BT Index Funds

Additional Information Booklet

Issued 19 November 2026

About this Additional Information Booklet

This Additional Information Booklet (**AIB**) forms part of the Product Disclosure Statement (**PDS**) for each managed investment scheme (each a 'Fund') listed on the inside cover of this document. The Funds are issued by Westpac Financial Services Limited ABN 20 000 241 127 AFSL 233716 (**WFSL**).

Unless otherwise specified, a reference to '**we**', '**us**' or '**our**' in this AIB is a reference to the responsible entity of the relevant Fund, being WFSL.

The information in this AIB provides additional information about the matters referred to in the PDS for each Fund and should be read together with the PDS for the Fund or Funds in which you are considering investing. Terms used in this AIB have the same meaning as in the PDS.

Important Information

This is important information you should read before making a decision to invest in a Fund. The information in this booklet is general information only and doesn't take into account your personal objectives, financial situation or needs. You should consult a licensed financial adviser to obtain financial advice that's tailored to suit your personal circumstances. All amounts referred to in this AIB and the PDS are in Australian dollars unless otherwise stated. Investments in a Fund can only be made by someone receiving the PDS (including an electronic version) in Australia. WFSL may accept or reject an application without giving reasons. If you're in possession of the PDS outside Australia, you should seek advice about restrictions on investing. Failure to comply with relevant restrictions may violate laws. Other than as permitted by law, interests in a Fund will only be issued on receipt of a completed Application Form issued with the PDS. Applications from outside Australia won't be accepted. You must be 18 years of age or older to invest in a Fund.

An investment in a Fund is not an investment in, deposit with, or other liability of Westpac or any other company in the Westpac Group. An investment in a Fund is subject to investment risk, including possible delays in the payment of withdrawals and loss of income and principal invested. No member of the Westpac Group, including WFSL, stands behind or otherwise guarantees the capital value or investment performance of any Fund.

Fund name	ARSN	APIR	PDS date
BT Index Australian Fixed Interest Fund	696 196 988	WFS1686AU	19 November 2026
BT Index Australian Shares Fund	696 178 033	WFS3061AU	19 November 2026
BT Index Australian Shares Income Focus Fund	696 177 250	WFS8038AU	19 November 2026
BT Index Emerging Markets Shares Fund	696 176 164	WFS4140AU	19 November 2026
BT Index Global Listed Infrastructure Fund – Hedged	696 176 502	WFS5177AU	19 November 2026
BT Index Global Listed Property Securities Fund – Hedged	696 178 337	WFS9462AU	19 November 2026
BT Index International Fixed Interest Fund – Hedged	696 178 435	WFS4526AU	19 November 2026
BT Index International Shares Fund	696 177 438	WFS6273AU	19 November 2026
BT Index International Shares Fund – Hedged	696 177 858	WFS1348AU	19 November 2026
BT Index International Shares Income Focus Fund	696 177 625	WFS2893AU	19 November 2026

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1. About the Responsible Entity

There is no additional information for this section.

2. How the Funds work

Unit prices

How we calculate unit prices

Generally, unit prices are calculated on each Business Day for the preceding Business Day in accordance with the Fund's constitution, by dividing the net value of the Fund by the total number of units on issue in the Fund.

The overall effect is that:

- prices are based on the net value of the Fund's assets, generally as next calculated by us after each cut-off time
- asset values will usually be based on closing prices or, where appropriate, other price quotes, most recently available to us at the time we make the calculation
- entry prices are usually higher than exit prices.

The difference is called a 'buy-sell spread'. Please refer to the 'Fees and other costs' section in the PDS or this document for further information.

When you make an investment in a Fund, we will allocate units to you based on the entry price for the Business Day on which we receive your application and we will keep a record of the number of units you have bought. When you withdraw from a Fund, we will redeem your units based on the exit price for the Business Day on which we receive your withdrawal request.

Entry and exit prices for each Business Day will usually be posted on BT Online and bt.com.au by the end of the next Business Day.

Distributions will be reinvested using the entry price for the last Business Day of the relevant distribution period, adjusted to exclude the income to be distributed for the period and any buy-sell spread that would otherwise be included in the entry price.

Unit pricing discretion

Under the constitution of the Fund, we (or our nominee) have certain discretions in calculating unit prices. Our Unit Pricing Discretions Policy includes details relating to the exercise of these discretions. A copy of our Unit Pricing Discretions Policy can be requested from us free of charge by contacting us (see the 'For more information' section on the last page of this document for our contact details).

Direct investors - Transacting made easy

More information on transacting for direct investors can be found in this section.

	Minimums	Online: bt.com.au	Phone: BT Customer Relations 1300 881 716	Mail: BT Funds GPO Box 804 Melbourne VIC 3001
Using BT Online	You're automatically set up with access after your initial investment.	Password required	Not applicable	Not applicable
Apply and make an initial investment	$500,000	Not available	Not available	Complete an Application Form and nominate how to make your initial investment. For direct debit, please ensure you have completed the 'Direct Debit Authority' section. Must be signed by the appropriate signatories.[1]
Additional investment	There is no minimum amount for additional investments.	Direct Debit – you must have a direct debit authority in place. Direct Credit – from your own bank account.	Not available	Complete the BT Index Funds Additional Investment Form. Must be signed by the appropriate signatories.[1]
Withdrawal	There is no minimum withdrawal amount.	Yes, if we have received full details of your bank account including the BSB in writing.[2]	No	Complete the BT Index Funds Redemption Request Form (available at bt.com.au) and either email or post it to us. Must be signed by the appropriate signatories.[1]
Change account details	Change details such as your name, address and bank account.	No	No	Complete the Change of Details Form. Must be signed by the appropriate signatories.[1]

1 Signatories for a company transaction must state their capacity to sign on behalf of the company.
2 Changes to account details must be received by us by post.

Important note: we may vary the investing and transacting minimums. If minimums are varied, we will inform investors in their next regular communication and online at bt.com.au/pdsupdates. For information on how we may vary fees and costs, refer to the 'Fees and other costs' section of the PDS or this document.

Transacting for direct investors

Additional investments

You can add to your investment at any time, in one of the following ways.

- By direct debit. Please refer to 'Our electronic facilities' in the Application Form for the terms and conditions.
- Direct credit from your bank.

