DIMENSIONAL WORLD ALLOCATION 30/70 TRUST

Financial Statements for the period
8 November 2018 to 30 June 2019
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period 8 November 2018 to 30 June 2019

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The Directors of DFA Australia Limited (ABN 46 065 937 671), the ‘Responsible Entity’ of the Dimensional World Allocation 30/70 Trust (the ‘Scheme’), present their report together with the Financial Statements for the period 8 November 2018 to 30 June 2019.

The Responsible Entity of the Scheme is DFA Australia Limited (the ‘Responsible Entity’), a public company incorporated and operating in Australia.

In order to comply with the provisions of the Corporations Act 2001, the Directors of the Responsible Entity report as follows:

**Directors**

The names of the Directors of the Responsible Entity during the period and up to the date of this report (unless otherwise stated) are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Director</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>J.G. Crane</td>
<td>S. A. Clark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.A.D. Stewart</td>
<td>D. P. Butler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.L. Newell</td>
<td>G. K. O’Reilly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.P. Singh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Principal activities

The Scheme is a registered managed investment scheme domiciled in Australia. The principal activity of the Scheme is to invest funds in accordance with the investment objectives and guidelines set out in the Scheme’s current Product Disclosure Statement and in accordance with the provisions of its Constitution. The following is a summary of the investment objectives of the Scheme:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme Name</th>
<th>Investment Objective</th>
<th>Principal Investments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dimensional World Allocation 30/70 Trust</td>
<td>To provide a total return, consisting of capital appreciation and income, by gaining exposure to a diversified portfolio of companies and real estate securities listed on approved developed and emerging markets, and domestic and global fixed interest securities. The Scheme will seek to target approximately 30% exposure to equities and 70% exposure to fixed interest assets.</td>
<td>Ordinarily the Scheme will gain some or all of its exposure by investing in other funds managed by the Responsible Entity that invest in equity, real estate and fixed interest securities. The Scheme seeks to target approximately 30% exposure to equities (including real estate securities) and 70% exposure to fixed interest (including cash).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Scheme had no employees during the period.

Review and results of operations

The results of the operations of the Scheme and the total amount distributed to unitholders are presented below. For details of distributions paid during the period, refer to Note 9 to the Financial Statements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimensional World Allocation 30/70 Trust</th>
<th>Period 8 November 2018 to 30 June 2019</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating profit/(loss)</td>
<td></td>
<td>98,307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributions paid and payable</td>
<td></td>
<td>131,695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributions paid and payable (cents per unit)</td>
<td></td>
<td>22.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DIMENSIONAL WORLD ALLOCATION 30/70 TRUST
Directors’ Report for the period ended 30 June 2019

Matters subsequent to the end of the financial period
There has not been any matter or circumstance, other than that referred to in the Financial Statements or Notes thereof, that has arisen since the end of the financial period that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect:
(i) the operations of the Scheme in future financial years, or
(ii) the results of those operations in future financial years, or
(iii) the state of affairs of the Scheme in future financial years.

Significant changes in the State of affairs
In the opinion of the Directors, there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Scheme that occurred during the financial period.

Likely developments and expected results of operations
The Scheme will continue to be managed in accordance with the investment objectives and guidelines as prescribed in the governing documents of the Scheme and in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme’s Constitution.

The results of the Scheme’s operations will be affected by several factors, including the performance of investment markets in which the Scheme invests. Investment performance is not guaranteed and future returns may differ from past returns. As investment conditions change over time, past returns should not be used to predict future returns.

Further information on likely developments in the operations of the Scheme and the expected results of those operations has not been included in this report because the Responsible Entity believes it would likely result in unreasonable prejudice to the Scheme.

Options granted
No options were:
(i) granted over unissued units in the Scheme during or since the end of the financial period; or
(ii) granted to the Responsible Entity.

No unissued units in the Scheme were under option as at the date on which this report is made.

No units were issued in the Scheme during or since the end of the financial period as a result of the exercise of an option over unissued units in the Scheme.

Indemnification and insurance of officers and auditor
No insurance premiums are paid for out of the assets of the Scheme in regards to insurance cover provided to either the officers of the Responsible Entity or the auditor of the Scheme. So long as the officers of the Responsible Entity act in accordance with the Scheme’s Constitution and the Law, the officers remain indemnified out of the assets of the Scheme against losses incurred while acting on behalf of the Scheme. The auditor of the Scheme is in no way indemnified out of the assets of the Scheme.
Fees paid to and interests in the Scheme by the Responsible Entity

Fees paid to the Responsible Entity and its associates out of the Scheme’s property during the period are disclosed in the Statement of Comprehensive Income and in Note 9(a) to the Financial Statements.

No fees were paid out of the Scheme’s property to the directors of the Responsible Entity during the period. The number of units in the Scheme held by the Responsible Entity or its associates as at the end of the financial period are disclosed in Note 9(d) to the Financial Statements.

The number of interests in the Scheme issued during the financial period, withdrawals from the Scheme during the financial period, and the number of interests in the Scheme at the end of the financial period are disclosed in Note 5 to the Financial Statements.

The value of the Scheme’s assets as at the end of the financial period are disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position as “Total Assets” and the basis of valuation is included in Note 2 to the Financial Statements.

