

Product Disclosure Statement

**For an offer of ordinary nominal value
shares in Ravensdown Limited**

Issued by Ravensdown Limited
Dated 24 September 2026

This document is a replacement product disclosure statement, replacing the product disclosure statement dated 25 September 2025 issued by Ravensdown Limited.

This document gives you important information about this investment to help you decide whether you want to invest. There is other useful information about this offer on www.companiesoffice.govt.nz/disclose. Ravensdown Limited has prepared this document in accordance with the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013. You can also seek advice from a financial adviser to help you to make an investment decision.

Table of Contents

1	Key Information Summary (KIS)	1
	What is this?	1
	About the Ravensdown Group	1
	Purpose of this offer	1
	Key terms of the offer	1
	How you can get your money out	3
	Key drivers of returns	3
	Key risks affecting this investment	3
2	Letter from the Ravensdown Board Chairman	5
3	The Ravensdown Group and what it does	6
	Overview	6
	Directors	8
	Senior Managers	8
4	Purpose of the offer	10
5	Terms of the offer	10
6	Key features of Ordinary Shares	12
	Rights attaching to Ordinary Shares	12
	Surrender of Ordinary Shares	12
7	Ravensdown Group's financial information	13
	Selected financial information	13
	Full financial statements	13
8	Risks to the Ravensdown Group's business and plans	13
9	Tax	20
10	Where you can find more information	20
11	How to apply	20
12	Contact information	20
	Glossary	21

1 Key Information Summary (KIS)

What is this?

This is an offer of Ordinary Shares (being ordinary nominal value shares) in Ravensdown Limited (*Ravensdown*). Ordinary Shares give you a stake in the ownership of Ravensdown.

You may receive a return reflecting the performance of the Ravensdown Group (being Ravensdown and its subsidiaries) by way of rebates or other distributions declared by the board of directors of Ravensdown (the *Board*).

If Ravensdown runs into financial difficulties and wound-up, you will be paid only after all creditors have been paid. You may lose some or all of your investment.

About the Ravensdown Group

The Ravensdown Group is a manufacturer and supplier of fertiliser, lime, seed, agrochemicals, and associated application, testing, technology and advisory services to farmers throughout New Zealand.

Purpose of this offer

The purpose of this offer is to facilitate the offer and allotment of Ordinary Shares to persons who are, or who are intending to be, Transacting Shareholders of Ravensdown (Transacting Shareholders has the meaning given to that term in section 4 of the Co-Operative Companies Act 1996). Money raised under the offer will be used as general funds (including for working capital requirements and ongoing investment in infrastructure) rather than for a specific activity.

Key terms of the offer

Description of the equity securities	Ordinary Shares (being ordinary nominal value shares in Ravensdown).
Price	\$1.00 per Ordinary Share. This is the nominal value of the Ordinary Shares set out in the constitution of Ravensdown (the <i>Constitution</i>).
Intended date offer opens	27 September 2016
Intended date offer closes	This is a continuous offer of Ordinary Shares. Ravensdown reserves the right to refuse to accept any application or to suspend or to cease offering Ordinary Shares at its discretion.
Liabilities, fees and charges	See the 'Shareholding requirements' section below for details. This includes the obligation to subscribe for further Ordinary Shares in order to reach or maintain the required Quota Shareholding – see part (iii) of that section below. In addition, holders of Ordinary Shares will be required to make payments for products and services purchased from the Ravensdown Group in their capacity as customers.
Shareholding requirements	(i) <i>Minimum Shareholding</i> Under the Constitution the Board may set a Minimum Shareholding (being the minimum number of Ordinary Shares required to be held by Transacting Shareholders to be eligible for rebates). This is called the 'Qualifying Shares' in the Constitution. The Board may alter the Minimum Shareholding from time to time at its discretion. At the date of this Product Disclosure Statement (<i>PDS</i>) the Minimum Shareholding requirement is 100 Ordinary Shares for all shareholders. (ii) <i>Quota Shareholding</i> The Constitution also empowers the Board to set a Quota Shareholding (which is the number of Ordinary Shares required to be held by a Transacting Shareholder, based on that shareholder's co-operative activity with the Ravensdown Group). At the date of this PDS the number of Ordinary Shares required to be held by each Transacting Shareholder as their Quota Shareholding is 258 fully paid Ordinary Shares for each tonne of Ravensdown solid NPKS fertiliser products purchased on average by that Transacting Shareholder during the previous five years.

	The Board may from time to time vary the number of shares required to be held by each Transacting Shareholder as their Quota Shareholding and alter any method, period or other factor used as the basis (or part of the basis) in calculating the Quota Shareholder from that previously applying. <i>(iii) Allotment of further Ordinary Shares</i> The Board may unilaterally allot sufficient further Ordinary Shares to any Transacting Shareholder, where a Transacting Shareholder of Ravensdown does not meet their Quota Shareholding or in order to maintain the Quota Shareholding of that Transacting Shareholder. A Transacting Shareholder may be required to pay for these further Ordinary Shares in cash or out of rebates payable to that shareholder.
Rebates and other distributions	The Constitution gives the Board the discretion to declare or not declare a rebate or other form of distribution from Ravensdown to holders of Ordinary Shares in respect of any Financial Year (being the year commencing on 1 June and ending on 31 May) or any other period(s) determined by the Board from time to time. In this section a reference to a rebate includes other forms of distribution such as bonus Ordinary Shares. <i>Calculation of rebates</i> Rebates are typically calculated on the basis of the level of transactions between the Ravensdown Group and Transacting Shareholders in respect of the relevant period. The Board has wide discretion to determine how this calculation is to be made and is entitled to set different rebate rates for Transacting Shareholders (whether individually or as a group) and/or to exclude certain Transacting Shareholders (whether individually or as a group) having regard to factors considered appropriate by the Board. <i>Qualifying products</i> Only certain products supplied by the Ravensdown Group qualify for inclusion in rebate calculations. At the date of this PDS solid NPKS fertiliser products qualify for inclusion in rebate calculations, but not agrochemicals, lime, or seed products. <i>Payment of rebates</i> Rebates may be paid in cash, Ordinary Shares, or a combination of both. Where Rebates are paid in cash, the Board may, at its sole discretion, apply part or all of the cash towards ensuring each Transacting Shareholder is issued further Ordinary Shares so they meet the Quota Shareholding (see 'Shareholding requirements' section on page 1 for what this means). Rebates (if any) are determined by the Board following the end of the relevant period. <i>Dividends</i> In practice Ravensdown does not ordinarily pay dividends in respect of Ordinary Shares. Rebates enable the Board to take into account factors that are relevant to the trading activities of Transacting Shareholders with the Ravensdown Group.
Surrender or transfer of Ordinary Shares	<i>Transfer of Ordinary Shares</i> Where you cease to be a Transacting Shareholder of Ravensdown you may be able to transfer your Ordinary Shares to a person who is, or will become, a Transacting Shareholder of Ravensdown. This is subject to the Board's right to delay or refuse to register a transfer of Ordinary Shares under the Constitution. The general method of disposing of Ordinary Shares is to surrender the Ordinary Shares to Ravensdown. <i>Surrender of Ordinary Shares</i> Ordinary Shares may be surrendered at the holder's option in a number of situations. See Section 6 (Key Features of Ordinary Shares) for full details of these. In broad terms these include where the holder: • has died and the shares are held by their estate, and their personal representative is not a transacting shareholder of Ravensdown; • has not been a transacting shareholder of Ravensdown for 5 years; or • has disposed of all or part of the holder's interest in their farm. Ordinary Shares may also be surrendered at Ravensdown's option in certain circumstances. See full details in Section 6 (Key features of Ordinary Shares). Any surrender is subject to Ravensdown being able to comply with any legal restrictions on surrender, including being able to meet the solvency test under the Companies Act after the surrender. See also the section below entitled 'How you can get your money out' and Section 6 (Key features of Ordinary Shares).

