Target Market Determination

Dimensional Global Sustainability Trust NZD Hedged Class

Legal Disclaimer

This Target Market Determination ("**TMD**") is required under section 994B of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) (the "**Act**"). It sets out the class of consumers for whom the product, including its key attributes, would likely be consistent with their likely objectives, financial situation and needs. In addition, the TMD outlines the triggers to review the target market and certain other information. It forms part of DFA Australia Limited's ("**Dimensional's**") design and distribution arrangements for the product.

This document is **not** a product disclosure statement and is **not** a summary of the product features or terms of the product. This document does not take into account any person's individual objectives, financial situation or needs. Persons interested in acquiring this product should carefully read the Product Disclosure Statement ("**PDS**") for the Dimensional Global Sustainability Trust NZD Hedged Class before making a decision whether to invest in this product.

Important terms used in this TMD are defined in the TMD Definitions which supplement this document. Capitalised terms have the meaning given to them in the product's PDS, unless otherwise defined. The PDS can be obtained on Dimensional's website at https://www.dimensional.com/au-en/funds

The information contained in this document is based on current sources and practice as at 2026. The information contained in this document may need to be updated and revised as new sources of information emerge or practices change over time.

Fund and Issuer identifiers

Issuer	DFA Australia Limited (Dimensional)
Issuer ABN	46 065 937 671
Issuer AFSL	238093
Fund name	Dimensional Global Sustainability Trust NZD Hedged Class
ARSN	162 758 036

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APIR Code	DFA0043AU
ISIN Code	AU60DFA00430
TMD issue date	4 September 2026
TMD Version	5
Distribution status of fund	Available

Description of Target Market

TMD indicator key

The Consumer Attributes for which the product is likely to be appropriate have been assessed using a **In target market/Potentially in target market/Not considered in target market** rating methodology.

Instructions

In the tables below, Column 1, Consumer Attributes, indicates a description of the likely objectives, financial situation and needs of the class of consumers that are considering this product. Column 2, TMD indicator, indicates whether a consumer meeting the attribute in column 1 is likely to be in the target market for this product.

Generally, a consumer is unlikely to be in the target market for the product if:

- **one or more** of their Consumer Attributes correspond to a **Not considered in target market** rating, or
- **three or more** of their Consumer Attributes correspond to a **Potentially in target market** rating.

Appropriateness

The Issuer has assessed the product and formed the view that the product, including its key attributes, is likely to be consistent with the likely objectives, financial situation and needs of consumers in the target market, as the features of this product in Column 3 of the table below are likely to be suitable for consumers with the attributes identified with a "In Target Market" TMD Indicator in Column 2.

Investment products and diversification



A consumer (or class of consumer) may intend to hold a product as part of a diversified portfolio (for example, with an intended product use of *minor allocation*). In such circumstances, the product should be assessed against the consumer's attributes for the relevant portion of the portfolio, rather than the consumer's portfolio as a whole. For example, a consumer may seek to construct a balanced or moderate diversified portfolio with a minor allocation to growth assets. In this case, a product with a *High* risk/return profile may be consistent with the consumer's objectives for that *minor allocation*

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notwithstanding that the risk/return profile of the consumer as a whole is *Medium*. In making this assessment, distributors should consider all features of a product (including its key attributes).

The FSC has provided more detailed guidance on how to take this *portfolio view* for diversification, available on the FSC website.

Consumer Attributes	**TMD indicator**	**Product description including key attributes**
Consumer's investment objective		
Capital Growth	In target market	**Investment Return Objective:** The investment objective of the Trust is to provide long-term capital growth by gaining exposure to a diversified portfolio of securities associated with approved developed markets (excluding Australia), with increased emphasis on higher expected return securities, and adjusted to take into account certain sustainability considerations. The Trust is not managed with the objective of achieving a particular return relative to a benchmark index. However, to compare the performance of the Trust with a broad measure of market performance, reference may be made to the MSCI World ex Australia Index (net div.), hedged to NZD. Investors should note that the index is referred to for comparison purposes only. The index is not intended to represent the current or targeted asset allocation of the Trust. The performance of the Trust may differ significantly from the index. **Description of Trust:** The Trust may suit those investors seeking exposure to a diversified portfolio of securities listed on global developed markets (excluding Australia) with the potential for long-term capital growth. In particular, the Trust may suit those investors who seek to have certain sustainability considerations taken into account in the investment decision making process of the Trust.
Capital Preservation	Not considered in target market	
Income Distribution	Not considered in target market	