Auditor’s independence declaration

A copy of the Auditor’s independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 6.

Environmental regulation

The operations of the Scheme are not subject to any particular or significant environmental regulations under either Commonwealth, State or Territory law.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors of the Responsible Entity made pursuant to section 298(2) of the Corporations Act 2001.

Rounding of amounts to the nearest dollar

Amounts in the Directors’ report have been rounded to the nearest dollar in accordance with ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors’ Reports) Instrument 2016/191, unless otherwise indicated.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors of the Responsible Entity made pursuant to section 298(2) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the Directors,

J.G. Crane
Director
Sydney, 17 September 2019

N.A.D. Stewart
Director
Auditor’s Independence Declaration

As lead auditor for the audit of Dimensional World Allocation 30/70 Trust for the period from 8 November 2018 to 30 June 2019, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

(a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and

(b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

A S Wood
Partner
PricewaterhouseCoopers

Sydney
17 September 2019
### DIMENSIONAL WORLD ALLOCATION 30/70 TRUST

**Statement of Comprehensive Income for the period 8 November 2018 to 30 June 2019**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Investment income</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest income from financial assets at amortised cost</td>
<td>448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividend and distribution income</td>
<td>130,059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss</td>
<td>4 (31,659)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total net investment income/(loss)</strong></td>
<td>98,848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expenses</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management fees</td>
<td>9(e) 541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total operating expenses</strong></td>
<td>541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating profit/(loss)</strong></td>
<td>98,307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Profit/(loss) for the period</strong></td>
<td>98,307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other comprehensive income</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total comprehensive income for the period</strong></td>
<td>98,307</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
### Dimensional World Allocation 30/70 Trust

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Note</th>
<th>June 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6,189,257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables</td>
<td></td>
<td>144,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>6,340,052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributions payable</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>131,695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payables</td>
<td></td>
<td>573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>132,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net assets attributable to unitholders – equity</strong></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6,207,784</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
## Statement of Changes in Equity for the period 8 November 2018 to 30 June 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note</th>
<th>Dimensional World Allocation 30/70 Trust Period 8 November 2018 to 30 June 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total equity at the beginning of the financial period | – |
| Comprehensive income for the period | |
| Profit/(loss) for the period | 98,307 |
| Other comprehensive income | – |
| Total comprehensive income | 98,307 |
| Transactions with unitholders | 5 |
| Applications | 6,603,071 |
| Redemptions | (361,899) |
| Distributions paid and payable | 7 |
| Total transactions with unitholders | (131,695) |
| Total transactions with unitholders | 6,199,477 |
| Total equity at the end of the financial period | – |
| | 6,207,784 |

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.
## DIMENSIONAL WORLD ALLOCATION 30/70 TRUST
### Statement of Cash Flows for the period 8 November 2018 to 30 June 2019

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash flows from operating activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceeds from sale of financial instruments at fair value through profit or</td>
<td>677,714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loss</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss</td>
<td>(6,914,631)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends and distributions received</td>
<td>1,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest received</td>
<td>448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses paid</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income received</td>
<td>(32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities</strong></td>
<td>(6,234,887)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash flows from financing activities</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceeds from applications by unitholders</td>
<td>6,603,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments for redemptions by unitholders</td>
<td>(361,899)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributions paid</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities</strong></td>
<td>6,241,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</strong></td>
<td>6,285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period</strong></td>
<td>6,285</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. General information

These Financial Statements present the following registered scheme (the ‘Scheme’) as an individual entity:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme Name</th>
<th>Date of Constitution</th>
<th>Date of Commencement</th>
<th>Date of Activation</th>
<th>Date of Termination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dimensional World Allocation 30/70 Trust</td>
<td>29 October 2018</td>
<td>8 November 2018</td>
<td>4 December 2018</td>
<td>8 November 2098</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Scheme is a registered managed investment scheme domiciled in Australia. The Scheme may be terminated prior to termination date in accordance with the provisions of the Scheme’s Constitution.

The Responsible Entity of the Scheme is DFA Australia Limited (the ‘Responsible Entity’), a public company incorporated and operating in Australia.

Principal Registered Office and Place of Business of the Responsible Entity
Level 43
1 Macquarie Place
Sydney NSW 2000
Tel: (02) 8336 7100
Fax: (02) 8336 7197
invest@dimensional.com.au
www.dimensional.com.au

The Financial Statements are presented in the Australian currency.

The Financial Statements were authorised for issue by the Directors of the Responsible Entity on 11 September 2019. The Directors of the Responsible Entity have the power to amend and reissue the Financial Statements.
2. Summary of significant accounting policies

Financial reporting framework

These general-purpose Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board, and the Corporations Act 2001 in Australia.

The Scheme is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing the Financial Statements.

(a) Basis of preparation

The Financial Statements are prepared on the basis of fair value measurement of assets and liabilities except where otherwise stated.

The Statement of Financial Position is presented on a liquidity basis. Assets and liabilities are presented in decreasing order of liquidity and do not distinguish between current and non-current. All balances are expected to be recovered or settled within 12 months, except for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and net assets attributable to unitholders. The amount expected to be recovered or settled within 12 months after the end of each reporting period cannot be reliably determined.