How you can get your money out

Ravensdown does not intend to quote the Ordinary Shares on a market licensed in New Zealand and there is no other established market for trading them. This means that you may not be able to sell your Ordinary Shares.

In general, persons investing in shares in a co-operative company do so in order to transact with the company and to be entitled to rebates based on their trading with the company, rather than to obtain capital gains in the value of the shares. Holders of Ordinary Shares are unlikely to be able to transfer or surrender their Ordinary Shares for more than the nominal value of \$1.00 per share.

See also the “Surrender or transfer of Ordinary Shares” section above for a description of how Ordinary Shares may be surrendered or transferred.

Key drivers of returns

Ravensdown considers the following current and future aspects of the Ravensdown Group’s business have the most impact on the financial performance of the business:

- *Volume of sales:* Ravensdown’s ability to maintain a critical threshold level of sales volumes of current products and grow sales volumes to new customers and with new products
- *Commodity price fluctuations:* movements in the prices of input materials, which are largely sourced outside New Zealand and are generally Ravensdown’s largest operational expense
- *Product mix:* various Ravensdown products generate higher margin contributions than others
- *Balance sheet revaluations:* the revaluation of key assets such as inventory and land and buildings.

Section 3 (The Ravensdown Group and what it does) outlines these in more detail, along with the key strategies and plans for these aspects of the business.

Key risks affecting this investment

Ravensdown considers that the most significant risk factors that could affect the returns received from holding Ordinary Shares are as follows.

- 1 *Input materials and finished fertiliser:* Ravensdown purchases the majority of the finished fertiliser products sold direct to its customers and the input materials used in its manufactured fertiliser products from overseas suppliers. The price and availability of these input materials and finished fertiliser are influenced by events affecting global demand, supply and access, and other potential constraints outside Ravensdown’s control. Ravensdown’s business may be adversely impacted by material or sudden changes in the price or availability of these products and materials (including due to shipping rates or ship availability, or foreign exchange movements) or the ability to access them from particular countries or regions that are susceptible to conflict or are subject to political or financial actions including trade barriers, economic sanctions, export restrictions on overseas suppliers, financial restrictions on trade (such as the availability of debt or other finance) or other political scrutiny. This in turn may affect the prices at which Ravensdown sells products to its customers. A significant or sudden increase in Ravensdown’s prices could result in lower demand for Ravensdown products and may reduce rebates that are potentially available to the holders of Ordinary Shares.
- 2 *New Zealand agricultural industry:* Levels of sales of Ravensdown products and services are affected by prevailing economic conditions including where end-use customer demand is affected. Sales may also be affected by unforeseeable or extreme events affecting the New Zealand agricultural industry or changing practices in the agricultural sector relating to nutrient inputs.
 - 2.1 Economic factors include a downturn in the New Zealand rural economy and increased domestic distribution and application costs resulting from higher domestic fuel prices, while extreme events could include significant climatic events (such as widespread drought or excessively inclement weather), outbreaks of disease (such as foot-and-mouth disease) or restrictions on the movement of livestock or related products within or from New Zealand.

- 2.2 Changing agricultural practices may occur in response to climate change, in order to reduce carbon emissions, and/or to protect natural resources.
- 2.3 The product mix offered by Ravensdown to its customers may also change as a result of changes in Ravensdown's competitive strategy, which could be driven by changing agricultural practices, customer demand for products sold by Ravensdown or Ravensdown's access to competitively priced inputs from overseas suppliers.

These events and circumstances could lower demand for (and/or the profitability of) Ravensdown products, and impact on potential rebates available to the holders of Ordinary Shares.

Consistent with co-operative principles, Ravensdown may reduce the prices of Ravensdown products as a means of supporting its shareholders when the New Zealand agricultural sector is facing challenging market conditions. This approach may also reduce potential rebates available to the holders of Ordinary Shares if Ravensdown's profitability is reduced due to such pricing approach.

- 3 *Environmental, social and governance factors:* The following environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors may influence the profitability of the Ravensdown Group.

- 3.1 Ravensdown's manufacturing and quarrying sites, and its stores and other activities, require consents to operate. Ravensdown is also subject to regulations that govern the use of particular ingredients in its products. Further changes in environmental policy or laws or a more challenging process in renewing existing consents as they lapse may impact on Ravensdown's ability to obtain and maintain consents for its operations or undertake its current activities.
- 3.2 Changes in environmental laws, particularly those targeted at climate change, may also materially increase Ravensdown's operational costs (for example, by the imposition of financial liability for carbon emissions arising from Ravensdown's own operations and supply chain).
- 3.3 Ravensdown's customers may also be affected by the financial liability imposed on them for greenhouse gas emissions arising from their farming operations, which in turn could result in lower demand for Ravensdown products and may reduce rebates that are potentially available to the holders of Ordinary Shares.
- 3.4 Human rights-related factors may affect Ravensdown's ability or willingness to purchase products from available suppliers, which may mean purchasing products at higher prices from alternative suppliers or not being able to access products of the same nature or quality. This in turn could affect demand for Ravensdown products.

- 4 *New scientific developments:* Scientific developments could bring about new products or technologies or a change in farming practices that result in a material reduction in the application of NPKS fertilisers to soil in New Zealand. In such a case, this could result in a significant decrease in demand for Ravensdown products and reduce the profitability of the Ravensdown Group.

- 5 *Capital/funding constraints:* As a co-operative, Ravensdown currently has limitations on its ability to raise equity capital if it wished to invest in a large-scale project or initiative. This would likely require Ravensdown to rely on raising debt finance if it intended to make such an investment, and therefore more dependent on the availability of debt finance at the relevant time. Ravensdown also has greater constraints on its ability to source material additional debt finance for working capital requirements (or to negotiate the terms of that additional debt finance) when the price of input materials and finished fertiliser is historically high or the volume of fertiliser sold is low. Where Ravensdown reduces the price of Ravensdown products as a means of supporting its shareholders in challenging market conditions, this could further constrain Ravensdown's ability to obtain additional debt finance if price reductions reduce Ravensdown's profitability. Where Ravensdown does not pay rebates in a particular year, this is likely to result in an overall reduction in shareholder equity because no rebates are applied in that year to the issue of shares to shareholders who do not meet their Quota Shareholding. This reduction could operate as a further limitation on Ravensdown's ability to source additional debt finance.

This summary does not cover all of the risks of investing in Ordinary Shares. You should also read Section 8 (Risks to the Ravensdown Group's Business and Plans). That section includes the mitigation strategies adopted by Ravensdown in relation to particular risks.

