

Reporting Standard SRS 101.0

Definitions for Superannuation Data Collections

Objective of this Reporting Standard

This Reporting Standard defines key terms referred to in the Reporting Standards specified in paragraph 2 that are applicable to registrable superannuation entity licensees (RSE licensees). All Reporting 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 applies to reporting periods ending on or after 30 June 2023.

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

2017 (RG 97 version)	Means superseded ASIC Regulatory Guide 97: Disclosing fees and costs in PDSs and periodic statements (RG 97), dated March 2017.
2020 (RG 97 version)	Means ASIC Regulatory Guide 97: Disclosing fees and costs in PDSs and periodic statements (RG 97), dated July 2020.

Α

ABN (Australian Business Number)	Has the meaning as in section 41 of the A New Tax System (Australian Business Number) Act 1999.
Access type	Means the available access channels to the superannuation product. The access types are: Individual No Advisor Required; Individual Advisor Only; Standardised Employer; Tailored Employer; and Combined Access Type.
Accounting adjustments (expense type) / (engagement type)	Means any accounting adjustments including amortisation or depreciation.
Accounting and Finance (expense type)	Means the expense incurred for the provision of accounting and finance services to the reporting entity.
Accumulation (product phase)	Means the same as 'growth phase' as in regulation 1.03 AB of the SIS Regulations.
Activities Of Daily Life (ADL) (TPD assessment criteria)	Means a type of <i>TPD assessment criteria</i> that requires claimants to show that they are unable to perform <i>activities of daily life (ADL)</i> , such as the ability to feed oneself, walking, dressing or bathing.
Activity fee	Means a fee charged to a member that relates to an activity of an RSE licensee that is engaged in at the request, or with the consent, or a member or that relates to a member and is required by law. Reference:

	Section 29V(7) of the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993 (SIS Act).
Activity fee type	Means the type of activity fees that can be reported, the activity fee types are: • Advice Fee; • Brokerage Fee; • Buy Sell Spread; • Contribution Fee; • Contribution Splitting Fee; • Dishonoured Payment Fee; • Establishment Fee; • Family Law; • Financial Advice; • Financial Hardship Application; • Insurance Fee; • Lost Member Search Fee; • No TFN Tax Recovery Fee; • Non Intrafund Advice Fee; • Switching Fee; • Withdrawal Fee; • Other; and • Not Applicable.
Actuarial Services (expense type)	Means the expense incurred for the provision of actuarial services.
Administration (component activity) / (fees and costs component activity)	Means activities that give rise to 'administration fees' as in section 29V(2) of the SIS Act. Excludes <i>Investment</i> and <i>Transaction</i> activities.
Administration And Other Expenses (expense category type)	Means the profit was attributable to an administration or other non investment management related expense.
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 a 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> .
Advertising Or Marketing (expense type)	Means the expense incurred for the provision of advertising and marketing and/or distribution.
Advice (component activity) / (fees and	Means activities that relate to the provision of financial product advice to a member.

costs component activity)/ (expense group type)	
Advice Fee (activity fee type)	Has the meaning as 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 <i>smoker status</i> of a member does not affect their cost or level of cover.
Aggregate cover	Means the total level of cover of a particular <i>insurance cover type</i> held by a group of members. In the case of <i>Income Protection Insurance</i> (<i>IP</i>) cover, this would be the annual insured benefit held by a group of members.
Aggregated policies	Means two or more superannuation insurance policies.
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.
	Means a collective investment that displays a combination of the following characteristics:
	(a) borrowing and leverage restrictions, which are typically included in collective investment-schemes related regulation, are not applied, may use high levels of leverage;
Alternative strategy fund	(b) significant performance fees (often in the form of a percentage of profits) are paid to the manager in addition to an annual management fee;
	(c) investors are typically permitted to redeem their interests periodically (e.g. quarterly, semi-annualy or annually);
	(d) significant 'own' funds are often invested by the managers;
	(e) derivatives are used, often for speculative purposes, and there is an ability to short sell securities; and
	(f) more diverse risks or complex underlying products are involved.
Alternatives (strategic sector) / (strategic subsector) / (asset class sector type)	Means any investment which does not meet the definition of the other strategic sectors.

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.
Alternatives Global Macro (asset class characteristic 2)	Means an investment strategy that takes sizeable positions in equity, fixed income or currency markets in anticipation of global macroeconomic events.
Alternatives Insurance Linked Securities (asset class characteristic 2)	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.
Alternatives Long Short Credit (asset class characteristic 2)	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.
Alternatives Long Short Equity (asset class characteristic 2)	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.

Alternatives Managed Futures Or Commodity Trading Advisor (asset class characteristic 2)	Means an investment strategy employed by a commodity trading advisor which involves investing in commodity market futures, options and swaps.
Alternatives Multi Strategy (asset class characteristic 2)	Means a combination of two or more primary alternative investment strategy styles.
Alternatives Other (asset class characteristic 2)	Means an alternative investment that does not meet the definition of the other characteristics available.
Alternatives Real Return Multi Asset Strategies (asset class characteristic 2)	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.
Alternatives Risk Arbitrage (asset class characteristic 2)	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.
Alternatives Volatility Arbitrage (asset class characteristic 2)	Means an investment strategy that takes advantage of discrepancies in the implied volatility in option pricing.
Amortisation Accounting adjustments And Depreciation (expense type)/ (engagement type)	Means the expense incurred for any accounting adjustments including amortisation or depreciation.
Annuity (investment option categories)	Has the meaning as in section 10(1) of the SIS Act.
Any Occupation (TPD assessment criteria)	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.
APIR code	Means the unique identifier issued by APIR Systems Limited (APIR) to products and participants. APIR maintains a free online searchable database of APIR codes, available at https://www.apir.com.au/.
Asset class characteristic 1	Means a level of detail which further describe properties of the asset class classification.
Asset class characteristic 2	Means a second level of detail which further describe properties of the asset class classification.

Asset class characteristic 3	Means a third level of detail which further describe properties of the asset class classification.
Asset class further description	Means a further description of the assets' attributes where applicable, e.g. asset sub-class (small cap, indexed, etc.) and asset domicile (Australia, international, etc.).
Asset class sector type	Means the asset class of the <i>ultimate investment</i> . The asset class sector types are: Cash; Fixed Income; Equity; Property; Infrastructure; Alternatives; and Currency Exposure; And Not Applicable.
Asset Consultant (expense service type)	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any asset consultant services.
Assets of the RSE that are pledged to secure derivative positions	Means the market value of cash or assets pledged or lodged with an entity to support derivative positions as collateral.
Associate	Has the meaning as in section 12 of the SIS Act.
Australian Domicile (domicile type)	Means financial instruments issued in Australia.
Australian Resident (counterparty residency status)	Means any individual, enterprise or other organisation ordinarily domiciled in Australia's economic territory. Includes: Australian registered branches and incorporated subsidiaries of foreign enterprises.
Authorised deposit- taking institutions (ADIs)	Means an authorised deposit-taking institution within the meaning of the <i>Banking Act 1959</i> .

В

Banking Institutions (type of counterparty)	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 <i>authorised deposit taking institutions</i> , credit unions and building societies. Money market funds, investment funds and pension funds are excluded from this category.
Base (investment charge type)	Means that portion of the expense or benefit that is not <i>Performance Linked</i> .

