

## Vanguard Investments Australia - Target Market Determination (TMD)

<b>Issuer</b>	Vanguard Investments Australia Ltd	<b>ISIN Code</b>	AU0000041386
<b>Issuer ABN</b>	72 072 881 086	<b>Market Identifier Code</b>	N/A
<b>Issuer AFSL</b>	227263	<b>Product Exchange code</b>	VGMF
<b>ETF</b>	Vanguard Global Multi-Factor Active ETF (Managed Fund)	<b>Date TMD approved</b>	05 October 2021
<b>ARSN</b>	N/A	<b>TMD Version</b>	1.0
<b>APIR Code</b>	N/A	<b>TMD Status</b>	Final

Target Market Summary	<p>This ETF is likely to suit consumers seeking long-term capital growth via exposure to a diversified portfolio of global securities, and who have a higher tolerance for the risks associated with share market volatility.</p> <p>This ETF is likely to be appropriate for consumers seeking capital growth, and to be used as a core or satellite component within a portfolio where the consumer has a long term investment timeframe, very high risk/return profile and needs daily access to capital.</p>
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This Target Market Determination (TMD) is issued in accordance with 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 Issuer's design and distribution arrangements for the product.

This document is not a product disclosure statement (PDS) 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 PDS for the product before making a decision whether to buy 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 PDS, unless otherwise defined.

### Appropriateness

Vanguard has assessed this 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 described below., 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 green TMD Indicator (Column 2).

### Description of the Target Market

Instructions

In the table 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 **red (R)** rating, or  
**three or more** of their Consumer Attributes correspond to an **amber (A)** rating.

#### TMD Indicator Key

The Consumer Attributes for which the product is likely to be appropriate have been assessed using a red/amber/green rating methodology with appropriate colour coding:

(G) In target market	(A) Potentially in target market	(R) Not considered in target market
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#### **Note on Investment products and diversification**

A consumer (or class of consumer) may intend to hold a product as part of a diversified portfolio (typically with an intended product use of *satellite/small allocation* or *core component*). 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 conservative portfolio with a satellite/small allocation to growth assets. In this case, it may be likely that a product with a *High* or *Very High* risk/return profile is consistent with the consumer's objectives for that allocation notwithstanding that the risk/return profile of the consumer as a whole is *Low* or *Medium*. In making this assessment, distributors should consider all features of a product (including its key attributes).

Consumer Attributes	TMD Indicator	Product description including key attributes
<b>Consumer's investment objective</b>		
Capital Growth	G	<b>Investment objective</b> Vanguard Global Multi-Factor Active ETF (Managed Fund) seeks to provide long-term capital appreciation through an active management approach and aims to outperform the FTSE Developed All Cap Index (with net dividends reinvested) in Australian dollars before taking into account fees, expenses and tax.
Capital Preservation	R	
Capital Guaranteed	R	
Income Distribution	A	
		<b>ETF overview</b> The ETF invests in a group of global equity common stocks with the potential to generate higher returns relative to the broad equity market. A rules-based quantitative process is employed to evaluate securities based on the factors: • Momentum- stocks that exhibit strong recent performance. • Quality- stocks that exhibit strong profitability and healthy balance sheets. • Value- stocks with low prices relative to fundamental measures of value.

		<p>The portfolio includes a diverse mix of companies representing many different market sectors, industry groups, and countries. The portfolio manager uses a rules-based quantitative model to evaluate the securities in an investment universe to construct an equity portfolio that seeks to achieve exposure to the targeted factors subject to a set of reasonable constraints designed to foster portfolio diversification and liquidity.</p> <p>The investment universe is drawn primarily from securities in the FTSE Developed All-Cap Index (comprised of large, mid and small capitalisation securities in developed markets), and the Russell 3000 Index (comprised of the 3,000 largest publicly held companies in the US, and used to provide more access to US mid and small capitalisation securities)</p> <p>As the ETF will largely provide exposure to equity securities, by virtue of the nature of these assets being growth assets, the ETF is likely to be appropriate for consumers who are seeking capital growth.</p>
Consumer's intended product use (% of Investable Assets)		
Solution/Standalone (75-100%)	A	The portfolio diversification of the ETF is medium to high, and the ETF is therefore likely to be appropriate as a core or satellite allocation to a consumer's portfolio.
Core Component (25-75%)	G	
Satellite/small allocation (<25%)	G	
Consumer's investment timeframe		
Short (≤ 2 years)	R	The minimum suggested timeframe for holding investments in the ETF is 7 years. As the ETF aims to deliver on its objectives over the long term, the ETF is therefore likely to be appropriate for a consumer who has a long investment timeframe.
Medium (> 2 years)	A	
Long (> 8 years)	G	
Consumer's Risk (ability to bear loss) and Return profile		
Low	R	The ETF has a risk band of 7 (Very High) - The potential for higher returns than lower risk investments, however there is the higher potential for below-average returns and/or some loss of capital.
Medium	R	
High	A	
Very High	G	
Consumer's need to withdraw money		
Daily	G	The product is very liquid as it invests in liquid, high quality instruments, as well as cash and cash equivalent assets that are readily realisable.
Weekly	G	
Monthly	G	
Quarterly	G	Consumers will normally be able to redeem the ETF on any Business Day, with redemption proceeds available on T+2.
Annually or longer	G	

