

# Summary of Shareholder Rights

A shareholder in Dimensional Funds plc/Dimensional Funds II plc (the **Company**), will have certain rights in connection with their relationship with the Company. These rights can derive from agreement between the shareholder and the Company (the **Investor Application Form**), the Prospectus and the Memorandum and Articles of Association (the **Constitutional Documents**) of the Company and the applicable legal provisions and Regulations.<sup>1</sup>

## SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS

The rights of shareholders may include, but are not limited to, the right to redeem shares and obtain the payment of the price on redemption, the right to obtain information about the Company's most recently published Shares prices, the right to inspect the Constitutional Documents of the Company and certain Fund documentation, the right to a share of any dividends paid by the Company in respect of the class of shares held by the shareholder, the right to attend and vote at general meetings of the Company and certain rights in respect of how the Company uses the shareholder's personal data.

The exercise of these rights will be subject to the terms and conditions of the relevant Fund documentation and/or the legislation from which these rights derive.

## SHAREHOLDER COMPLAINTS

Shareholders are also entitled to make a complaint to the Company or request information regarding the Company's complaints procedure free of charge. In circumstances where a shareholder is not satisfied with the outcome of the investigation into their complaint by the Company, they will have a right to refer the matter to the Central Bank of Ireland for further investigation. In addition, certain categories of shareholders which qualify as consumers may also have the option to refer their complaint to the Financial Services Pensions Ombudsman (the **FSPO**).

## SHAREHOLDER ACTIONS AGAINST THE COMPANY AND SERVICE PROVIDERS OF THE COMPANY

Both the Investor Application Form and the Constitutional Documents of the Company are governed by Irish law. In the event that a shareholder believes they have suffered loss as a result of the actions or inactions of the Company, they may take proceedings against the Company/and or the service providers (where such claim is available) in the Irish courts or in some circumstances in the courts of another jurisdiction. Whether a judgement of a foreign court will be recognised and enforced against the Company in Ireland will depend on the circumstances of the case and will be subject to the relevant national and international law that governs such matters in Ireland.

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<sup>1</sup> Applicable legal provisions and Regulations includes, but is not limited to, the Companies Act 2014, the European Communities (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2011 and the Central Bank (Supervision and Enforcement) Act 2013 (Section 48(1)) (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities) Regulations 2019, and the General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/679), the EU ePrivacy Directive 2002/58/EC, each as amended or replaced from time to time.

## REPRESENTATIVE ACTIONS UNDER IRISH LAW

The Representative Actions for the Protection of the Collective Interests of Consumers Act 2023 (the **2023 Act**), applies to representative actions against the Company which can be brought on behalf of consumers for alleged infringements of their rights under relevant enactments. The Act applies to both domestic and cross-border infringements.

The High Court will have jurisdiction in Ireland to hear representative actions which fall within the scope of the 2023 Act. The High Court will assess the admissibility of any representative action brought by a qualified entity with reference to:

1. The sources of funding of the representative action;
2. The nature of the claim and, in particular the nature of the alleged infringement and
3. The class or classes of consumers affected by the alleged infringement.

In light of this information, the court may dismiss a representative action.

Action can only be taken by qualified entities who must meet specified criteria in order to be designed as a qualified entity under the 2023 Act. In any representative action brought, the qualified entity will be the plaintiff in the action, with all of the existing rights and obligations associated with that position. More than one qualified entity from different Member States may bring a representative action if the infringement affects consumers in more than one Member State.

A qualified entity may seek either injunctive relief and/or redress measures. Before an application for injunctive relief the qualified entity must show efforts to engage in prior consultation with the Company to resolve the alleged infringement before escalating to litigation. However, if seeking redress measures there is no prior engagement requirements for the qualified entity. There is an opt-in mechanism for consumers in respect of representative actions seeking redress measures. Any consumer who has not requested that the qualified entity represent them will not be entitled to benefit from any redress measures granted. The qualified entity may also charge a modest fee to consumers who request to be represented in a representative action for redress.

## GENERAL

This summary should be treated as an example of the rights of a shareholder in relation to the Company and should not be considered exhaustive. For a more detailed description of their rights, shareholders should consult their own legal or financial advisor.