Benchmark	Means 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 (%)	Means the target proportion of assets which the RSE licensee has adopted as being appropriate in order to meet the investment objectives of the RSE licensee's investment strategy under <i>Prudential Standard SPS 530 Investment Governance</i> (SPS 530).
Benchmark allocation lower (%)	Means the minimum proportion of assets to be invested in an asset class to meet the investment objectives of the RSE licensee's investment strategy under 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 RSE licensee's investment strategy under SPS 530.
Benchmarking (expense type)	Means the expense incurred for any benchmarking expense.
Board and Board	Means the expense incurred for Board and Board Committees.
Committees (expense type)	Includes: Director Remuneration
Brokerage (expense service type)	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any brokerage services.
Brokerage Fee (activity fee type)	Means a fee charged for the provision of any brokerage services.
Bundled Life And Income Protection Insurance (insurance cover type)	Means insurance cover that is provided under one premium for <i>life</i> insurance and <i>IP insurance</i> .
Bundled Life And Total And Permanent Disability Insurance (insurance cover type)	Means insurance cover that is provided under one premium for <i>life</i> insurance and TPD insurance.
Bundled Life Total And Permanent Disability And Income Protection Insurance (insurance cover type)	Means insurance cover that is provided under one premium for <i>life</i> insurance, TPD insurance and IP insurance.
Bundled Total And Permanent Disability And Income Protection Insurance	Means insurance cover that is provided under one premium for <i>TPD</i> insurance and <i>IP</i> insurance.

(insurance cover type)	
Buy Sell Spread (activity fee type)	Has the meaning as in section 29V(4) of the SIS Act.

C

Call Centre Services (expense type)	Means the expense incurred for the assistance and services delivered to members through call-centres.
Capital Expenditure (expense type)	Means the expense incurred for capital expenditure. Includes IT capital expenditure.
Cash (strategic sector) / (strategic subsector) / (asset class sector type) (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 equivalents should have a remaining maturity of no greater than 90 days.
Cash Cash At Bank (asset class characteristic 2)	Means Australian and foreign currency notes and coins, and at call/on demand deposits held in a <i>Banking Institutions</i> .
Cash Cash Management Trust (asset class characteristic 2)	Means a cash management trust or fund which invests in cash and high quality short term securities. Includes: money market funds.
Cash Foreign Exchange Derivative Contracts (asset class characteristic 2)	Means foreign exchange derivative contracts
Cash Offset Derivatives (asset class characteristic 2)	Means the offsetting position created by derivative contracts (excluding foreign exchange derivative contracts)
Cash Short Term Bank Bills Or Securities (asset class characteristic 2)	Means bills of exchange and/or money market instruments issued by a <i>Banking Institution</i> with a <u>short term</u> maturity of up to 180 days. Typically issued at a discount and paid at face value at maturity.
Cash Term Deposit (asset class characteristic 2)	Means money placed in a <i>Banking Institution</i> for a fixed period for a stated interest rate. Includes certificates of deposits.

Cash Management	Means a unit trust which is governed by a trust deed which generally
Trust (investment vehicle type)	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.
Choice Product (product type)	Has the meaning as 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 <i>claim</i> has been made.
Claim assessment	Means the result of a <i>claim</i> that the insurer has <i>determined</i> . Possible values are:
	 Admitted; Declined; and Finalised Other.
Claim declined	Means a <i>claim</i> where a final decision to <i>decline</i> the <i>claim</i> has been made.
Claim duration	Means a length of time, in calendar days, between when a <i>claim</i> was <i>received</i> and when the <i>claim</i> was <i>finalised</i> , inclusive of the day the <i>claim</i> was <i>received</i> and the day the <i>claim</i> was <i>finalised</i> .
Claim finalised	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.
	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.
Claim finalised - other	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> .
Claim paid	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.
Claim paid to member by	Means who has paid the <i>claim</i> to the member. The <i>claim paid to member by</i> options are: RSE Licensee; Insurer; Other; and

	Not Applicable.
Claim received	Means 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> .
Claim re-opened	Means 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.
Claim withdrawn	Means the instance where a <i>received claim</i> is withdrawn and closed before being assessed and finalised.
Collateral type	Means the type of assets that are offered to secure the position with the counterparty.
	The collateral type options are:
	 Cash; Securities; Other; and Multiple.
Combined Access Type (access type)	Means a <i>superannuation product</i> that can be accessed through a combination of <i>access types</i> : <i>Individual No Advisor</i> , <i>Individual Advisor Only</i> , <i>Standardised Employer</i> , or <i>Tailored Employer</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 (%)	Means the return of the <i>investment option</i> , as measured by the <i>comparison return type</i> .
Comparison return type	Means a 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.
	Possible values are:
	 Gross Investment Return Net Of Fees; and Net Investment Return.
Complaints And Feedback Handling (expense type)	Means the expense incurred for the management of direct correspondence from members towards the entity, where there is an expression of dissatisfaction by a member.
Component activity	Components of performance are classified into the following component activities:

	 Investment; Administration Transaction; and Advice. A component of net return can only be characterised as being related to one component activity. Fees, costs and taxes may be incurred (or refunds received) in undertaking any of these activities. Return may be generated via
Connected entity - Investments	Investment activities only. Has the meaning of a person connected with an RSE licensee under subsection 13(4C) of the Financial Sector (Collection of Data) Act
Connected entity	Has the meaning of a person connected with an RSE licensee under subsection 13(4F) of the <i>Financial Sector</i> (<i>Collection of Data</i>) <i>Act</i> 2001.
Connected entity (Investment Option Strategy Setting type)	Means the <i>RSE licensee</i> does not engage in any activity relating to the setting of asset allocation targets and each entity that sets asset allocation targets is a connected entity.
Conferences (expense type)	Means the expense incurred in the provision of or attendance at any conference.
Consultant Fees (engagement type)	Means a <i>service arrangements</i> for the provision of consultant services.
Consumer Testing (expense type)	Means the expense incurred for the provision of consumer testing.
Contract type	The contract types are: • Options; • Forwards; • Futures; • Swaps; and • Other.
Contribution Fee (activity fee type)	Means a fee charged to a member when a contribution is made to their account.
Contribution Splitting Fee (activity fee type)	Means a fee charged to a member when splitting contributions, an example is a member splitting their pre-tax contribution with a partner.
Fund Operations and Corporate Overheads (expense group)	Means the expense incurred for the provision of corporate overheads services and operation.
Cost of cover	Means the total amount deducted from a member's account in order to pay for the insurance cover provided. This may include both an