The following significant accounting policies have been adopted in the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements unless otherwise stated below:

(i) Compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards

The Financial Statements of the Scheme also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

(ii) New and amended standards adopted by the Scheme

(i) AASB 9 Financial Instruments became effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2018. AASB 9 addresses the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and liabilities and replaces the multiple classification measurement and “incurred loss” models in AASB 139 with ‘expected credit loss’ (ECL) models.

Classification and measurement of debt securities is driven by the entity’s business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets whilst derivative and equity instruments are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless, for equity instruments not held for trading, an irrevocable option is taken to measure at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The adoption of AASB 9 did not result in a change to the classification or measurement of financial instruments in either the current or prior periods. The Scheme’s investment portfolios continue to be classified as fair value through profit or loss and other financial assets which are held for collection continue to be measured at amortised cost. The Scheme does not apply hedge accounting.

AASB 9 has been applied retrospectively by the Scheme without the use of hindsight. The adoption of AASB 9 has not had a material effect on the Scheme’s main sources of interest income, dividends and gains on financial instruments on the basis that these revenue sources are all outside the scope of the new standard.

(ii) AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers became effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 and replaced AASB 118 Revenue and related interpretations. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the Scheme’s main sources of interest income, dividends and gains on financial instruments on the basis that these revenue sources are all outside the scope of the new standard.
2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)
There are no other standards, interpretations or amendments to existing standards that are effective for the first time for the financial year commencing on or after 1 July 2018 that have a material impact on the amounts recognised in the prior periods or the current or future periods.

(iii) New standards, amendments and interpretations not yet adopted
AASB 16 Leases became effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. AASB 16 Leases amends the accounting for leases. Lessees will be required to bring all leases on the Statements of Financial Position as the distinction between operating and finance leases has been eliminated. Lessor accounting remains largely unchanged.

Initial application is not expected to result in any material impact for the Scheme on the basis that the Scheme does not hold any operating or finance leases contracts.

A number of other new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2019, and have not been early adopted in preparing these Financial Statements. None of these are expected to have a material effect on the Financial Statements of the Scheme.

(b) Financial assets and liabilities
(i) Classification

Financial assets
The Scheme classifies financial assets in the following measurement categories:
> those to be measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss; and
> those to be measured at amortised cost.

The Scheme classifies its investments based on its business model for managing those financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The Scheme’s portfolio of financial assets is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with the Scheme’s documented investment strategy. The Scheme’s policy is for the Responsible Entity to evaluate the information about these financial assets on a fair value basis together with other related financial information.

For equity securities and derivatives, the contractual cash flows of these instruments do not represent solely payments of principal and interest. Consequently, these investments are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Investments in financial assets previously designated at fair value through profit or loss
The Scheme holds equity securities and derivatives which had previously been designated at fair value through profit or loss. On adoption of AASB 9, these interest securities are now mandatorily classified as fair value through profit or loss.
2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

Financial liabilities

The Scheme invests in derivative financial instruments such as futures and warrants. These derivative financial instruments that have a negative fair value are presented as liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

(ii) Recognition/derecognition

The Scheme recognises financial assets and financial liabilities on the date they become party to the contractual agreement (trade date) and recognise changes in the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities from this date.

Investments are derecognised when the right to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Scheme has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

(iii) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Scheme measures financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value. Transaction costs of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the Statements of Comprehensive Income.

Subsequent to initial recognition, all financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss category are presented in the Statements of Comprehensive Income within ‘net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss’ in the period in which they arise. The following represent the basis of valuation for financial reporting purposes:

(i) Securities that are listed or traded on an exchange are fair valued based on quoted ‘last’ prices on long securities.

(ii) Securities which are not listed on a securities exchange or are thinly traded are valued using quotes from brokers. Investments in unlisted unit trusts are valued at the redemption price as established by the underlying trust’s responsible entity.

(iii) In the absence of quoted values or brokers’ representative prices, securities are valued using appropriate valuation techniques as reasonably determined by the Responsible Entity.

The Responsible Entity has determined that the Scheme is an investment entity under AASB 10 it meets all criteria and characteristics of an investment entity.

(iv) Impairment

At each reporting date, the Scheme shall measure the loss allowance on financial assets at amortised cost at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. If, at the reporting date, the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Scheme shall measure the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. Significant financial difficulties of the counter party, probability that the counter party will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default in payments are all considered indicators that a loss allowance may be required. If the credit risk increases to the point that it is considered to be credit impaired, interest income will be calculated based on the gross carrying amount adjusted for the loss allowance. A significant increase in credit risk is defined by management as any contractual payment which is more than 30 days past due. Any contractual payment which is more than 90 days past due is considered credit impaired.
2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Financial assets and liabilities (continued)

The ECL approach is based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Scheme expects to receive. The shortfall is then discounted at an approximation to the asset’s original effective interest rate.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently amortised using the effective interest rate method, less impairment losses if any. Such assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment.

If evidence of impairment exists, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statements of Comprehensive Income as the difference between the asset’s carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

If in a subsequent period the amount of an impairment loss recognised on a financial asset carried at amortised cost decreases and the decrease can be linked objectively to an event occurring after the write-down, the write-down is reversed through the Statements of Comprehensive Income.