Withdrawing

There is no minimum withdrawal amount. However, if you request a withdrawal which would result in your balance in a Fund falling below $500,000, we may arrange for your investment to be withdrawn in full and paid to you. Please be aware of the following:

- Withdrawals are paid in Australian dollars.
- Withdrawals will generally be paid within five Business Days. The relevant Fund's constitution generally permits up to a 21-day period for withdrawal payments to be made, which may be extended in certain circumstances as described in the 'Restrictions on withdrawals' section below.
- We'll deduct any taxes, duties or other applicable costs from the amount we pay an investor as required or permitted by legislation.
- We'll divide your dollar withdrawal amount by the applicable exit price when a valid and complete withdrawal request is received to determine the number of units to be redeemed.

Where you are accessing the Fund via an investment service or superannuation fund, you can only withdraw from your investment by following the withdrawal process of your related investment service or superannuation fund.

Please contact your Operator or refer to the relevant offer document for your investment service or superannuation fund for further details.

Distributions payment details

The distribution you'll receive will depend on the Funds you invest in and the performance of their underlying assets.

Distribution payments are typically paid to you (or your Operator) as soon as practicable after the end of the distribution period of the Underlying Fund (where applicable), or otherwise as set out in the PDS.

The amount of income you receive is calculated according to the number of units you hold in a Fund, as a proportion of the total number of units on issue in that Fund, at the end of the distribution period, regardless of how long you have held them. There may be times when a Fund doesn't generate enough income in a distribution period to pay a distribution.

Any net realised capital gains and net realised foreign exchange gains are usually only distributed at the end of the financial year; however, we may use our discretion to distribute those amounts at the end of any distribution period.

Reinvestment of distributions

You can choose to have your distributions automatically reinvested into additional units in the Fund or paid directly to your nominated account.

Reinvestment of distributions will normally be effective on the first day following the end of the distribution period.

Distributions are automatically reinvested unless you instruct us otherwise in the Application Form. If you do not nominate a bank account for payment of distributions, we will treat this as a request to reinvest your distributions. You can change your distribution payment options by filling in a Change of Details Form available at www.bt.com.au.

If we attempt to pay a distribution by your nominated method and the payment fails (e.g. we are unable to credit your nominated bank account), we will attempt to contact you to arrange payment. When you invest, you agree that if this happens and we have been unable to contact you after reasonable attempts have been made, we will take it that you have requested that we reinvest the distribution and all future distributions to which you are entitled (until we receive alternative instructions from you). Where we make this change, any amounts we have been holding will be reinvested at the price that applies on the day we reinvest them.

For details of the unit price used for reinvestments, please refer to 'How we calculate unit prices' in this section of this document.

Processing for direct investors

Processing applications

Application money is paid into an interest-bearing account upon receipt. Any interest earned on this account will be retained by us and may be paid into the Fund.

If we are unable to process an application because it is invalid (e.g. the Application Form is not signed), the transaction will not be processed and the application money will remain in the account until the correct documentation is received. We will aim to contact you within seven business days of receiving an invalid request (for information on how we process invalid requests, refer to 'Invalid transaction requests' in this section of this document). If correct documentation is not received within 30 days, the application money will be returned to your nominated bank account – with no interest payable.

We have the right to reject any application or to accept only part of an application.

For applications made by direct debit, we will not issue units until we receive the money from your nominated financial institution. This generally means there will be a delay between the day we receive your Application Form and the day on which units are issued.

Processing withdrawals

We will generally pay withdrawals to your nominated bank account within 5 Business Days. In certain circumstances, such as a freeze on withdrawals or where a Fund is illiquid (as defined in the *Corporations Act 2001*), you may have to wait a longer period of time before you can redeem your investment.

There are certain circumstances where we can delay or restrict your withdrawal request. Please refer to 'Restrictions' in this section of this document.

Bank accounts must be in the name(s) of the account holder(s). Withdrawals are paid in Australian dollars and are subject to clearance of invested funds. This generally takes three Business Days but may take significantly longer where application monies have been paid by direct debits.

Processing times for applications and withdrawals

An application or withdrawal request will usually receive an entry price or exit price (as applicable) calculated for the Business Day on which we receive the request. Entry and exit prices for each Business Day will usually be posted on bt.com.au by the end of the next Business Day.

Requests received on or after the cut-off time of 10.00am (Sydney time) on a Business Day, or on a non-Business Day, will be treated as having been received before the cut-off time on the next Business Day. While the cut-off time is currently 10.00am (Sydney time), we can change the cut-off time by giving you written notice.

Invalid transaction requests

Application, withdrawal and other transaction requests may be invalid for various reasons (e.g. not signing the appropriate form or not including all required information on the form). In such cases where an invalid request is received, we will not process the transaction until we receive valid documentation and it will be processed using the unit price applying on the Business Day we receive the correct documentation. The usual rules about cut-off times outlined in the PDS or this document apply. In cases where documentation is invalid, we will aim to contact you, generally within seven Business Days.

Restrictions

Restrictions on withdrawals

In some circumstances we may need to withdraw all your units and close your investment in a Fund.

This can occur if a withdrawal reduces your balance in a Fund below the minimum allowed. We have the right to withdraw part or all of your units from your investment at any time at our discretion, at the exit price applicable on the day.

In unusual circumstances, such as significant withdrawals occurring in a Fund, we may, at our absolute discretion, make a special distribution other than at the end of a distribution period to all investors in that Fund. This is to ensure that the taxable income of the Fund is distributed equitably among the unit holders in that Fund who remain at the end of the distribution period and those who withdraw prior to the end of the distribution period.

Under each Fund's constitution, we may suspend withdrawals in unusual circumstances, such as where it's impractical to process withdrawals (for example where financial markets are closed or their operation is significantly impacted) or where we consider it to be in the best interests of unit holders.

We may suspend withdrawals at our discretion in accordance with the constitution of a Fund.

For withdrawals lodged during a suspension period, we'll calculate and pay withdrawal values as if the withdrawal was lodged immediately after the end of the suspension.

Where the Fund invests into an Underlying Fund, the ability to withdraw, and the time to process withdrawals, will depend on the relevant Underlying Fund accepting and processing redemption requests.

3. Benefits of investing in the Fund

There is no additional information for this section.

4. Risks of managed investment schemes

Understanding the risks

The relationship between risk and return

The variability of returns is known as investment risk. Generally, the higher the level of risk you are prepared to accept, the higher the potential returns, or losses.

Minimising risk through diversification

Diversification is the spreading of an investment over a range of asset classes, industry sectors and regions with the aim of reducing risk.

You can do this by:

- spreading your investments across a number of asset classes such as shares, property, fixed interest securities and cash
- diversifying within a particular asset class (e.g., investing in different companies, sectors, or geographies within shares)
- using a range of investment managers to reduce reliance on a single investment style or strategy.