	insurance premium paid to the insurer and an insurance fee collected by the RSE.
Counterparty identifier	Means a unique identifier representing the counterparty. The Legal Identifier (LEI) or, where applicable, the interim entity identifier of the entity should be used. The Legal Entity Identifier is a 20-digit, alphanumeric code issued by a Local Operating Unit in accordance with the International Organization for Standardization's <i>International Standard ISO 17442</i> . The Global Legal Entity Identifier Foundation maintains a free online searchable database of Legal Entity Identifiers, available at https://search.gleif.org/#/search/ .
Counterparty rating grade	Means the counterparty rating grade applicable to the derivative contract(s). The counterparty rating grade options are: • Grade 1; • Grade 2; • Grade 3; • Grade 4; • Grade 5; • Grade 6; • Grade 7; and
Counterparty residency status	 Not Applicable. Means whether the counterparty is a resident of Australia. The counterparty residency statuses are: Australian Resident; and Non Resident.
Cover valuation basis	Means the method for determining the level of <i>IP insurance</i> cover. The possible values are: • Agreed Value; • Indemnity Value; and • Not Applicable.
Credit (strategic sector) / (strategic subsector)	Means investments in <i>loans</i> , <i>placements</i> or <i>debt securities</i> , which are typically non-investment grade. Reference: <i>Fixed Income Non-investment Grade</i> .
Credit Risk Contract (exposure type)	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 <i>International Standard ISO 4217</i> . The ISO 4217 Maintenance agency maintains a free online database of currency codes, available at https://www.iso.org/iso-4217-currency-codes.html .
Currency Exposure (strategic sector) / (asset class sector type)	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	Current level of cover describes the level of cover the member has at the reporting date. The possible values are:
	 No Cover; Less Cover Than Default; Default Level Of Cover; More Cover Than Default No Underwriting; and More Cover Than Default With Underwriting.
Custody (expense service type)	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any custody services.
Custom (fees and costs arrangement type)	Means a <i>fees and costs arrangement</i> that is not offered to the general membership of the fund, for example 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 <i>custom fees and costs arrangement</i> .

D

Date of change	Means the date an RSE licensee makes a change to reported information in respect of an RSE, defined benefit RSE, PST or ERF.
Research And Data Analytics (expense type)	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any data analytics or researchservices including the cost of subcriptions used for research and data analytics
Declined (claim assessment)	Means where a <i>claim</i> is denied with no benefit paid.
Debt security	Means a security which represents 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.
Default cover offered	Means where an individual member is offered insurance cover as a result of the member: • becoming a member of an RSE; • obtaining a product from that RSE; • attaining a particular age; and/or • another mechanism specified by the RSE or insurer documentation that does not require member interaction.

Default Level Of Cover (current level of cover) Default level of	Means the amount of cover of a specific insurance cover offered that an individual member would have under an <i>insurance policy</i> included in an <i>insurance cluster</i> 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. Means the dollar amount of cover of a specific insurance cover offered
cover (dollar amount)	that an individual member would have under an <i>insurance policy</i> included in an <i>insurance cluster</i> 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)	Means the percentage of salary amount of cover of a specific insurance cover offered that an individual member would have under an <i>insurance policy</i> included in an <i>insurance cluster</i> as at the reporting date had they made no elections relating to their insurance. This <i>default level of cover</i> 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 <i>smoker status</i> that a member is allocated until they provide additional information that results in them moving to a different <i>smoker status</i> .
Default worker category	Means the category of worker is allocated to until they provide additional information that result them moving into a different <i>worker category</i> .
Defensive Alternatives (strategic sector) / (strategic subsector)	Means <i>Alternatives</i> that are designed to protect the value of the portfolio with low correlation to traditional markets.
Defined Benefit Accumulation And Retirement (product phase)	Means that the fund supports benefits in both the accumulation and retirement phase. Defined Benefit Accumulation And Retirement (product phase) should be used for defined benefit products online.
Defined benefit	Means a member who:
member	 a) satisfies the definition of defined benefit member in regulation 1.03 of the SIS Regulations; or b) is being paid a defined benefit pension as defined in regulation 1.03 of the SIS Regulations.
Defined benefit members' benefits	Means the present value of expected future benefit payments to <i>defined</i> 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 <i>superannuation product</i> offered where all the members of the fund who hold that class of beneficial interest in the fund are <i>defined benefit members</i> .
<u>Defined Benefit</u> (investment option type)	Means an <i>investment option type</i> offered where all the members of the fund who hold that class of beneficial interest in the fund are <i>defined</i> benefit members.
Defined contribution members' benefits	Means the present obligation to pay benefits to defined contribution members and beneficiaries.
Derivative net transactions	Means the net value of all transactions of derivatives.
Derivative type	Means the type of derivative being reported, the options are; • Exchange Traded; • Over The Counter Cleared; and • Over The Counter Not Cleared.
Derivatives net market value	Means the net amount of the <i>gross positive market value</i> and <i>gross negative market value</i> of derivative exposures.
Determined	Means a claim that has been finalised by the end of the reporting period.
Developed Markets (international economy type)	Means economies classified as developed by the <i>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</i> (UNCTAD) under the Development Status Groups classification. The UNCTAD maintains a free online searchable database of the Development Status Groups classification, available at: https://unctadstat.unctad.org/en/classifications.html . Excludes: Australia.
Development Of Website And Other Digital Tools (expense type)	Means the expense incurred for the technological solutions developed to enable and enhance member engagement and experience, such as online portals, online calculators and applications.
Direct Single Asset (investment option type)	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 <i>underlying investment manager</i> or the risk/return profile of the security or financial instrument. Means an investment option that invests in one asset directly with no interposed investment vehicle, or invests directly in an entity that owns a single asset.
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 Fixed Income Instrument	Means a loan, placement or debt security.

(investment option categories)	
Direct Hybrid Security (investment option categories)	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.
Direct Investment Manager (investment manager level)	Means the first level of management of investment portfolios.
Direct Shares (investment option categories)	Means an ownership interest in a business listed on an exchange and excludes units in all trusts.
Direct Term Deposit (investment option categories)	Means an account in which money has been placed for a fixed period of time for a stated interest rate.
Directly Held (investment type)	Means investments made by the RSE in its own name. Includes investments held by a custodian.
Director Training Costs (expense type)	Means the expense incurred for any directors training expense.
Director Remuneration (engagement type)	Means payments of directors' fees.
Dishonoured Payment Fee (activity fee type)	Means a fee charged to a member for a dishonoured payment.
Domicile type	Means if the financial instrument is issued in Australia or overseas. The selections available are:
	 Australian Domicile; International Domicile; Not Specified; and Not Applicable.

Ε

Effective exposure	Means the sum of the value of all <i>physical assets</i> together with the <i>equivalent asset position</i> of the derivative instruments.
Electronic Member	Means the expense incurred for the systems and processes involved in
Communication	distributing communications to members, electronically.
Distribution	
(expense type)	

Eligible members	Means a description of the members to which a <i>fees and costs</i> arrangement applies, for example, "employees of company XYZ".
Emerging Markets (international economy type)	Means economies classified as developing or transition by the <i>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</i> (UNCTAD) under the Development Status Groups classification. The UNCTAD maintains a free online searchable database of the Development Status Groups classification, available at: https://unctadstat.unctad.org/en/classifications.html .
Employer sponsor	Means "Standard employer-sponsor" as defined in section 16 of the SIS Act.
End date	Means:
	(1) For a <i>superannuation product</i> that is closed, the last date that there were any <i>member accounts</i> or <i>member assets</i> in the product.
	(2) For an <i>investment menu</i> that is closed, the last date that there were any <i>member accounts</i> or <i>member assets</i> invested in the menu.
	(3) For an <i>investment option</i> that is closed, the last date that there were any <i>member accounts</i> or <i>member assets</i> in the <i>investment option</i> .
	(4) For a <i>fees and costs arrangement</i> , the last date that the <i>fees and costs arrangement</i> was applicable to any members within the fund.
Engagement type	Means type of engagement related to an expense. The engagement type options are:
	• Other Payments;
	Ongoing Payment To Service Provider;
	• Consultant Fees; • PSE Licenses Staff Wages:
	 <u>RSE Licensee Staff Wages;</u> Accounting Adjustments;
	RSE Licensee Travel Entertainment And Conferences;; and
	Director Remuneration;
	 Executive Remuneration; and Donation To Political Party.
	Donation 10 Total Cuttury.
Entertainment (expense type)	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any entertainment services.
Equity (strategic sector) / (strategic subsector) / (asset class sector type)	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.
Equity Contract (exposure type)	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.