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Consumer Attributes	TMD indicator	Product description including key attributes
		The Trust will normally distribute an amount, determined as appropriate by Dimensional, to each unit holder on a half-yearly basis, based on the number of units held as at the end of the distribution period. The amount and components of a distribution will vary from period to period. Due to the tax treatment of currency hedges, distributions from hedged Trusts may be more volatile than distributions from Trusts with no currency hedge, and there will likely be periods with nil distributions.
Consumer's intended product use (% of Investable Assets)		
Solution/Standalone (up to 100%)	Not considered in target market	A core exposure to all-cap equities in developed markets outside Australia (hedged to NZD), providing a high level of portfolio diversification (refer to pg. 6 for definitions).
Major allocation (up to 75%)	In target market	
Core component (up to 50%)	In target market	
Minor allocation (up to 25%)	In target market	
Satellite allocation (up to 10%)	In target market	
Consumer's investment timeframe		
Minimum investment timeframe	The minimum suggested timeframe for holding investments in the Trust is 5 or more years	
Consumer's Risk (ability to bear loss) and Return profile		
Low	Not considered in target market	The Trust would likely be suitable for investors who have a high risk appetite, can accept high volatility and potential losses (i.e. ability to bear up to 6 negative returns over a 20 year period) and seek' high returns over a minimum five year investment timeframe.
Medium	Not considered in target market	
High	In target market	
Very high	In target market	

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Consumer Attributes	TMD indicator	Product description including key attributes
Extremely high	Not considered in target market	The Trust may not be suitable for those consumers who are more conservative or low risk.
Consumer's need to access capital		
Within one week of request	In target market	**Redemption Frequency:** • Daily Withdrawal proceeds will usually be paid by electronic transfer within three to seven business days of receipt of the withdrawal notice. The Trust Constitution allows up to 30 days. **Liquidity:** • Very High

Distribution conditions/restrictions

The product can be distributed:

1. Through a Financial Advisor,
2. Through an Investor Service. An Investor Service refers to an investor-directed portfolio service ('IDPS'), IDPS-like scheme, master trust, wrap account or a nominee or custody service. The issuer of each Investor Service has its own obligations as a distributor to take reasonable steps that will or are reasonably likely to result in retail product distribution conduct being consistent with this TMD,
3. Through an existing direct account with Dimensional.

Review triggers

Material change to key attributes, fund investment objective and/or fees.
Material deviation from benchmark / objective over sustained period.
Key attributes have not performed as disclosed by a material degree and for a material period.
Determination by the issuer of an ASIC reportable Significant Dealing.

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Material or unexpectedly high number of complaints (as defined in section 994A(1) of the Act) about the product or distribution of the product.
The use of Product Intervention Powers, regulator orders or directions that affects the product.

Mandatory TMD review periods

Review period	Maximum period for review
Initial review	N/A – Initial review has already occurred
Subsequent review	2 years and 3 months

Distributor reporting requirements

Reporting requirement	Reporting period	Which distributors this requirement applies to
Complaints (as defined in section 994A(1) of the Act) relating to the product. The distributor should provide all the content of the complaint, having regard to privacy.	As soon as practicable but no later than 10 business days following end of calendar quarter.	All distributors
Significant dealing outside of target market, under section 994F(6) of the Act. See Definitions for further detail.	As soon as practicable but no later than 10 business days after distributor becomes aware of the significant dealing.	All distributors

All distributors must report to Dimensional, as required under the Distributor Reporting Requirements and within the required timeframe, using the email address; DDO@dimensional.com. All questions in regard to Dimensional's TMDs can also be directed to DDO@dimensional.com.

A copy of this and all of Dimensional's TMDs are available at https://www.dimensional.com/au-en/funds

Definitions

In some instances, examples have been provided below. These examples are indicative only and not exhaustive.