2 Letter from the Ravensdown Board Chairman

On behalf of the Ravensdown Board, I am pleased to offer you this opportunity to subscribe for ordinary nominal value shares in Ravensdown.

As a farmer-owned co-operative, we are committed to supporting our customers to achieve their productivity and sustainability goals.

Ravensdown tests for, advises, buys, manufactures, ships, stores, spreads, measures and maps nutrients and fertiliser in an integrated way.

Using technology, science, and experienced people, we work in partnership with our customers to provide the nutrients and agronomic solutions they need, together with innovative environmental products and services.

Our strategy, smarter farming for a better New Zealand, supports strong rural communities and a progressive, environmentally considerate agricultural sector.

This offer of ordinary nominal value shares in Ravensdown enables those subscribing to become transacting shareholders of Ravensdown. Transacting shareholders of Ravensdown may be entitled to rebates paid by Ravensdown from time to time.

This Product Disclosure Statement provides an overview of the Ravensdown Group and details of the ordinary nominal value shares in Ravensdown being offered. We recommend you read it carefully. If you have any questions, please contact us or your usual professional advisers.

On behalf of the Board, I welcome your interest in becoming a shareholder in Ravensdown or increasing your shareholding in the company.



Bruce Wills
Chairman
Ravensdown Limited

3 The Ravensdown Group and what it does

Overview

Ravensdown Group and its operations

The Ravensdown Group has carried on business since 1977 and operates in the agricultural and horticultural sectors within New Zealand.

Ravensdown is the parent company of the Ravensdown Group and undertakes the majority of activities within the Ravensdown Group. Other activities are undertaken through the subsidiaries and joint ventures identified below.

Products sold by the Ravensdown Group predominantly include fertiliser, lime, agrochemicals, and seed products. Sales of these products are generally carried out by Ravensdown itself.

The main services provided by the Ravensdown Group comprise planning and advice (including in relation to nutrient management and environmental consultancy), spreading of products (both ground-based and aerial) and testing (including soil, plant, feed and water analysis).

Aerial spreading services are provided by Ravensdown Aerowork Limited, while ground-based spreading services are generally undertaken by one of the joint venture companies noted below.

Ravensdown Ventures Limited (RVL) (trading as Agnition) facilitates the commercialisation of the Ravensdown Group's existing technologies and invests in the agtech sector.

Analytical Research Laboratories Limited provides testing services on behalf of the Ravensdown Group.

The Ravensdown Group comprises the following significant subsidiaries and joint ventures as at the date of this PDS.

Subsidiary companies	Place of incorporation	Ravensdown interest	Principal activity
Ravensdown Aerowork Limited	New Zealand	100%	Aerial spreading
Ravensdown Australian Holdings Limited	New Zealand	100%	Holding company
Ravensdown Ventures Limited	New Zealand	100%	Commercial holding company
Analytical Research Laboratories Limited	New Zealand	100% (indirectly through RVL)	Testing services
Ravensdown Development Limited	New Zealand	100% (indirectly through RVL)	Research and development
EcoPond Limited	New Zealand	100% (indirectly through RVL)	Research, development and commercialisation of technology

Joint venture companies	Place of incorporation	Ravensdown interest	Principal activity
Spreading Sandford Limited	New Zealand	50%	Ground spreading
Spreading Canterbury Limited	New Zealand	50%	Ground spreading
Spreading Northland Limited	New Zealand	50%	Ground spreading
Mainland Spreading Limited	New Zealand	50%	Ground spreading
Ravensdown Shipping Services Pty Limited	Australia	50%	Procurement of shipping services
New Zealand Phosphate Company Limited	New Zealand	50%	Shareholding entity in Overseer Limited
Hyperceptions Limited	New Zealand	50%	Hyperspectral imaging

Ravensdown also holds interests in the following entities.

Company	Place of incorporation	Ravensdown interest	Principal activity
SouthStar Technologies Limited	New Zealand	20.0% (indirectly through RVL)	Development and manufacture of fertiliser products
Cropmark Seeds Limited	New Zealand	26.59% (indirectly through RVL)	Specialist plant breeding and marketing
Centre For Climate Action Joint Venture Limited	New Zealand	3.66%	Public-private joint venture to focus investment on reducing agricultural emissions
Āmua Innovation Limited	New Zealand	12% (indirectly through RVL)	Development of livestock wearables to target nitrous oxide reduction and pasture performance improvements
Aimer Development Limited	New Zealand	9.15% (indirectly through RVL)	Development of AI-enabled digital assistant for pasture management
KiwiFibre Innovations Limited	New Zealand	1.67% (indirectly through RVL)	Development of regenerative-fibre for use in composite material

Acquisitions and dispositions

In May 2026 C-Dax Limited (previously a wholly owned subsidiary of Ravensdown Ventures Limited) was amalgamated into Ravensdown Ventures Limited.

Key aspects of the business

Ravensdown considers the following current and future aspects of the Ravensdown Group's business have the most impact on the financial performance of the business. The key strategies and plans for these aspects of the business are also included.

Current and future aspects of Ravensdown's business that drive financial performance	Key strategies and plans
<i>Volume of sales</i> Ravensdown's ability to maintain a critical threshold of sales volumes of current products and services and grow sales volumes to new customers and with new products and services is a key driver of revenue and profitability for the Ravensdown Group.	Ravensdown invests in its relationships with existing customers, including through the work of its agri-managers located throughout New Zealand. Ravensdown also identifies and seeks to engage with potential new customers in the New Zealand market.
<i>Commodity price and availability fluctuations</i> Materials such as urea, phosphate, sulphur and potash are one of Ravensdown's largest input costs. Most of these are sourced from outside New Zealand. Movements in the price of these materials are a key driver of the Ravensdown Group's profitability.	Because materials are generally paid for in foreign currency, Ravensdown undertakes currency hedging to mitigate the risk of these fluctuations. Ravensdown also endeavours to build long-standing relationships with suppliers of materials in other countries to enable greater certainty of access to products.
<i>Product mix</i> Various Ravensdown products achieve higher levels of profitability than other Ravensdown products. The mix of products offered to, and selected by, Ravensdown's customers is a key driver of the Ravensdown Group's profitability.	Ravensdown continues to develop new products and product mixes in order to provide a range of value-added products to its customers.
<i>Balance sheet revaluations</i> From time to time Ravensdown may need to revalue its key assets, including inventory and land & buildings. Where this occurs, the Ravensdown Group's profitability may be affected.	Close management of inventory by Ravensdown minimises the need to revalue inventory. Ravensdown also reassesses the recorded value of its land & buildings annually.

Directors

Ravensdown's Board comprises the following individuals.

Bruce Wills

Elected 2015

BAGCom

IOD Company Directors Certificate

David Biland

Appointed 2019

BAGSci DipHortSci

IOD Company Directors Certificate

Jane Montgomery

Elected 2020

LLB (Hons), CMInstD

Jacqueline Rowarth

Elected 2019

PhD BAgSci (Hons)

IOD Company Directors Certificate

Tony Carter

Appointed 2023

BE (Hons), ME, MPhil

Graham Stuart

Appointed 2024

MSc, BCom (Hons)

Kate Faulks

Elected 2024

BE (Hons), MBA

Jane Smith

Elected 2025

BComAg

Kate Acland

Elected 2026

MAppSc, B.V.&O

Senior Managers

Ravensdown's senior managers comprise the following individuals.