## Distribution conditions/restrictions

Distribution Condition	Distribution Condition Rationale
There are no distribution conditions.	Not applicable.

<b>Review triggers</b>
This part is required under section 994B(5)(d) of the Act.
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.
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.

<b>Mandatory review periods</b>	
<b>Review period</b>	<b>Maximum period for review</b>
Initial review	1 year and 3 months
Subsequent review	3 years and 3 months

<b>Distributor reporting requirements</b>		
<b>Reporting requirement</b>	<b>Reporting period</b>	<b>Which distributors this requirement applies to</b>
Complaints (as defined in section 994A(1) of the Act) relating to the product design, product availability and distribution. The distributor should provide all the content of the complaint, having regard to privacy.	Within 10 business days following end of calendar quarter	All distributors
Significant dealing outside of target market, under s994F(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 other than execution only brokers
To the extent a distributor is aware, dealings outside the target market, including reason why acquisition is outside of target market, and whether acquisition occurred under personal advice.	Within 10 business days following the end of the calendar quarter.	All distributors other than execution only brokers

If practicable, distributors should adopt the FSC data standards for reports to the issuer. Distributors must report to Vanguard using the method specified on this website: [www.vanguard.com.au/TMD](http://www.vanguard.com.au/TMD).

Past performance is not an indication of future performance. In preparing this TMD, individual circumstances, for example tax implications, have not been taken into account by the Issuer and it may, therefore, not be applicable to an individual's situation. Before making an investment decision, consumers should consider their circumstances, the PDS and whether the TMD is applicable to their situation. Retail investors can transact in this ETF through Vanguard Personal Investor, a stockbroker or financial adviser on the secondary market, and can only use the PDS for informational purposes. You can access the PDS at [vanguard.com.au](http://vanguard.com.au) or by calling 1300 655 101. © 2021 Vanguard Investments Australia Ltd. All rights reserved.

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## Definitions of Terms

Term	Definition
<b>Consumer's investment objective</b>	
Capital Growth	The consumer seeks to invest in a product designed to generate capital return. 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 to reduce volatility and minimise loss in a market down-turn. The consumer prefers exposure to defensive assets (such as cash or fixed income securities) that are generally lower in risk and less volatile than growth investments.
Capital Guaranteed	The consumer seeks a guarantee or protection against capital loss whilst still seeking the potential for capital growth (typically gained through a derivative arrangement). The consumer would likely understand the complexities, conditions and risks that are associated with such products.
Income Distribution	The consumer seeks to invest in a product designed to distribute regular and/or tax-effective income. The consumer prefers exposure to income-generating assets (typically, high dividend-yielding equities, fixed income securities and money market instruments).
<b>Consumer's intended product use (% of Investable Assets)</b>	
Solution/Standalone (75-100%)	The consumer intends to hold the investment as either a part or the majority (up to 100%) of their total <i>investable assets</i> (see definition below). The consumer typically prefers exposure to a product with at least High <i>portfolio diversification</i> (see definitions below).
Core Component (25-75%)	The consumer intends to hold the investment as a major component, up to 75%, of their total <i>investable assets</i> (see definition below). The consumer typically prefers exposure to a product with at least Medium <i>portfolio diversification</i> (see definitions below).
Satellite (<25%)	The consumer intends to hold the investment as a smaller part of their total portfolio, as an indication it would be suitable for up to 25% of the total <i>investable assets</i> (see definition below). The consumer is likely to be comfortable with exposure to a product with Low <i>portfolio diversification</i> (see definitions below).
Investable Assets	Those assets that the consumers has available for investment, excluding the residential home.