Defining a Fund's risk level using the Standard Risk Measure

We disclose the risk level of each Fund using the Standard Risk Measure approach, which is an industry guide to assist investors to compare investment funds. It is based on the estimated number of negative annual returns over any 20-year period.

The Standard Risk Measure consists of seven risk labels, shown in the following table.

The table below outlines seven standard risk categories, ranging from Very Low to Very High, along with descriptions and the estimated number of negative annual returns over any 20-year period.

This standard risk measure (SRM) framework is designed to help investors compare the relative risk of a Fund with other managed investment schemes. It does not represent a complete assessment of all investment risks. You should ensure you understand and are comfortable with the specific risks and potential losses associated with investing in a Fund.

Risk band	Risk label	Estimated number of negative returns over any 20-year period
1	Very Low	Less than 0.5
2	Low	0.5 to less than 1
3	Low to Medium	1 to less than 2
4	Medium	2 to less than 3
5	Medium to High	3 to less than 4
6	High	4 to less than 6
7	Very High	6 or greater

Key risks relevant to the Funds

The key risks relevant to a particular Fund are set out in the PDS. Other types of risks that may impact the Funds are summarised below.

Where a Fund invests in one or more underlying funds or investment vehicles, references to risks of the Fund include risks arising from those underlying investments.

Alternative investment risk: Alternative investments may carry different and sometimes higher risks than traditional investments such as shares or fixed income. These strategies often involve techniques such as leverage (gearing), short selling, derivatives, or investments in less liquid or less regulated markets. The use of leverage can magnify both gains and losses, while short selling can expose a fund to potentially unlimited losses if the price of the underlying asset rises. Alternative investments may also react differently to market events, experience higher volatility, or be difficult to sell at short notice. In addition, these strategies may rely heavily on the skill and judgement of key individuals, and may operate in jurisdictions with lower levels of regulatory oversight. As a result, performance may vary significantly, may not follow traditional market patterns, and may experience periods of poor or unrecoverable performance.

Counterparty risk: The risk of loss resulting from a counterparty not meeting their obligations due to a dispute over terms, the insolvency, financial distress or bankruptcy of a counterparty used by the investment manager(s).

Credit risk: The risk that an issuer, borrower or counterparty may be unable to meet its financial obligations, such as paying interest, repaying principal, or settling contractual payments, resulting in a loss to investors. Credit risk is most commonly associated with investments such as bonds, fixed interest securities, mortgage-related securities, and certain derivatives, where the return depends on the issuer's ability to meet its commitments. Changes in an issuer's creditworthiness, including downgrades or increased likelihood of default, can also reduce the value of an investment even if no default occurs.

Currency risk: The risk that changes in exchange rates may affect the value of a Fund's international investments. If the Australian dollar rises relative to the currencies in which overseas assets are denominated, the value of those investments (when converted back into Australian dollars) will fall. Conversely, if the Australian dollar falls, the value of those investments may increase. Foreign currency movements can therefore amplify both gains and losses. If a Fund holds unhedged international assets, or uses active currency strategies, the impact of exchange rate changes may be more pronounced.

Derivatives risk: A Fund may use derivatives, such as futures, options, swaps or forwards, to gain, reduce or manage market exposure. Derivatives carry a range of risks, including "basis risk," where the value of the derivative may not move in line with the underlying asset or index. Derivatives can also create liquidity and settlement risks if the assets supporting a derivative position cannot be realised quickly enough to meet payment or margin obligations. In addition, over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives expose a Fund to counterparty risk, as these contracts rely on the other party to meet its obligations without the protection of a central clearing house. These factors may increase volatility, amplify losses, or reduce a Fund's ability to respond to market conditions.

Emerging markets risk: A Fund may invest in emerging markets, which are generally considered riskier than developed markets. Emerging markets often have lower levels of market liquidity, greater political and economic instability, and a higher likelihood of government intervention — including restrictions on currency movements or the risk of sovereign default. These markets may also experience significant currency volatility and operate under less developed legal and regulatory frameworks. As a result, investments in emerging markets can be more volatile and may face higher risks related to liquidity, currency movements, and issuer default than investments in developed markets.

Gearing and leveraging risk: Gearing is the use of borrowing to invest. It increases and magnifies the volatility of investment returns and losses. Where investments are leveraged, losses can exceed the original investment.

Index tracking risk: The Manager employs an indexing investment strategy for the Underlying Fund. The Underlying Fund is not expected to perfectly replicate the performance of its benchmark index at all times. The Underlying Fund is, however, expected to provide investment results that, before expenses, generally correspond to the performance of its respective benchmark index. Although the Manager will monitor the performance of the Underlying Fund relative to the performance of its benchmark index (i.e. the "tracking accuracy"), there can be no assurance that the Underlying Fund will achieve any particular level of tracking accuracy. The following factors may adversely affect the tracking of a respective benchmark index:

- the Underlying Fund must pay various expenses, while an index does not reflect any expenses;
- the temporary unavailability of certain securities comprising an index;
- the implementation of processes;
- the Underlying Fund may not be able to, or may choose not to, acquire every security in the benchmark or match the benchmark weight of every security. Instead, the Underlying Fund may hold a representative sample of weighted securities which are generally expected to closely, but not necessarily exactly, match the performance of the benchmark.

Interest rate or duration risk: Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates may adversely affect the value of investments. Security prices can move in response to changes in the level of interest rates, the spread between rates, or the shape of the yield curve. Interest rate movements can also influence a company's cost of borrowing, investor demand for different asset classes, and overall market conditions. Duration refers to the sensitivity of a security's price to changes in interest rates, meaning that securities or portfolios with longer duration may experience larger price movements when interest rates change.

International investments risk: International investments may be exposed to risks that differ from, or are potentially greater than, those associated with investing in Australia. These risks may include movements in foreign currency and interest rates, political and economic instability, lower levels of regulatory oversight, and markets that are more volatile or less liquid. As a result, the value of international investments can change rapidly and may be adversely affected by global events or conditions that do not impact Australian markets.

Liquidity risk: The risk that an investment cannot be sold quickly, or only at a material loss, due to limited market depth or market disruption. Certain assets, such as securities in smaller companies or unlisted investments, may become difficult to trade, particularly during periods of market stress. If a Fund holds illiquid assets and is unable to realise them in time to meet withdrawal requests, the processing of withdrawals may be delayed or, in some circumstances, suspended to protect the interests of all investors.

