment returns due to a transaction having to be replaced with one on less favourable terms.	When selecting counterparties to transact with, the investment managers follow a due diligence process.
Derivative Risk	Derivatives are financial contracts whose value is dependent on, or derived from, the value of one or more underlying assets (such as equities, fixed interest, commodities, currency, or cash). Derivatives provide exposure to an underlying asset without the need to buy or sell that asset. The Scheme and any funds that the Scheme invest into may use derivatives for the purpose of risk management (particularly in managing interest rate and currency risk), to enhance performance or to optimise investment strategy implementation.	Derivatives may not perform in line with expectations, resulting in unexpected gains or losses and increased volatility.	Investment managers may enter into derivative contracts as permitted under the SIPO. Derivative exposures are monitored daily by investment managers. Derivatives are not used to leverage the funds as at the date of the current SIPO.

Other general risks

The value of your investment and your ability to withdraw, may also be affected by some or all of the general risks outlined in the table below.

Risk type	Risk description	Impact of risk	How we mitigate these risks
Operational Risk	The risk of loss to investors due to a technological, process, people, third party or other failure affecting the Scheme's operations or the financial markets in general.	Potential for failures (caused by technology, people, process, third party, other) to result in lower returns to you, or affect your ability to withdraw from the Scheme.	We and MAS, as the operational manager of the Scheme, have a Compliance and Risk framework in place. In the event of an operational failure, MAS has a Business Continuity Plan in place to manage the resumption of business in a timely manner. We also actively monitor third party providers involved in providing services to the Scheme to ensure contractual and regulatory compliance.
Legislative and Regulatory Risk	The risk that the Scheme is affected by future changes to tax, managed funds, or other legislation.	Potential for lower returns or changed benefits.	We and our legal advisers actively monitor new developments in the regulatory environment. We regularly engage with other market participants and regulators to stay informed of any potential changes.
Tax Risk	The risk of the Administration Manager either over or underpaying tax within the Scheme on your behalf as a result of you providing the Administration Manager with the wrong PIR or not advising the Administration Manager to change your PIR when it needed to be changed or not advising the Administration Manager of your IRD number. If the rate applied to your PIE income is lower than your correct PIR you will be required to pay any tax shortfall as part of the income tax year-end process. If the rate applied to your PIE income is higher than your 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. Tax risk also exists in relation to the types and rates of tax imposed on underlying investments, which can impact on the returns made from that investment.	You are personally responsible for advising us of your correct PIR, and for any underpayment of tax. Changes in taxation may affect the taxable income, Portfolio Investment Entity (PIE) tax paid and/or the returns of the Scheme.	We request that you review your PIR each year and notify us of any changes. Inland Revenue will notify us of any update to your PIR, based on the information they hold. You can provide us with a different PIR. We, and our agents including MAS, its tax advisers and investment managers, actively monitor New Zealand taxation changes.

Risk type	Risk description	Impact of risk	How we mitigate these risks
Risk of losing PIE Tax Status	The risk that if the Scheme loses its PIE status, it will no longer be taxed as under the PIE regime. Your tax treatment as a member will differ accordingly.	Loss of PIE tax status, and resulting change in your tax rate, could result in lower after-tax returns.	We and our Administration Manager have processes in place to monitor compliance with PIE eligibility.
Borrowing Risk	The risk that where borrowing has occurred in relation to a fund, the lender would have the right to demand payment from that fund. If there are insufficient assets in the fund to repay the loan, the assets of other funds in the Scheme could be used to meet the repayment. The level of borrowings by the funds is subject to certain conditions in the Trust Deed.	Risk of lower investment returns if assets of one fund are required to be sold to ensure repayment of obligations of another fund.	We mitigate this risk by restricting borrowings of the funds under the Statement of Investment Policy and Objectives (SIPO).
Climate Change Risk	Climate change risk comes from a variety of interacting sources, including threats to physical and natural resources, regulatory requirements and technological improvements. Climate change impacts will vary across different geographic regions, industry sectors and asset classes.	Lower and/or negative returns.	In accordance with the MAS Responsible Investment Policy, we consider factors that affect the climate, such as restricting investment in fossil fuels. Our investment managers implement the MAS Responsible Investment Policy for the Scheme.

Other specific risks

The section describes the other specific risks that we are aware of in relation to the Scheme.