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Term	Definition
Consumer's investment objective	
Capital Growth	The consumer seeks to invest in a product designed or expected to generate capital return over the investment timeframe. The consumer prefers exposure to growth assets (such as shares or property) or otherwise seeks an investment return above the current inflation rate.
Capital Preservation	The consumer seeks to invest in a product designed or expected to have low volatility and minimise capital loss. The consumer prefers exposure to defensive assets that are generally lower in risk and less volatile than growth investments (this may include cash or fixed income securities).
Income Distribution	The consumer seeks to invest in a product designed or expected to distribute regular and/or tax-effective income. The consumer prefers exposure to income-generating assets (this may include high dividend-yielding equities, fixed income securities and money market instruments).
Consumer's intended product use (% of Investable Assets)	
Solution/Standalone (up to 100%)	The consumer may hold the investment as up to 100% of their total *investable assets*. The consumer is likely to seek a product with *very high* portfolio diversification.
Major allocation (up to 75%)	The consumer may hold the investment as up to 75% of their total *investable assets*. The consumer is likely to seek a product with at least *high* portfolio diversification.
Core Component (up to 50%)	The consumer may hold the investment as up to 50% of their total *investable assets*. The consumer is likely to seek a product with at least *medium* portfolio diversification.
Minor allocation (up to 25%)	The consumer may hold the investment as up to 25% of their total *investable assets*. The consumer is likely to seek a product with at least *low* portfolio diversification.
Satellite allocation (up to 10%)	The consumer may hold the investment as up to 10% of the total *investable assets*. The consumer may seek a product with *very low* portfolio diversification. Products classified as *extremely high* risk are likely to meet this category only.
Investable Assets	Those assets that the investor has available for investment, excluding the residential home.
Portfolio diversification (for completing the key product attribute section of consumer's intended product use) Note: exposures to cash and cash-like instruments may sit outside the diversification framework below.	
Very low	The product provides exposure to a single asset (for example, a commercial property) or a niche asset class (for example, minor commodities, crypto-assets or collectibles).

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Term	Definition
Low	The product provides exposure to a small number of holdings (for example, fewer than 25 securities) or a narrow asset class, sector or geographic market (for example, a single major commodity (e.g. gold) or equities from a single emerging market economy).
Medium	The product provides exposure to a moderate number of holdings (for example, up to 50 securities) in at least one broad asset class, sector or geographic market (for example, Australian fixed income securities or global natural resources).
High	The product provides exposure to a large number of holdings (for example, over 50 securities) in multiple broad asset classes, sectors or geographic markets (for example, global equities).
Very high	The product provides exposure to a large number of holdings across a broad range of asset classes, sectors and geographic markets with limited correlation to each other.
Consumer's intended investment timeframe	
Minimum	The minimum suggested timeframe for holding the product. Typically, this is the rolling period over which the investment objective of the product is likely to be achieved.
Consumer's Risk (ability to bear loss) and Return profile	

Instructions to issuers: Issuers should undertake a comprehensive risk assessment for each product. If the SRM does not adequately estimate the risk of this product, issuers should consider alternatives, for example the risk measure used under UCITS (Synthetic Risk and Reward Indicator), and amend the text below.

This TMD uses the Standard Risk Measure (***SRM***) to estimate the likely number of negative annual returns for this product over a 20 year period, using the guidance and methodology outlined in the ***Standard Risk Measure Guidance Paper For Trustees*** (note the bands in the SRM guidance differ from the bands used in this TMD). However, SRM is not a complete assessment of risk and potential loss. For example, it does not detail important issues such as the potential size of a negative return (including under conditions of market stress) or that a positive return could still be less than a consumer requires to meet their investment objectives/needs. The SRM methodology may be supplemented by other risk factors. For example, some products may use leverage, derivatives or short selling; may have liquidity or withdrawal limitations; may have underlying investments with valuation risks or risks of capital loss; or otherwise may have a complex structure or increased investment risks, which should be documented together with the SRM to substantiate the product risk rating.