Garry Diack MA (Hons)

Chief Executive Officer

Jennifer Goldsmith BA, LLB (Hons)

Company Secretary

Kevin Cooney BCom, LLB, LLM (Hons)

Chief Financial Officer

Mark McAtamney BCom

Chief Digital Officer

Katrina Benedetti Forastieri M.Sc., Dip.Ind.Org.Psyc., Regd.Psyc.

Chief People and Performance Officer

Mike Whitty BComAg CA

Chief Operating Officer

Anna Wilkes BSc, M.Sc (Hons), MRP (Hons)

Chief ESG & Safety Officer

Jasper van Halder M.Sc, LLM, MBA

Chief Innovation Officer

Substantial shareholders and relevant interests held by directors and senior managers, etc.

There are no Ravensdown shareholders that, during the 20 working day period prior to the date of this PDS, held relevant interests in 5% or more of the Ordinary Shares on issue.

All Ordinary Shares held by Ravensdown's directors or senior managers have been acquired by the directors or senior managers in their capacity as Transacting Shareholders of Ravensdown.

Their shareholding details are not material information.

Other equity securities of issuer

The Constitution permits the Board to issue other classes of equity securities that would rank equally with, or in priority to, the Ordinary Shares without a special resolution of the holders of the Ordinary Shares.

However, the Companies Act requires the Board to be satisfied that the terms and consideration of any such issue are fair and reasonable to Ravensdown and all existing shareholders. There is no current proposal to issue equity securities of another class.

Director remuneration and benefits

The table below sets out the total remuneration and the value of other benefits received by each director or proposed director of Ravensdown, in respect of Ravensdown or any other member of the Ravensdown Group during the most recent period (being FY2026).

All services provided by each director or proposed director of Ravensdown during the most recent period were provided in their capacity as a director.

Director	Total remuneration and value of other benefits received
Bruce Wills (Chair)	\$191,604
David Biland (Deputy Chair)*	\$108,926
Graham Stuart (Chair, Audit & Risk Committee)	\$104,352
Tony Carter	\$87,102
Mike Davey	\$87,102
Nicola Hyslop (Chair, Board Appointments & Remuneration Committee)**	\$28,910
Jane Montgomery	\$87,102
Jacqueline Rowarth	\$87,102
Kate Faulks (Chair, Health, Safety & Wellbeing Committee)	\$87,979
Jane Smith***	\$60,208

* Appointed Chair of the Board Appointments & Remuneration Committee effective 26 September 2025.

** Retired from the Board effective 25 September 2025.

*** Joined the Board effective 25 September 2025.

Employee remuneration over \$100,000 per annum

There were 408 employees or former employees of Ravensdown, not being directors of Ravensdown, who, during the most recent period (being FY2026), received remuneration and other benefits in their capacity as employees, that in value was or exceeded \$100,000 per annum.

The table below sets out the number of such employees or former employees in brackets of \$10,000:

Remuneration	Number of employees
\$100,000 - \$109,999	54
\$110,000 - \$119,999	56
\$120,000 - \$129,999	49
\$130,000 - \$139,999	52
\$140,000 - \$149,999	28
\$150,000 - \$159,999	32
\$160,000 - \$169,999	24
\$170,000 - \$179,999	21
\$180,000 - \$189,999	16
\$190,000 - \$199,999	10
\$200,000 - \$209,999	12
\$210,000 - \$219,999	9
\$220,000 - \$229,999	3
\$230,000 - \$239,999	4
\$240,000 - \$249,999	1
\$250,000 - \$259,999	6
\$260,000 - \$269,999	2
\$270,000 - \$279,999	6
\$290,000 - \$299,999	3
\$300,000 - \$309,999	1
\$310,000 - \$319,999	1
\$320,000 - \$329,999	4
\$330,000 - \$339,999	1
\$350,000 - \$359,999	1
\$370,000 - \$379,999	1
\$390,000 - \$399,999	1
\$430,000 - \$439,999	1
\$460,000 - \$469,999	2
\$490,000 - \$499,999	1
\$550,000 - \$559,999	1
\$580,000 - \$589,999	1
\$600,000 - \$609,999	1
\$710,000 - \$719,999	1
\$800,000 - \$809,999	1
\$1,560,000 - \$1,569,999	1

Material interests in Ravensdown (or any of its subsidiaries)

No director or senior manager of Ravensdown has any direct or indirect material interest in Ravensdown or any of its subsidiaries. All Ordinary Shares held by Ravensdown's directors or senior managers have been acquired by the directors or senior managers in their capacity as Transacting Shareholders of Ravensdown. Their shareholding details are not material information.

No director or senior manager of Ravensdown has any direct or indirect material interest in any agreement entered into on behalf of or in respect of Ravensdown or any of its subsidiaries outside of the senior managers' employment agreements with Ravensdown, which are material to the senior managers.

Other material governance disclosures

The Constitution sets out the process under which Transacting Shareholders of Ravensdown elect a number of the Ravensdown directors. Directors are elected nationally, with all Ravensdown Transacting Shareholders being entitled to elect the shareholder-elected directors. There are currently six directors elected by Ravensdown Transacting Shareholders, with one-third of shareholder-elected directors (or the number nearest one-third) required to retire by rotation every three years (subject to limited exceptions). Each Ravensdown Transacting Shareholder has a cap of 0.25% of total votes held and entitled to be voted by all Ravensdown Transacting Shareholders. The Board has the right to appoint up to three further directors and has done so, bringing the total number of Ravensdown directors to nine.

Directors may serve in office for a maximum of 12 years (subject to limited exceptions).

4 Purpose of the offer

The purpose of this offer is to facilitate the offer and allotment of Ordinary Shares to persons who are, or who are intending to be, Transacting Shareholders of Ravensdown. There is no specific intended use of the money raised under the offer. Instead funds will be used as general funds (including for working capital requirements and ongoing investment in infrastructure) rather than for specific activities. The use of funds raised under the offer will not change depending on the total amount that is raised.

5 Terms of the offer

Description of the equity securities	Ordinary Shares (being ordinary nominal value shares in Ravensdown)
Price	See below
Intended date offer opens	27 September 2016
Intended date offer closes	This is a continuous offer of Ordinary Shares. Ravensdown reserves the right to refuse to accept any application or to suspend or to cease offering Ordinary Shares at its discretion
Liabilities, fees and charges	See KIS (page 1)
Shareholding requirements	See KIS (page 1)
Rebates and other distributions	See KIS (page 2)
Surrender or transfer of Ordinary Shares	See KIS (page 2) and Section 6 (Key features of Ordinary Shares)

Price of Ordinary Shares

The price of the Ordinary Shares is set at \$1.00 per Ordinary Share. This is the nominal value of the Ordinary Shares set out in the Constitution. The Constitution can be obtained from the offer register at <https://disclose-register.companiesoffice.govt.nz/>.