Equity Listed Active (asset class characteristic 2)	Means an investment strategy which is not passive.
Equity Listed Large Cap (asset class characteristic 1)	Where the investment strategy adopted pursues a portfolio of stocks with a large-cap market capitalisation (relative to the market in which the stocks are listed) at the time of acquisition.
	Generally in Australia, this includes securities with a market capitalisation that is in the top 50 listed on the Australian Stock Exchange. In all other countries, this includes securities in the top 70% of the free float-adjusted market capitalisation.
Equity Listed Micro Cap (asset class characteristic 1)	Where the investment strategy adopted predominantly pursues a portfolio of stocks with a micro-cap and, or small-cap market capitalisation (relative to the market in which the stocks are listed). at the time of acquisition.
	Generally in Australia, this includes securities with a market capitalisation that is outside the top 200 listed on the Australian Stock Exchange. In all other countries, this includes securities in the bottom 99 th to 100 th percentile of the free float-adjusted market capitalisation.
Equity Listed Mid Cap (asset class characteristic 1)	Where the investment strategy adopted pursues a portfolio of stocks with a mid-cap market capitalisation (relative to the market in which the stocks are listed) at the time of acquisition. Generally in Australia, this includes securities with a market capitalisation that is in the top 100 listed on the Australian Stock Exchange excluding the top 50. In all other countries, this includes securities in the top 70 th to 85 th percentile of the free float-adjusted market capitalisation.
Equity Listed Passive (asset class characteristic 2)	Means an investment strategy whose objective is to replicate a benchmark portfolio or index of stocks.
Equity Listed Small Cap (asset class characteristic 1)	Where the investment strategy adopted pursues a portfolio of stocks with a small-cap market capitalisation (relative to the market in which the stocks are listed) at the time of acquisition.
	Generally in Australia, this includes securities with a market capitalisation that is in the top 200 listed on the Australian Stock Exchange excluding the top 100. In all other countries, this includes securities in the bottom 86 th to 98 th percentile of the free float-adjusted market capitalisation.
Equity Unlisted Development Or Early Stage (asset	Means an unlisted equity investment in a business research or expansion phase with immaterial income generation.

class characteristic	
Equity Unlisted Established Or Late Stage (asset class characteristic 1)	Means an unlisted equity investment in a business in an income generating phase.
Equity Unlisted Growth Equity (asset class characteristic 2)	Means an investment strategy that invests in established companies to enable significant growth opportunities, generally without a change in control of the business.
Equity Unlisted Leveraged Buyout (asset class characteristic 2)	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.
Equity Unlisted Other (asset class characteristic 2)	Means an alternative investment strategy which is not accurately described by any of the available characteristics.
Equity Unlisted Special Situations (asset class characteristic 2)	Means an investment strategy that identifies investment opportunities in assets that are affected by unusual events.
Equity Unlisted Venture Capital (asset class characteristic 2)	Means an investment strategy that identifies investment opportunities in small companies which are anticipated to deliver long-term growth potential.
Equivalent Asset Position	Means the dollar amount of the underlying physical asset that needs to be held to generate the same return as holding the derivative.
Establishment Fee (activity fee type)	Means a fee charged triggered by the opening an account or facility for a member.
Exchange code	Means the code of the exchange on which any exchange-traded assets are listed.
Exchange Traded (derivative type)	Means a standardised derivative contract transacted on a recognised stock exchange, subject to daily mark-to-market and margin settlements.
Exchange Traded Product (investment option type)	Means securities traded on an exchange which invest in or give exposure to one or more securities or assets. Investment objectives typically align to 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.
Executive Remuneration (engagement type)	Has the meaning as in section 29QB (1) of the SIS Act.
Expense Category Type	Means the expense category for which the profit attributable to expense amounts is incurred. The expense category type options are: • Administration And Other Expenses

	• Investment Management Expenses
Expense group	Means categories of expenses that can be reported. The expense group options are:
	Administration Services;
	• Advice;
	Member Services;
	• Marketing;
	• Trustee;Board
	• Fund Operatioans And Corporate Overheads; and
	• Profit and
	• Other.
Expense service type	Means the expense service types that can be reported. The expense service type options are:
	• Investment Administration;
	• Investment Consulting;
	• Investment Management;
	Brokerage;
	• Custody;
	• Asset Consultant;
	• Implemented Consultant;
	• Investment Research;
	— Profit;
	• Valuation; and
	• Other.
Expense type	Means the expense types that can be reported. The expense type options are;
	Accounting Adjustments
	Accounting and Finance;
	Actuarial Services;
	Advertising Or Marketing;
	Board And Board Committees
	• Call Centre Services;
	• Capital Expenditure;
	• Complaints And Feedback Handling;
	• Conferences;
	• Consumer Testing;
	Development And Maintenance Of Website And Other Digital Tools
	• ;
	• Entertainment;
	External Audit;
	— Investigationss;
	• Merger Implementation
	• Financial Planners;
	• Financial Planning Payments To Externals;

TT D	
Human Resources	
• Insurance Administration;	
• Internal Audit;	
• Intra Fund Advice;	
• IT Services;	
• Legal;	
Member Account Administration	
• Member Campaigns;	
• <u>Member Communication;</u>	
•Member Education;	
• <u>Member Wrap Platform; Programmes;</u>	
— Member Account Administration	
• Memberships;s	
• Merger Implementation;	
• Merger Investigation;	
• Motor Vehicles;	
 Online Calculators; 	
• Political Donations;	
 Physical Member Communication Distribution; 	
• <u>Member Wrap_Platforms_Provider</u> ;	
• Premises;	
• Professional Indemnity;	
• Promoter;	
Regulatory Levies;	
Research and Data Analytics;	
Risk And Compliance	
• Sponsorship;	
Strategy And Planning	
• Training;	
•Travel; and	
• Other.	
ense with a A payment included in the aggregatelist described in Paragraph	Evnança with a
	Expense with a related party
	retated party
	Exposure type
exposure type options are;	
• Interest Rate Contract;	
Foreign Exchange Contract;	
Credit Risk Contract;	
• Equity Contract;	
• Commodity Contract; and	
Other Contract.	
	Esstance al A 194
	External Audit
vense type)	(expense type)
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Externally managed
nnected entity relating to the management of investments in respect of the investment	connected entity

(Investment Option Management Type)	option interest; and that each entity that manages investments in respect of the investment option is a connected entity.
Externally managed – non connected entity (Investment Option Management Type)	Means the <i>RSE licensee</i> of the fund does not engage in any activity relating to the management of investments in respect of the investment option interest, and that each entity that manages investments in respect of the investment option is not a connected entity.
External product investment options	Means investment options with investment option management type of externally managed – non connected entity and investment option strategy setting type of non connected entity.

