



Reporting Standard SRS 101.0

Definitions for Superannuation Data Collections

Objective of this Reporting Standard

This Reporting Standard defines key terms referred to in other reporting standards applicable to registrable superannuation entity (RSE) licensees (RSE licensee) that are specified in paragraph 2. All standards specified in paragraph 2 must be read in conjunction with this Reporting Standard.

Authority

1. This Reporting Standard is made under section 13 of the *Financial Sector (Collection of Data) Act 2001*.

Application and commencement

2. This Reporting Standard applies in relation to all entities which submit data to APRA under the following reporting standards:
 - *Reporting Standard SRS 605.0 RSE Structure*
 - *Reporting Standard SRS 606.0 RSE Profile*
 - *Reporting Standard SRS 611.0 Member Accounts*
 - *Reporting Standard SRS 705.0 Components of Net Return*
 - *Reporting Standard SRS 705.1 Investment Performance and Objectives*
 - *Reporting Standard SRS 706.0 Fees and Costs*
 - *Reporting Standard SRS 251.0 Insurance*
 - *Reporting Standard SRS 332.0 Expenses*
 - *Reporting Standard SRS 550.0 Asset Allocation*
3. Unless the contrary intention appears, definitions in this Reporting Standard apply to all the reporting standards listed in paragraph 2.
4. This Reporting Standard commences on 1 July 2020.

General

5. Terms defined in this Reporting Standard appear in ***bold italics***.

Interpretation

6. In this Reporting Standard, unless the contrary intention appears, a reference to an Act, Regulation, Prudential Standard, Australian Accounting Standard or Auditing Standard is a reference to the instrument as in force or existing from time to time.

Overview

7. Definitions in this Reporting Standard are presented alphabetically.

Definitions

Numeric

16 month inactive	Means that the <i>member account</i> has been <i>inactive</i> for a continuous period of 16 months.
2017 (RG 97 version)	Superseded ASIC Regulatory Guide 97: Disclosing fees and costs in PDSs and periodic statements (RG 97), dated March 2017.
2020 (RG 97 version)	ASIC Regulatory Guide 97: Disclosing fees and costs in PDSs and periodic statements (RG 97), dated July 2020.

A

ABN (Australian Business Number)	Has the meaning given in section 41 of the <i>A New Tax System (Australian Business Number) Act 1999</i> .
Access type (product)	Means the available access channels to the superannuation product. The <i>access types</i> are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>personal/individual – no advisor required</i>; • <i>personal/individual – advisor only</i>; • <i>corporate/employer – standardised</i>; • <i>corporate/employer – tailored</i>; and • <i>any access type</i>.
Accountant (expense type)	Means the expense incurred for the provision of accounting services to the reporting entity.
Accumulation (product phase)	The accumulation phase has the same meaning as the growth phase in the SIS Regulations 1.03 AB.
Activity fee	Has the meaning given in section 29V(7) of the <i>Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993</i> (SIS Act).
Activity fee type	Means the type of activity fees that can be reported, the activity fee types are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>advice fee</i>; • <i>buy-sell spread</i>; • <i>contribution fee</i>; • <i>contribution splitting fee</i>; • <i>dishonoured payment fee</i>;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>establishment fee</i>; • <i>family law</i>; • <i>financial advice</i>; • <i>financial hardship application</i>; • <i>insurance fee</i>; • <i>lost member search fee</i>; • <i>non-intrafund advice fee</i>; • <i>no-TFN tax recovery fee</i>; • <i>switching fee</i>; • <i>withdrawal fee</i>; • <i>brokerage fee</i>; • <i>other</i>; and • <i>not applicable</i>.
Actuarial fees (expense type)	Means the expense incurred for the provision of actuarial services.
ADL (TPD assessment criteria)	Means a type of <i>TPD assessment criteria</i> that requires claimants to show that they are unable to perform activities of daily life (ADL), such as the ability to feed oneself, walking, dressing or bathing.
Administration (component activity) / (fees and costs component activity)	Means activities that give rise to ‘administration fees’ as defined in item 101, Schedule 10 of <i>Corporations Regulations 2001</i> . Excludes <i>investment</i> and <i>transaction</i> activities.
Administration services (expense group)	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any administration services.
Admitted	Means <i>claims</i> where the insurer has made final decision to admit the <i>claim</i> .
Admitted (claim assessment)	Means that the insurer has <i>determined</i> the <i>claim</i> to be <i>admitted</i> .
Admitted, not yet paid (claim status)	Means that the <i>claim</i> has been <i>determined</i> to be <i>admitted</i> , but has not yet been paid to the member.
Advertising / marketing (expense type) / (charge category)	Means the expense incurred for the provision of advertising and marketing.
Advice (component activity) / (fees and costs component activity)	Means activities that relate to the provision of financial product advice to a member.
Advice fee (activity fee type)	Means a fee within the meaning given in section 29V(8) of the SIS Act, gross of tax obligations, that relates to the provision of financial product advice to a member by the RSE licensee and which is not incorporated into another fee.

Age	Means the age of the member in whole years (age at the members' last birthday).
Aggregate (sex)	Means that the sex of the member does not affect the cost or level of cover for a member.
Aggregate (smoker status)	Means that the smoker status of a member does not affect their cost or level of cover.
Aggregate cover	The total level of cover of a particular <i>insurance cover type</i> held by the membership.
Aggregated policies	Two or more <i>superannuation insurance policies</i> .
Aggregated policies (insurance reporting level)	Means that the <i>insurance cluster</i> contains <i>aggregated policies</i> .
Agreed value (cover valuation basis)	Means where insurance covers a person for an agreed value.
Alternatives - activist (asset class characteristic 2)	Means an investment strategy that involves taking large positions in corporations and using the ownership to participate in the management of the corporation.
Alternatives - commodities (asset class characteristic 2)	Means an investment in natural resources that are either grown or extracted from the ground.
Alternatives - convertible bond arbitrage (asset class characteristic 2)	Means an investment strategy that takes advantage of relative discrepancies in prices between convertible bonds and corresponding equity securities.
Alternatives - credit distressed (asset class characteristic 2)	Means an investment strategy that invests in fixed income securities of corporations facing bankruptcy or severe financial distress.
Alternatives - equity market neutral (asset class characteristic 2)	Means an investment strategy invested in equity securities that aims for little or no correlation to overall market exposure.
Alternatives - event driven (asset class characteristic 2)	Means an investment strategy that finds investment opportunities in corporate transactional events such as consolidations, acquisitions, recapitalisations, bankruptcies and liquidations.
Alternatives - fixed income arbitrage (asset class characteristic 2)	Means an investment strategy invested in fixed income securities that takes advantage of relative discrepancies in price between securities.

<i>Alternatives - global macro (asset class characteristic 2)</i>	Means an investment strategy that takes sizeable positions in equity, fixed income or currency markets in anticipation of global macroeconomic events.
<i>Alternatives - insurance linked securities (asset class characteristic 2)</i>	Means an investment in instruments whose value is affected by insured events, such as natural disasters or longevity. Includes catastrophe bonds and life policy investments.
<i>Alternatives - long / short credit (asset class characteristic 2)</i>	Means an investment strategy invested in fixed income securities that uses market movements, trends or inconsistencies when picking securities, and hedges long positions with short sales of fixed income securities or derivatives.
<i>Alternatives - long / short equity (asset class characteristic 2)</i>	Means an investment strategy invested in equity securities that uses market movements, trends or inconsistencies when picking securities, and hedges long positions with short sales of equity securities or derivatives.
<i>Alternatives - managed futures or commodity trading advisor (asset class characteristic 2)</i>	Means an investment strategy employed by a commodity trading advisor which involves investing in commodity market futures, options and swaps.
<i>Alternatives - multi strategy (asset class characteristic 2)</i>	Means a combination of two or more primary alternative investment strategy styles.
<i>Alternatives - other (asset class characteristic 2)</i>	Means an alternative investment that does not meet the definition of the other characteristics available.
<i>Alternatives - real return multi-asset strategies (asset class characteristic 2)</i>	Means an investment strategy which invests across a range of traditional and non-traditional asset classes, while maintaining a low correlation to any particular asset class.
<i>Alternatives - risk arbitrage (asset class characteristic 2)</i>	Means an investment strategy that involves buying and selling the equity securities of two or more merging corporations to take advantage of discrepancies between acquisition prices and market prices.
<i>Alternatives - volatility arbitrage (asset class characteristic 2)</i>	Means an investment strategy that takes advantage of discrepancies in the implied volatility in option pricing.
<i>Alternatives (high-level strategic sector)</i>	Means any investment which does not meet the definition of the traditional asset classes offered.
<i>Annuity (investment option categories)</i>	Annuity has the meaning as given in section 10(1) of the SIS Act.

<i>Any access type (access type)</i>	A superannuation product that can be accessed through a combination of <i>access types</i> : personal / individual - no advisor, personal / individual - advisor only, corporate/ employer - standardised only, or corporate/ employer - tailored only.
<i>Any occupation (TPD assessment criteria)</i>	Means that the member insured is considered unable to ever again work in any occupation for which they are reasonably suited by education, training or experience.
<i>APIR code</i>	Means the unique identifier issued by APIR Systems Limited (APIR) to products and participants and updated from time to time.
<i>Asset class characteristic 1</i>	Means a level of detail which further describe properties of the asset class classification.
<i>Asset class characteristic 2</i>	Means a second level of detail which further describe properties of the asset class classification.
<i>Asset class characteristic 3</i>	Means a third level of detail which further describe properties of the asset class classification.
<i>Asset class further description</i>	Further description of the assets' attributes where applicable, e.g. asset sub-class (small cap, indexed, etc.) and asset domicile (Australia, international, etc.).
<i>Asset consultant (expense service type)</i>	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any asset consultant services.
<i>Assets of the RSE that are pledged to secure derivative positions</i>	Means the market value of cash or assets pledged or lodged with an entity to support derivative positions as collateral.
<i>Associate</i>	Means an <i>associate</i> within the meaning given in section 12 of the SIS Act.
<i>Authorised deposit-taking institutions (ADIs)</i>	Means an <i>authorised deposit-taking institution</i> within the meaning of the <i>Banking Act 1959</i> .
<i>Australian domicile (domicile type)</i>	Means financial instruments issued in Australia.
<i>Australian resident (counterparty residency status)</i>	Represents any individual, enterprise or other organisation ordinarily domiciled in Australia's economic territory. Includes: Australian registered branches and incorporated subsidiaries of foreign enterprises.

B

<i>Banking institution (type of counterparty)</i>	Means financial institutions whose business it is to receive deposits or close substitutes for deposits and to grant credits or invest in securities on their own account, including credit unions and building societies. Money market funds, investment funds and pension funds are excluded from this category.
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Base (<i>investment charge type</i>)	Means that portion of the expense or benefit that is not <i>performance linked</i> .
Benchmark	A quantifiable benchmark return or absolute percentage return upon which the <i>return objective</i> of the <i>investment option</i> is based.
Benchmark allocation - lower (%)	Means the minimum proportion of assets to be invested in an asset class to meet the investment objectives of the investment strategy. Refer to <i>Prudential Standard SPS 530 Investment Governance</i> (SPS 530).
Benchmark allocation - upper (%)	Means the maximum proportion of assets to be invested in an asset class to meet the investment objectives of the investment strategy. Refer to SPS 530
Benchmark allocation (%)	Means the target proportion of assets which the RSE licensee has adopted as being appropriate in order to meet the investment objectives of the investment strategy. Refer to SPS 530.
Benchmarking (<i>expense type</i>)	Means the expense incurred for any benchmarking expense.
Both group insurance policies and individual insurance policies (<i>insurance policy type</i>)	Means that the <i>insurance cluster</i> consists of one or more <i>group insurance policies</i> and one or more <i>individual insurance policies</i> .
Brokerage (<i>charge category</i>) / (<i>expense type</i>)	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any brokerage services.
Brokerage fee (<i>activity fee type</i>)	Means a fee charged for the provision of any brokerage services.
Bundled life and IP insurance (<i>insurance cover type</i>)	Insurance cover is provided under one premium for <i>life insurance</i> and <i>IP insurance</i> .
Bundled life and TPD insurance (<i>insurance cover type</i>)	Insurance cover is provided under one premium for <i>life insurance</i> and <i>TPD insurance</i> .
Bundled life, TPD and IP insurance	Insurance cover is provided under one premium for <i>life insurance</i> , <i>TPD insurance</i> and <i>IP insurance</i> .