Securities lending risk: The Fund does not engage in securities lending. However, the Underlying Fund may lend securities to borrowers in return for a fee. Securities lending may expose the Underlying Fund to the risk that a borrower does not return the securities when required, or that collateral provided by the borrower is insufficient to cover the value of the securities lent. There is also a risk that any payment received from the borrower in place of dividends or other distributions on the securities lent may be less than the amount that would otherwise have been received.

Unlisted securities risk: The risk arises when a fund invests in securities that are not yet listed on a securities exchange. Because these investments do not trade on an open market, they can be difficult to value independently and may be harder to sell at short notice. Their value is typically based on estimates, which may differ materially from the price achieved once the security eventually lists or is sold. When an unlisted security later lists, for example, through an initial public offering, the actual listing price may be significantly higher or lower than the value previously used to calculate a fund's unit price. This can lead to sudden and potentially material movements in a fund's value.

Underlying fund risk: The risk of investment manager performance impacting investment returns. Reasons for this could include market conditions and investment decisions resulting in underperformance of a particular investment manager or non-compliance with agreed investment guidelines.

Other risks

Cybersecurity risk: Cybersecurity risk refers to the risk of loss, fraud, business disruption or failure to protect investors' personal information resulting from unauthorised access to a Fund's digital systems, networks or devices or those of its service providers.

Operational risk: The risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events. Adverse impacts may arise internally through human error, technology, or infrastructure changes, or through external events such as third-party failures or crisis events.

Product risk: To maintain the quality and diversity of our product range, we may make changes to the Funds at any time including:

- adding, closing or terminating a Fund
- changing a Fund's investment objective, investment strategy, asset allocation neutral position and ranges or currency strategy (if any)
- changing the rules that govern a Fund (e.g. changing fees, notice periods or withdrawing features)
- removing or adding an investment manager or investment consultant.

In some cases we can do these things without prior notice to investors. We will give notice of any changes where we are required by law to do so.

You should be aware of these risks when investing and should be aware that not all risks can be foreseen. No matter how skilled the investment managers, or however strong a Fund's performance has been in the past, there is always a chance you could receive back less than you invested. Investment returns are volatile and can go up and down. The future performance of a fund is not guaranteed and past performance is not a guide to future performance. You may lose money no matter which fund you invest in.

Different ways to invest

Asset classes and other risks

The four major asset classes are shares, property, fixed interest securities and cash. Alternative investments are an additional asset class.

Asset class	Description	Benefits and risks
Shares (equities)	Shares represent part ownership in a company. When you invest in shares, you participate in the company's growth and may receive income through dividends, as well as potential capital growth if the share price increases. Shares can be Australian or international, and may be accessed directly or through managed funds.	**Benefits:** Shares have historically provided higher returns over the long term compared to other asset classes and can help grow wealth over time. They also offer exposure to different companies, industries and economies. **Risks:** Share prices can fluctuate significantly over the short term due to company performance, economic conditions and market sentiment. This means the value of your investment may rise or fall, sometimes sharply.
Property	Property investments provide exposure to residential, commercial or industrial property. This exposure may be obtained directly, or indirectly through listed or unlisted property trusts and property-related securities.	**Benefits:** Property investments can provide income, typically through rent, and potential capital growth over time. They may also offer diversification benefits when combined with other asset classes. **Risks:** Property values and rental income can be affected by economic conditions, interest rates and property market cycles. Some property investments may be less liquid, meaning they can be harder to sell quickly.
Fixed interest securities	Fixed interest securities represent loans made to governments, banks or companies. These include bonds and other debt instruments. Investors generally receive regular interest payments for an agreed period, with the return of capital at maturity.	**Benefits:** Fixed interest investments typically provide more stable returns than shares and can help reduce overall portfolio volatility. They may also provide a regular income stream. **Risks:** The value of fixed interest securities can be affected by changes in interest rates, inflation and the creditworthiness of the borrower. Returns are generally lower than shares over the long term.
Cash	Cash investments include bank deposits and short-term money market securities. These investments are generally low risk and are designed to preserve capital and provide liquidity.	**Benefits:** Cash investments offer a high level of capital stability and can be accessed quickly. They may be suitable for short-term needs or for managing volatility within a portfolio. **Risks:** Cash investments typically provide lower returns than other asset classes, particularly over the long term. Inflation may reduce the real value of returns over time.
Alternative investments	Alternative investments are investment types that do not fall neatly within the traditional asset classes of shares, property, fixed interest securities or cash. These may include strategies such as infrastructure, private assets, absolute return strategies, or other specialist investment approaches. Exposure is generally obtained through managed funds.	**Benefits:** Alternative investments may help diversify a portfolio because their performance can behave differently from traditional asset classes. When used as part of a diversified portfolio, they may assist in smoothing returns or reducing overall portfolio volatility over time. **Risks:** Alternative investments can be more complex and may have higher risk, lower liquidity, or less predictable returns than traditional asset classes. Some alternative investments may be harder to buy or sell quickly and may experience periods of underperformance.

Other investment techniques and securities

Currency management

Investing in assets that are denominated in foreign currencies means you are exposed to movements in those currencies. Currency markets can be extremely volatile and affected by a host of factors.

Currency hedging is an investment strategy that aims to reduce currency risk, thereby protecting or potentially improving returns. However, it may also reduce the potential gain from investments. Derivatives such as forward foreign exchange contracts are used to reduce the impact of currency fluctuations.

A Fund with exposure to international assets can have the currency exposure unhedged, partially or fully hedged and/or actively managed.

Unhedged Funds are fully exposed to the impact of currency movements in the Australian dollar relative to foreign currencies for all international assets.

Passive currency management through hedging attempts to smooth out the effects of currency fluctuation. This involves either fully or partially hedging portfolios with assets denominated in foreign currencies.

Some investment managers employ active currency management. This investment approach seeks to use currency trading on foreign exchange markets as an independent source of fund returns. Active currency management has the potential to add further value but can also expose an investment fund to greater risk.

Derivatives

These are investments whose value is derived from other assets, such as shares, and may be used as part of the portfolio management process. Futures contracts and options are examples of derivatives.

Derivatives may be used to reduce risk and can act as a hedge against adverse movements in a particular market and/or in the underlying asset. Derivatives can also be used to gain exposure to assets and markets.

While derivatives offer the opportunity for significantly higher gains from a smaller investment (because of the effective exposure obtained) they can also produce significantly higher losses, sometimes in excess of the amount invested.

The investment managers are required to have strict policies and procedures on the use of derivatives and are not permitted to use derivatives to gear the Funds.