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.
Fees and costs arrangement	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.
Fees and costs arrangement identifier (FCAI)	Means a unique identifier created by the RSE licensee to represent a <i>fees</i> and costs arrangement. The FCAI must satisfy the following conditions;
	• it must comprise no more than 20 alpha-numeric characters (with no special characters);
	• it cannot be the same as the FCAI used for another <i>fees and costs</i> arrangement within the same RSE, DB RSE or ERF;
	• it cannot change so long as the <i>fees and costs arrangement</i> exists; and
	• it must be reported consistently across reporting periods.
Fees and costs arrangement level	Fees and costs arrangement level is an indicator variable denoting the level of usage of the fees and costs arrangement.
	The fees and costs arrangement level options are:
	 Superannuation product; Investment menu; and Investment option.
Fees and costs arrangement type	Fees and costs arrangement type is an indicator variable denoting the usage of the fees and costs arrangement.
	The fees and costs arrangement type options are:
	Standard; andCustom.

Fees and costs component activity	Fees and costs component activity indicates the categorisation of the activities giving rise to fees and costs as specified by the relevant RG 97 version. The fees and costs component activity options are: Investment; Administration; Transaction; Advice; and Member Activity.
Fees and costs component type	Fees and costs component type indicates the categorisation of fees and costs as specified by the relevant RG 97 version. The fees and costs component type options are: Indirect Costs; Indirect Cost Ratio; Fees Deducted Directly From Member Account; and Other Fees And Costs.
Fees Deducted Directly From Member Account (performance component type) / (fees and costs component type)	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</i> 2001. Fees deducted directly from <i>member account</i> must be reported gross of: (i) income tax and GST, after being reduced by any reduced inputs tax credits; and (ii) stamp duty; and without adjustment in relation to: (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.
Fees Relating To Potential Mergers Investigation (expense type)	Means the expense incurred for any fees relating to identifying potential merger partners and developing strategy.
Female (sex)	Means persons who have female or predominantly feminine biological characteristics, or female sex assigned at birth.
Finalised Other (claim assessment)	Means the insurer has made a final decision on the <i>claim</i> , but it does not meet the definition of <i>admitted</i> or <i>declined</i> .
Financial Advice (activity fee type)	Means a fee charged to cover the costs of financial advice provided to members.
Financial Hardship Application (activity fee type)	Means a fee charged to cover the costs of processing financial hardship applications by members.
Financial Planners (expense type)	Means the expense incurred for the provision of financial planners employed by the RSE licensee.

Financial Planning Payments To Externals (expense type)	Means the expense incurred for the provision of financial planning payments to external companies or individuals (not employed by the RSE licensee).
Fixed Income (strategic sector) / (strategic subsector) / (asset class sector type)	Means a loan, placement or debt security.
Fixed Income Asset Backed Commercial Mortgage (asset class characteristic 2)	Means a <i>debt security</i> backed by a pool of mortgages for commercial properties.
Fixed Income Asset Backed Other (asset class characteristic 2)	Means a <i>debt security</i> backed by a pool of non-mortgage assets such as loans or debt from consumer credit products.
Fixed Income Asset Backed Residential Mortgage (asset class characteristic 2)	Means a <i>debt security</i> backed by a pool of mortgages for residential properties.
Fixed Income Bonds Corporate (asset class characteristic 2)	Means a public placement of a <i>debt security</i> issued by a corporate entity which can typically be traded in a secondary market.
Fixed Income Bonds Government Inflation-linked (asset class characteristic 2)	Means a <i>debt security</i> issued by a government for which the capital value of the security is indexed or adjusted for movements in the inflation rate. Interest is paid at fixed date and at a fixed rate, determined on issue, on the adjusted capital value.
Fixed Income Bonds Government Coupon (asset class characteristic 2)	Means a <i>debt security</i> issued by a government with fixed maturity date. Coupon payment is fixed for the life of the bond at its first issue. Excludes: Inflation-linked Government bonds.
Fixed Income Bonds Government Other (asset class characteristic 2)	Means a <i>debt security</i> issued by a government that does not meet the definition of the other characteristics available.
Fixed Income Bank Bills Or Securities (asset class characteristic 2)	Means bills of exchange and/or money market instruments issued by a Banking Institution with a short term maturity, that do not qualify as cash equivalents. Typically issued at a discount and paid at face value at maturity.

Fixed Income Development (asset class characteristic 1)	Means a private debt investment where the purpose is to construct or develop a real asset.
Fixed Income Enhanced Cash (asset class characteristic 2)	Means an indirectly held investment in 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.
Fixed Income Established (asset class characteristic 1)	Means a private debt investment secured by a real asset in an income generating phase and is subject to immaterial levels of construction risk.
Fixed Income Excluding Credit (strategic sector) / (strategic subsector)	Means investments in fixed income excluding credit. Reference: <i>Credit</i> .
Fixed Income Investment Grade (asset class characteristic 1)	Means a <i>debt security</i> with counterparty rating of <i>Grade 1</i> to <i>Grade 4</i> .
Fixed Income Long Term (asset class characteristic 3)	Means a <i>debt security</i> with an original term to maturity of more than one year.
Fixed Income Mezzanine Debt (asset class characteristic 2)	Means a subordinated security that sits between the equity and senior secured debt in priority in the event of default. The security is typically highly tailored and illiquid.
Fixed Income Non Investment Grade (asset class characteristic 1)	Means a <i>debt security</i> with counterparty rating of <i>Grade 5</i> and below.
Fixed Income Other (asset class characteristic 2)	Means a <i>loan</i> , <i>placement</i> or <i>debt security</i> that does not meet the definition of the other fixed income characteristics provided.
Fixed Income Private Debt (asset class characteristic 2)	Means an investment in a loan or debt that is not publicly issued or traded in a secondary market, which are not evidenced by the issue of <i>debt securities</i> .
Fixed Income Short Term (asset class characteristic 3)	Means a <i>debt security</i> with an original term to maturity of one year or less.
Fixed Income Structured Non- Asset Backed (asset	Means a <i>debt security</i> created through a securitisation process which involves the pooling of assets, or interests in assets, in a special purpose

class characteristic 2)	vehicle (SPV), which is funded by the issue of securities and which is not backed by a pool of assets.
Fixed Income Term Deposit (asset class characteristic 2)	Means money placed in a <i>Banking Institution</i> for a fixed period for a stated interest rate. Includes certificates of deposits and term deposits that do not qualify as cash equivalents.
Flat (tier type)	<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.
Flat dollar amount	Means the expense or benefit attributable to a member expressed as a flat dollar amount.
Foreign Exchange Contract (exposure type)	Means a contract that transfers the exchange rate risk on an underlying asset from one party to another. Includes: gold contracts.
Forwards (contract type)	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.
Fund Operations And Corporate Overheads (expense group)	Means the expense incurred for the provision of corporate overheads services and operation.
Futures (contract type)	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.
General Expenses (expense type)	Means the expenses incurred for the provision of general daily activities in the trustee office.
Generic (investment menu type)	A Generic investment menu is an investment menu that is not a Platform or Lifecycle Option investment menu.
Generic (product category)	Means products that do not fall into one of the following product categories: • Insurance Only; • MySuper Material Goodwill; or • MySuper Large Employer.
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 & Poor's BB+, BB, BB-; Moody's 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) / (performance component type)	Means the time-weighted rate of return, adjusted for cash flows as they occur. Indirect Costs, Indirect Cost Ratio, Other Fees And Costs, Fees Deducted Directly From Member Account and Tax should not be netted off this return.
Gross Investment Return Ex Indirect cost (non RSE licensee) (return	Means Gross Investment Return less Indirect Costs (non RSE licensee). i.e. Gross Investment Return Ex Indirect cost (non RSE licensee) = Gross Investment Return Indirect Costs (non RSE licensee)
measurement) / (option return type) /(performance component type)	
(option return type) (performance	Means the time-weighted rate of return on investments, net of <i>Indirect Costs</i> , <i>Indirect Cost Ratio</i> , <i>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. If there is a range in the amount of applicable fees and costs that may be charged, the calculation must use the highest fees and costs in the range.
Gross Investment Return Net Of Fees (return measurement) / (option return type) / (comparison	Costs, Indirect Cost Ratio, Other Fees And Costs and Fees Deducted Directly From Member Account with a fees and costs component activity type of Investment or Transaction, adjusted for cash flows as they occur. Tax should not be netted off this return. If there is a range in the amount of applicable fees and costs that may be