Term	Definition
<b>Portfolio diversification (for completing the key product attribute section of consumer's intended product use)</b>	
Low	Single asset class, single country, low or moderate holdings of securities - e.g. high conviction Aussie equities.
Medium	1-2 asset classes, single country, broad exposure within asset class, e.g. Aussie equities "All Ords".
High	Highly diversified across either asset classes, countries or investment managers, e.g. Australian multi-manager balanced fund or global multi-asset product (or global equities).
<b>Consumer's intended investment timeframe</b>	
Short ( $\leq 2$ years)	The consumer has a short investment timeframe and may wish to redeem within two years.
Medium ( $> 2$ years)	The consumer has a medium investment timeframe and is unlikely to redeem within two years.
Long ( $> 8$ years)	The consumer has a long investment timeframe and is unlikely to redeem within eight years.
<b>Consumer's Risk (ability to bear loss) and Return profile</b>	
<p>Issuers should undertake a comprehensive risk assessment for each product. The FSC recommends adoption of the Standard Risk Measure (<b>SRM</b>) to calculate the likely number of negative annual returns over a 20 year period, using the guidance and methodology outlined in the <b><u>Standard Risk Measure Guidance Paper For Trustees</u></b>. 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 or that a positive return could still be less than a consumer requires to meet their investment objectives/needs. Issuers may wish to supplement the SRM methodology by also considering other risk factors. For example, some products may use leverage, derivatives or short selling, may have liquidity or withdrawal limitations, 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.</p> <p>A consumer's desired product return profile would generally take into account the impact of fees, costs and taxes.</p>	
Low	The consumer is conservative or low risk in nature, seeks to minimise 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. Consumer typically prefers defensive assets such as cash and fixed income.
Medium	The consumer is moderate or medium risk in nature, seeking to minimise potential losses (e.g. has the ability to bear up to 4 negative returns over a 20 year period (SRM 3 to 5)) and comfortable with a moderate target return profile. Consumer typically prefers a balance of growth assets such as shares, property and alternative assets and defensive assets such as cash and fixed income.
High	The consumer is higher risk in nature and can accept higher potential losses (e.g. has the ability to bear up to 6 negative returns over a 20 year period (SRM 6)) in order to target a higher target return profile. Consumer typically prefers predominantly growth assets such as shares, property and alternative assets with only a smaller or moderate holding in defensive assets such as cash and fixed income.
Very high	The consumer has a more aggressive or very high risk appetite, seeks to maximise returns and can accept higher potential losses (e.g. has the ability to bear 6 or more negative returns over a 20 year period (SRM 7) and possibly other risk factors, such as leverage). Consumer typically prefers growth assets such as shares, property and alternative assets.
<b>Consumer's need to withdraw money</b>	
Issuers should consider in the first instance the redemption request frequency under ordinary circumstances. However, the redemption request frequency is not the only consideration when determining the ability to meet the consumer's requirement to access capital. To the extent that the	



Term	Definition
	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 completing this section.
Daily/Weekly/Monthly/Quarterly/Annually or longer	The consumer seeks to invest in a product which permits redemption requests at this frequency under ordinary circumstances and the issuer is typically able to meet that request within a reasonable period.
<b>Distributor Reporting</b>	
Significant dealings	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Dealings outside this TMD may be significant because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• they represent a material proportion of the overall distribution conduct carried out by the distributor in relation to the product, or</li> <li>• 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).</li> </ul> <p>In each case, the distributor should have regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the nature and risk profile of the product (which may be indicated by the product's risk rating or withdrawal timeframes),</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• the nature and extent of the inconsistency of distribution with the TMD (which may be indicated by the number of red or amber ratings attributed to the consumer).</li> </ul> <p>Objectively, a distributor may consider a dealing (or group of dealings) outside the TMD to be significant if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• it constitutes more than half of the distributor's total retail product distribution conduct in relation to the product over the reporting period,</li> <li>• the consumer's intended product use is <i>Solution / Standalone</i>, or</li> <li>• the consumer's intended product use is <i>Core component</i> and the consumer's risk (ability to bear loss) and return profile is <i>Low</i>.</li> </ul>