Hybrid securities

These are securities that combine both debt and equity characteristics, and are used by companies to raise money. They include convertible preference shares and notes, preferred units and stapled preference shares and notes. These securities usually provide a fixed rate of return that may be tax effective.

5. How we invest your money

Labour and environmental, social or ethical considerations

We don't take labour standards or environmental, social or ethical considerations into account when making investment decisions (including investment into an underlying fund, where applicable) or appointing investment managers. Our priority remains to maximise returns with an acceptable level of risk.

The investment managers may have their own policies to determine if these factors are taken into account when making investment decisions, however we don't require them to do so.

Key to understanding the Fund profiles

Investment objective	Describes the return a Fund aims to achieve. Where a Fund seeks to provide an 'overall return' against a benchmark, this return is stated before the deduction of fees and other costs. The investment objective represents the current target for a Fund and may change over time. There is no guarantee that the investment objective will be achieved.
Benchmark	The benchmark is an index or combination of indices used to measure a Fund's performance and risk relative to its investment objective. For diversified Funds, the benchmark may be a weighted average of multiple indices, reflecting the Fund's strategic asset allocation.
Minimum suggested investment timeframe	The minimum period for which a Fund is intended to be held, based on the nature of its investments and risk profile. This timeframe is a guide only and is not a guarantee of performance.
Investment strategy	Describes how the investment manager seeks to achieve a Fund's investment objective. This includes: – **Asset allocation** – the asset classes in which a Fund invests, such as shares, fixed interest, property, cash and alternative investments. – **Currency strategy** – how foreign currency exposure is managed for international assets, including whether exposures are hedged, partially hedged, unhedged, or actively managed. – **Strategic asset allocation and ranges** – the strategic (starting) asset allocation to each asset class and the minimum and maximum ranges within which the investment manager may vary exposures. These ranges allow the manager to adjust the portfolio in response to market conditions while remaining consistent with the Fund's objectives and risk profile. The investment strategy may change over time.
Risk level	The level of risk associated with a Fund, disclosed using the Standard Risk Measure. The risk level is based on the estimated number of negative annual returns over any 20-year period. It is intended to help investors compare Funds but does not indicate the likelihood of loss or the magnitude of potential losses.

How we calculate performance

Performance figures (post-fee) are calculated in accordance with the Financial Services Council (FSC) standards.

Total returns for a Fund are calculated:

- to the last day of each month using exit prices
- taking into account management costs of the Fund
- assuming reinvestment of distributions (which may include net realised capital gains from the sale of assets of the Fund).

No reduction is made to the unit price (or performance) to allow for tax you may pay as an investor, other than withholding tax on foreign income (if any). Certain other fees such as contribution fees or withdrawal fees (if any) are not taken into account.

The most recent past performance information is available on our website at bt.com.au/personal/prices-and-performance, or by calling us (see the 'For more information' section on the last page of the PDS or this document for our contact details). Performance figures (pre-fee) are calculated by adding back management costs to the post-fee performance.

Investments can go up and down, and past performance is not necessarily indicative of future performance. As the Fund has a minimum suggested investment timeframe, it may not be appropriate to compare performance to the benchmark (if any) over shorter periods.

6. Fees and other costs

Total fees and costs table

The total management fees and costs, performance fees, and transaction costs applying to each Fund are set out below:

Fund	Management Fees (% pa)	Indirect costs (% pa)	Management Fees and Costs[1] (% pa)	Performance Fees[2] (% pa)	Transaction Costs[3] (% pa)
BT Index Australian Fixed Interest Fund	0.16%	0.00%	0.16%	Nil	0.00%
BT Index Australian Shares Fund	0.16%	0.00%	0.16%	Nil	0.00%
BT Index Australian Shares Income Focus Fund	0.30%	0.00%	0.30%	Nil	0.00%
BT Index Emerging Markets Shares Fund	0.40%	0.01%	0.41%	Nil	0.00%
BT Index Global Listed Infrastructure Fund – Hedged	0.40%	0.03%	0.43%	Nil	0.00%
BT Index Global Listed Property Securities Fund – Hedged	0.40%	0.03%	0.43%	Nil	0.00%
BT Index International Fixed Interest Fund – Hedged	0.20%	0.00%	0.20%	Nil	0.00%
BT Index International Shares Fund	0.18%	0.00%	0.18%	Nil	0.00%
BT Index International Shares Fund – Hedged	0.20%	0.00%	0.20%	Nil	0.00%
BT Index International Shares Income Focus Fund	0.30%	0.00%	0.30%	Nil	0.00%

1 Management Fees and Costs include Management Fees as well as any Indirect Costs for the relevant Fund. The estimated Indirect Costs are estimates for the financial year ending 30 June 2027 and may include reasonable estimates where we are unable to determine the exact amount.

2 Performance fees (where applicable) are calculated as an estimate based on the average amounts of annual performance fees accrued by the Fund or underlying fund (as relevant) over the previous five financial years (subject to certain exceptions, for example, where the performance fee was not charged, or the Fund or underlying fund was not offered, for the previous five financial years).

3 Transaction costs (net of buy-sell spreads) are Net Transaction Costs and are an estimate for the financial year ending 30 June 2027. Where the net transaction costs are negative, it will be rounded to zero.

Additional explanation of fees and costs

Management fees and costs

Management fees and costs include the fees and costs for managing your investment. A summary of these fees and costs is set out below.

Management fee

This is charged as a percentage of the net asset value of your investment in the Fund. It's accrued daily and paid from the assets of the Fund monthly in arrears. The constitution for the Fund limits the management fee.

Management fee rebate

Where a Fund invests in an underlying fund, we may negotiate a rebate of the underlying fund's fees and costs. We may retain a portion of the rebate and pass on a portion to investors in the relevant Fund. Any rebate passed on to the relevant Fund is reflected in the management fees and costs disclosed for the Fund.

Indirect costs

Indirect costs are an estimate of the costs incurred in managing a Fund's assets which directly or indirectly reduce the return on the Fund. These costs, apart from Expense recoveries, are not directly charged or retained by us. These costs are deducted from the income or assets of the Fund directly.

The amount included in the Fees and costs summary constitutes an estimate of the indirect costs incurred in connection with managing the underlying assets of the Fund for the financial year ending 30 June 2027, and may vary from year to year. These indirect costs are reflected in the unit price of your investment in the Fund.

They include:

- **Expense recoveries**
  The Responsible Entity of the Fund is entitled to be reimbursed from the Fund for authorised expenses incurred in their proper management and administration. Fund expenses include registry costs, printing costs of PDSs, annual reports and statements and certain direct expenses such as custodian, accounting, audit and legal expenses (excluding transaction costs). These expenses, when paid out of the Fund or reimbursed to the Responsible Entity will be reflected in the unit price.