Risk type	Risk description	Impact of risk	How we mitigate these risks
Responsible Investment Policy breach	Potential to hold investments that are excluded from, or inconsistent with, our Responsible Investment Policy.	Investors holding securities they seek to avoid.	Exclusion screens are applied to the portfolio on a quarterly basis, and any non-complying investments are divested in accordance with the MAS Responsible Investment Policy.
Restricted Investible Universe Risk	Investments excluded from our investible universe may outperform the market, or our approach to responsible investment fails to lead to meaningful ESG change.	Potential for lower returns from a restricted investible universe or our responsible investment approach not contributing to a sustainable future.	We seek to increase holdings in companies that we consider likely to be better long-term investments aligned with our active management approach, and seek to influence company ESG matters through use of shareholder voting rights and incorporating ESG considerations into investment decision making.

11. Conflicts of interest

This section provides additional information on conflicts of interest in relation to your investment in the Scheme.

Conflicts of interest can arise when the interests of the Manager, investment managers or their representatives (including any related entities) diverge from or are inconsistent with the interests of members in the Scheme. As Manager of the Scheme, we are responsible for identifying and managing any actual, apparent or potential conflicts of interest. Conflicts generally arise where there is the ability for the Manager or investment managers to influence investment decisions for their own benefit.

When we exercise our powers or perform our duties as Manager of the Scheme, we must act in good faith and act in what we believe to be the best interests of members in the Scheme.

Details of conflicts of interest that currently exist and how they are managed are outlined in the table below.

Nature of conflict	How it is managed
The assets of the funds are generally invested in wholesale funds for which MFM is also the Manager. A conflict may arise where the Manager 'double-dips' and charges fees to members in the Scheme and then charges fees to the Scheme's investment in the wholesale funds.	MFM does not charge a fee for the Scheme's investment in the MAS Wholesale Investment Funds, which ensures there is no double-dipping of management fees.
The funds may invest in assets issued by related parties of the Manager and the lead investment manager. A conflict may arise where the related party of the Manager or investment manager benefits from the transaction. For example, charges additional fees or exposes the Scheme to a loss of assets.	Related party transactions, including the Scheme's investment in the wholesale funds, must be completed at arms-length and commercial terms and notified to the Supervisor. There are provisions within the Trust Deed and the FMCA that govern the Manager's ability to transact with related parties.
MFM's parent company MAS is responsible for the operational management of the Scheme and MAS directors, senior managers and staff may invest in the Scheme. A conflict may arise if one of these persons attempted to change or influence the investment strategy of the Scheme or a fund for their own benefit.	MFM has a duty under relevant law to act in the best interests of members which extends to MAS as the parent of the Manager. MAS have processes in place to identify, declare, manage and mitigate conflicts. An Interests Register is maintained and all directors are required to provide current declarations of interest prior to each Board meeting.

Nature of conflict	How it is managed
The investment manager appointments are not exclusive to MFM and they may act for other competing fund managers or issuers. A conflict may arise as the investment manager has access to potential commercially sensitive information relevant to the Scheme.	The investment management agreements that govern the relationships between MFM and the investment managers, have confidentiality clauses which mitigates the risk of information sharing for potential competitive advantage. JBWere has reasonable arrangements and processes that a prudent person engaged in the business of being a professional investment manager of a registered scheme (within the meaning of the FMCA) would have in the same circumstances for the management of conflicts of interest and conflicts of duty that arise in relation to the services provided under this investment management agreement.
Directors, senior managers and staff of the investment managers may invest in the Scheme. A conflict may arise if one of these persons attempted to change or influence the investment strategy of the Scheme, funds or wholesale funds to their own benefit.	The investment managers each have a Conflicts of Interest policy and internal procedures in place to identify, assess and manage potential conflicts of interest. MFM has appropriate governance structures in place to review, approve and monitor all investment management policies and activity of the Scheme.

12. Trade allocation and execution

Trades for MAS Wholesale Investment Funds (other than foreign currency hedging) in which the Scheme invests, are executed by the underlying investment managers using their respective trade allocation and execution policies. This is designed to ensure that all investors are treated fairly and equitably when trades are allocated across investment portfolios, with respect to priority of execution of orders and in the allocation of trades.

Foreign exchange hedging is undertaken by a registered bank, and the method of trade execution is set out in an agreement for foreign currency hedging services.