<i>(insurance cover type)</i>	
<i>Bundled TPD and IP insurance (insurance cover type)</i>	Insurance cover is provided under one premium for <i>TPD insurance</i> and <i>IP insurance</i> .
<i>Buy-sell spread (activity fee type)</i>	A buy-sell spread is a fee to recover transaction costs incurred by the trustee, or the trustees, of a superannuation entity in relation to the sale and purchase of assets of the entity. Means a fee within the meaning given in section 29V(4) of the SIS Act.

C

<i>Call-centre services (expense type)</i>	Means the expense incurred for the assistance and services delivered to members through call-centres.
<i>Capital expenditure (expense type)</i>	Means the expense incurred for capital expenditure.
<i>Cash - cash at bank (asset class characteristic 2)</i>	Means Australian and foreign currency notes and coins, and at call/on demand deposits held in an <i>ADI</i> .
<i>Cash - enhanced cash (asset class characteristic 2)</i>	Means a portfolio of cash and short term fixed income securities that seeks a return above cash through increased risk exposure in assets with higher duration, credit risk and illiquidity over cash. Unlike cash funds, the portfolio may suffer capital loss under severe market conditions.
<i>Cash - listed cash management trust (asset class characteristic 2)</i>	Means a cash management trust where units are traded in a formal exchange or open market.
<i>Cash - short-term bank bills / securities (asset class characteristic 2)</i>	Means bills of exchange and/or money market instruments issued by an <i>ADI</i> with a maturity of up to 180 days. Typically issued at a discount and paid at face value at maturity.
<i>Cash - term deposit (asset class characteristic 2)</i>	Means money placed in an <i>ADI</i> for a fixed period for a stated interest rate. Includes certificates of deposits.
<i>Cash - unlisted money market fund (asset</i>	Means a fund that invests in high quality short term debt securities that are not traded in a formal exchange or open market.

<i>class characteristic 2)</i>	
Cash (low-level strategic sector) / (high-level strategic sector) / (sub-sector benchmark) / collateral type)	Means cash on hand and demand deposits, as well as cash equivalents. Cash equivalents represent short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Refer to Australian Accounting Standards.
Cash management trust (investment vehicle)	Means a unit trust which is governed by a trust deed which generally confines its investments (as authorised by the trust deed) to financial securities available through the short-term money market. Cash management trusts issue units in the trust that are redeemable by the unit holder on demand.
Charge category	Refers to categories of payments to related parties. The charge category options are; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • advertising / marketing; • brokerage; • conferences and training; • entertainment; • investment research; • recruitment/payroll; • regulatory levies; • premises; • sponsorship; • wages; • travel; • valuation; and • other.
Choice product (product type)	As defined in section 10 of the SIS Act.
Claim	Means a formal request by a policyholder for compensation or coverage for a loss or event covered by an insurance policy.
Claim admitted	Means a final decision to admit the claim has been made.
Claim assessment	Means the result of a claim that the insurer has determined . Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • admitted; • declined; and • finalised - other.
Claim declined	Means a claim where a final decision to decline the claim has been made.
Claim duration	The length of time, in calendar days, between the claim finalisation date and the claim received date.

<i>Claim finalised</i>	<p><i>Claim finalised</i> means when the insurer has made a final decision on the <i>claim</i> (e.g. whether to admit or decline the <i>claim</i>) and communicated this decision to the claimant and is not dependent on payment to the insured having been made. Communication by email, text message, facsimile or telephone is deemed to have occurred on the date it was sent. Communication by postal service is deemed to have occurred three business days after it was sent.</p> <p>Where income protection (IP) payments have commenced prior to a final claim decision being made (so-called goodwill payments), the <i>claim</i> should not be classified as finalised. Such a <i>claim</i> should only be classified as finalised once a final claim decision has been made. If that claim decision is to decline the <i>claim</i>, the <i>claim</i> should be recorded as such, regardless of payments already made.</p>
<i>Claim finalised - other</i>	Means the insurer has made a final decision on the <i>claim</i> , but it does not meet the definition of <i>claim finalised</i> .
<i>Claim paid</i>	Means an insurance provider has made a payment with respect to a <i>claim</i> made by an RSE licensee. Includes: rehabilitation costs or benefits that minimise claims experience or potential prepayment of insured amounts.
<i>Claim paid to member by</i>	<p>Means who has paid the claim to the member. The <i>claim paid to member by</i> options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RSE licensee; • insurer; • other; and • not applicable.
<i>Claim payment status</i>	<p>For a <i>claim</i> that has been <i>admitted</i>, indicates whether payment has been made to the member. Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>claim admitted</i>, not yet paid; and • paid.
<i>Claim received</i>	<i>Claim received</i> refers to the point in time where the first piece of information (not necessarily all information) is received by the insurer to allow it to commence the assessment of a <i>claim</i> . At this stage, the insurer has confirmed there is a policy <i>in force</i> that could potentially cover the indicated claim event and has recorded the existence of a <i>claim</i> .
<i>Claim reopened</i>	<i>Claim re-opened</i> refers to instances where a <i>claim</i> has previously been finalised or withdrawn, but is re-opened by the insurer during the reporting period. It is expected that a <i>re-opened claim</i> would predominantly relate to a <i>claim</i> that has been finalised or withdrawn during previous reporting periods. It is, however, possible (and acceptable) that <i>re-opened claim</i> could also relate to a <i>claim</i> that has been finalised or withdrawn in the same reporting period as the <i>claim</i> being re-opened.
<i>Claim withdrawn</i>	<i>Claim withdrawn</i> refers to the instance where a <i>received claim</i> is withdrawn and closed before being assessed and finalised.
<i>Collateral type</i>	Means the type of assets that are offered to secure the position with the counterparty.

	<p>The collateral type options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>cash</i>; • <i>securities</i>; • <i>other</i>; and • <i>multiple</i>.
Commodity contract (exposure type)	Means a contract that transfers the natural resource price risk on an underlying natural resource from one party to another. Excludes: gold contracts.
Comparison return (%)	The return of the <i>investment option</i> , as measured by the <i>comparison return type</i> .
Comparison return type	<p>A <i>comparison return type</i> is required in order to allow comparison of returns between <i>investment options</i>. In most cases, this will be the <i>net investment return</i> of the <i>investment option</i>. Where the tax for the <i>investment option</i> is determined on a member by member basis rather than as an aggregate for the <i>investment option</i>, the <i>gross investment return net of fees</i> should be used instead.</p> <p>Possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>gross investment return net of fees</i>; and • <i>net investment return</i>.
Complaints and feedback handling (expense type)	Means the expense incurred for the management of direct correspondence from members towards the entity.
Component activity	<p>Components of performance are classified into the following <i>component activities</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>investment</i>; • <i>administration</i>; • <i>advice</i>; and • <i>other</i>. <p>A component of net return can only be characterised as being related to one <i>component activity</i>.</p> <p><i>Fees, costs</i> and <i>taxes</i> may be incurred (or refunds received) in undertaking any of these activities. Return may be generated via <i>investment</i> activities only.</p>
Component type	<p>Components of performance are classified into the following <i>component types</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>indirect costs</i>; • <i>other fees and costs</i>; • <i>fees deducted directly from member account</i>; • <i>tax</i>; and • <i>return</i>.

<i>Conferences and training (charge category)</i>	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any conference or training activities or services.
<i>Conferences (expense type)</i>	Means the expense incurred in the provision of or attendance at any conference.
<i>Consultant fees (expense type)</i>	Means the expense incurred for the provision of consultant fees.
<i>Consumer testing (expense type)</i>	Means the expense incurred for the provision of consumer testing.
<i>Contract type</i>	<p>The contract types are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>options</i>; • <i>forwards</i>; • <i>futures</i>; • <i>swaps</i>; and • <i>other</i>.
<i>Contribution fee (activity fee type)</i>	Means a fee charged to a member when a contribution is made to their account.
<i>Contribution splitting fee (activity fee type)</i>	Means a fee charged to a member when splitting contributions, an example is a member splitting their pre-tax contribution with a partner.
<i>Corporate/employer – standardised only (access type)</i>	Superannuation standard employer products that can only be accessed by members through their employer (this may include a spouse or child of employee).
<i>Corporate/employer – tailored only (access type)</i>	Superannuation products that are tailored to a specific employer that can only be accessed by members through their employer (this may include a spouse or child of employee).
<i>Corporate overheads (expense group)</i>	Means the expense incurred for the provision of corporate overheads services and operation.
<i>Cost (component type)</i>	<p>Means an amount incurred by the RSE licensee that forms part of the <i>indirect cost ratio (ICR)</i>.</p> <p><i>Costs</i> must be reported ‘gross of tax obligations’ where ‘gross of tax obligations’ refers to gross of income tax, GST and stamp duty consistent with the manner in which they are required to be disclosed in Product Disclosure Statements.</p>
<i>Cost of cover</i>	Means the amount deducted from a member’s account in order to pay for the insurance cover provided.

Counterparty identifier	Means a unique identifier representing the counterparty. The Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) or, where applicable, the interim entity identifier of the entity should be used. The LEI is a 20-character code and is a system governed by the Regulatory Oversight Committee (ROC) of the Global Legal Entity Identifier System.
Counterparty rating grade	Means the counterparty rating grade applicable to the derivative contract(s). The counterparty rating grade options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>grade 1</i>; • <i>grade 2</i>; • <i>grade 3</i>; • <i>grade 4</i>; • <i>grade 5</i>; • <i>grade 6</i>; • <i>grade 7</i>; and • not applicable.
Counterparty residency status	Means whether the counterparty is a resident of Australia. The counterparty residency status's are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Australian resident</i>; and • <i>non-resident</i>.
Cover valuation basis	Means the method for determining the level of <i>IP insurance</i> cover. The possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>agreed value</i>; • <i>indemnity value</i>; and • <i>not applicable</i>.
Credit - asset-backed securities (asset class characteristic 2)	Means structured credit security backed by a pool of non-mortgage assets such as loans or debt from consumer credit products.
Credit - commercial mortgage (asset class characteristic 2)	Means structured credit security backed by a pool of mortgages from commercial and income producing properties.
Credit - corporate bond (asset class characteristic 2)	Means public placements of debt securities issued by a corporate entity and can be traded in secondary market.
Credit - investment grade (asset class characteristic 1)	Means a credit security with counterparty rating of <i>Grades 1-4</i> .

<i>Credit - long term (asset class characteristic 3)</i>	Means a debt security with an original term to maturity of more than one year.
<i>Credit - mezzanine debt (asset class characteristic 2)</i>	Means unsecured subordinated security that sits between the equity and senior secured debt in priority in the event of default. The security is highly tailored and illiquid as it structured through mezzanine financing.
<i>Credit - non-investment grade (asset class characteristic 1)</i>	Means a credit security with counterparty rating of below <i>Grade 4</i> .
<i>Credit - other (asset class characteristic 2)</i>	Means a credit security that does not meet the definition of the other characteristics available.
<i>Credit - residential mortgage (asset class characteristic 2)</i>	Means structured credit security backed by a pool of mortgages for residential properties.
<i>Credit - short term (asset class characteristic 3)</i>	Means a debt security with an original term to maturity of one year or less.
<i>Credit - structured (asset class characteristic 2)</i>	Means the broad set of debt securities created through a securitisation process which involves the pooling of assets, or interests in assets, in a special purpose vehicle (SPV), which is funded by the issue of securities. Includes collateralised debt obligations and collateralised loan obligations.
<i>Credit (low-level strategic sector) / (sub-sector benchmark)</i>	Means investment in fixed income, debt and loan securities that seeks to generate returns primarily from credit risk exposures and/or credit-driven strategies.
<i>Credit / fixed income (high-level strategic sector) / (low-level strategic sector)</i>	Means a loan, placement or debt security. Loans are financial assets that are created when a creditor lends funds directly to a debtor, and are evidenced by documents that are non-negotiable. Placements are liabilities of entities not described as authorised deposit-taking institutions, e.g. State treasuries. Debt securities are securities which represent borrowed funds which must be repaid by the issuer with defined terms including the notional amount (amount borrowed), an identifiable return and maturity/renewal date. Includes: short and long-term debt securities.
<i>Credit risk contract (exposure type)</i>	Means a contract that transfers the credit risk of an underlying asset from one party to another.