  The Constitution for the Fund restricts the Responsible Entity's ability to be reimbursed for expenses by limiting the amount that can be recovered for certain types of expenses. Transaction costs are not included in this measure (see 'Transaction costs' section).

  The Responsible Entity may choose to pay expenses out of their management fee at no additional cost to you. Where this occurs, the figure of 0.00 is shown in the Fees and costs summary. Investors in the Fund will be given 30 days' written notice of any change in practice which amounts to an increase in costs (or otherwise as required by law).

Performance fees

We have the ability under the Fund constitution to charge a performance fee where the investment return of the Fund outperforms a specific performance hurdle return. However, we are not currently exercising this right.

Transaction costs

Transaction costs are incurred when assets are bought and sold. These costs include brokerage, clearing and settlement costs, applicable stamp duty and the difference between the price paid for acquiring or disposing of an asset and its actual value at that time. Part of these costs are recouped through the buy-sell spread (see below).

Where transaction costs arise from trading activity to execute a Fund's investment strategy, and are not the result of applications into and redemptions from the Fund, these costs are not recouped by the buy-sell spread. They are an additional cost to you at the time of the Fund directly or indirectly undertaking the trading activity, and are included in the Fund's unit price.

Our estimate of the transaction costs for the financial year ending 30 June 2027 are set out in the table below.

Fund	(A) Gross transaction costs (% pa)	(B) Costs recouped from the buy-sell spread (% pa)	(C) = (A) - (B) Net transaction costs (% pa)
BT Index Australian Fixed Interest Fund	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
BT Index Australian Shares Fund	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
BT Index Australian Shares Income Focus Fund	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
BT Index Emerging Markets Shares Fund	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
BT Index Global Listed Infrastructure Fund – Hedged	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
BT Index Global Listed Property Securities Fund – Hedged	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
BT Index International Fixed Interest Fund – Hedged	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
BT Index International Shares Fund	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
BT Index International Shares Fund – Hedged	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
BT Index International Shares Income Focus Fund	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Buy-sell spread

An allowance for transaction costs arising from applications and redemptions made by investors into and out of a Fund is charged in the form of a buy-sell spread. These spreads are added to the daily unit price for applications (i.e. the application price) and deducted from the daily unit price for redemptions (i.e. the redemption price). The buy-sell spreads are an additional cost to you when you make a new or an additional investment or withdraw from the Fund to ensure that other investors are not disadvantaged by the trading activity arising from applications or redemptions. The buy-sell spread is retained in the Fund and not paid to us.

Worked examples of how the buy spread is applied to an investment in a Fund and how the sell spread is applied to a withdrawal from a Fund are set out in the tables below. You should consider these costs when making any investment or withdrawal decisions.

Fund	Estimated Buy spread (%)	Buy spread example
BT Index Australian Shares Fund	0.08	For example, if you invest $50,000 in the Fund at the estimated buy spread of 0.08%, you'll generally incur this cost, being $40, at the time you invest.

Fund	Estimated Sell spread (%)	Sell spread example
BT Index Australian Shares Fund	0.00	For example, if you withdraw $10,000 in the Fund at the estimated sell spread of 0.00%, you'll generally incur this cost, being $0, at the time you withdraw.

Indirect investors - additional Investment Service account fees

For indirect investors accessing a Fund through an Investment Service or superannuation fund, additional fees and costs may apply. These fees and costs are stated in the offer document provided by your master trust or wrap account operator.

Adviser remuneration

Please be aware: if you are using the services of a financial adviser, your adviser may charge you a fee for implementing your investment in the Fund and for providing ongoing advice services to you. Details of your adviser's fees will be set out in the Financial Services Guide (**FSG**) and Statement of Advice which your financial adviser is required to provide to you.

Ability to negotiate fees - wholesale clients

If you are classed as a wholesale client (such as a professional investor) under the *Corporations Act 2001*, in accordance with Australian Securities and Investments Commission (**ASIC**) policy, all fees described in the PDS or this document may be individually negotiated. There is no set manner or method of negotiating fees. Please contact us for more information using the contact details set out at the end of this document.

7. How managed investment schemes are taxed

You should note that investing in a Fund is likely to have tax consequences. Investing in a Fund may also affect your entitlement to pension or other social security benefits. We strongly advise that you seek independent professional tax advice before investing in a Fund.

The following information is a general summary only and shouldn't be relied upon as a complete statement of all relevant laws. This information is provided as a general overview of the tax laws that apply to a Fund and its investors as at the date of the PDS or this document. The application of these laws depends on your individual circumstances. This information applies to Australian resident investors unless otherwise specified.

Tax position of a Fund

A Fund attributes all of the taxable income, including realised net capital gains and tax credits (if any), to investors each year on a fair and reasonable basis, having regard to the members' rights under the constituent documents. As such, the Fund should not be subject to income tax. The Fund does not pay tax on your behalf.

If, for any reason, there is income within the Fund which has not been attributed to any investor, the Fund may be taxed at the highest marginal tax rate in respect of this income.

Taxation of distributions

Income attributed to you may form part of your assessable income. This is the case regardless of whether the income is distributed to you in cash.

The tax you pay will depend on the composition of the components. The components can be made up of:

- assessable income, such as dividends and interest
- net realised capital gains (including CGT concession amounts, if any)
- tax credits, such as franking credits attached to dividend income and foreign income tax offsets
- non-taxable distributions, such as a return of capital or tax-deferred amounts.

If franking credits or foreign income tax offsets are included in your components, you must determine your entitlement based on your individual circumstances. Income attributed to you that is not distributed to you in cash will generally increase the cost base of your units.

Capital gains tax (CGT)

Under the CGT provisions, you may realise capital gains or losses when you dispose of your investments. Individuals, trusts and complying superannuation entities may be entitled to the CGT discount when disposing of units that have been held longer than 12 months.

Any realised capital gains that you derive from the disposal of your investments and/or distributions from a Fund may be offset against realised capital losses to determine your net capital gain or loss for the year. Any 'discounted capital gains' must be grossed up prior to being offset against capital losses. To the extent there is a net capital loss for the year, this loss may be carried forward to future years and offset against any future capital gains.

Certain investors (e.g. share traders) may be liable to pay tax on any gains made on the disposal of units as ordinary income, in which case the CGT provisions may not apply.

Non-resident investors

If you're not an Australian resident for tax purposes, we may withhold tax on income attributed to you for the year, regardless of whether the income is distributed to you in cash. The applicable rate of tax will vary depending on a number of factors, including the type of the component and your country of residence for tax purposes.