Group Company (service provider relationship type)	Means a <i>parent</i> company that has a shareholding in both the <i>service provider</i> and the trustee.
Group insurance policy	Means 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> .
Growth Alternatives (strategic sector) / (strategic subsector)	Means <i>Alternatives</i> that are designed to generate strong returns. Excludes: <i>Defensive Alternatives</i> .

<u>H</u>

<u>Human Resources</u> (expense type)	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any human resources services.
	Includes: Recruitment
	Excludes: Training

I

Implemented Consultant (expense service type)	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any implemented consultant services.
In force	Means an insurance policy is valid or in operation.
Inactive	Has the meaning as in subsection 68AAA(3) of the SIS Act.
Inception date	Means: (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, defined benefit RSE or ERF.
	(4) For a <i>fees and costs arrangement</i> , the first date that the <i>fees and costs arrangement</i> was applicable to any members within the fund.
Includes cover for category 1 occupations	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:
	 tertiary qualified; membership of a professional body; registration by a government body; or hold a senior management role within an organisation.
Includes cover for category 2 occupations	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.
Includes cover for category 3 occupations	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.
Includes cover for category 4 occupations	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.
Includes cover for category 5 occupations	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.
Includes cover for category 6 occupations	Means an occupation that satisfies the dangerous occupation exception in section 68AAF of the SIS Act.
Income protection (IP) insurance	Means the temporary incapacity cover provided to members, where 'temporary incapacity' has the meaning as in regulation 6.01 of the SIS Regulations.
Income protection benefit period	Means the period of time a member will receive income protection payments over. The income protection benefit period options are: • Up To 1 Year; • Up To 2 Years; • Up To 5 Years; • Until Age 60; • Until Age 65; • Until Age 70; • Other; and • Not Applicable.
Income Protection Insurance (IP)	Insurance cover is provided for <i>income protection (IP) insurance</i> .

(insurance cover type)	
Income protection waiting period	Means the period of time in days a member must wait before income protection payments can be made.
Indemnity Value (cover valuation basis)	Means where insurance covers a person for a salary value that is verified when a <i>claim</i> is made.
Indirect cost	Has the meaning as in item 101, Schedule 10 of the <i>Corporations Regulations 2001</i> .
Indirect cost (non RSE licensee)	Means the <i>indirect cost</i> that is separately disclosed by the external manager or product provider.
Indirect Cost Ratio (ICR) (performance component type) / (fees and costs component type)	Means the ratio of the total <i>indirect costs</i> for an <i>investment option</i> , to the average net assets of the <i>investment option</i> over the reporting period. A <i>fee</i> deducted directly from a member's account is not included in the <i>indirect cost ratio</i> .
Indirect Costs (performance component type) / (fees and costs component type)	Has the meaning as in item 101, Schedule 10 of the <i>Corporations Regulations</i> 2001.
Indirect Parent (service provider relationship type)	Means where the <i>service provider</i> has a shareholding in a <i>Parent</i> company of the RSE licensee.
Indirect Subsidiary (service provider relationship type)	Means where the RSE licensee has a shareholding in a <i>Parent</i> company of the <i>service provider</i> .
Indirectly Held (investment type)	Means an investment made via an investment vehicle.
Individual Advisor Only (access type) Individual insurance policy	Means <i>superannuation products</i> that can only be accessed by individuals through an approved advisor. Means a <i>superannuation insurance policy</i> that provides insured benefits in respect of one member.
Individual Insurance Policy (Insurance policy type)	Means that the <i>insurance cluster</i> consists of one or more <i>individual insurance policies</i> .
Individual No Advisor Required (access type)	Means a <i>superannuation product</i> that can be accessed by individuals without the need for an employer relationship or an approved advisor.
Individually managed mandate	Means an asset portfolio managed by an investment manager in accordance with a formal agreement. Excludes: derivative assets and derivative liabilities.

Industrial Body (Service Provider Type)	Means where payments made by or on behalf of the RSE licensee in respect of the RSE during the year of income to another entity who, at the time of receiving the payment, was an organisation (within the meaning of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009).
Industry Association (Service Provider Type)	Means the expense incurred for the provision of payment or donations to industry an associations incorporated in any Australian State or Territory; which represents entities in the superannuation industry.
Infrastructure (strategic sector) / (strategic subsector) / (asset class sector type)	Means the basic physical systems of a country, state or region including transportation, communication, utilities, and public institutions.
Infrastructure Airports (asset class characteristic 2)	Means infrastructure investments in airports.
Infrastructure Communications (asset class characteristic 2)	Means investments in communications infrastructure.
Infrastructure Core (asset class characteristic 1)	Means an indirectly held infrastructure investment which holds established infrastructure assets that have stable cash flows and longer leases and low levels of debt.
Infrastructure Core Plus (asset class characteristic 1)	Means an indirectly held infrastructure investment which holds predominantly established infrastructure assets but has some levels of debt and is subject to low levels of development risk.
Infrastructure Development (asset class characteristic 1)	Means an infrastructure investment predominantly non-income generating and is subject to material levels of construction risk.
Infrastructure Diversified (asset class characteristic 2)	Means a diversified portfolio of infrastructure assets.
Infrastructure Energy Assets (asset class characteristic 2)	Means investments in energy assets such as electricity and gas infrastructure.
Infrastructure Established (asset class characteristic 1)	Means an infrastructure investment which is in an income generating phase and is subject to immaterial levels of construction risk.
Infrastructure Government (asset class characteristic 3)	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.