Currency code	Means the three letter currency code as assigned by the ISO 4217 Maintenance Agency to a currency defined under the International Organization for Standardization's International Standard ISO 4217.
Currency exposure (low-level strategic sector) / (high-level strategic sector)	Means the non-AUD denominated assets held in the portfolio.
Currency hedged	Means where derivative financial instruments are used to reduce the risk of adverse currency movements.
Currency hedging ratio (%)	Means the target level of currency hedging (i.e. where derivative financial instruments are used to reduce the risk of adverse currency movements), which the RSE licensee has adopted as being appropriate to meet the investment objectives of the investment strategy.
Current level of cover	<p>Current level of cover describes the level of cover the member has at the reporting date. The possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>no cover</i>; • <i>decreased cover</i>; • <i>default level of cover</i>; • <i>increased cover - no underwriting</i>; and • <i>increased cover - with underwriting</i>.
Custody (expense service type)	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any custody services.
Custom (fees and costs arrangement type)	Means a fees and costs arrangement that is not offered to standard members of the fund, an example of this would be a discount arrangement for a large employer.
Custom features	A description of the product features or services that are offered in an alternative manner to members in conjunction with a custom fees and costs arrangement .

D

Data analytics (expense type)	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any data analytics services.
Declined (claim assessment)	Means where a claim is denied with no benefit paid.
Decreased cover (current level of cover)	As at the reporting date, the member has cover, but they have elected to have less cover than the default level of cover .
Default cover offered	For an individual member, default cover is offered when the member receives insurance cover as a result of their:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • becoming a member of an RSE; • obtaining a product from that RSE; • attaining a particular age; • reaching a specified age; and/or • another mechanism specified by the RSE or insurer documentation.
Default level of cover (current level of cover)	The amount of cover of a specific insurance cover offered that an individual member would have under an insurance policy included in an insurance cluster as at the reporting date had they made no elections relating to their insurance. This amount may be affected by the member's age, gender, occupation category or other factors as determined by the RSE licensee in conjunction with the insurer.
Default level of cover (dollar amount)	The dollar amount of cover of a specific insurance cover offered that an individual member would have under an insurance policy included in an insurance cluster as at the reporting date had they made no elections relating to their insurance. This amount may be affected by the member's age, gender, occupation category or other factors as determined by the RSE licensee in conjunction with the insurer.
Default level of cover (percentage of salary)	The percentage of salary amount of cover of a specific insurance cover offered that an individual member would have under an insurance policy included in an insurance cluster as at the reporting date had they made no elections relating to their insurance. This default level of cover may be affected by the member's age, gender, occupation category or other factors as determined by the RSE licensee in conjunction with the insurer.
Default smoker status	Means the smoker status that a member is allocated until they provide additional information that results in them moving to a different smoker status .
Default worker category	Means the category of worker is allocated to until they provide additional information that result them moving into a different worker category .
Defensive alternatives (low-level strategic sector)	Means assets that do not meet the definition of a traditional asset class that are designed to protect the value of the portfolio with low correlation to traditional markets and relatively low volatility.
Defined benefit - accumulation and retirement (product phase)	Defined benefit – accumulation and retirement phase should be used for defined benefit products only and indicates that the subfund supports benefits in both the accumulation and retirement phase.
Defined benefit member	Has the meaning given by regulation 1.03 <i>Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Regulations 1994</i> (SIS Regulations).
Defined benefit members' benefits	Means the present value of expected future benefit payments to defined benefit members and beneficiaries arising from membership, agreed with the participating employer and measured using actuarial assumptions and valuations where appropriate. The concept of defined benefit members' benefits aligns with the concept of 'defined benefit member liabilities' as defined in Australian Accounting Standards.

Defined benefit product (product type)	Means a superannuation product offered where all the members of the fund who hold that class of beneficial interest in the fund are defined benefit members .
Defined benefit - accumulation and retirement (product phase)	Means defined benefit products where the subfund supports benefits in both the accumulation and retirement phase.
Defined contribution members' benefits	Means the present obligation to pay benefits to defined contribution members and beneficiaries.
Derivative net transactions	Means the net of all transactions of derivatives.
Derivative type	Means the type of derivative being reported, the options are; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • exchange traded; • over the counter (cleared); and • over the counter (not cleared).
Derivatives net market value	Means the net amount of the gross positive and gross negative market values of derivative exposures.
Determined	Means a claim that has been finalised by the end of the reporting period.
Developed markets (international domicile - economy type)	Means developed economies as defined by the <i>United Nations conference on Trade and Development</i> under the economic groupings classification. Excludes: Australia.
Digital technology services (expense type)	Means the expense incurred for the technological solutions developed to enable and enhance member engagement and experience, such as online portals and applications.
Direct - cash account (investment option categories)	Means an account whose sole purpose is to hold monies and that does not engage in any investment strategy.
Direct - derivative instruments (exposure/portfolio management) (investment vehicle)	Means investments made by the RSE in its own name. Includes: investments held by a custodian on trust for the RSE.
Direct – exchange	Means securities traded on an exchange which invest in or give exposure to one or more securities or assets. Investment objectives typically align to

<i>traded product (investment option categories)</i>	replicating a benchmark index or the value of a commodity or currency. Common exchange traded products include exchange traded funds, mFunds, structured products and exchange traded bonds.
<i>Direct - fixed income instrument (investment option categories)</i>	Means a loan, placement or debt security. Loans are financial assets that are created when a creditor lends funds directly to a debtor, and are evidenced by documents that are non-negotiable. Placements are liabilities of entities not described as authorised deposit-taking institutions, e.g. State treasuries. Debt securities are securities which represent borrowed funds which must be repaid by the issuer with defined terms including the notional amount (amount borrowed), an identifiable return and maturity/renewal date. Includes: short and long-term debt securities.
<i>Direct – hybrid security (investment option categories)</i>	Means a security which exhibits elements of both debt and equity securities. The security typically pays the holder an income stream, either fixed or floating, in the form of interest or a dividend. Additionally, the security grants the holder rights, options or other features relating to the underlying issuer. Common hybrid securities include convertible bonds, preference shares and capital notes.
<i>Direct – listed investment company (investment option categories)</i>	Means a listed investment vehicle that offers access to a portfolio of shares.
<i>Direct - shares (investment option categories)</i>	Means an ownership interest in a business listed on an exchange and excludes units in all trusts.
<i>Direct - term deposit (investment option categories)</i>	Means an account in which money has been placed for a fixed period of time for a stated interest rate.
<i>Direct (investment option type)</i>	Means investment products or securities accessed directly by the member, often via an investment account, where the member directly transacts and determines their preferred exposure to the investment strategy of the underlying investment manager or the risk/return profile of the security or financial instrument.
<i>Direct investment manager (investment manager level)</i>	Means the first level of management of investment portfolios.
<i>Directly held (investment type)</i>	Means investments made by the RSE in its own name. Includes: investments held by a custodian in trust for the RSE.

<i>Director training costs (expense type)</i>	Means the expense incurred for any directors training expense.
<i>Directors fees (expense type)</i>	Means the expense incurred for any directors fees.
<i>Dishonoured payment fee (activity fee type)</i>	Means a fee charged to a member for a dishonoured payment.
<i>Dollar value</i>	Means the expense or benefit attributable to a member expressed as a flat dollar amount.
<i>Domicile type</i>	Means if the financial instrument is issued in Australia or overseas. The selections available are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Australian domicile;</i> • <i>international domicile;</i> • <i>not specified;</i> and • <i>not applicable.</i>

E

<i>Effective exposure</i>	Means the sum of the value of all physical assets together with the equivalent asset position of the derivative instruments. The equivalent asset position of a derivative is the dollar amount of the underlying physical asset that needs to be held to generate the same return as holding the derivative.
<i>Elected to receive insurance benefit</i>	Means the member holding the account has made an election that a benefit is to be provided to, or in respect of, the member under subsections 68AAA(2), 68AAB(2) or 68AAC(2) of the SIS Act.
<i>Electronic communication distribution (expense type)</i>	Means the expense incurred for the systems and processes involved in distributing communications to members electronically.
<i>Eligible members</i>	A description of the members to which a <i>fees and costs arrangement</i> applies. e.g. employees of company XYZ.
<i>Emerging markets (international domicile - economy type)</i>	Means developing countries and transition economies as defined by the <i>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</i> under the economic groupings classification.
<i>Employer sponsor</i>	Has the meaning given in section 16 of the SIS Act.
<i>End date</i>	Means:

	<p>(1) For a <i>superannuation product</i> that is closed, the last date that there were any <i>member accounts</i> or member assets in the product;</p> <p>(2) For an <i>investment menu</i> that is closed, the last date that there were any <i>member accounts</i> or member assets invested in the menu; and</p> <p>(3) For an <i>investment option</i> that is closed, the last date that there were any <i>member accounts</i> or member assets in the <i>investment option</i>.</p>
<i>Engagement type</i>	<p>Means to the span of the engagement. The engagement type options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>one-off</i>; and • <i>ongoing</i>.
<i>Entertainment (charge category) / (expense type)</i>	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any entertainment services.
<i>Equity - listed - active (asset class characteristic 2)</i>	Means an investment strategy which is not passive.
<i>Equity - listed - large cap (asset class characteristic 1)</i>	Means equity securities whose market capitalisations when domiciled in Australian dollars are higher than or equal to that of the 50th largest security listed on the Australian Stock Exchange.
<i>Equity - listed - micro cap (asset class characteristic 1)</i>	Means equity securities whose market capitalisations when domiciled in Australian dollars are lower than that of the 300th largest security listed on the Australian Stock Exchange.
<i>Equity - listed - mid cap (asset class characteristic 1)</i>	Means equity securities whose market capitalisations when domiciled in Australian dollars are higher than or equal to that of the 100th largest security, but lower than that of the 50th largest security, listed on the Australian Stock Exchange.
<i>Equity - listed - passive (asset class characteristic 2)</i>	Means an investment strategy whose objective is to replicate a benchmark portfolio or index of stocks.
<i>Equity - listed - small cap (asset class characteristic 1)</i>	Means equity securities whose market capitalisations when domiciled in Australian dollars are higher than or equal to that of the 300th largest security, but lower than that of the 100th largest security, listed on the Australian Stock Exchange.
<i>Equity - unlisted - development / early stage (asset class characteristic 1)</i>	Means an unlisted equity investment in a business research or expansion phase with immaterial income generation

<i>Equity - unlisted - established / late stage (asset class characteristic 1)</i>	Means an unlisted equity investment in a business in an income generating phase
<i>Equity - unlisted - growth equity (asset class characteristic 2)</i>	Means an investment strategy that invests in established companies to enable significant growth opportunities, generally without a change in control of the business.
<i>Equity - unlisted - leveraged buyout (asset class characteristic 2)</i>	Means an investment constituting the acquisition of a company using a significant amount of leverage, often attained using the target company's assets as collateral.
<i>Equity - unlisted - other (asset class characteristic 2)</i>	Means an alternative investment strategy which is not accurately described by any of the available characteristics.
<i>Equity - unlisted - special situations (asset class characteristic 2)</i>	Means an investment strategy that identifies investment opportunities in assets that are affected by unusual events.
<i>Equity - unlisted - venture capital (asset class characteristic 2)</i>	Means an investment strategy that identifies investment opportunities in small companies which are anticipated to deliver long-term growth potential.
<i>Equity (low-level strategic sector) / (high-level strategic sector) / (sub-sector benchmark)</i>	Means an ownership interest in a business, trust or partnership. Includes: common shares, preference shares and units. Excludes: units in property trusts, units in infrastructure trusts.
<i>Equity contract (exposure type)</i>	Means a contract that transfers the equity risk on an underlying equity security from one party to another. Excludes: credit risk on an underlying equity security.
<i>Establishment fee (activity fee type)</i>	Means a fee charged triggered by the opening an account or facility for a member.