The nominal value of the Ordinary Shares can only change by way of an amendment to the Constitution by a special resolution of the Ravensdown shareholders and with the prior approval of the Board. No independent or

objective mechanism was used to set the price of the Ordinary Shares.

6 Key features of Ordinary Shares

Many of the key features of the Ordinary Shares are set out in the KIS or in Section 5 (Terms of the offer).

These include:

- shareholding requirements in Ravensdown – see KIS (page 1);
- entitlements to rebates and other distributions – see KIS (page 2); and
- transfer and surrender of Ordinary Shares – see KIS (page 2) and below.

The key features of the Ordinary Shares not set out in the KIS or Section 5 are outlined below.

Rights attaching to Ordinary Shares

In addition to the key terms applying to Ordinary Shares already set out in the KIS and in Section 5, each Ordinary Share has the following rights attaching to them.

- (i) The right to an equal share in the distribution of the surplus assets of Ravensdown.
- (ii) The right to an equal share in dividends authorised by the Board. However, in practice Ravensdown does not pay dividends in respect of the Ordinary Shares. See the KIS (page 2).
- (iii) The right to one vote on a poll at a meeting of Ravensdown shareholders (for example in relation to a major transaction under the Companies Act), subject to the following specific provisions on voting under the Constitution.
 - Under the Constitution and the Co-operative Companies Act, only Transacting Shareholders are eligible to exercise a vote at a meeting of Ravensdown shareholders or to vote on the election of Ravensdown directors.
 - The Constitution contains a process for voting on the election of Ravensdown directors by all Transacting Shareholders as a group. See page 10 for more details. Under this process, a Transacting Shareholder's voting entitlement is capped at 0.25% of total votes held and entitled to be voted by all Transacting Shareholders.
 - For shareholder votes on all matters other than the election of Ravensdown directors, a Transacting Shareholder's voting entitlement is also capped at a number equal to 0.25% of shares held by all Transacting Shareholders of Ravensdown.

Surrender of Ordinary Shares

The following outlines the circumstances in which Ordinary Shares may be surrendered at the holder's option or at Ravensdown's option, and when payment for the surrender must be made.

Surrender at the holder's option

Ordinary Shares may be surrendered at the holder's option where any of the following three circumstances apply:

- (i) the Ordinary Shares are held by a personal representative of a deceased shareholder, as part of his or her estate, and the personal representative has ceased to be a Transacting Shareholder of Ravensdown;
- (ii) the holder has not been a Transacting Shareholder of Ravensdown for the immediate preceding five-year period (or such other period determined by the Board); or
- (iii) the holder has disposed of, or changed the use of, the holder's property and other assets with the result that the holder does not have the capacity to continue to be a Transacting Shareholder of Ravensdown.

You may also request the surrender of your Ordinary Shares if you cease to be a Transacting Shareholder of Ravensdown but do not fall within one of the circumstances in (i) to (iii) above.

Ravensdown may agree to your request but is under no obligation to do so. In fairness to Ravensdown's other shareholders, in practice Ravensdown rarely approves a request of this nature.

Payment by Ravensdown for the surrender of Ordinary Shares must be made no later than 24 months after a surrender takes effect under the circumstances in (i) or (ii) above, and no later than 5 years after a surrender takes effect in any other case, on a date or dates determined by the Board.

Surrender at Ravensdown's option

Ordinary Shares may also be surrendered at Ravensdown's option in the following circumstances:

- (i) the holder has ceased to be a Transacting Shareholder of Ravensdown;
- (ii) the holder has ceased to be a Farmer (as defined in the Constitution);
- (iii) the holder has failed to comply with a material requirement of any transaction or agreement relating to the Ravensdown Group;
- (iv) the Board has formed the view that the holder (or a person having a relevant interest in the holder's Ordinary Shares) is in competition of any form with Ravensdown; or
- (v) the surrender relates to shares held in excess of the holder's Quota Shareholding (under certain conditions).

The Constitution sets out this process in full.

Payment by Ravensdown for the surrender of Ordinary Shares in the above circumstances must be made no later than 5 years after a surrender takes effect, on a date or dates determined by the Board.

Ravensdown is permitted under the Constitution to set off any amounts payable by Ravensdown on the surrender of Ordinary Shares, against amounts due and payable to Ravensdown by the holder of the Ordinary Shares and/or certain entities related to the holder.

Restrictions on surrender

Any surrender is subject to Ravensdown being able to comply with any legal restrictions on surrender, including being able to meet the solvency test under the Companies Act after the surrender.

7 Ravensdown Group's financial information

Key financial information about the Ravensdown Group, including relevant full financial statements, is available on the offer register at www.companiesoffice.govt.nz/disclose. If you do not understand this financial information, you can seek advice from a financial adviser or an accountant.

Selected financial information

The offer register contains a table outlining selected financial information for the most recent Financial Year of the Ravensdown Group as well as the two preceding Financial Years.

The selected financial information included in the table comprises:

- Revenue before rebates to shareholders
- Rebate
- Revenue after rebates to shareholders
- Profit/(loss) before rebate and tax
- Profit/(loss) after rebate and tax
- Profit/(loss) for the year attributable to equity holders
- Total assets
- Cash and cash equivalents
- Total liabilities
- Total debt
- Net cash flows from/(to) operating activities.

The offer register will be updated from time to time to ensure an up-to-date table outlining this information is available.

Full financial statements

The offer register contains full audited financial statements of the Ravensdown Group for the most recent Financial Year of the Ravensdown Group as well as the two preceding Financial Years.

8 Risks to the Ravensdown Group's business and plans

This section sets out a description of the circumstances that Ravensdown is aware of that exist or are likely to arise that significantly increase the risk to the Ravensdown Group's financial position, financial performance, or stated plans.

Included in this section are:

- Ravensdown's assessment of the nature, likelihood and potential magnitude of the impact of these circumstances; and
- the strategies that exist, or that have been adopted by the Ravensdown Group, to reduce or manage the risk of this impact arising. This section is based on an assessment undertaken by the Ravensdown Group at the date of this PDS.