A consumer's desired product return profile would generally take into account the impact of fees, costs and taxes.

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Term	Definition
Low	For the relevant part of the consumer's portfolio, the consumer: • has a conservative or low risk appetite, • seeks to minimise volatility and potential losses (e.g. has the ability to bear up to 1 negative return over a 20 year period (SRM 1 to 2)), and • is comfortable with a low target return profile. The consumer typically prefers stable, defensive assets (such as cash).
Medium	For the relevant part of the consumer's portfolio, the consumer: • has a moderate or medium risk appetite, • seeks low volatility and potential losses (e.g. has the ability to bear up to 4 negative returns over a 20 year period (SRM 3 to 5)), and • is comfortable with a moderate target return profile. The consumer typically prefers defensive assets (for example, fixed income).
High	For the relevant part of the consumer's portfolio, the consumer: • has a high risk appetite, • can accept high volatility and potential losses (e.g. has the ability to bear up to 6 negative returns over a 20 year period (SRM 5 or 6)), and • seeks high returns (typically over a medium or long timeframe). The consumer typically prefers growth assets (for example, shares and property).
Very high	For the relevant part of the consumer's portfolio, the consumer: • has a very high risk appetite, • can accept very high volatility and potential losses (e.g. has the ability to bear 6 to 7 negative returns over a 20 year period (SRM 6 or 7)), and • seeks to maximise returns (typically over a medium or long timeframe). The consumer typically prefers high growth assets (such as high conviction portfolios, hedge funds, and alternative investments).
Extremely high	For the relevant part of the consumer's portfolio, the consumer: • has an extremely high risk appetite, • can accept significant volatility and losses, and • seeks to obtain accelerated returns (potentially in a short timeframe). The consumer seeks extremely high risk, speculative or complex products which may have features such as significant use of derivatives, leverage or short positions or may be in emerging or niche asset classes (for example, crypto-assets or collectibles).

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Term	Definition
Consumer's need to access capital	
This consumer attribute addresses the likely period of time between the making of a request for redemption/withdrawal (or access to investment proceeds more generally) and the receipt of proceeds from this request under ordinary circumstances. Issuers should consider both the frequency for accepting the request and the length of time to accept, process and distribute the proceeds of such a request. To the extent that the liquidity of the underlying investments or possible liquidity constraints (e.g. ability to stagger or delay redemptions) could impact this, this is to be taken into consideration in aligning the product to the consumer's need to access capital. Where a product is held on investment platforms, distributors also need to factor in the length of time platforms take to process requests for redemption for underlying investments. Where access to investment proceeds from the product is likely to occur through a secondary market, the liquidity of the market for the product should be considered.	

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Term	Definition
Distributor Reporting	
Significant dealings	Section 994F(6) of the Act requires distributors to notify the issuer if they become aware of a significant dealing in the product that is not consistent with the TMD. Neither the Act nor ASIC defines when a dealing is 'significant' and distributors have discretion to apply its ordinary meaning. The issuer will rely on notifications of significant dealings to monitor and review the product, this TMD, and its distribution strategy, and to meet its own obligation to report significant dealings to ASIC. Dealings outside this TMD may be significant because: • they represent a material proportion of the overall distribution conduct carried out by the distributor in relation to the product, or • they constitute an individual transaction which has resulted in, or will or is likely to result in, significant detriment to the consumer (or class of consumer). In each case, the distributor should have regard to: • the nature and risk profile of the product (which may be indicated by the product's risk rating or withdrawal timeframes), • the actual or potential harm to a consumer (which may be indicated by the value of the consumer's investment, their intended product use or their ability to bear loss), and • the nature and extent of the inconsistency of distribution with the TMD (which may be indicated by the number of red and/or amber ratings attributed to the consumer). Objectively, a distributor may consider a dealing (or group of dealings) outside the TMD to be significant if: • it constitutes more than half of the distributor's total retail product distribution conduct in relation to the product over the quarter, • the consumer's intended product use is *solution/standalone*, • the consumer's intended product use is *core component* or higher and the consumer's risk/return profile is *low*, or • the relevant product has a green rating for consumers seeking *extremely high* risk/return.

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