<i>Exchange name/code</i>	Means the code of the exchange on which any exchange-traded assets are listed.
<i>Exchange traded (derivative type)</i>	Means a standardised derivative contract transacted on a recognised stock exchange, subject to daily mark-to-market and margin settlements.
<i>Existing member campaigns (expense type)</i>	Means the expense incurred for the provision of existing member campaigns.
<i>Expense group</i>	Means categories of expenses that can be reported. The expense group options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>administration services</i>; • <i>member services</i>; • <i>marketing and distribution</i>; • <i>trustee office</i>; • <i>corporate overheads</i>; and • other.
<i>Expense service type</i>	Means the expense service types that can be reported. The expense service type options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>investment</i>; • <i>custody</i>; • <i>asset consultant</i>; • <i>implemented consultant</i>; • <i>investment research</i>; and • other.
<i>Expense type</i>	Means the expense types that can be reported. The expense type options are; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>accountant</i>; • <i>actuarial fees</i>; • <i>advertising / marketing</i>; • <i>benchmarking</i>; • <i>brokerage</i>; • <i>call-centre services</i>; • <i>capital expenditure</i>; • <i>complaints and feedback handling</i>; • <i>conferences</i>; • <i>consultant fees</i>; • <i>consumer testing</i>; • <i>data analytics</i>; • <i>digital technology services</i>; • <i>director training costs</i>; • <i>directors fees</i>; • <i>electronic communication distribution</i>; • <i>entertainment</i>; • <i>existing member campaigns</i>; • <i>fees relating to potential mergers</i>;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>financial planners;</i> • <i>financial planning payments to externals;</i> • <i>insurance administration;</i> • <i>internal audit;</i> • <i>intra-fund advice;</i> • <i>investment consulting;</i> • <i>IT service provider;</i> • <i>legal;</i> • <i>marketing;</i> • <i>member acquisition campaigns;</i> • <i>member education programmes;</i> • <i>member transaction processing;</i> • <i>motor vehicles;</i> • <i>online calculators;</i> • <i>payments or donations to political parties;</i> • <i>payments or donations to union bodies;</i> • <i>physical communication distribution;</i> • <i>platform provider;</i> • <i>premises;</i> • <i>professional indemnity;</i> • <i>profit paid to parents;</i> • <i>promoter;</i> • <i>record-keeping;</i> • <i>recruitment / payroll;</i> • <i>regulatory levies;</i> • <i>research;</i> • <i>sponsorship;</i> • <i>training;</i> • <i>travel;</i> • <i>valuation;</i> • <i>wages; and</i> • <i>other.</i>
Exposure type	<p>Means the exposure type applicable to the derivative contract(s). The exposure type options are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>interest rate contract;</i> • <i>foreign exchange contract;</i> • <i>credit risk contract;</i> • <i>equity contract;</i> • <i>commodity contract; and</i> • <i>other contract.</i>

F

Family law (activity fee type)	Means a fee charged to cover the costs of activities carried out for family law purposes on behalf of members.
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<i>Fee (component type)</i>	<p>Means an amount directly charged to members (regardless of who pays the <i>fee</i>).</p> <p><i>Fees</i> must be reported 'gross of tax obligations' where 'gross of tax obligations' refers to gross of income tax, GST and stamp duty consistent with the manner in which they are required to be disclosed in Product Disclosure Statements.</p>
<i>Fees and costs arrangement</i>	<p>Means a set of fees and costs that are applicable to members depending on how they have accessed the fund. For example, if an RSE has a set of fees and costs for general membership and a different set of fees and costs for a large employer, APRA would expect two <i>fees and costs arrangements</i> to be reported.</p>
<i>Fees and costs arrangement number (FCAN)</i>	<p>Means a unique identifier used to represent a <i>fees and costs arrangement</i>.</p> <p>The <i>FCAN</i> for a <i>fees and costs arrangement</i> is created by the RSE, but must satisfy the following conditions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it must comprise no more than 20 alpha-numeric characters (with no special characters); • it cannot be the same as the <i>FCAN</i> used for another <i>fees and costs arrangement</i> within the same RSE; and • it cannot change so long as the <i>fees and costs arrangement</i> exists; and • it must be reported consistently across reporting periods.
<i>Fees and costs arrangement type</i>	<p><i>Fees and costs arrangement type</i> is an indicator variable denoting the usage of the <i>fees and costs arrangement</i>.</p> <p>The <i>fees and costs arrangement type</i> options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>standard</i>; and • <i>custom</i>.
<i>Fees and costs component activity</i>	<p><i>Fees and costs component activity</i> indicates the categorisation of the activities giving rise to fees and costs as specified by the relevant <i>RG 97 version</i>.</p> <p>The fees and costs component activity options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>investment</i>; • <i>administration</i>; • <i>transaction</i>; • <i>advice</i>; and • <i>member activity</i>.
<i>Fees and costs component type</i>	<p><i>Fees and costs component type</i> indicates the categorisation of fees and costs as specified by the relevant <i>RG 97 version</i>.</p> <p>The fees and costs component type options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>other fees and costs</i>; • <i>fees deducted directly from member account</i>; • <i>indirect costs</i>; and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICR.
<i>Fees deducted directly from member account (component type) / (fees and costs component type)</i>	<p>Means the amount that is required to be inserted in a periodic statement under item 301(2)(a), Schedule 10 of the <i>Corporations Regulations 2001</i>.</p> <p>Fees deducted directly from <i>member account</i> must be reported gross of:</p> <p>(i) income tax and GST, after being reduced by any reduced inputs tax credits; and</p> <p>(ii) stamp duty; and</p> <p>without adjustment in relation to:</p> <p>(i) any tax deduction available to the responsible entity, operator or trustee; or</p> <p>(ii) the extent to which any tax deduction may be passed on to members.</p>
<i>Fees relating to potential mergers (expense type)</i>	Means the expense incurred for any fees relating to potential mergers.
<i>Female (sex)</i>	Means persons who have female or predominantly feminine biological characteristics, or female sex assigned at birth.
<i>Finalised - other (claim assessment)</i>	Means the insurer has made a final decision on the claim, but it does not meet the definition of admitted or declined.
<i>Financial advice (activity fee type)</i>	Means a fee charged to cover the costs of financial advice provided to members.
<i>Financial hardship application (activity fee type)</i>	Means a fee charged to cover the costs of processing financial hardship applications by members.
<i>Financial planners (expense type)</i>	Means the expense incurred for the provision of financial planners.
<i>Financial planning payments to externals (expense type)</i>	Means the expense incurred for the provision of financial planning payments to external companies or individuals.
<i>Flat (tier type)</i>	<i>Flat</i> tier means that for members with a balance between the <i>tier lower bound</i> and <i>tier upper bound</i> , a flat expense or benefit will be applied to the members' entire balance.
<i>Foreign exchange</i>	Means a contract that transfers the exchange rate risk on an underlying asset from one party to another. Includes: gold contracts.

contract (<i>exposure type</i>)	
Forwards (<i>contract type</i>)	Means a negotiated agreement to exchange a predetermined amount of an underlying asset financial instrument at a specified future date and at a predetermined price.
Futures (<i>contract type</i>)	Means a standardised agreement to exchange a predetermined amount of an underlying asset financial instrument at a specified future date and at a predetermined price.

G

Gearing proportion	Means the proportion of the investment value which is geared. Gearing represents borrowings for the purpose of boosting the return on capital and income via additional investment.
Generic (<i>investment menu type</i>)	A generic investment menu is an investment menu that is not a platform or lifecycle option investment menu .
Generic (<i>product category</i>)	Generic products are not one of the following product categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • insurance only; • MySuper – material goodwill; or • MySuper – large employer.
Government (<i>asset class characteristic 3</i>)	Means an infrastructure investment owned by a federal, state, territory or local government, or corporations owned or controlled by a federal, state, territory or local government.
Government bonds - coupon (<i>asset class characteristic 2</i>)	Means medium to long term debt security issued by a government with fixed maturity date and fixed interest or coupon payment such as twice-yearly. Coupon payment is fixed for the life of the bond at its first issue.
Government bonds - inflation-linked (<i>asset class characteristic 2</i>)	Means medium to long-term debt security issued by a government for which the capital value of the security is indexed or adjusted for movements in the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Interest is paid at fixed date and at a fixed rate, determined on issue, on the adjusted capital value.
Government bonds - investment grade (<i>asset class characteristic 1</i>)	Means medium to long term debt security issued by a government with counterparty rating of Grades 1-4 .
Government bonds - long term (<i>asset class characteristic 3</i>)	Means a debt security issued by a government with an original term to maturity of more than one year.
Government bonds - non-	Means medium to long term debt security issued by a government with a counterparty rating of below Grade 4 .

investment grade (asset class characteristic 1)	
Government bonds - other (asset class characteristic 2)	Means a debt security issued by a government that does not meet the definition of the other characteristics available.
Government bonds - short term (asset class characteristic 3)	Means a debt security issued by a government with an original term to maturity of one year or less.
Government bonds (low-level strategic sector) / (sub-sector benchmark)	Means a debt security issued by a federal, state, territory or local governments, or corporations owned or controlled by a federal, state, territory or local government.
Grade 1 (counterparty rating grade)	Means a rating of Standard & Poor's AAA, Moody's Aaa, AM Best aaa, Fitch AAA.
Grade 2 (counterparty rating grade)	Means a rating of Standard & Poor's AA+, AA, AA-; Moody's Aa1, Aa2, Aa3; AM Best aa+, aa, aa-; Fitch AA+, AA, AA.
Grade 3 (counterparty rating grade)	Means a rating of Standard & Poor's A+, A, A-; Moody's A1, A2, A3; AM Best a+, a, a-; Fitch A+, A, A-.
Grade 4 (counterparty rating grade)	Means a rating of Standard & Poor's BBB+, BBB, BBB-; Moody's Baa1, Baa2, Baa3; AM Best bbb+, bbb, bbb-; Fitch BBB+, BBB, BBB-.
Grade 5 (counterparty rating grade)	Means a rating of Standard & Poors BB+, BB, BB-; Moodys Ba1, Ba2, Ba3; AM Best bb+, bb, bb-; Fitch BB+, BB, BB-.
Grade 6 (counterparty rating grade)	Means a rating of Standard & Poor's B+, B, B-; Moody's B1, B2, B3; AM Best b+, b, b-; Fitch B+, B, B-.
Grade 7 (counterparty rating grade)	Means a rating of Standard & Poor's CCC or below; Moody's Caa or below; AM Best b or below; Fitch CCC or below; unrated.
Gross investment return (return measurement/option return type)	Means the time-weighted rate of return, adjusted for cash flows as they occur. Indirect costs, other fees and costs, fees deducted from member account and tax, as defined in <i>Reporting Standard SRS 705.0 Components of Net Return</i> (SRS 705.0), should not be netted off this return.

Gross investment return net of fees (return measurement/option return type/comparison return type)	Means the time-weighted rate of return on investments, net of <i>indirect costs, other fees and costs</i> and <i>fees deducted directly from member account</i> with a <i>fees and costs component activity</i> type of <i>investment</i> or <i>transaction</i> , adjusted for cash flows as they occur. <i>Tax</i> should not be netted off this return.
Gross negative market value	Means the aggregate amount of all exposures with a negative market value.
Gross positive market value	Means the aggregate amount of all exposures with a positive market value.
Growth alternative (low-level strategic sector) / (sub-sector benchmark) / (asset class characteristic 2)	Means assets that do not meet the definition of a traditional asset class that exhibit relatively high levels of volatility and are designed to generate strong returns.
Group company (service provider relationship type)	A parent company has a shareholding in both the service provider and the trustee.
Group insurance policy	A <i>superannuation insurance policy</i> that provides insured benefits in respect of the membership agreed between the RSE licensee and the insurer.
Group insurance policy (insurance policy type)	Means that the <i>insurance cluster</i> consists of one or more <i>group insurance policies</i> .