Infrastructure Non Government (asset class characteristic	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.
Infrastructure Opportunistic (asset class characteristic) Infrastructure Other (asset class characteristic 2)	Means an indirectly held infrastructure investment which holds development infrastructure assets and has high levels of debt and is subject to material levels of development risk. Means investments in infrastructure outside of the categories listed.
Infrastructure Ports (asset class characteristic 2)	Means infrastructure investments in ports.
Infrastructure Public Private Partnership (asset class characteristic 3)	Means an arrangement between the public and private sector for the development, delivery, operations, maintenance, and financing of public infrastructure.
Infrastructure Railways (asset class characteristic 2)	Means infrastructure investments in railways.
Infrastructure Social Availability (asset class characteristic 2)	Means investments in social infrastructure such as schools, hospitals and prisons.
Infrastructure Toll Roads (asset class characteristic 2)	Means infrastructure investments in toll roads.
Infrastructure Utilities (asset class characteristic 2)	Means an infrastructure investment embodying a utility service such as water.
Infrastructure Value Add (asset class characteristic)	Means an indirectly held infrastructure investment which holds predominantly development infrastructure assets and has high levels of debt and is subject to development risk.
Insourced (insourced or outsourced)	Means the performance of functions, processes or projects with internal resources.
Insourced or outsourced	Means the performance of functions, processes or projects with internal or external resources to the RSE licensee.
Insurance Administration (expense type)	Means the expense incurred for the processing and management of insurance arrangements for members.
Insurance cluster	Means 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> .

Insurance cluster end date	For a <i>single policy</i> means the last date that the <i>superannuation</i> insurance policy was in force. For aggregated policies, means the last date that any of the <i>superannuation insurance policies</i> within the insurance cluster was in force.
Insurance cluster identifier (ICI)	Means a unique identifier created by the RSE licensee to represent an <i>insurance cluster</i> .
	The ICI must satisfy the following rules:
	• it must comprise no more than 20 alpha-numeric characters (with no special characters);
	• it cannot be the same as the ICI currently or previously used for another <i>insurance cluster</i> within the same RSE, defined benefit RSE or ERF; and
	• it cannot change so long as the <i>insurance cluster</i> exists and must be reported consistently across reporting periods.
Insurance cluster 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
Insurance cluster start date	insurance cluster. For a single policy, means the first date that the superannuation insurance policy was in force.
	For aggregated policies, means the first date that any of the superannuation insurance policies within the insurance cluster was in force.
Insurance cluster subgroup	Means the description of 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.
Insurance cover type	Indicates the type of insurance cover being described.
	Possible <i>insurance cover types</i> are:
	 Life Insurance; Total And Permanent Disability Insurance; Income Protection Insurance; Bundled Life And Total And Permanent Disability Insurance; Bundled Life And Income Protection Insurance; Bundled Total And Permanent Disability And Income Protection Insurance; Bundled Life Total And Permanent Disability And Income Protection Insurance;
	Protection Insurance; andOther Insurance.
Insurance Fee (activity fee type)	Has the meaning as in section 29V(9) of the SIS Act.
Insurance Only (product category)	Means products in the <i>accumulation</i> phase and which provide for insurance benefits only. The member does not have an accumulated

	account balance because all contributions and rollovers are used to pay for <i>insurance premiums</i> or fees.
Insurance Only (investment option type)	Means investment options in the <i>accumulation</i> phase and which provide for insurance benefits only. The member does not have an accumulated account balance because all contributions and rollovers are used to pay for <i>insurance premiums</i> or fees.
Insurance policy	Means a contract between an RSE licensee and an insurance company to provide insurance in respect of a member or group of members.
Insurance policy type	Means the type of <i>superannuation insurance policy</i> offered within an <i>insurance cluster</i> .
	Possible insurance policy types are:
	 Group Insurance Policy; and Individual Insurance Policy.
Insurance premium	Means an amount paid for the provision of insurance under an insurance policy. Excludes: legacy insurance arrangements where no <i>insurance premium</i> is payable because the <i>insurance</i> policy is based on a surrender value.
Insurance premium collected	Means the amount of <i>insurance premium</i> collected from <i>member accounts</i> .
Insurance premium paid	Means <i>insurance premium</i> paid to the <i>life insurance company</i> for the provision of cover under an insurance policy.
Insurance premium rebate	Means rebates received from the <i>life insurance company</i> in respect of members' <i>insurance premiums</i> 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 <i>employer sponsor</i> of the RSE, defined benefit RSE or ERF.
Insurance premium rebate received	Means the value of <i>insurance premium rebate</i> received from the <i>life insurance company</i> .
Insurance reporting level	Means the number of <i>superannuation insurance policies</i> included within an <i>insurance cluster</i> .
	Possible insurance reporting levels are:
	 Single Policy; and Aggregated Policies.
Insurance table identifier	Means a unique identifier created by the RSE licensee used to represent insurance arrangements.
	The <i>insurance table identifier</i> must satisfy the following rules:
	• 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 or defined benefit 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.
Internally managed (investment option management type)	Means investment management is carried out by RSE licensee
International Domicile (domicile type)	Means financial instruments issued outside Australia.
International economy type	The international economy types are: • Emerging Markets; • Developed Markets; • Not Specified; and • Not Applicable.
Intra Fund Advice (expense type)	Means financial product advice given by an RSE licensee (or an employee of, or another person acting under arrangement with, the RSE licensee) of an RSE, defined benefit RSE or ERF to its members, where that advice is not of a kind to which the prohibition in section 99F of the SIS Act applies.
Investment (component activity) / (fees and costs component activity)	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.
Investment Management (expense service type)	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any investment management services.
Investment administration (expense service type)	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any investment administration services.
Investment cap	Means the maximum percentage of a member's balance that is permitted to be invested into an <i>investment option</i> or <i>investment menu</i> .
Investment charge type	The <i>investment charge type</i> indicates the circumstances in which the fee or cost is incurred. The <i>investment charge types</i> are: • Base; • Performance Linked; and • Not Applicable.

Investment Consulting (expense service type)	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any investment consulting services. Excludes asset consulting.
Investment horizon	Means the defined investment horizon for the <i>return objective</i> . The <i>investment horizon</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>return objective target return</i> .
Investment Management (expense service type)	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any investment management services.
Investment Management Expenses (expense category type)	Means the profit was attributable to an investment management expense.
Investment manager level	Fees and costs related to <i>Investment</i> activities are classified by their <i>investment manager level</i> .
	The investment manager levels are:
	 Direct Investment Manager; Underlying Investment Manager; and Not Applicable.
Investment menu	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 <i>investment options</i> .
	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 <i>investment menu</i> represents the collection of lifecycle stages or cohorts.
Investment menu identifier (IMI)	Means a unique identifier created by the RSE licensee used to represent an <i>investment menu</i> .
	The IMI must satisfy the following rules:
	 it must comprise no more than 20 alpha-numeric characters (with no special characters); it cannot be the same as the IMI used for another <i>investment menu</i> within the same RSE, defined benefit RSE or ERF; 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).