(c) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(d) Net assets attributable to unitholders

Units are redeemable at the unitholders’ option, however, applications and redemptions may be suspended by the Responsible Entity if it is in the best interests of the unitholders.

The units can be put back to the Scheme at any time for cash based on the redemption price, which is equal to a proportionate share of the Scheme’s net asset value attributable to the unitholders.

The units are carried at the redemption amount that is payable at balance sheet date if the holder exercises the right to put the unit back to the Scheme. This amount represents the expected cash flows on redemption of these units.

Units are classified as equity when they satisfy the following criteria under AASB 132 Financial Instruments: Presentation:

- the puttable financial instrument entitles the holder to a pro-rata share of net assets in the event of the Scheme’s liquidation
- the puttable financial instrument is in the class of instruments that is subordinate to all other classes of instruments and class features are identical
- the puttable financial instrument does not include any contractual obligations to deliver cash or another financial asset, or to exchange financial instruments with another entity under potentially unfavourable conditions to the Scheme, and it is not a contract settled in the Scheme’s own equity instruments; and
- the total expected cash flows attributable to the puttable financial instrument over the life are based substantially on the profit or loss.
2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Investment income
Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income for all financial instruments that are at amortised cost on a time-proportionate basis using the effective interest method.
Interest income on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss is included in the net gains/(losses) on financial instruments. Other changes in fair value for such instruments are recorded in accordance with the policies described in Note 2(b) to the Financial Statements.
Dividend income is recognised on the ex-dividend date inclusive of any related foreign withholding tax.
Trust distributions are recognised on an entitlements basis.

(f) Expenses
All expenses, including Responsible Entity fees and custodian fees, are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on an accruals basis.

(g) Cash and cash equivalents
For the purpose of presentation in the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents include deposits at call which are readily convertible to cash on hand and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Overdrafts are presented as liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position.

(h) Income tax
Under current legislation, the Scheme is not subject to income tax provided it attributes the entirety of its taxable income to its unitholders.
The benefits of imputation credits and foreign tax paid are passed on to unitholders. The Scheme currently incurs withholding tax imposed by certain countries on investment income. Such income is recorded net of withholding tax in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(i) Distributions
Distributions are payable as set out in the Scheme’s Constitution and offering documents, at the end of December and June each year for the Scheme.
Distributions in the current period are recognised in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

(j) Increase/decrease in net assets attributable to unitholders
Income not distributed is included in net assets attributable to unitholders. Where the Scheme’s units are classified as liabilities, movements in net assets attributable to unitholders are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as finance costs.

(k) Receivables
Receivables may include amounts for dividends, trust distributions, interest and securities sold where settlement has not yet occurred. Dividends and trust distributions are accrued when the right to receive payment is established. Interest is accrued at the end of each reporting period from the time of last payment. Amounts are generally received within 30 days of being recorded as receivables.
2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Payables
Payables represent liabilities and accrued expenses for amounts owing by the Scheme at period end which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trades are recorded on trade date and normally settled within three business days. Purchases of securities and investments that are unsettled at reporting date are included in payables. The distributions payable to unitholders as at the end of each reporting period are recognised separately in the Statement of Financial Position, where these amounts remain unpaid as at the end of the reporting period.

(m) Applications and redemptions
Applications received for units in the Scheme are recorded net of any Transaction Cost Allowance payable before the issue of units in the Scheme. Redemptions from the Scheme are recorded gross of any Transaction Cost Allowance payable after the cancellation of units redeemed. Unit redemption prices are determined by reference to the net assets of the Scheme, divided by the number of units on issue at or immediately before close of business each day less any Transaction Cost Allowance.

(n) Goods and Services Tax (GST)
The GST incurred on the cost of various services provided to the Responsible Entity by third parties, such as audit fees, custodial fees and other expenses of the Scheme have been passed on to the Scheme. The Scheme qualifies for Reduced Input Tax Credits (RITCs) on certain fees and expenses, which have been recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income net of the amount of GST recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). Accounts payable are inclusive of GST. The net amount of GST recoverable from the ATO is included in receivables in the Statement of Financial Position. Cash flows related to GST are included in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis.

(o) Foreign currency transactions and translation
(i) Functional and presentation currency
Items included in the Scheme’s Financial Statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which they operate (the ‘functional currency’). This is the Australian dollar, reflecting the currency of the economy in which the Scheme competes for funds and are regulated. The Australian dollar is also the Scheme’s presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances
Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translations at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income on a net basis within net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.
2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(p) Use of estimates
The Scheme makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial period. Estimates are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable in the circumstances.

Quoted market prices are readily available for most of the Scheme’s financial instruments. However, certain financial instruments, for example, over-the-counter derivatives or unquoted securities, are fair valued using valuation techniques. Where valuation techniques (for example, pricing models) are used to determine fair values, they are validated and periodically reviewed by experienced personnel of the Responsible Entity, independent of the area that created them.

Models use observable data, to the extent practicable. However, areas such as credit risk (both own and counterparty), volatilities and correlations require management to make estimates. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

For certain other financial instruments, including amounts due from/to brokers and payables, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of these financial instruments.