COST AND AVAILABILITY OF INPUT MATERIALS AND FINISHED FERTILISER

Description of risk	Ravensdown purchases most of the finished products or raw materials used in its products from overseas suppliers. The price and availability of these input materials and finished fertiliser is influenced by global demand, supply and access factors outside Ravensdown's control. In addition, Ravensdown is dependent on high quality input materials and finished fertiliser being provided by overseas suppliers. The supply of contaminated materials could result in product shortage, product recall or remediation on customers' properties.
Assessment of nature, likelihood and potential magnitude of risk	Demand for these ingredients through the rest of the world including in non-agricultural industries, as well as Ravensdown's relationship with key suppliers, both affect the price and availability of these input materials and finished fertiliser. Ravensdown's business may be adversely impacted by significant or sudden changes in the price of these materials/fertiliser (including due to shipping rates or ship availability or foreign exchange movements) or the ability to access materials/fertiliser from suppliers in particular countries or regions that are susceptible to conflict or are impacted by political or financial actions including trade barriers, economic sanctions, export restrictions on overseas suppliers, financial restrictions on trade (such as the availability of debt or other finance) or other political scrutiny. Suppliers' business practices may also be subject to wider inquiry in relation to environmental, social and governance practices and outcomes including human rights-related factors. This in turn may affect the prices at which Ravensdown sells products to its customers or the type or volume of products it is able to supply. These could have a material impact on the Ravensdown Group's financial performance. High volatility of input prices, including due to shipping rates and ship availability, also makes the timing of procurement and management of inventory levels more critical for Ravensdown's business than in times of low volatility. High prices of input materials and finished fertiliser can also affect the overall volume of Ravensdown's sales, which in turn can impact on Ravensdown's profitability. In the event of international shortages of raw materials or access to any key supplier, there is the potential for reduced supplies of, or higher costs for, these materials to Ravensdown. This could result in lower volumes of sales for Ravensdown, which could materially impact on profitability. Ravensdown's business could also be adversely affected by the supply of contaminated materials by an overseas supplier. If detected through biosecurity measures or Ravensdown's own quality control processes, this could result in a shortage of that product being available to sell to customers. Alternatively, if the contaminated product is not detected through biosecurity measures or Ravensdown's own quality control processes it might be inadvertently supplied to multiple customers and require recall or remediation. Both instances could have a material impact on the Ravensdown Group's financial performance.
Mitigation strategies	Ravensdown aims to mitigate these risks in a number of ways, including through the following. • Ravensdown purchases input materials and finished fertiliser from suppliers throughout the world, including in the Middle East, China, North America, Europe and North Africa. Ravensdown enters into long-term arrangements with these suppliers where possible and seeks to develop strong and positive relationships with suppliers. Ravensdown believes this approach enhances the prospect of continually receiving good quality input materials and finished fertiliser from its offshore suppliers. • Ravensdown also undertakes due diligence on its current and potential suppliers of materials/ fertiliser, and carefully considers the outcomes associated with doing business with them, in a further effort to mitigate these risks. Ravensdown has a supplier code of conduct in place that sets out Ravensdown's expectations of suppliers, which suppliers are encouraged to meet. • Ravensdown actively investigates alternative sources of supply of products in case its supply of input materials or finished fertiliser became affected by conflict or political or financial actions. Ravensdown also invests in necessary plant and equipment to better enable Ravensdown to use alternative sources of supply. • Ravensdown manufactures superphosphate at its two New Zealand manufacturing plants, which reduces Ravensdown's exposure to the risk of being unable to purchase finished superphosphate from offshore suppliers. • Ravensdown has a 50% shareholding in Ravensdown Shipping Services Pty Limited, which

	procures shipping services for Ravensdown (among others). This gives Ravensdown a degree of control over its shipping arrangements. • Ravensdown undertakes currency hedging to mitigate the risk of fluctuations in the price of input materials or finished fertiliser due to shifts in currency exchange rates. • Ravensdown also undertakes selective hedging on the price of certain input materials and finished fertiliser to further mitigate the risk of the price of these input materials fluctuating, especially when those prices are volatile. • Close management of inventories minimises the risk from falling values of inventory or of shortages in inventory arising. • In addition to the New Zealand Government's strict biosecurity controls and measures, Ravensdown has its own quality control processes which are designed to prevent product not meeting the requisite specifications from being supplied to customers (including avoiding contaminated product being sold to customers).
NEW ZEALAND AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY	
Description of risk	Levels of sales of Ravensdown products and services (and therefore profitability) are affected by prevailing economic conditions affecting the New Zealand agricultural industry. Sales may also be affected by weather conditions and other unforeseeable extreme events affecting the New Zealand agricultural industry or changing practices in the agricultural sector relating to nutrient inputs.
Assessment of nature, likelihood and potential magnitude of risk	Because Ravensdown and its customers operate in the New Zealand agricultural industry, any impact on the industry resulting from economic conditions or extreme events can affect the demand for Ravensdown products and Ravensdown's profitability. The potential magnitude of this risk depends on the type of event. For example, an outbreak of a serious disease such as foot-and-mouth disease could have significant ramifications for the New Zealand agricultural industry as a whole. A prolonged drought or excessively inclement weather affecting one area of the country may have a material but more localised impact. <i>Economic factors</i> Economic factors that could result in lower sales of Ravensdown products and services include a downturn in the rural sector arising from a reduction in commodity prices, high inflation or a higher-cost business environment and/or increased domestic distribution and application costs for fertiliser products resulting from higher domestic fuel prices. Ravensdown's manufactured products are likely to be more acutely affected by increased distribution and application costs when compared to high analysis product alternatives offered by Ravensdown. Where the New Zealand agricultural industry faces challenging market conditions, Ravensdown may reduce the prices of Ravensdown products as a means of supporting its shareholders. This is reflective of the co-operative nature of Ravensdown as a company. This approach could reduce the profitability of Ravensdown and, in turn, potential rebates available to the holders of Ordinary Shares. <i>Extreme events</i> Drought, inclement weather and poor agricultural conditions, or a pandemic or outbreak of disease restricting the movement of people and/or operation of businesses, could drive lower demand for Ravensdown products and services in particular areas of New Zealand or across the country more generally. Demand for Ravensdown products and services might also be affected by outbreaks of disease affecting crops or livestock, or other biosecurity risks in New Zealand. Similarly, restrictions on the movement of livestock within or out of New Zealand could reduce demand for Ravensdown products and services if customers are forced to adapt their businesses or adjust to such restrictions. <i>Changing practices</i> Changing practices in the agricultural sector may result in a decrease in the demand for some Ravensdown products. Such changes may occur in response to climate change, in order to reduce carbon emissions and/or to protect natural resources. The product mix offered by Ravensdown to its customers may also change as a result of changes in Ravensdown's competitive strategy, which could be driven by changing agricultural practices, customer demand for products sold by Ravensdown or Ravensdown's access to competitively priced inputs from overseas suppliers. The potential magnitude of such a change of practice is likely to depend on the timeframe of the change (a swift change is likely to have greater impact) and whether it is widespread (for example affecting the entire industry) or localised (for instance affecting farmers in a defined area or sector).