H

High-level strategic sector	Means the broadest asset class sector categories available to report long-term asset allocation targets and ranges and investments directly and indirectly held by the RSE. The high-level strategic sectors are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>cash</i>; • <i>credit / fixed income</i>; • <i>equity</i>; • <i>property</i>; • <i>infrastructure</i>; • <i>alternatives</i>; and
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>currency exposure.</i>
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I

<i>Implemented consultant (expense service type)</i>	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any implemented consultant services.
<i>In force</i>	Means an insurance policy is valid or in operation for the reporting period.
<i>Inactive</i>	Has the meaning in subsection 68AAA(3) of the SIS Act.
<i>Inception date</i>	Means: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) For a <i>superannuation product</i>, the first date that it was possible for a member or prospective member to open an account within the product; (2) For an <i>investment menu</i>, the first date that any <i>investment options</i> were available to be selected through the menu; and (3) For an <i>investment option</i>, the first date that the <i>investment option</i> was available through any <i>investment menu</i> within the RSE.
<i>Includes cover for category 1 occupations</i>	Means occupations that are sedentary and of a professional nature, where the primary work task(s) associated with the occupation does not have a physical element, where over 80 per cent of hours are spent in an office environment and minimal exposure to unusual occupational hazards. Category 1 occupations must satisfy one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tertiary qualified; • membership of a professional body; • registration by a government body; or • hold a senior management role within an organisation.
<i>Includes cover for category 2 occupations</i>	Means occupations that are sedentary and of a white-collar nature, where the primary work task(s) associated with the occupation does not have a physical element, where over 80 per cent of hours are spent in an office environment and minimal to no exposure to unusual occupational hazards.
<i>Includes cover for category 3 occupations</i>	Means occupations that are active and of a light, blue-collar nature, where the primary work task(s) associated with the occupation involve light manual duties (under 20 per cent of time pent), and possible exposure to unusual occupational hazards. An example would be an employee supervising other staff performing blue collar activities.
<i>Includes cover for category 4 occupations</i>	Means occupations that are active and of a blue-collar nature, where the primary work task(s) associated with the occupation involve manual duties (over 20 per cent of hours worked), and possible exposure to unusual occupational hazards. An example would be a qualified trades person.

<i>Includes cover for category 5 occupations</i>	Means occupations that are active and of a heavy blue-collar nature, where the primary work task(s) associated with the occupation involve heavy manual duties, and possible exposure to unusual occupational hazards.
<i>Includes cover for category 6 occupations</i>	In order for an occupation to be dangerous, it must satisfy the dangerous occupation exception in section 68AAF of the SIS Act as introduced by the <i>Treasury Laws Amendment (Putting Members' Interests First) Act 2019</i> .
<i>Income protection (IP) insurance</i>	Means the temporary incapacity cover provided to members, where temporary incapacity has the meaning given in regulation 6.01 of the SIS Regulations.
<i>Income protection (IP) insurance (insurance cover type)</i>	Insurance cover is provided for <i>income protection (IP) insurance</i> .
<i>Income protection benefit period</i>	Means the period of time a member will receive income protection payments over. The income protection benefit period options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>up to 1 year;</i> • <i>up to 2 years;</i> • <i>up to 5 years;</i> • <i>until age 60;</i> • <i>until age 65;</i> • <i>until age 67;</i> • <i>other;</i> and • <i>not applicable.</i>
<i>Income protection waiting period</i>	Means the period of time a member must wait before income protection payments can be made.
<i>Increased cover - no underwriting (current level of cover)</i>	As at the reporting date, the member has more than the <i>default level of cover</i> , but did not require underwriting in order to obtain that cover.
<i>Increased cover - with underwriting (current level of cover)</i>	As at the reporting date, the member has more than the <i>default level of cover</i> , but required underwriting in order to obtain that cover.
<i>Indemnity value (cover valuation basis)</i>	Means where insurance covers a person for a salary value that is verified when a claim is made.
<i>Indirect cost</i>	Has the meaning given in item 101, Schedule 10 of the <i>Corporations Regulations 2001</i> .
<i>Indirect cost ratio (ICR) (fees and costs component type)</i>	Means the ratio of the total indirect costs for an <i>investment option</i> , to the average net assets of the <i>investment option</i> over the reporting

	period. A fee deducted directly from a member's account is not included in the indirect cost ratio .
Indirect costs (component type) / (fees and costs component type)	Means indirect costs as defined in item 101, Schedule 10 of the <i>Corporations Regulations 2001</i> of a MySuper product or an investment option offered by a superannuation entity means any amount that: (a) a trustee of the entity knows, or reasonably ought to know, will directly or indirectly reduce the return on the investment of a member of the entity in the MySuper product or investment option; and (b) is not charged to the member as a fee.
Indirect parent (service provider relationship type)	The service provider has a shareholding in a parent company of the trustee.
Indirect subsidiary (service provider relationship type)	The trustee has a shareholding in a parent company of the service provider.
Indirectly held (investment type)	Means an investment made via an investment vehicle.
Individual insurance policy	A superannuation insurance policy that provides insured benefits in respect of one member.
Individual insurance policy (Insurance policy type)	Means that the insurance cluster consists of one or more individual insurance policies .
Individually managed mandate (investment type)	Means an asset portfolio managed by an investment manager in accordance with a formal agreement. Excludes: derivative assets and derivative liabilities.
Infrastructure - airports (asset class characteristic 2)	Means infrastructure investments in airports.
Infrastructure - communications (asset class characteristic 2)	Means investments in communications infrastructure.
Infrastructure - development (asset class characteristic 1)	Means an infrastructure investment predominantly non-income generating and is subject to material levels of construction risk
Infrastructure - energy assets (asset class characteristic 2)	Means investments in energy assets such as electricity and gas infrastructure.

<i>Infrastructure - established (asset class characteristic 1)</i>	Means an infrastructure investment which is in an income generating phase and is subject to immaterial levels of construction risk
<i>Infrastructure - other (asset class characteristic 2)</i>	Means investments in infrastructure outside of the categories listed.
<i>Infrastructure - ports (asset class characteristic 2)</i>	Means infrastructure investments in ports.
<i>Infrastructure - railways (asset class characteristic 2)</i>	Means infrastructure investments in railways.
<i>Infrastructure - social availability (asset class characteristic 2)</i>	Means investments in social infrastructure such as schools, hospitals and prisons.
<i>Infrastructure - toll roads (asset class characteristic 2)</i>	Means infrastructure investments in toll roads.
<i>Infrastructure - utilities (asset class characteristic 2)</i>	Means an infrastructure investment embodying a utility service such as water.
<i>Infrastructure (low-level strategic sector) / (high-level strategic sector) / (sub-sector benchmark)</i>	Means the basic physical systems of a country, state or region including transportation, communication, utilities, and public institutions.
<i>Insourced (insourced or outsourced)</i>	Means the performance of functions, processes or projects with internal resources.
<i>Insourced or outsourced</i>	Means the performance of functions, processes or projects with internal or external resources.
<i>Insurance administration (expense type)</i>	Means the expense incurred for the processing and management of insurance arrangements for members.
<i>Insurance cluster</i>	A collection of one or more <i>superannuation insurance policies</i> held by an RSE licensee, issued by the same <i>life insurance company</i> .
<i>Insurance cluster end date</i>	For a <i>single policy</i> means the last date that the <i>superannuation insurance policy</i> was <i>in force</i> . For <i>aggregated policies</i> , means the last date that any of the <i>superannuation insurance policies</i> within the <i>insurance cluster</i> was <i>in force</i> .

<i>Insurance cluster number (ICN)</i>	<p>A unique identifier used to represent an <i>insurance cluster</i>.</p> <p>The ICN for an <i>insurance cluster</i> is created by the RSE, but must satisfy the following rules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it must comprise no more than 20 alpha-numeric characters (with no special characters); • it cannot be the same as the ICN currently or previously used for another <i>insurance cluster</i> within the same RSE; and • it cannot change so long as the <i>insurance cluster</i> exists and must be reported consistently across reporting periods.
<i>Insurance cluster start date</i>	<p>For a <i>single policy</i> means the first date that the <i>superannuation insurance policy</i> was <i>in force</i>. For <i>aggregated policies</i>, means the first date that any of the <i>superannuation insurance policies</i> within the <i>insurance cluster</i> was <i>in force</i>.</p>
<i>Insurance cluster subgroup</i>	<p>Means a collection within an <i>insurance cluster</i> of one or more insurance policies offered to members where terms may vary from other members. For example, members from a specific employer may have different terms or conditions to general membership.</p>
<i>Insurance cover type</i>	<p>Indicates the type of insurance cover being described.</p> <p>Possible <i>insurance cover types</i> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>life insurance</i>; • <i>total and permanent disability insurance</i>; • <i>income protection insurance</i>; • <i>bundled life and TPD insurance</i>; • <i>bundled life and IP insurance</i>; • <i>bundled TPD and IP insurance</i>; • <i>bundled life, TPD and IP insurance</i>; and • <i>other insurance</i>.
<i>Insurance fee (activity fee type)</i>	<p>Means a fee within the meaning given in section 29V(9) of the SIS Act.</p>
<i>Insurance only (product category)</i>	<p>Insurance-only products are those products in the accumulation phase and which provide for insurance benefits only. The member does not have an accumulated account balance in the fund because all contributions and rollovers into the fund are used to pay for premiums or fees.</p>
<i>Insurance policy</i>	<p>Represents a contract between an RSE licensee and an insurance company to provide insurance in respect of a member or group of members.</p>
<i>Insurance policy type</i>	<p>The type of <i>superannuation insurance policy</i> offered within an <i>insurance cluster</i>.</p> <p>Possible <i>insurance policy types</i> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>group insurance policy</i>; • <i>individual insurance policy</i>; and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> both <i>group insurance policies</i> and <i>individual insurance policies</i>.
Insurance premium	Means an amount paid for the provision of insurance under a policy of insurance. Excludes: legacy insurance arrangements where no insurance premium is payable because the insurance policy is based on a surrender value.
Insurance premium paid	The <i>insurance premium</i> paid to the <i>life insurance company</i> for the provision of cover under a policy of insurance.
Insurance premium rebate	Means rebates received from the life insurance company in respect of members' insurance premiums paid to that insurer. Includes: all rebates regardless of how or to whom the rebate is paid, such as directly to the RSE licensee or an employer sponsor of the RSE.
Insurance premium rebate received	The value of <i>insurance premium rebate</i> received from the <i>life insurance company</i> .
Insurance reporting level	<p>Indicates the number of <i>superannuation insurance policies</i> included within an <i>insurance cluster</i>.</p> <p>Possible <i>insurance reporting levels</i> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>single policy</i>; and <i>aggregated policies</i>.
Insurance table number	<p>A unique identifier used to represent insurance arrangements.</p> <p>The <i>insurance table number</i> is created by the RSE, but must satisfy the following rules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> it must comprise no more than 20 alpha-numeric characters (with no special characters); it cannot be the same as the insurance table number currently or previously used for another insurance arrangement within the same RSE; and it cannot change so long as the insurance arrangement exists and must be reported consistently across reporting periods.
Interest rate contract (exposure type)	Means a contract that transfers the interest rate risk on an underlying asset from one party to another.
Internal audit (expense type)	Means the expense incurred for the provision of internal audit services.
International domicile (domicile type)	Means financial instruments issued outside Australia.
International economy type	<p>Means the economic status of the nation to which the investment is made as defined by the <i>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</i>. The <i>international economy types</i> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>emerging markets</i>; <i>developed markets</i>; and <i>not applicable</i>.

<i>Intra-fund advice (expense type)</i>	Financial product advice given by a trustee (or an employee of, or another person acting under arrangement with, the trustee) of a regulated superannuation fund to its members, where that advice is not of a kind to which the prohibition in section 99F of the SIS Act applies.
<i>Investment (component activity) / (fees and costs component activity)</i>	Means activities that give rise to ‘investment fees’ as defined in item 101, Schedule 10 of the <i>Corporations Regulations 2001</i> . Excludes <i>administration</i> and <i>transaction</i> activities.
<i>Investment (expense service type)</i>	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any investment services.
<i>Investment cap</i>	Means the maximum percentage of a member’s balance that is permitted to be invested into an <i>investment option</i> , <i>investment menu</i> , or <i>superannuation product</i> .
<i>Investment charge type</i>	The <i>investment charge type</i> indicates the circumstances in which the fee or cost is incurred. The <i>investment charge types</i> are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>base</i>; • <i>performance linked</i>; and • <i>not applicable</i>.
<i>Investment consulting (expense type)</i>	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any investment consulting services.
<i>Investment horizon (years)</i>	Means the defined investment horizon for the <i>return objective</i> . The <i>investment horizon (years)</i> is calculated by length of time over which the return of the <i>investment option</i> , as measured by the <i>return measurement</i> , is expected to exceed the <i>objective return</i> .
<i>Investment manager level</i>	<i>Fees and costs</i> related to <i>investment</i> activities are classified by their <i>investment manager level</i> . The <i>investment manager levels</i> are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>direct investment manager</i>; • <i>underlying investment manager</i>; and • <i>not applicable</i>.
<i>Investment menu</i>	Means a grouping of <i>investment options</i> offered by a fund within a <i>superannuation product</i> that has a defined fee and cost structure incurred by members in order to access those investment options. This is required to be included for consistency within the data model even if there are no fees or costs incurred at this level. The same <i>investment menu</i> may be made available to more than one <i>superannuation product</i> . Where the associated <i>superannuation product</i> is a <i>lifecycle product</i> , the lifecycle stage or cohort should be reported at this level.