Quoting your tax file number

In the Application Form, you will be asked to provide your tax file number (**TFN**). If you apply through a master trust or wrap account, the operator will also ask for your TFN.

It isn't an offence if you don't provide a TFN, however it's important to be aware that if you don't provide us with a TFN, an Australian Business Number (**ABN**), or an exemption reason,

we may be required to withhold tax from the income attributed to you at the highest marginal tax rate, plus Medicare levy, to meet Australian tax requirements.

If you're exempt from providing a TFN you should write the reason for your exemption on the Application Form.

Australian companies and other entities that invest in the course or furtherance of their registered business can supply their ABN to us instead of their TFN.

Information in respect of the collection and use of TFNs is contained in the BT Privacy Statement which is available at bt.com.au/privacy/privacy-statement.

Responsible Entity's remuneration

The Responsible Entity will be remunerated out of a Fund's capital. This allows the Fund greater flexibility in managing its investment strategy. This capital withdrawal from the Fund will reduce the unit price for all investors and so will reduce any accruing capital gain which may be assessable on the withdrawal of the units. The Fund will not be entitled to a deduction for those amounts. This will increase the level of taxable distributions.

Investors will need to consider the tax impact to them of receiving increased taxable distributions, together with franking credits received and reduced capital gains on the withdrawal of their units.

8. How to apply

Direct investors

If you are a direct investor you can get started by investing $500,000.

To apply:

1. Read the PDS and this document.
2. Complete the Application Form.
   Payment details and methods are available on the Application Form.
3. Submit your completed Application Form:

Mail	BT Funds GPO Box 804 Melbourne VIC 3001 Australia

Please note: we may decline to accept any application in whole or in part without giving any reason.

Indirect investors

We authorise the use of the PDS and this document as disclosure to persons who wish to access a Fund indirectly through an Investment Service or superannuation fund.

An investment in a Fund through an Investment Service or superannuation fund does not entitle you to a direct interest in the Fund. This means that the rights that apply to a person who invests directly in a Fund are not available to you but rather to the operator or custodian of the Investment Service or superannuation fund.

The operator or custodian of the Investment Service or superannuation fund will be recorded in the register as the investor and will be the person who exercises the rights and receives the benefits of an investor.

If you invest through an Investment Service or superannuation fund, you may be subject to different conditions from those referred to in the PDS and this document, particularly in regard to:

- how to transact on your investment (e.g. initial and additional investments and withdrawals)
- minimum balances
- cooling-off period and rights (no cooling-off rights apply to any investments in a Fund acquired through an Investment Service or superannuation fund operator)
- distribution, processing and withdrawal timing
- cut-off times for transacting (e.g. applications and withdrawals)
- fund reporting and other documentation (fund reports and investor notices are sent to the Investment Service or superannuation fund operator who then provides information to indirect investors)
- fees and other costs (additional fees and expenses may be charged by the operator or custodian of the Investment Service or superannuation fund)
- investors in the Investment Service or superannuation fund should contact their financial adviser or operator for any investor queries.

9. Other information

Changes to Fund details and investments

We may make changes to the Fund at any time and in some cases without prior notice. This could include closing or terminating the Fund, changing Fund details, amending its investment parameters, including the investment objective and investment strategy, investment manager, risk level, buy-sell spread, asset allocation ranges and currency strategy (if applicable).

We will notify investors, including the Operator, about any material change to the Fund's details in our next regular communication or as otherwise required by law. If you are an investor through an Investment Service you will not receive notification from us, however details of any changes will be available at bt.com.au/pdsupdates.

The constitution of a Fund

The Funds are governed by their constitutions which set out rules covering the following:

- our powers, rights and duties as the responsible entity (including the right to fees, recovery of expenses and indemnification)
- our remuneration
- unit holders' rights and obligations
- liability of unit holders and the responsible entity
- issue and redemption of units
- distributions and distribution reinvestment
- authorised investments of the Fund
- how assets and liabilities of the Fund are valued
- how the net asset value of the Fund is determined
- how the Fund may be terminated
- how we may be removed or replaced as responsible entity, and
- our ability to set the minimum investment amount for the Fund.

We may vary the constitution without unit holder consent if we, as the responsible entity, reasonably believe the variation will not adversely impact unit holder rights. Otherwise we must obtain unit holder approval in accordance with applicable legislation.

You can request a copy of the constitution for the relevant Fund(s) at our registered office during business hours or you can request a copy free of charge from Customer Relations on 1300 881 716 or by emailing smdproduct@btfinancialgroup.com

Privacy Statement and marketing consent

Our Privacy Statement explains how we collect, use and disclose your personal information and credit-related information. Our Privacy Statement also provides information about how you can access and correct your personal information, and make a complaint and is available at bt.com.au/privacy/privacy-statement, or by calling us (see the 'For more information' section on the last page of the PDS or this document for our contact details).

We will use your personal information to send you offers for products and services we believe may be of interest and value to you (including by email, SMS or other means) unless you have previously told us that you do not want to receive marketing offers from us. The products and services offered may be provided by us or one of our third-party partners. If you do not want to receive direct marketing offers from us, you can let us know using the contact details in our Privacy Statement bt.com.au/privacy/privacy-statement or follow the opt-out instructions in the message.

Anti-money laundering, counter-terrorism financing and sanctions obligations

We are bound by applicable laws about the prevention of money laundering and the financing of terrorism as well as sanctions obligations, including but not limited to the *Australian Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing Act 2006* (**AML/CTF laws**).

By investing in the Funds you agree that:

- We are required to carry out procedures that verify your identity before providing services to you, and from time to time thereafter.
- You are not investing in a Fund under an assumed name.
- Any money you invest is not derived from or related to any criminal activities.
- Any proceeds will not be used in relation to any criminal activities.
- You will not initiate, engage in or effect a transaction that may be in breach of AML/CTF laws or sanctions (or the law or sanctions of any other country).
- If we ask, you will provide us with any additional information we may reasonably require for the purposes of AML/CTF laws or sanctions. This could include information about you, your estate, about anyone acting on your behalf, or a holder of a beneficial interest in the investment, or the source of funds used in connection with the investment.
- We may obtain information about you, your estate, anyone acting on your behalf, a holder of a beneficial interest in the investment or the source of funds used in connection with the investment from third parties if we believe this is necessary to comply with AML/CTF laws or sanctions.
- In order to comply with AML/CTF laws and sanctions, we may be required to take action, including delaying or refusing the processing of any application or any transaction related to your investment if we believe or suspect that the application or transaction may breach any obligation of, or cause us to commit or participate in an offence under any AML/CTF laws or sanctions. We will not incur any liability in doing so.
- Where legally obliged to do so, we may disclose the information gathered to regulatory and/or law enforcement agencies or other entities. We may share this information with other members of the Westpac Group.