(q) Rounding of amounts
The Scheme is an entity of a kind referred to in ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors’ Reports) Instrument 2016/191 relating to the “rounding off” of amounts in the Financial Statements. Amounts in the Financial Statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar, unless otherwise indicated.

(r) Comparative period
The Scheme was constituted on 8 November 2018 and commenced operations on 4 December 2018. The reporting period covers the period 8 November 2018 to 30 June 2019, hence there is no comparative information.

(s) Impairment of financial assets
Financial assets, other than those at fair value through profit or loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of the reporting period. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been impacted. For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset’s carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is uncollectable, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent the carrying amount of the investment at the date of the impairment does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.
3. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Units in Australian unlisted unit trusts</td>
<td>6,189,257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,189,257</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Unit trusts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Units in Australian unlisted unit trusts</td>
<td>6,189,257</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Scheme’s investments in unlisted unit trusts were previously designated at fair value through profit or loss. On adoption of AASB 9, all above instruments are mandatorily classified as fair value through profit or loss.

An overview of the risk exposures relating to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is included in Note 10.

4. Net gains/(losses) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

Net gains/(losses) recognised in relation to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount ($)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net gain/(loss) on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</td>
<td>(31,659)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total net gain/(loss) on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss</strong></td>
<td><strong>(31,659)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Net assets attributable to unitholders

Under AASB 132 *Financial instruments: Presentation*, puttable financial instruments are classified as equity where certain strict criteria are met. The Scheme classifies the net assets attributable to unitholders as equity as they satisfy all the criteria.

Movements in the number of units and net assets attributable to unitholders during the period were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Dimensional World Allocation 30/70 Trust</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30 June 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening balance</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applications</td>
<td>631,830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redemptions</td>
<td>(34,597)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution paid and payable</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit/(loss) for the period</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Closing balance</strong></td>
<td>597,233</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As stipulated in the Scheme’s Constitution, each unit represents a right to an individual share of the net asset value of the Scheme (based on the market value of the portfolio of investments of the Scheme) and does not extend to a right to the underlying assets of the Scheme.

Capital risk management is included in Note 10.
6. Auditor’s remuneration

The auditor of the Scheme is PricewaterhouseCoopers.

The auditor’s remuneration for auditing Financial Statements and other non-audit services was paid by the Responsible Entity. Other non-audit services include taxation services.

7. Distributions payable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimensional World Allocation 30/70 Trust</th>
<th>30 June 2019</th>
<th>30 June 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opening balance</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional provisions for distributions recognised</td>
<td>131,695</td>
<td>22.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reductions arising from payments:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Closing balance as at 30 June</td>
<td>131,695</td>
<td>22.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. Cash and cash equivalents

(a) Reconciliation of profit/(loss) to net cash inflows/(outflows) from operating activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Dimensional World Allocation 30/70 Trust Period 8 November 2019 to 30 June 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating profit/(loss) attributable to unitholders</td>
<td>98,307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceeds from sale of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss</td>
<td>677,714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchase of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss</td>
<td>(6,914,631</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net (gains)/losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss</td>
<td>31,659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables</td>
<td>(128,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creditors and accruals</td>
<td>573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities</strong></td>
<td><em>(6,234,887)</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Non-cash financing and investing activities

There were no income distributions that were reinvested by unitholders period for additional units in the Scheme.
9. Related party transactions

(a) Responsible Entity and Investment Manager
The Responsible Entity of the Scheme is DFA Australia Limited (ABN 46 065 937 671). DFA Australia Limited is a subsidiary of Dimensional Fund Advisors LP (incorporated in the United States of America).
DFA Australia Limited also acts as the Investment Manager of the Scheme.

(b) Key management personnel
The names of each person considered to be key management personnel of the Responsible Entity at any time during the financial period were:
B.P. Singh  J.G. Crane  N.A.D. Stewart  C.L. Newell  S.A. Clark  D.P. Butler  G.K. O’Reilly

(c) Key management personnel compensation
No payments were made from the Scheme directly to the key management personnel of the Responsible Entity. Key management personnel are paid by the Responsible Entity.

(d) Related party unitholdings
Related party unitholdings include units held by individuals and entities associated with key management personnel, DFA Australia Limited and other Dimensional Trusts, are presented below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$1,123,278</td>
<td>17.72%</td>
<td>105,939</td>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>23,358</td>
<td>105,929</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Apart from those details disclosed in this note, no key management personnel have entered into a contract with the Scheme during the financial period and there were no material contracts involving key management personnel’s interests existing at period end.
DIMENSIONAL WORLD ALLOCATION 30/70 TRUST
Notes to the Financial Statements for the period ended 30 June 2019

9. Related party transactions (continued)

(e) Transactions with related parties
Under the terms of the Scheme’s Constitution, the Responsible Entity is entitled to a management fee of up to 1% per annum of the net asset value of the Scheme. The Responsible Entity has however agreed to be paid a management fee as set out below as disclosed in the current Product Disclosure Statements.
Fees are accrued daily and payable on a monthly basis. Management fees are separately disclosed in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scheme Name</th>
<th>Management Fees 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dimensional World Allocation 30/70 Trust</td>
<td>0.380</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Rates are inclusive of GST.