<i>Investment menu number (IMN)</i>	<p>A unique identifier used to represent a <i>superannuation product</i>.</p> <p>The IMN for an <i>investment menu</i> is created by the RSE, but must satisfy the following rules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it must comprise no more than 20 alpha-numeric characters (with no special characters); • it cannot be the same as the IMN used for another investment menu within the same RSE; and • it cannot change so long as the <i>investment menu</i> exists and must be reported consistently across reporting periods (including if the name of the <i>investment menu</i> or the <i>investment options</i> available change).
<i>Investment menu type</i>	<p>The <i>investment menu</i> types are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>generic</i>; • <i>platform</i>; and • <i>lifecycle option</i>.
<i>Investment option</i>	<p><i>Investment options</i> are available to members via an <i>investment menu</i> offered to them within a <i>superannuation product</i>.</p> <p>For the purpose of this reporting standard an <i>investment option</i> is as defined in section 1017BB(6) of the Corporations Act, except for lifecycle products where each lifecycle stage or cohort should be reported at this level.</p> <p>The same <i>investment option</i> may be made available to more than one <i>investment menu</i>.</p>
<i>Investment option categories</i>	<p>The <i>investment option categories</i> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>single sector</i>; • <i>multi sector</i>; • <i>direct – cash account</i>; • <i>direct – term deposit</i>; • <i>direct – fixed income instrument</i>; • <i>direct – shares</i>; • <i>direct – listed investment company</i>; • <i>direct – exchange-traded product</i>; • <i>direct – hybrid security</i>; • <i>annuity</i>; and • <i>other</i>.
<i>Investment option number (ION)</i>	<p>A unique identifier used to represent an <i>investment option</i>.</p> <p>The ION for an <i>investment option</i> is created by the RSE, but must satisfy the following rules:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it must comprise no more than 20 alpha-numeric characters (with no special characters); • it cannot be the same as the ION used for another <i>investment option</i> within the same RSE; and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> it cannot change so long as the <i>investment option</i> exists and must be reported consistently across reporting periods (including if the name of the <i>investment option</i> changes).
Investment option type	<p>The <i>investment option types</i> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>single manager</i>; <i>multi-manager</i>; and <i>direct</i>.
Investment research (charge category) / (expense service type)	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any investment research services.
Investment type	<p>Means the type of investment characterised by the medium through which the RSE holds the investment. The <i>investment types</i> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>directly held</i>; and <i>indirectly held</i>.
Investment vehicle	<p>Means the type of investment vehicle holding the investments. The <i>investment vehicles</i> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>cash management trust</i>; <i>life company guaranteed</i>; <i>life company investment linked</i>; <i>life company other</i>; <i>pooled superannuation trust</i>; <i>retail trust</i>; <i>wholesale trust</i>; <i>other indirect investment</i>; and <i>not applicable</i>.
IT service provider (expense type)	Means the expense incurred for any IT service providers.

L

Legal (expense type)	Means the expense incurred for any legal service providers.
Life company guaranteed (investment vehicle)	Means the provision of benefits payable under an investment account contract, where an investment account contract is a contract within the meaning given in s. 14 (2) of the Life Insurance Act 1995.
Life company investment linked (investment vehicle)	Means the provision of benefits payable under an investment-linked contract, where an investment-linked contract is a contract within the meaning given in s. 14 (4) of the Life Insurance Act 1995.
Life company other	Means any investment in a life company that does not otherwise fall into the definition of 'life company guaranteed' or 'life company investment linked'.

<i>(investment vehicle)</i>	
Life insurance	A benefit, within the meaning of section 68AA(1)(b) of the SIS Act.
Life insurance (insurance cover type)	Insurance cover is provided for <i>life insurance</i> .
Life insurance company	A company registered by APRA under section 17 of the <i>Life Insurance Act 1995</i> .
Life insurance company ABN	The <i>ABN</i> of a <i>life insurance company</i> .
Life insurance company name	The business name of a <i>life insurance company</i> .
Lifecycle exception	Has the meaning given in section 29TC(2) of the SIS Act.
Lifecycle option (investment menu type)	A <i>lifecycle option investment menu</i> is an <i>investment menu</i> that combines one or more age or life stages of a lifecycle investment strategy together.
Lifecycle product	Means a <i>superannuation product</i> to which a <i>lifecycle exception</i> applies.
Listed (listing type)	Means a financial instrument that is traded through an Australian or international stock exchange.
Listing type	Means if the financial instrument reported is traded through an Australian or international stock exchange, the selections available are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>listed</i>; • <i>unlisted</i>; and • not specified.
Lost member search fee (activity fee type)	Means a fee charged to a member that is triggered upon a lost member search.
Low-level strategic sector	Means the asset class sector categories available to report long-term asset allocation targets and ranges and investments directly and indirectly held by the RSE with additional granularity. The low-level strategic sectors are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>cash</i>; • <i>credit / fixed income</i>; • <i>government bonds</i>; • <i>credit</i>; • <i>private debt</i>; • <i>equity</i>; • <i>property</i>; • <i>infrastructure</i>; • <i>other alternative strategies</i>; • <i>growth alternatives</i>; • <i>defensive alternatives</i>; and

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>currency exposure.</i>
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M

Male (sex)	Means persons who have male or predominantly masculine biological characteristics, or male sex assigned at birth.
Marginal (tier type)	Marginal tiers mean that only the portion of the member's balance that falls between the <i>tier upper bound</i> and <i>tier lower bound</i> will be considered when determining the expense or benefit.
Market value of investments	Market value of investments within the arrangement as at the end of the reporting period.
Marketing (expense type)	Means the expense incurred for any marketing and advertising expense.
Marketing and distribution (expense group)	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any marketing and/or distribution expense.
Maximum charge (\$)	Means the highest value of the dollar reduction in a member's balance that will be incurred by a member when applying a fee or cost expressed as a <i>percentage value (% of balance)</i> .
Maximum charge (%)	Means the highest value of the percentage reduction in a member's balance that will be incurred by a member when applying a fee or cost expressed as a <i>dollar value</i> .
Member account	Means a distinct entry recorded in the register of member accounts (or other equivalent mechanism).
Member acquisition campaigns (expense type)	Means the expenses incurred for the provision of member acquisition campaigns.
Member activity (component activity) / (fees and costs component activity)	Means fees or costs that are triggered by member initiated activity that would trigger an activity fee as defined under section 29V(7) of the SIS Act.
Member assets	The assets available to pay member benefits. This is assets less reserves less liabilities excluding <i>members' benefits</i> .
Member education programmes (expense type)	Means the expense incurred for the provision of member education programmes.
Member services (expense group)	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any member services of entities.
Member transaction processing (expense type)	Means the expense incurred for the systems utilised to process member transactions, including; contributions, transfers and withdrawals.

<i>Members' benefit bracket</i>	Means a segmentation of data based on the liability for <i>members' benefits</i> owing to defined contribution members and <i>defined benefit members</i> . Excludes: unallocated contributions.
<i>Members' benefits</i>	Means the value of liability for members' benefits and is the sum of <i>defined contribution member benefits</i> and <i>defined benefit members' benefits</i> . This represents the present obligation to beneficiaries for benefits they are entitled to receive in the future as a result of membership of the Registrable Superannuation Entity.
<i>Minimum balance</i>	Means a restriction placed on investment forcing the member to hold at least a specific balance in an <i>investment option</i> , <i>investment menu</i> , or <i>superannuation product</i> to which the minimum applies.
<i>Minimum charge (\$)</i>	Means the lowest value of the dollar reduction in a member's balance that will be incurred by a member when applying a fee or cost expressed as a <i>percentage value (% of balance)</i> .
<i>Minimum charge (%)</i>	Means the lowest value of the percentage reduction in a member's balance that will be incurred by a member when applying a fee or cost expressed as a <i>dollar value</i> .
<i>Minimum purchase transaction</i>	The minimum additional balance that a member is permitted to contribute to an <i>investment option</i> .
<i>Modified duration</i>	Represents the price sensitivity of the investments in respect to changes in interest rates.
<i>Motor vehicles (expense type)</i>	Means the expense incurred for any motor vehicle services.
<i>Multi sector (investment option categories)</i>	<i>Multi sector</i> investments are held in more than one distinct security, belonging to two or more asset sectors.
<i>Multi-manager (investment option type)</i>	<i>Multi-manager investment options</i> comprise multiple managed investments and are constructed through the engagement of multiple investment managers.
<i>Multiple (collateral type)</i>	Means where more than one type of collateral is used to secure the position.
<i>MySuper - large employer (product category)</i>	MySuper – large employer products that satisfy the requirements of section 29TB of the SIS Act.
<i>MySuper - material goodwill (product category)</i>	MySuper – material goodwill products that satisfy the requirements of section 29TA of the SIS Act Part 2C.
<i>MySuper product (product type)</i>	Has the meaning in section 10(1) of the SIS Act.

N

<i>Net collateral pledged to secure position with the counterparty</i>	Means the collateral posted on a bilateral basis, such that either party may be required to provide or entitled to receive, depending on the net exposure under a collateral agreement.
<i>Net investment return</i>	Means the time-weighted rate of return on investments, net of <i>indirect costs, other fees and costs, fees deducted directly from member account</i> and <i>tax</i> with a <i>fees and costs component activity</i> type of <i>investment</i> or <i>transaction</i> , adjusted for cash flows as they occur.
<i>Net investment return (return measurement)/(option return type)/(comparison return type)</i>	For reporting periods ending on or after 30 September 2020, has the meaning in SRS 705.0. For reporting periods ending before 30 September 2020, has the meaning in <i>Reporting Standard SRS 702.0 Investment Performance</i> (SRS 702.0).
<i>Net return (return measurement)/(option return type)</i>	Means the net investment return minus administration fees, costs and taxes minus advice fees, costs and taxes.
<i>No cover (current level of cover)</i>	Means that as at the end of the reporting period, the member has no cover.
<i>None (service provider relationship type)</i>	No shareholding exists between entities.
<i>Non-financial institutions (type of counterparty)</i>	Means institutions which do not offer financial services.
<i>Non-government (asset class characteristic 3)</i>	Means an infrastructure investment that is not owned by a federal, state, territory or local government, or corporations owned or controlled by a federal, state, territory or local government.
<i>Non-intrafund advice fee (activity fee type)</i>	Means advice fees that do not meet the definition of intrafund advice under section 99F of the SIS Act.
<i>Non-resident (type of counterparty)</i>	Means any individual, enterprise or other organisation ordinarily domiciled in a country other than Australia. Includes: foreign branches and foreign subsidiaries of Australian enterprises. Excludes: Australian-based branches and subsidiaries of foreign businesses.
<i>Non-smoker (smoker status)</i>	Means that the member is a non-smoker according to rules established by the RSE licensee and insurer.
<i>Not applicable (activity fee type)</i>	Means that the activity fee type is not applicable to the activity fee considered.

Not applicable (cover valuation basis)	Means that the cover valuation basis is not applicable to the insurance considered.
Not applicable (domicile type)	Means where domicile is not applicable to the financial instrument.
Not applicable (income protection benefit period)	Means that the income protection benefit period is not applicable to the insurance considered.
Not applicable (international economy type)	Where the domicile is not international domicile , the international economy type is not applicable .
Not applicable (investment charge type)	Where a component of performance does not have a component activity of investment , its investment charge type is not applicable .
Not applicable (investment manager level)	Where the components do not include investment fees and costs because there is no investment manager, the investment manager level of not applicable applies.
Not applicable (listing type)	Means where listing is not applicable to the financial instrument.
Not applicable (tier type)	A tier type of not applicable indicates that the expense or benefit is not charged on a tiered basis.
Not specified (domicile type)	Means where the domicile of the financial instrument is not a factor for consideration.
Not specified (listing type)	Means where the listing status of the financial instrument is not a factor for consideration.
Not stated or inadequately described (sex)	Means the sex of a person is not stated or is inadequately described.
No-TFN tax recovery fee (activity fee type)	Means an activity fee triggered when work to recover no-TFN tax is carried out.
Number of free activities	Where a fee or cost is an activity fee , the number of free activities indicates how many times that activity can take place before the fee or cost is incurred.