We can close your investment without notice if we have reasonable grounds to suspect that there is a breach of any of the conditions set out above, such as:

- unsatisfactory conduct by you, or
- failure by you to provide required information and documentation as requested within a stipulated time period, or
- any other reason in order to manage appropriately the risks which we are exposed to (including the risk of damage to our reputation).

Related party transactions and conflicts of interests

The Funds may invest in other funds of which we, or a related entity, are trustee, responsible entity or manager (related funds). There's no limit on the level of investment in related funds.

Subject to the constitution of each Fund, we may appoint any of our related entities (including Westpac Banking Corporation) to provide services (including banking services) or perform functions in relation to the Funds, including acting as our delegate. We may also enter into financial or other transactions with related entities in relation to the assets of the Funds and may sell assets of the Funds to, or purchase assets from, a related entity. A related entity is entitled to earn fees, commissions or other benefits in relation to any such appointment or transaction and to retain them for its own account. Such arrangements will be based on arm's length terms or as otherwise permissible under the law.

In the course of managing the Funds, we may face conflicts in respect of our duties in relation to the Funds, related funds and our own interests. We'll resolve such conflict fairly and reasonably, and in accordance with the law, ASIC policy and our own policies.

Our reporting obligations

We are required to identify tax residents of countries other than Australia in order to meet account information reporting requirements under local and international laws.

If at any time after account opening, information in our possession suggests that you, the entity and/or any individual who holds ownership and/or control in the entity of 25% or more (**Controlling Person/Beneficial Owner**) may be a tax resident of a country other than Australia, you may be contacted to provide further information on your foreign tax status and/or the foreign tax status of the entity and/or any Controlling Person. Failure to respond may lead to certain reporting requirements applying to the account.

By completing an Application Form you certify that you and/or any Controlling Person are not a US citizen or US tax resident and that if at any time there is a change to the foreign tax status details for you, the entity and/or any controlling persons, you will inform BT. You also certify that if at any time there is a change of a Controlling Person or Beneficial Owner in your entity, you will inform us.

A Controlling Person/Beneficial Owner refers to an individual that directly or indirectly owns a legal interest in the entity of 25% or more and/or exercises actual effective control over the entity, whether from an economic or other perspective such as through voting rights. In addition, in the case of a trust, a controlling person includes the settlor(s), trustee(s), appointer(s), protector(s), beneficiary(ies) or classes of beneficiaries and in the case of an entity other than a trust, the term includes persons in equivalent or similar positions.

Foreign tax residents

We are required under domestic and international laws to collect and report financial and account information relating to individuals and organisations who are, or may be, foreign tax residents. We may ask you whether you or any shareholder, beneficiary, settlor or controlling person are a foreign tax resident from time to time, such as when you open an account with us, or if your circumstances change. If you do not provide this information to us we may be required to limit the services we provide to you.

Unless you tell us otherwise, by completing any application, you certify that any shareholder, named beneficiary, settlor or controlling person is not a foreign tax resident. You must tell us if you, or any shareholder, named beneficiary, settlor or controlling person is, or becomes, a foreign tax resident (unless an exemption applies, such as for shareholders of listed companies). Where there are no named beneficiaries (e.g. for beneficiaries identified only as a class) you must tell us if a beneficiary is a foreign tax resident immediately when any decision is made to identify and make a distribution to them. You may contact us in writing to provide foreign tax residence information (see the 'For more information' section on the last page of the PDS or this document for our contact details).

We cannot give tax advice, so please contact your independent tax advisor if you need help finding out whether any person is a foreign tax resident.

Deregistration

Normally, once a company is deregistered, it ceases to exist as a legal entity and can no longer do anything in its own right.

If we become aware that a company has been deregistered yet remains invested in a Fund, we will place restrictions on the relevant account, preventing any further transactions in relation to the Fund.

We will:

- Notify those persons who were directors of the company (immediately before deregistration) that we have placed restrictions on the relevant account and that they are no longer authorised to operate the account, including giving instructions to make applications or withdrawals.
- Cease to allow the payment of distributions to a nominated bank account, as applicable.

If the company is not reinstated with ASIC, we will seek ASIC's instructions to close the relevant account, after which the account will be closed. This includes selling down the holdings in a Fund and transferring the balance to ASIC's unclaimed monies account.

If the company is reinstated with ASIC after deregistration has occurred, you will need to provide us with new identification documents.

If the account is held by the company as trustee for a trust and a replacement trustee has been appointed, please contact us (see the 'For more information' section on the last page of this document for our contact details), to discuss what is required to update our records.

BT Online (for direct investors)

Staying informed is one of the most important parts of managing your investment. The best way to keep track of your investment is online through BT Online. You can find out about your account balance and your transaction history.

To use BT Online, simply log on via bt.com.au and enter your Investor Number and your Password. You will be issued a Password when you make your initial investment.

Target market determinations

WFSL has issued a Target Market Determination (**TMD**), which includes a description of who the Fund is appropriate for.

The TMD can be accessed via. bt.com.au/tmd or by contacting us on 1300 881 716.

Updated Information

Information in the PDS and this document is subject to change from time to time. Any changes to information in the PDS or this document that are not materially adverse may be updated on bt.com.au/pdsupdates. If the change to the information in the PDS or this document is materially adverse, we will update the PDS or this document and provide notice as required by law. The PDS and this document are available on bt.com.au. You may also be able to obtain a paper copy or an electronic copy of the PDS, this document or any updated information, on request, at no charge, as soon as practicable, in several ways:

- Call our Customer Relations team on 1300 881 716
- Email us at btfunds@unitregistry.com.au (for general enquiries)
- Contact your Investment Service or superannuation fund operator (for indirect investors)
- Contact your financial adviser.

Registered address

Our registered address is:
Level 18, Westpac Place
275 Kent Street
Sydney NSW 2000

For more information

bt.com.au

For all telephone enquiries 8.30am to 5.30pm (Sydney time), Monday to Friday:

– 1300 881 716

For postal correspondence:

– BT Funds, GPO Box 804, Melbourne VIC 3001, Australia

For email correspondence:

– General enquiries – btfunds@unitregistry.com.au

– Transaction requests – btfunds_transactions@unitregistry.com.au

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