Mitigation strategies	<i>Economic factors</i> Ravensdown's customer base broadly represents different agricultural sectors. This helps mitigate this risk if only some sectors are affected by an economic event such as low commodity prices for particular commodities, but this risk may not be avoided if the New Zealand agricultural industry is affected more generally by economic factors such as high inflation. Ravensdown adopts strategies to keep prices of products as low as reasonably possible in a manner economically sustainable to Ravensdown, to mitigate the risk of customers being unable or unwilling to purchase Ravensdown products when they are facing challenging economic conditions. Ravensdown also offers customers a range of high analysis products as alternatives to manufactured products. High analysis products are likely to be less impacted by increased distribution and application costs that result from higher domestic fuel prices. <i>Extreme events</i> Ravensdown's business operates across New Zealand. This reduces the risk of adverse climatic events having an overall material effect on Ravensdown's performance. This risk is not eliminated if such events impact on a substantial area of New Zealand or there are multiple weather events in New Zealand in a short period of time. The New Zealand Government identifies the high importance of keeping diseases that may affect the New Zealand agricultural industry out of New Zealand. Measures taken to assist with this include the biosecurity measures and policies of the Ministry for Primary Industries. These biosecurity measures in turn help to reduce the risk of restrictions being imposed on the internal movement or export of livestock or livestock products from New Zealand (even if such restrictions apply to other countries). Ravensdown's manufacturing operations are located at two sites throughout New Zealand. Ravensdown also imports products and ingredients into New Zealand via a number of ports and operates a network of stores across the country. This reduces the possibility of an extreme event affecting Ravensdown's overall production or supply capability. Ravensdown maintains insurance of types and to an extent it considers appropriate for the industry in which it operates. This insurance cover does not fully insure Ravensdown against all extreme events that could adversely affect Ravensdown's business and may be limited by certain policy exceptions and/or negotiated deductibles and stand-down periods applying to those insurance policies. <i>Changing practices</i> Ravensdown's business operates across New Zealand and within the various agricultural sectors. As with extreme events, this reduces the risk of changing practice in a localised area or sector having an overall material effect on Ravensdown's performance or sales. This risk is not mitigated to the same extent if such events impact on a substantial area of New Zealand or the entire agricultural industry. In addition, Ravensdown has a focus on developing smart application technologies and innovative product solutions that can assist customers to change their practices in relation to nutrient inputs in an economically sustainable manner.
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ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND GOVERNANCE FACTORS

Description of risk	<i>Affecting Ravensdown's operations</i> Changes in environmental policy or laws may impact on Ravensdown's ability to obtain consents or renew existing consents for its operations. They may also materially increase Ravensdown's operational costs, for example liability for carbon emissions arising from Ravensdown's own operations and supply chain or for 'scope 3' carbon emissions (that is, emissions arising from sources not core to Ravensdown's business such as downstream emissions from fertiliser supplied by Ravensdown). There is also a risk of Ravensdown incurring liability or claims against Ravensdown arising as a result of environmental matters or incidents, including in relation to the manufacture and storage of products. Human rights-related factors and applicable modern slavery laws may also affect Ravensdown's ability or willingness to purchase products from available suppliers, which may mean purchasing products at higher prices from alternative suppliers or being unable to access products of the same nature or quality. <i>Affecting Ravensdown's customers</i> Changes in environmental policy or laws affecting Ravensdown's customers could have a bearing on the demand for Ravensdown products from its customers. Changes of this nature may also result from a shift in government priorities on climate change, carbon emissions and the protection of natural resources. Ravensdown's customers may also be affected by the financial liability imposed on them for carbon emissions arising from their farming operations, which in turn could result in lower demand for Ravensdown products and may reduce rebates that are potentially available to the holders of Ordinary Shares.
Assessment of nature, likelihood and potential magnitude of risk	<i>Affecting Ravensdown's operations</i> Ravensdown's manufacturing and quarrying sites, and its stores and other activities, require consents to operate. Its ability to obtain consents is influenced by its environmental performance and community expectations. Ravensdown is also subject to regulations that govern the use of particular ingredients in its products. Ravensdown must follow relevant environmental laws (including the Resource Management Act 1991) and the requirements of consents issued to Ravensdown in order to carry out its activities. Such activities include the manufacture and storage of products and the operation of quarries and stores. A failure to comply with these obligations could adversely affect Ravensdown's financial performance (such as through the imposition of fines or other penalties) and/or cause damage to Ravensdown's brand and reputation. Laws targeted at mitigating or preventing climate change may also increase Ravensdown's operating costs, which could in turn impact on the price of Ravensdown's products. Where human rights-related factors prevent Ravensdown from purchasing products from certain suppliers, Ravensdown may need to purchase products at higher prices from alternative suppliers or be unable to purchase products of the same nature or quality. This in turn could affect demand for Ravensdown products. An increasing focus on human rights-related factors (including modern slavery) in our business could increase the likelihood of some potential suppliers not being available to us, resulting in the manufacture or supply of products of inferior quality or an increased cost for the process of manufacturing fertiliser products. <i>Affecting Ravensdown's customers</i> Regulatory changes, especially in the area of nutrient management and nutrient input restrictions, impact on Ravensdown customers' compliance obligations and have the potential to affect demand for Ravensdown products in a material way. Changes that significantly increase compliance costs for Ravensdown customers or reduce the economic sustainability of existing farming practices may also reduce the demand for some Ravensdown products. Similarly, evolving models for determining the effects of fertiliser use on the receiving environment could further impact demand for Ravensdown products.
Mitigation strategies	<i>Affecting Ravensdown's operations</i> Ravensdown has in place a code of business conduct that applies to all its employees and directors and guides how Ravensdown will operate as a business. In particular Ravensdown has systems in place to monitor compliance with the consents required for its manufacturing operations. In addition it has a legislative compliance programme, aimed at identifying Ravensdown's legal compliance obligations and enabling Ravensdown personnel to take steps to follow these. This programme includes compliance with environmental laws. Ravensdown also has a programme in place to reduce its direct carbon emissions from its 2018 baseline by 50% by 2030.

	Ravensdown has a supplier code of conduct in place that sets out Ravensdown's expectations of suppliers, which suppliers are encouraged to meet. Ravensdown also actively investigates alternative sources of supply of products in case any supply of input materials becomes unavailable due to factors such as human rights practices. <i>Affecting Ravensdown's customers</i> • Analytical Research Laboratories Limited (wholly owned by the Ravensdown Group) offers a modern approach to testing in its testing laboratory. • Ravensdown Environmental (a business division of Ravensdown) has been established to provide specialised advice and assistance to Ravensdown customers on environmental matters affecting their own businesses. • Ravensdown's agri-managers provide farmers with technical assistance on farm. • Ravensdown has invested in application technology and precision mapping. • Ravensdown uses modern ships within its supply chain to increase their fuel efficiency and reduce emissions. • Ravensdown has established Agnition (a wholly owned entity within the Ravensdown Group) to develop and invest in innovation within the agtech sector that enhances sustainability. <i>Engagement with stakeholders</i> Ravensdown engages regularly with its shareholders and other stakeholders (including central and local government) on legislative and regulatory changes relevant to Ravensdown's business and those of its shareholders. This includes engagement on models that measure the impact of fertiliser use. Through this Ravensdown seeks to support appropriate changes and mitigate the impact of such changes on Ravensdown and its shareholders.
EXCHANGE RATE	
Description of risk	Input materials purchased by Ravensdown are generally paid for in currencies other than NZD. Ravensdown is therefore exposed to movements in exchanges rates that cannot be reliably predicted.
Assessment of nature, likelihood and potential magnitude of risk	Ravensdown acquires the majority of the input materials used in its products from off shore suppliers, and must generally pay these suppliers in USD or other currencies. There is a risk of movements in the exchange rates of these currencies against the NZD having a material adverse impact on the profitability of the Ravensdown Group. Because of the relative volatility of the NZD, this risk has a reasonable likelihood of materialising.
Mitigation strategies	Ravensdown's objective is to manage its foreign exchange risk by minimising the impact of currency fluctuations on its financial performance and cash flows. To assist in achieving this objective, Ravensdown utilises hedging instruments against these fluctuations. These instruments help reduce this risk but do not alleviate it entirely. Ravensdown is also able to adjust the prices of its products where this risk cannot be managed using the tools identified above, although upwards movements in prices could impact on the demand for Ravensdown products.
OPERATIONS	
Description of risk	The Ravensdown Group's business is reliant on its information technology system and the continued operation of major plant, equipment and sites without significant impediment.
Assessment of nature, likelihood and potential magnitude of risk	Any significant outage could adversely impact Ravensdown's business operations for a period of time. Operational hazards for Ravensdown's manufacturing operations include equipment failure, fire, site services disruption or health and safety incidents. An inability to detect or recover from cyber security risks is also a potential hazard to Ravensdown's business. Any significant change to infrastructure supporting operations at a major site, such as one of Ravensdown's manufacturing sites, could increase the cost of manufacturing products at that site on a long term basis. For example, this could lead to increased logistics costs at that site, which in turn could reduce Ravensdown's competitiveness in supplying products from that site. As Ravensdown's customers need to be able to apply its fertiliser products on farm within particular seasonal windows, if Ravensdown's operations are affected at a point or points within the year which have an adverse effect on its ability to meet the supply demand of its customers in those seasonal windows, then Ravensdown's profitability could be adversely affected. In addition, if Ravensdown customers are unable to obtain Ravensdown products during these seasonal windows, they may be forced to obtain equivalent products from other suppliers. This could lead to these customers continuing to purchase from other suppliers even after Ravensdown's operations have resumed in full, which could in turn affect Ravensdown's long term profitability and growth.