O

Objective return (%)	Means the investment objective return for the investment option , as measured by the return of the benchmark , plus the return margin .
Objective return description	A description of the benchmark and return margin used for the purpose of determining the objective return .
One off (engagement type)	Means service arrangements that are a one-off expense that are not expected to be ongoing arrangements.
Ongoing (engagement type)	Means service arrangements that are not one-off expenses, but are on an ongoing basis.

Online calculators (expense type)	Means the expense incurred for the provision of online calculators.
Open to new members	An <i>insurance cluster</i> is <i>open to new members</i> if members that satisfy the relevant criteria by the RSE licensee and/or <i>life insurance company</i> can take out cover under a <i>superannuation insurance policy</i> in the <i>insurance cluster</i> .
Option return (%)	The return of the <i>investment option</i> , as measured by the <i>option return type</i> .
Option return type	Means the type of return used for measuring the <i>option return</i> , for the purpose of comparison with the <i>objective return</i> . Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>gross investment return</i>; • <i>gross investment return net of fees</i>; • <i>net investment return</i>; and • <i>net return</i>.
Options (contract type)	Means a contract that provides the holder with the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a specific amount of the underlying asset at an agreed price, on or before a specific future date.
Other (TPD assessment criteria)	Means the TPD assessment criteria is not: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ADL</i>; • <i>any occupation</i>; or • <i>own occupation</i>.
Other (activity fee type)	Means the activity fee type is not: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>advice fee</i>; • <i>buy-sell spread</i>; • <i>contribution fee</i>; • <i>contribution splitting fee</i>; • <i>dishonoured payment fee</i>; • <i>establishment fee</i>; • <i>family law</i>; • <i>financial advice</i>; • <i>financial hardship application</i>; • <i>insurance fee</i>; • <i>lost member search fee</i>; • <i>non-intrafund advice fee</i>; • <i>no-TFN tax recovery fee</i>; • <i>switching fee</i>; • <i>withdrawal fee</i>; • <i>brokerage fee</i>; or • <i>not applicable</i>.
Other (charge category)	Means the charge category is not: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>advertising / marketing</i>; • <i>brokerage</i>; • <i>conferences and training</i>; • <i>entertainment</i>; • <i>investment research</i>; • <i>recruitment/payroll</i>;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>regulatory levies</i>; • <i>premises</i>; • <i>sponsorship</i>; • <i>wages</i>; • <i>travel</i>; or • <i>valuation</i>.
Other (collateral type)	Means a <i>collateral type</i> other than the options available.
Other (contract type)	Means a <i>contract type</i> other than the options available.
Other (expense type)	Means an <i>expense type</i> other than the options available.
Other (income protection benefit period)	Means the income protection benefit period is not: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>up to 1 year</i>; • <i>up to 2 years</i>; • <i>up to 5 years</i>; • <i>until age 60</i>; • <i>until age 65</i>; • <i>until age 67</i>; • <i>until age 70</i>; or • <i>not applicable</i>.
Other (investment option categories)	<i>Investment options</i> with the category of <i>other</i> comprise all <i>investment options</i> not otherwise defined.
Other (sex)	Means persons who have mixed or non-binary biological characteristics (if known), or a non-binary sex assigned at birth.
Other alternative strategies (low-level strategic sector) / (sub-sector benchmark) / (asset class characteristic 2)	Means assets that do not meet the definition of a traditional asset class and do not reflect the characters of <i>growth alternatives</i> or <i>defensive alternatives</i> .
Other contract (exposure type)	Means an exposure type other than the available options.
Other fees and costs (component type) / (fees and costs component type)	Means fees and costs that other than the available options. Other fees and costs must be reported gross of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) income tax and GST, after being reduced by any reduced inputs tax credits; and (ii) stamp duty; and without adjustment in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) any tax deduction available to the responsible entity, operator or trustee; or (ii) the extent to which any tax deduction may be passed on to members.

<i>Other financial institutions (type of counterparty)</i>	Means financial institutions that are not elsewhere classified. Includes: domestic clearing houses (e.g. ASX clear, ASX clear (Futures)); economic development corporations owned by governments; co-operative housing societies.
<i>Other indirect investment (investment vehicle)</i>	Means an investment through an investment vehicle which does not meet the definition of any of the available options.
<i>Other insurance (insurance cover type)</i>	Means insured benefits that are not otherwise categorised as <i>life insurance, total and permanent disability insurance</i> or <i>income protection insurance</i> . Includes: permissible insurance types as outlined in the SIS Act, types of insurance which have been grandfathered under law and legacy insurance arrangements where no insurance premium is payable by the member because the insurance policy is based on a surrender value.
<i>Other relationships</i>	Details of any other affiliation or interest which falls outside of shareholding and personal relationships.
<i>Outsourced (insourced or outsourced)</i>	Means the performance of functions, processes or projects are carried out by a contractor or supplier external to the RSE or RSE licensee.
<i>Over the counter (cleared) (derivative type)</i>	Means a derivative contract transacted between individual counterparties outside a recognised stock exchange, with contract details negotiated by those parties. Over the counter derivatives are either cleared through a central counterparty or not cleared through a central counterparty.
<i>Over the counter (not cleared) (derivative type)</i>	Means a derivative contract transacted between individual counterparties outside a recognised stock exchange, with contract details negotiated by those parties. Over the counter derivatives are either cleared through a central counterparty or not cleared through a central counterparty.
<i>Own occupation (TPD assessment criteria)</i>	Where insurance covers a person who is unable to perform the functions of their own occupation, even if they are able to perform other occupations for which they are reasonably qualified.

P

<i>Paid (claim status)</i>	Means an insurance provider has made a payment with respect to a claim from an RSE licensee. Includes: rehabilitation costs or benefits that minimise claims experience or potential prepayment of insured amounts.
<i>Parent (service provider relationship type)</i>	Means the service provider has a shareholding in the RSE licensee.
<i>Payments or donations to political parties (expense type)</i>	Means the expense incurred for the provision of payment or donations to political parties.
<i>Payments or donations to union bodies (expense type)</i>	Means the expense incurred for the provision of payments or donations to union bodies.

Percentage value (% of balance)	Means the portion of the expense or benefit attributable to a member that is expressed as a percentage of their account balance.
Percentage value (% of contribution)	Means an amount paid or payable against the initial, and any subsequent, contributions made into a <i>superannuation product</i> by or for a client of the product.
Performance linked (investment charge type)	Means the portion of the expense or benefit which is determined in whole or in part by reference to the performance of an investment made by an investment manager on behalf of the RSE licensee of an RSE.
Period ending	The end of the period to which the reported returns apply. This will be the last day of the reporting period unless otherwise indicated.
Personal /individual – no advisor required (access type)	Superannuation products that can be accessed by individuals without the need for an employer relationship or an advisor.
Personal/individual - advisor only (access type)	Superannuation products that can only be accessed by individuals through an approved advisor.
Physical assets	Means an item of economic, commercial or exchange value that has a tangible or material existence. Includes: precious metals, property, plant and equipment and oil.
Physical communication distribution (expense type)	Means the expense incurred for the systems and processes involved in distributing communications to members physically.
Platform (investment menu type)	For a <i>platform investment menu</i> , the product disclosure statement (PDS) of the associated <i>superannuation product</i> states that the securities or interests will be acquired on the instruction, direction or request of the member and the relevant investments that the member may choose are in a list published by the responsible person. The acquisition must be under a custodial arrangement (within the meaning of s1012IA(1) of the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i>).
Platform provider (expense type)	Means the expense incurred for the provision of platform services.
Policy number	Means the identifier of a superannuation insurance policy as allocated by the life insurance company.
Pooled superannuation trust (PST) (investment vehicle)	Means a type of collective investment trust where an investment manager invests the assets of superannuation funds, approved deposit funds and other pooled superannuation trusts. Excludes: unitised investments with life companies where the original or primary investment is an insurance or investment policy.
Premises (charge category) / (expense type)	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any premises.

<i>Premium tax rebate provided to members</i>	Means the amount of premium tax rebates provided to members.
<i>Principal amount</i>	Means the face value of a financial instrument.
<i>Private debt - corporate (asset class characteristic 2)</i>	Means private debt security backed by repayments from the cash flows generated by an operating company
<i>Private debt - development (asset class characteristic 1)</i>	Means a private debt investment where the purpose of the loan or debt is to construct or develop a real asset.
<i>Private debt - established (asset class characteristic 1)</i>	Means a private debt investment where the loan or debt is secured by a real asset in an income generating phase and is subject to immaterial levels of construction risk; or by the cash flows of an operating company with proven track record.
<i>Private debt - infrastructure (asset class characteristic 2)</i>	Means private debt security backed by infrastructure assets.
<i>Private debt - long term (asset class characteristic 3)</i>	Means a debt security with an original term to maturity of more than one year.
<i>Private debt - other (asset class characteristic 2)</i>	Means private debt security backed by neither corporate cash flows nor infrastructure or property assets.
<i>Private debt - property (asset class characteristic 2)</i>	Means private debt security backed by property assets.
<i>Private debt - short term (asset class characteristic 3)</i>	Means a debt security with an original term to maturity of one year or less.
<i>Private debt (low-level strategic sector) / (sub-sector benchmark)</i>	Means investment in loan or debt that is not publicly issued or traded in secondary market.
<i>Product category</i>	<p>The product categories are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>generic;</i> • <i>insurance only;</i> • <i>MySuper – material goodwill; and</i> • <i>MySuper – large employer.</i>

<i>Product phase</i>	Provides an indication of both the taxation status of a <i>superannuation product</i> and the expected flow of money between the RSE and the members within the product. The <i>product phases</i> are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>accumulation</i>; • <i>transition to retirement</i>; • <i>retirement</i>; and • <i>defined benefit – accumulation and retirement</i>.
<i>Product type</i>	Means the type of product offered by a RSE licensee. The <i>product types</i> are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>MySuper products</i>; • <i>choice products</i>; and • <i>defined benefit products</i>.
<i>Professional indemnity (expense type)</i>	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any professional indemnity services.
<i>Profit paid to parents (expense type)</i>	Means the expense incurred for the provision of profit paid to <i>parents</i> .
<i>Promoter (expense type)</i>	Means the expense incurred for any promoter expense.
<i>Property - agricultural (asset class characteristic 2)</i>	Means an investment in agricultural real estate where the earnings and capital value are dependent on cash flows generated by the property through sale or rental income.
<i>Property - commercial (asset class characteristic 2)</i>	Means an investment in commercial real estate where the earnings and capital value are dependent on cash flows generated by the property through sale or rental income.
<i>Property - development (asset class characteristic 1)</i>	Means a property investment which is predominantly non-income generating and is subject to material levels of construction risk
<i>Property - established (asset class characteristic 1)</i>	Means a property investment which is in an income generating phase and is subject to immaterial levels of construction risk
<i>Property - industrial (asset class characteristic 2)</i>	Means an investment in industrial real estate where the earnings and capital value are dependent on cash flows generated by the property through sale or rental income.
<i>Property - other (asset class characteristic 2)</i>	Means a property investment which does not meet the definition of any of the available options.
<i>Property - residential (asset class characteristic 2)</i>	Means an investment in residential real estate where the earnings and capital value are dependent on cash flows generated by the property through sale or rental income.

<i>Property - retail (asset class characteristic 2)</i>	Means an investment in retail real estate where the earnings and capital value are dependent on cash flows generated by the property through sale or rental income.
<i>Property (low-level strategic sector) / (high-level strategic sector) / (sub-sector benchmark)</i>	Means an investment in real estate where the earnings and capital value are dependent on cash flows generated by the property through sale or rental income.
<i>Proportion of assets to which service is provided</i>	The proportion of total assets managed by the RSE licensee to which the service is provided.
<i>Proportion of members to which service is provided</i>	The proportion of total membership of the RSE licensee for the whom the service is provided. In the case of financial advice, the proportion of members for whom the service is available.
<i>Proportion of total cost</i>	The proportion of the total cost of services provided that were met by insourced and related parties.