The Responsible Entity has the right to increase management fees up to the limit set out in the Scheme’s Constitution, and to remove or vary the management fees.

The management fees paid/payable for the period ended between the Scheme and the Responsible Entity are presented below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimensional World Allocation 30/70 Trust</th>
<th>30 June 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Management fees for the period earned by the Responsible Entity</td>
<td>$541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate amounts payable to the Responsible Entity at the end of the reporting period</td>
<td>$573</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(f) Investments in related parties
The Scheme did not hold any investment in DFA Australia Limited, its affiliates, or any other scheme managed by DFA Australia Limited or its parent entity during the period. No guarantees were provided or received for any related party transactions or balances.
10. Financial risk management

(a) Significant accounting policies
Details of significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which revenues and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset and financial liability are disclosed in Note 2 to the Financial Statements.

(b) Financial risk management objectives
The Scheme is exposed to a variety of financial risks as a result of its activities. These include market risk (including foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow interest rate risk. The Scheme’s risk management and investment policies, approved by the Responsible Entity, seek to minimise potential adverse effects of these risks on the Scheme’s financial performance. These policies may include the use of certain financial derivative instruments.

The Responsible Entity manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Scheme in accordance with the Scheme’s Constitution and Product Disclosure Statement.

The Scheme does not enter into or trade derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Scheme’s investment policies, which provide written principles on the use of financial derivatives. These principles permit the use of derivatives to change the Scheme’s exposure to particular assets. Derivatives are not used to gear the Scheme and the Scheme’s effective market exposure will not exceed its market value. Compliance with policies and exposure limits is reviewed by the Responsible Entity regularly.

(c) Capital risk management
The Scheme considers its net assets attributable to unitholders as capital. The amount of net assets attributable to unitholders can change significantly on a daily basis as the Scheme is subject to daily applications and redemptions.

The Responsible Entity manages cash levels to ensure there are sufficient cash resources to meet unitholder redemptions.

The Scheme has no restrictions or specific capital requirements for the application and redemption of units. The Scheme’s overall investment strategy remains unchanged from the previous year.

(d) Market risk
Market risk is the risk that the value of the Scheme’s investment portfolio will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. This risk is managed by ensuring that all activities are transacted in accordance with mandates, overall investment strategies and within approved limits. Market-risk analysis is conducted regularly on a total portfolio basis, which includes the effect of derivatives.
10. Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Market risk (continued)

Derivative financial instruments
In the normal course of business the Scheme may enter into transactions in various derivative financial instruments which have certain risks. A derivative is a financial instrument or other contract which is settled at a future date the value of which changes in response to the change in a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index or other variable.

Derivative financial instruments require no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors.

Derivative transactions include many different instruments such as forwards, futures and options. Derivatives are considered to be part of the investment process and the use of derivatives is an essential part of the Scheme’s portfolio management. Derivatives are not managed in isolation. Consequently, the use of derivatives is multifaceted and includes:

- hedging to protect an asset or liability of the Scheme against a fluctuation in market values or to reduce volatility;
- a substitution for trading of physical securities; and
- adjusting asset exposures within the parameters set in the investment strategy, and adjusting the duration of fixed-interest portfolios or the weighted average maturity of cash portfolios.

Derivatives are not used to gear (leverage) a portfolio. Gearing a portfolio would occur if the level of exposure to the markets exceeded the underlying value of the Scheme.

The Scheme currently does not hold any derivative instruments.
10. Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that a financial asset’s value will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. Interest rate risk is managed as part of the overall investment strategy of the Scheme.

The following table details the Scheme’s exposure to interest rate risk as at 30 June 2019:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>30 June 2019</th>
<th></th>
<th>Dimensional World Allocation 30/70 Trust</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Floating interest rate</td>
<td>Non-interest bearing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>6,285</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>144,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>6,189,257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total assets</td>
<td>6,285</td>
<td>6,333,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liabilities</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(573)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payables</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(131,695)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributions payable</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(132,268)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total liabilities</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>(215,958)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net assets</td>
<td>6,285</td>
<td>6,201,499</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Change in variable 30 June 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effect on profit/net assets attributable to unitholders 30 June 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+/- %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest rate risk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Market risk (continued)

Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the total value of investments will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices, whether caused by factors specific to an individual investment, its issuer, or all factors affecting all instruments traded in the market. The Scheme has investments in equity securities, unit trusts and equity derivatives which exposes it to price risk. The Responsible Entity manages the Scheme's market risk on a daily basis in accordance with the Scheme's investment objectives and policies.

As the majority of the Scheme's financial instruments are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, all changes in market conditions will directly affect investment income.

The following table details the effect on profit attributable to unitholders and net assets attributable to unitholders from possible changes in other market risk that were reasonably possible based on the risk the Scheme was exposed to at the reporting date:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dimensional World Allocation 30/70 Trust</th>
<th>Effect on profit attributable to unitholders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Change in variable</td>
<td>30 June 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+/-%</td>
<td>30 June 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Equity price risk</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>618,926</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. Financial risk management (continued)

(e) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Scheme. The Scheme has adopted the policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral or other security where appropriate, and ensuring the majority of transactions are undertaken on recognised markets, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from default. The Scheme measures credit risk on a fair value basis.