Mitigation strategies	Ravensdown has implemented information technology protection measures that it considers to be appropriate for the nature of its business, which aim to reduce the possibility of this interruption occurring. This includes implementing systems and software to detect, protect and recover from cyber security threats, testing and auditing the effectiveness of these systems and software, along with ongoing efforts to foresee new or changing risks in this area. Ravensdown deploys its manufacturing operations at two sites throughout New Zealand, as well as importing products via a number of ports and operating a network of stores across the country. This helps mitigate the effect of a change of operations at any one of these sites. Ravensdown also has in place a workplace health and safety management system which is designed to identify, assess and manage health and safety issues arising from operational activities. Ravensdown holds material damage and business interruption insurance cover, which can help to mitigate the impact of material outages or disruptions at Ravensdown's manufacturing plants and other operations. Together these aim to reduce the possibility of an interruption at one or more sites affecting Ravensdown's overall production and supply capability.
CAPITAL/FUNDING CONSTRAINTS	
Description of risk	As a co-operative, Ravensdown currently has limitations on its ability to raise equity capital if it wished to invest in a large-scale project or initiative or if Ravensdown suffered a significant drop in demand for its products. Ravensdown's profitability can limit the level of debt finance available to Ravensdown for working capital requirements or capital expenditure, for example because of the need for Ravensdown to ensure it can meet its debt covenants on an ongoing basis. Where Ravensdown does not pay rebates in a particular year, this is likely to result in an overall reduction in shareholder equity because no rebates are applied in that year to the issue of shares to shareholders who do not meet their Quota Shareholding. This reduction could operate as a further limitation on Ravensdown's ability to source additional debt finance.
Assessment of nature, likelihood and potential magnitude of risk	This circumstance would likely require Ravensdown to rely on raising debt finance if it intended to make such an investment or such a decline in demand occurred, and therefore more dependent on the availability of debt finance at the relevant time. Ravensdown also has greater constraints on its ability to source material additional debt finance for working capital requirements (or to negotiate the terms of that additional debt finance) when the price of input materials and finished fertiliser is historically high or the volume of fertiliser sold is low. Where Ravensdown reduces the price of Ravensdown products as a means of supporting its shareholders in challenging market conditions, this could further constrain Ravensdown's ability to obtain additional debt finance if price reductions reduce Ravensdown's profitability. A decline in Ravensdown's profitability in a particular year reduces the likelihood of Ravensdown paying rebates to shareholders in respect of that year.
Mitigation strategies	Ravensdown has a degree of flexibility to raise additional equity capital while maintaining its co-operative status. The company also aims to keep debt levels at manageably low levels to improve this flexibility. Ravensdown regularly reviews its cost of operations and, if required, makes appropriate changes to enable Ravensdown to operate within its approved financial parameters. In the event that Ravensdown sought to invest in a major project, the company would adopt strategies at that time which enabled it to finance the investment in a sustainable manner.

9 Tax

Tax can have significant consequences for investments. If you have queries relating to the tax consequences of investing in Ordinary Shares, you should obtain professional advice on those consequences.

10 Where you can find more information

Further information relating to Ravensdown and the Ordinary Shares is available on the offer register (for example, the Constitution and Ravensdown's financial statements). The website for the offer register is www.companiesoffice.govt.nz/disclose.

A copy of the information on the offer register is available on request to the Registrar of Financial Service Providers.

Further information relating to Ravensdown is available on the New Zealand companies register (administered by the Companies Office) at www.companies.govt.nz.

In addition, further information relating to Ravensdown is available free of charge on Ravensdown's website at www.ravensdown.co.nz.

11 How to apply

Applications to subscribe for Ordinary Shares should be made by completing the shareholder application form available at www.ravensdown.co.nz

If you are not able to access the shareholder application form online, you may contact the Ravensdown Customer Centre on 0800 100 123 and they will send you a copy.

Completed forms can be returned to the Ravensdown Share Registry by post or email. Please see the contact information below in Section 12 (Contact information).

12 Contact information

Issuer (Ravensdown Limited)	Address:	PO Box 1049 Christchurch 8140
	Telephone:	0800 100 123
	Email:	customer.centre@ravensdown.co.nz
Ravensdown Share Registry	Address:	Ravensdown Limited PO Box 1049 Christchurch 8140
	Telephone:	0800 100 123
	Email:	sharereg@ravensdown.co.nz

Glossary

In this PDS the following defined terms have the meanings set out next to them, except where the context requires otherwise.

Defined term	Meaning
Board	Board of directors of Ravensdown
Companies Act	Companies Act 1993 (as may be amended or replaced from time to time)
Constitution	Constitution of Ravensdown (as may be amended or replaced from time to time). A copy of the current constitution is contained in the online register available at www.companiesoffice.govt.nz/disclose
Co-operative Companies Act	Co-operative Companies Act 1996 (as may be amended or replaced from time to time)
FY20xx	Ravensdown Group financial year for the 12 months ending 31 May 20xx
KIS	The Key Information Summary section of this PDS (see pages 1 to 4)
Minimum Shareholding	The minimum number of Ordinary Shares required to be held by a Transacting Shareholder to be eligible for rebates
Ordinary Shares Quota Shareholding	Ordinary nominal value shares in Ravensdown The number of Ordinary Shares required to be held by a Transacting Shareholder of Ravensdown based on that Transacting Shareholder's co-operative activity with the Ravensdown Group
Ravensdown	Ravensdown Limited (NZ registered company 138517)
Ravensdown Group	The Ravensdown group of companies, comprising Ravensdown and its subsidiaries as at the date of this PDS
RVL	Ravensdown Ventures Limited (NZ registered company 8495036) (trading as Agnition)
Transacting Shareholder	Has the meaning given to that term in section 4 of the Co-operative Companies Act

www.ravensdown.co.nz

0800 100 123

September 2026

ravensdown 