R

<i>Recent member interaction</i>	Means one or more of the events under paragraph 20QA(1A)(b) of the <i>Superannuation (Unclaimed Money and Lost Members) Act 1999</i> occurred in relation to the member holding the account in the 16 months preceding the last day of the reporting period to which the information relates.
<i>Record-keeping (expense type)</i>	Means the expense incurred for any upkeep and maintenance of member records and information.
<i>Recruitment / payroll (charge category) / (expense type)</i>	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any recruitment or payroll services.
<i>Regulatory levies (charge category) / (expense type)</i>	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any regulatory levies services.
<i>Relationship with the service provider</i>	Means a responsible person has a financial or other interest with a service provider that is engaged by the RSE or RSE licensee.
<i>Research (expense type)</i>	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any research services.
<i>Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA) (type of counterparty)</i>	Means Australia's central bank.
<i>Responsible persons</i>	Has the meaning given in <i>Prudential Standard SPS 520 Fit and Proper</i> .

Retail trust (investment vehicle)	Means a collective investment vehicle which provides exposure to a diversified portfolio of investments and can be accessed by retail clients.
Retirement (product phase)	Retirement phase means that the associated superannuation product is not in the accumulation phase and is designed to pay superannuation income streams in the retirement phase as defined in section 307-80 of the <i>Income Tax Assessment Act 1997</i> .
Return (component type)	Means: (i) for direct <i>investment options</i> that calculate tax at the member level, the <i>gross investment return net of fees</i> of an <i>investment option</i> ; and (ii) for other <i>investment options</i> , the <i>net investment return</i> of an <i>investment option</i> . <i>Return</i> should only be used for components with a <i>component activity</i> of <i>investment</i> .
Return margin (% p.a.)	The annual margin by which the <i>return objective</i> aims to exceed the value of the <i>benchmark</i> .
Return measurement	The type of return of the <i>investment option</i> that is compared to the <i>benchmark</i> return plus <i>return margin</i> for the purpose of assessing whether the <i>investment option</i> has achieved its <i>return objective</i> . Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>gross investment return</i>; • <i>gross investment return net of fees</i>; • <i>net investment return</i>; and • <i>net return</i>.
Return objective	Has the meaning in paragraphs 17-19 in <i>Prudential Practice Guide SPG 530 – Investment Governance</i> (SPG530).
RG 97 version	RG 97 version is an indicator variable referencing the version of ASIC Regulatory Guide 97: Disclosing fees and costs in PDSs and periodic statements (RG 97) referenced when determining fees and costs. The RG 97 version options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2017; and • 2020.
RSE, DB RSE, ERF or RSE licensee indicator	Means an indicator to designate that reporting is at an RSE, DB RSE, ERF or RSE licensee level.

S

Security (collateral type)	Means a financial instrument that represents an ownership in a corporation or a creditor relationship with a borrower.
Service arrangement	Means arrangements with any other party to perform, on a one-off or continuing basis, a business activity that is a function or responsibility of an RSE licensee pursuant to its duties under the governing rules and where the business activity has been delegated to that other party.
Service arrangement reference	An internally consistent reference number elected by the respondent for each <i>service arrangement</i> disclosed, for the purpose of distinguishing arrangements;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> it must comprise no more than 20 alpha-numeric characters (with no special characters); it cannot be the same as the <i>service arrangement reference</i> currently or previously used for another <i>service arrangement</i> within the same RSE; and it cannot change so long as the <i>service arrangement</i> exists and must be reported consistently across reporting periods.
Service provider ABN	ABN of service provider
Service provider name	Name of service provider.
Service provider relationship type	<p>The relationship the service provider holds towards the trustee. The <i>service provider relationship type</i> options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>none</i>; <i>parent</i>; <i>indirect parent</i>; <i>subsidiary</i>; <i>indirect subsidiary</i>; and <i>group company</i>.
Service provider shareholding relationship	Means a shareholding relationship exists between service providers, and the RSE, RSE licensee or responsible persons of the RSE or RSE licensee.
Service provider shareholding relationship level	For a <i>subsidiary</i> (including minority-owned entity), the shareholding of the trustee in the service provider; or for a <i>parent</i> (including an entity with minority ownership) the level of ownership of the trustee by that entity, or if a <i>group company</i> (subsidiary of a parent) the multiplication of the levels of ownership.
Sex	<p>Means the distinction between male, female, and others who do not have biological characteristics typically associated with either the male or female sex.</p> <p>The options are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>female</i>; <i>male</i>; <i>other</i>; and <i>not stated or inadequately described</i>.
Single manager (investment option type)	<i>Single manager investment options</i> are constructed through the engagement of a single investment manager.
Single policy	One <i>superannuation insurance policy</i> .
Single policy (insurance reporting level)	Means that the <i>insurance cluster</i> contains a <i>single policy</i> .
Single sector (investment option categories)	<i>Single sector</i> investments are held in more than one distinct security, all belonging to a single asset sector.

<i>Smoker (smoker status)</i>	Means that the member is a smoker according to rules established by the RSE licensee and insurer.
<i>Smoker status</i>	The member's status in relation to smoking. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>non-smoker</i>; • <i>smoker</i>; and • <i>aggregate</i>.
<i>Sponsorship (charge category) / (expense type)</i>	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any sponsorship.
<i>SPS 515 materiality</i>	Means a significant payment from the assets of an RSE or RSE licensee, including payments to and from reserves, not otherwise allocated to members' accounts where 'significant' relates to the size or extraordinary nature of the expenditure.
<i>Standard (fees and costs arrangement type)</i>	Means the standard fees and costs arrangement as disclosed in the relevant product disclosure statement.
<i>Start date</i>	Means the date the <i>return objective</i> was approved by the RSE licensee.
<i>Subsidiary (service provider relationship type)</i>	The trustee has a shareholding in the service provider.
<i>Superannuation insurance policy</i>	Means a superannuation policy as defined in the <i>Life Insurance Act 1995</i> .
<i>Superannuation product</i>	Means a class of beneficial interest in a regulated superannuation fund.
<i>Superannuation product number (SPN)</i>	A unique identifier used to represent a <i>superannuation product</i> . The SPN for a <i>superannuation product</i> is created by the RSE, but must satisfy the following rules: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it must comprise no more than 20 alpha-numeric characters (with no special characters); • it cannot be the same as the SPN used for another <i>superannuation product</i> within the same RSE; and • it cannot change so long as the <i>superannuation product</i> exists and must be reported consistently across reporting periods (including if the name of the <i>superannuation product</i> changes).
<i>Swaps (contract type)</i>	Means an agreement between two or more parties to exchange a series of cash flows over a period in the future.
<i>Switching fee (activity fee type)</i>	Means a fee within the meaning given in section 29V(5) of the SIS Act.
<i>Synthetic exposure (\$)</i>	Means the increase or decrease in effective exposure in the asset class arising from derivative instruments.

T

Target currency hedging (%)	Means the target level of derivative financial instruments used to reduce the risk of adverse currency movements.
Tax (component type)	Means the tax expense or benefit derived from RSE activities specified by the component category.
Tier arrangement	The tier arrangement is a number used to distinguish between different tiering structures. A different number should be assigned to each tiering structure within an RSE. The tier arrangement should be set to 1, 2, 3... etc. for each additional tiering structure that is reported.
Tier lower bound	Means the lower bound (inclusive) of member balances that would result in a member being in a particular tier of a tiering structure.
Tier number	Where a tiering structure is in place, the tiering structure should have the same values in fields (superannuation product number, investment menu number, investment option number, component type, component activity, investment manager level, investment charge type, tier type, tier arrangement). The tier number should be set to 1, 2, 3... etc. for each additional tier that is added. Where the tier type is not applicable, this field has no meaning and should be reported as 0.
Tier type	Tiering may apply where there are different expenses or benefits attributable to members. In this case the member has a different experience based on their balance. The tier type indicates the method by which the value of the expense or benefit changes between tiers. The tier type options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • flat; • marginal; and • not applicable.
Tier upper bound	Means the upper bound (exclusive) of member balances that would result in a member being in a particular tier of a tiering structure.
Total and permanent disability (TPD) insurance	Means a benefit, in respect of each member, that is payable only if the member is suffering permanent incapacity.
Total and permanent disability insurance (TPD) insurance (insurance cover type)	Insurance cover is provided for total and permanent disability insurance (TPD) insurance .
Total cost of the service arrangement	Overall expense in dollars for the service from the service provider.

<i>TPD assessment criteria</i>	Means the assessment criteria against which a <i>TPD claim</i> will be assessed. Possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>ADL</i>; • <i>any occupation</i>; • <i>own occupation</i>; and • <i>other</i>.
<i>Training (expense type)</i>	Means expenses incurred when training RSE licensee's staff.
<i>Transaction (component activity) / (fees and costs component activity)</i>	Means activities that would give rise to 'transaction costs' as defined in item 103, schedule 10 of the <i>Corporations Regulations 2001</i> . Excludes <i>administration</i> and <i>investment</i> activities.
<i>Transition to retirement (product phase)</i>	In the transition to retirement phase, a superannuation product is not in the accumulation phase and provides a transition to retirement income stream as defined in Division 6.1 of the SIS Regulations.
<i>Travel (charge category) / (expense type)</i>	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any travel services.
<i>Trustee office (expense group)</i>	Means the expense incurred for the provision of trustee office services and operation.
<i>Type of counterparty</i>	Means the type of counterparty. The type of counterparty options are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>banking institutions</i>; • <i>Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA)</i>; • <i>other financial institutions</i>; and • <i>non-financial institutions</i>.

U

<i>Underlying investment manager (investment manager level)</i>	Means all subsequent levels of management of investment portfolios beyond or further than the first level of management.
<i>Undetermined claim</i>	<i>Undetermined claim</i> refers to a received <i>claim</i> that has not been finalised or withdrawn at the end of the reporting period. Classification of a <i>claim</i> as withdrawn, finalised or undetermined should be based on its status at the end of the reporting period.
<i>Undetermined claim duration</i>	Means the period between the <i>claim</i> received date and the end of the reporting period for undermined claims.
<i>Unlisted (listing type)</i>	Means a financial instrument that is not traded through an Australian or international stock exchange.
<i>Until age 60 (income)</i>	Means that the maximum term that the IP benefit will be paid for is until the insured member's 60th birthday.

<i>protection benefit period)</i>	
<i>Until age 65 (income protection benefit period)</i>	Means that the maximum term that the IP benefit will be paid for is until the insured member's 65th birthday.
<i>Until age 67 (income protection benefit period)</i>	Means that the maximum term that the IP benefit will be paid for is until the insured member's 67th birthday.
<i>Until age 70 (income protection benefit period)</i>	Means that the maximum term that the IP benefit will be paid for is until the insured member's 70th birthday.
<i>Up to 1 year (income protection benefit period)</i>	Means that the maximum term that the IP benefit will be paid for is 1 year.
<i>Up to 2 years (income protection benefit period)</i>	Means that the maximum term that the IP benefit will be paid for is 2 years.
<i>Up to 5 years (income protection benefit period)</i>	Means that the maximum term that the IP benefit will be paid for is 5 years.

V

<i>Valuation (charge category) / (expense type)</i>	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any valuation services.
<i>Value of the investment</i>	Means the value of investments in relation to the underlying interests in the <i>investment option</i> .
<i>Volatility of comparison return (10 years)</i>	Means the standard deviation of weekly returns of the <i>investment option</i> measured by the <i>comparison return type</i> over 10 years.
<i>Volatility of comparison return (5 years)</i>	Means the standard deviation of weekly returns of the <i>investment option</i> measured by the <i>comparison return type</i> over 5 years.

W

<i>Wages (charge category) / (expense type)</i>	Means the expense incurred for any staff wages expense. Staff wages include employed and contracted staff.
<i>Wholesale trusts</i>	Means a collective investment vehicle that provides exposure to a diversified portfolio of investments and can be accessed by wholesale clients only.

<i>(investment vehicle)</i>	
Withdrawal fee <i>(activity fee type)</i>	Means an activity fee triggered upon withdrawal of funds by the member.
Worker category	Where cover is only provided to members in a certain worker category , the name of the worker category assigned by the RSE licensee.

Y

Year of admittance	The year ending 30 June during which the claim was admitted .
Year of cover	The year ending 30 June to which insurance cover was provided or is to be provided.
Year of incident	The year ending 30 June during which the event occurred that lead to a claim . e.g. in the case of life insurance , the year of incident refers to the year of death of the insured member.

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