The Scheme is also exposed to counterparty credit risk on derivative financial instruments, cash and cash equivalents, amounts due from brokers and other receivables. The Scheme has no significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or counterparties having similar characteristics.

All transactions in listed securities are settled/paid for upon delivery using approved brokers. The risk of default is considered low, as delivery of securities sold is only made once the broker has received payment. Payment is made once securities purchased have been received by the broker. The trade will fail if either party fails to meet its obligations.

The exposure to credit risk for cash and cash equivalents is low as all counterparties have a rating of AA or higher.

The exposure to credit risk in relation to other financial assets, such as equity securities and exchange traded derivatives, is reflected in the price of the assets and, therefore, subject to price risk.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of each reporting period is the carrying amount of the financial assets. None of these assets are impaired nor past due but not impaired as at 30 June 2019. Refer to Summary of Significant Accounting Policies Note 2(b)(iv).

(f) Liquidity and cash flow risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Scheme will experience difficulty in either realising assets or otherwise raising sufficient funds to satisfy commitments associated with financial instruments. This risk is controlled through the Scheme’s investments in financial instruments which under normal market conditions are readily convertible to cash. In addition, the Scheme maintains cash and cash equivalents to meet normal operating requirements.

Cash flow risk is the risk that the future cash flows derived from holding financial instruments will fluctuate.

The risk management guidelines adopted are designed to minimise liquidity and cash flow risk through:

- ensuring there is no significant exposure to illiquid or thinly traded financial instruments; and
- applying limits to ensure there is no concentration of liquidity risk to a particular counterparty or market.
### 10. Financial risk management (continued)

#### (f) Liquidity and cash flow risk (continued)

##### (i) Maturity analysis of financial liabilities

The following table analyses the Scheme’s non-derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Units are redeemed on demand at the unitholder’s option. However, the Board of Directors does not envisage that the contractual maturity disclosed in the table below will be representative of the actual cash flows, as holders of these instruments typically retain them for the medium to long term.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>30 June 2019</th>
<th>Due on demand $</th>
<th>Due within 3 months $</th>
<th>Due after 3 months $</th>
<th>Total $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Payables</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>573</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributions payable</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>131,695</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>131,695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net assets attributable to unitholders</td>
<td>6,207,784</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>6,207,784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contractual cash flows (excluding derivatives)</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,207,784</strong></td>
<td><strong>132,268</strong></td>
<td>–</td>
<td><strong>6,340,052</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### (g) Net fair value

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Financial Statements represents their respective net fair values, determined in accordance with Note 2 to the Financial Statements.

The Scheme has no significant holdings of investments that are not readily traded on original markets in standardised form or for which prices are not publicly available.
10. Financial risk management (continued)

(h) Fair value measurement

The Scheme measures and recognises the following assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis:

- Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss; and
- Derivative financial instruments

The Scheme has no assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis in the current reporting period.

AASB 13 requires disclosure of fair value measurements by level of the following fair value hierarchy:

(a) quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1).
(b) inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices) (Level 2); and
(c) inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs) (Level 3).

(i) Fair value in an active market (Level 1)

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities traded in active markets is based on their quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period without any deduction for estimated future selling costs.

The Scheme values their investments in accordance with the accounting policies set out in Note 2 to the Financial Statements. For the majority of their investments, the Scheme relies on information provided by independent pricing services for the valuation of their investments.

The quoted market price used for financial assets and financial liabilities held by the Scheme is last price. When the Scheme holds derivatives with offsetting market risks, it uses last market prices as a basis for establishing fair values for the offsetting risk positions and the net open position.

A financial instrument is regarded as quoted in an active market if quoted prices are readily and regularly available from an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, pricing service or regulatory agency, and those prices represent actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an arm’s length basis.
10. Financial risk management (continued)

(h) Fair value measurement (continued)
(ii) Fair value in an inactive or unquoted market (Level 2 and Level 3)

The fair value of financial assets and liabilities that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. These include the use of recent arm’s length market transactions, reference to the current fair value of a substantially similar other instrument, discounted cash flow techniques, option pricing models or any other valuation technique that provides a reliable estimate of prices obtained in actual market transactions.

Where discounted cash flow techniques are used, estimated future cash flows are based on management’s best estimates and the discount rate used is a market rate at the end of the reporting period applicable for an instrument with similar terms and conditions.

For other pricing models, inputs are based on market data at the end of the reporting period. Fair values for unquoted equity investments are estimated, if possible, using applicable price/earnings ratios for similar listed companies adjusted to reflect the specific circumstances of the issuer.

The fair value of derivatives that are not exchange traded is estimated at the amount that the Scheme would receive or pay to terminate the contract at the end of the reporting period taking into account current market conditions (volatility and appropriate yield curve) and the current creditworthiness of the counterparties. The fair value of a forward contract is determined as a net present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at appropriate market rates as at the valuation date. The fair value of an option contract is determined by applying the Black-Scholes option valuation model.

Investments in other unlisted unit trusts are recorded at the redemption value per unit as reported by the investment managers of such funds.

Some of the inputs to these models may not be market observable and are therefore estimated based on assumptions.

The output of a model is always an estimate or approximation of a value that cannot be determined with certainty, and valuation techniques employed may not fully reflect all factors relevant to the positions the Scheme holds. Valuations are therefore adjusted, where appropriate, to allow for additional factors including liquidity risk and counterparty risk.
10. Financial risk management (continued)

(ii) Fair value in an inactive or unquoted market (Level 2 and Level 3) (continued)

The following table presents the Scheme’s financial assets and liabilities (by class) measured at fair value according to the fair value hierarchy at 30 June 2019.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>30 June 2019</th>
<th>Dimensional World Allocation 30/70 Trust</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Level 1</td>
<td>Level 2</td>
<td>Level 3</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Units in Australian unlisted unit trusts</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>6,189,257</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>6,189,257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>6,189,257</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>6,189,257</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Investments, whose values are based on quoted market prices in active markets, and therefore classified within Level 1, include active listed equities.

Financial instruments that trade in markets that are not considered to be active but are valued based on quoted market prices, dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources supported by observable inputs are classified within Level 2. These include warrants and active unlisted unit trusts. As Level 2 investments include positions that are not traded in active markets and/or are subject to transfer restrictions, valuation may be adjusted to reflect illiquidity and/or non-transferability, which are generally based on available market information.

Investments classified within Level 3 have significant unobservable inputs, as they are infrequently traded. Level 3 instruments include corporate debt securities and certain floating rate notes. As observable prices are not available for these securities, the Responsible Entity has used valuation techniques to derive fair value.

The Scheme did not hold any Level 3 securities during the period ended 30 June 2019. The Scheme has no assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis in the current year.

(i) Transfers between levels

There have been no material transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 for the period ended 30 June 2019.

The carrying value of receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values.
11. Structured entities
A structured entity is an entity in which voting or similar rights are not the dominant factors in deciding control. The nature and extent of the Scheme’s interests in structured entities are summarised in Note 3 ‘Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss’ and Note 9 Related party transactions’ where appropriate. The total size of the structured entities that the Scheme has exposure to is their net assets, which is determined based on the percentage interest held and carrying value disclosed in Note 9 ‘Related party transactions’.

The Scheme has exposure to unconsolidated structured entities through its trading activities. This Scheme typically has no other involvement with the structured entity other than the securities it holds as part of trading activities and its maximum exposure to loss is restricted to the carrying value of the asset. Exposures to trading assets are managed in accordance with financial risk management practices as set out in Note 10.

12. Contingent assets and liabilities and commitments
The Scheme did not have any contingent assets, liabilities or commitments as at 30 June 2019.

13. Subsequent events
No significant events have occurred since the end of the reporting period which would impact on the financial position of the Scheme disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2019 or on the results and cash flows of the Scheme for the period ended on that date.
DIMENSIONAL WORLD ALLOCATION 30/70 TRUST
Directors’ Declaration for the period ended 30 June 2019

The Financial Statements and notes thereto of the Scheme have been prepared by DFA Australia Limited (the Responsible Entity) in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001.

In the opinion of the Directors of the Responsible Entity:

(a) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Scheme will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and

(b) the attached Financial Statements and Notes thereto of the Scheme are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

(i) complying with Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and

(ii) giving a true and fair view of the Scheme’s financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its performance for the financial period ended on that date.

(c) the Financial Statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as disclosed in Note 2.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors of the Responsible Entity made pursuant to section 295(5) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the Directors,

J.G. Crane
Director
Sydney, 17 September 2019

N.A.D. Stewart
Director
Independent auditor’s report
To the unitholders of Dimensional World Allocation 30/70 Trust

Our opinion
In our opinion:
The accompanying financial report of Dimensional World Allocation 30/70 Trust (the Registered Scheme) is in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
(a) giving a true and fair view of the Registered Scheme’s financial position as at 30 June 2019 and of its financial performance for the period from 8 November 2018 to 30 June 2019.
(b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

What we have audited
The financial report comprises:
- the Statement of Financial position as at 30 June 2019
- the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the period 8 November 2018 to 30 June 2019
- the Statement of Changes in Equity for the period 8 November 2018 to 30 June 2019
- the Statement of Cash Flows for the period 8 November 2018 to 30 June 2019
- the Notes to the Financial Statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies
- the Directors of the Responsible Entity’s declaration.

Basis for opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial report section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence
We are independent of the Registered Scheme in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board’s APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards) (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.
Other information

The directors of DFA Australia Limited (the Responsible Entity) are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report for the period from 8 November 2018 to 30 June 2019, including the Director’s Report for the period from 8 November 2018 to 30 June 2019, but does not include the financial report and our auditor’s report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor’s report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the directors of the Responsible Entity for the financial report

The directors of the Responsible Entity of the Registered Scheme are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Act 2001 and for such internal control as the directors of the Responsible Entity determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors of the Responsible Entity are responsible for assessing the ability of the Registered Scheme to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors of the Responsible Entity either intends to liquidate the Registered Scheme or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.
A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar4.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor’s report.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

A S Wood
Partner
Sydney
17 September 2019