Investment menu	The <i>investment menu</i> types are:
type	
ispe	• Generic;
	• <i>Platform</i> ; and
	• Lifecycle Option.
Investment option	Has the meaning as in section 1017BB(6) of the <i>Corporations Act</i> 2001,
The estiment option	except for <i>lifecycle products</i> where each lifecycle stage or cohort
	should be reported at this level.
	The same <i>investment option</i> may be made available to more than one
	investment menu.
Investment option	The investment option categories are:
categories	• Single Sector;
	• Multi Sector;
	, and the second
	Direct Term Deposit; Direct Fine I Income Instrument.
	Direct Fixed Income Instrument; Direct St.
	• Direct Shares;
	Direct Listed Investment Company;
	Direct Exchange Traded Product;
	Direct Hybrid Security;
	• Annuity; and
	• Other.
Investment option	Means a unique identifier created by the RSE licensee used to represent
identifier (IOI)	an investment option.
, , ,	1
	The IOI must satisfy the following rules:
	• it must comprise no more than 20 alpha-numeric characters (with no
	special characters);
	• it cannot be the same as the IOI used for another <i>investment option</i>
	within the same RSE, defined benefit RSE or ERF; and
	• 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	The Investment Option Management types are:
Management Type	
	• Internally managed
	• Externally managed – connected entity
	• Externally managed – non connected entity
	• Not applicable
Investment Option	The Investment Option Strategy Setting types are:
Strategy <u>Setting</u> type	• RSE licensee;
	• Connected entity; and
	 Non connected entity

Investment option	The investment option types are:
type	Single Manager;
	• Multi Manager;
	• Single Asset,
	• Exchange Traded Product,
	• Listed Investment Company,
	• Single manager – other listed,
	• Single manager – unlisted,
	• Managed Discretionary Account,
	• Separately Managed Account,
	• Insurance Only and
	•— <u>Defined Benefit</u> and
	• Direct.
Investment Research (expense service type)	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any investment research services.
Investment type	Means the type of investment characterised by the medium through which the RSE, defined benefit RSE or ERF holds the investment. The <i>investment types</i> are:
	 Directly Held; and Indirectly Held.
Investment vehicle type	Means the type of investment vehicle holding the investments. The <i>investment vehicles</i> are:
	Cash Management Trust;
	Life Company Guaranteed;
	Life Company Investment Linked;
	Life Company Other;
	Pooled Superannuation Trust;
	• Retail Trust;
	Wholesale Trust;
	 Other Indirect Investment; and Not Applicable.
Investment vehicle – connected entity	Means an investment vehicle of a <i>connected entity - investments</i> .
Investment vehicle – non connected entity	Means an investment vehicle of a entity that is not a <i>connected entity – investments</i> .
IT Services(expense type)	Means the expense incurred for corporate IT services for the RSE licensee in respect of the RSE.

L

Legacy Product	Means a <i>superannuation product</i> that is closed to new members but
	existing members may continue to make contributions.

Legal (expense type)	Means the expense incurred for any legal service providers.
Less Cover Than Default (current level of cover)	Means where, the member has cover as at the reporting date, but they have elected to have less cover than the <i>Default Level Of Cover</i> .
Life Company Guaranteed (Investment vehicle type)	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 <i>Life Insurance Act 1995</i> .
Life Company Investment Linked (investment vehicle type)	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 <i>Life Insurance Act 1995</i> .
Life Company Other (investment vehicle type)	Means any investment in a <i>life insurance company</i> that does not otherwise fall into the definition of <i>life company guaranteed</i> or <i>life company investment linked</i> .
Life insurance	Means a death benefit provided in accordance with section 68AA(1)(b) of the SIS Act.
Life Insurance (insurance cover type)	Means insurance cover that is provided for <i>life insurance</i> .
Life insurance company	Means a company registered by APRA under section 17 of the <i>Life Insurance Act 1995</i> .
Life insurance company ABN	Means the ABN of a life insurance company .
Life insurance company name	Means the business name of a <i>life insurance company</i> .
Lifecycle exception	Has the meaning as in section 29TC(2) of the SIS Act.
Lifecycle Option (investment menu type)	Means 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.
<u>Listed Investment</u> <u>Company</u> (investment option type)	Means a listed investment vehicle that offers access to a portfolio of shares.
Listing type	Means if the financial instrument reported is traded through an Australian or international stock exchange, the selections available are: • Listed; • Unlisted; and • Not Specified; and • Not Applicable.

Loan	Means a financial asset which is created when a creditor lends funds directly to a debtor, and is evidenced by documents that are non-negotiable.
Lost Member Search Fee (activity fee type)	Means a fee charged to a member that is triggered upon a lost member search.

M

Mala (gan)	Manna marrana viha hava mala ar mradaminantiv masaylina hialagiaal
Male (sex)	Means persons who have male or predominantly masculine biological
M1	characteristics, or male sex assigned at birth.
Managed	Has the meaning of an Managed Discretionary Account Services (MDA)
discretionary	service as defined in ASIC Corporations (Managed Discretionary
account	Account Services) Instrument 2016/968.
Marginal (tier type)	Marginal tiers mean where 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 fee, expense or benefit.
Market value of	Means the market value of investments within the arrangement as at the
investments	end of the reporting period.
Marketing (expense	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any promotion,
group)	marketing or sponsorship expense.
	(i) the payment has been made, or is to be made, by or on behalf of the
	entity under a contract during the year of income;
	(ii) the purpose of the payment is promoting the entity, promoting a
	particular view on behalf of the entity or sponsorship on behalf of the
	entity;
	(iii) the payment is not a gift (within the meaning of Part XX of the
	Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918) whose amount or value is to be
	included in the sum referred to in paragraph (c) of this subregulation;
Material Service	Means a service provider which is a material service provider in relation
Provider (Service	to the services provided to the RSE licensee in respect of the RSE.
Provider Type)	Reference: SPS 231 paragraph 9
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 percentage value (% of balance) or percentage value (% of
	transaction).
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>flat dollar amount</i> .
Member account	Means a distinct entry recorded in the register of member accounts (or
	other equivalent mechanism).
Member Account	Means the expense incurred for the systems utilised to process member
Administration	transactions, including; contributions, transfers and withdrawals as well
(expense type)	as upkeep and maintenance of member records.

Minimum charge (%)	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>flat dollar amount</i> .
Minimum purchase transaction	Means the minimum additional balance that a member is permitted to contribute to an <i>investment option</i> .
Modified duration	Means the price sensitivity of the investments in respect to changes in interest rates.
More Cover Than	Means that, as at the reporting date, the member has more than the
Default No	Default Level Of Cover and did not require underwriting in order to
Underwriting	obtain that cover.
(current level of	
cover)	
Most proximate investment	Means the closest investment, in the relevant chain of investments, to the <i>ultimate investment</i> .
Motor Vehicles (expense type)	Means the expense incurred for any motor vehicle services.
Multi Manager (investment option type)	Means multiple managed investments that are constructed through the engagement of multiple investment managers.
Multi Sector (investment option categories)	<i>Multi Sector</i> investments are held in more than one distinct security, belonging to two or more asset sectors.
Multiple (collateral type)	Means where more than one type of collateral is used to secure the position.
MySuper authorisation identifier	Means the MySuper authorisation number issued by APRA.
MySuper Large	Means <i>superannuation products</i> that satisfy the requirements of section
Employer (product	29TB of the SIS Act.
category)	
MySuper Material	Means <i>superannuation products</i> that satisfy the requirements of section
Goodwill (product	29TA of the SIS Act.
category)	
MySuper Product	Has the meaning as in section 10(1) of the SIS Act.
(product type)	

N

Net collateral pledged to secure positions with the	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.
counterparty	
Net Investment	Means the time-weighted rate of return on investments, net of <i>Indirect</i>
Return (return	Costs, Indirect Cost Ratio, Other Fees And Costs, Fees Deducted
measurement) /	Directly From Member Account and Tax with a component activity
(option return type)	type of <i>Investment</i> or <i>Transaction</i> , adjusted for cash flows as they
/ (comparison	occur.
return type)	

	If there is a range in the amount of applicable fees and costs that may be
	charged, the calculation must use the highest fees and costs in the range.
Net Return (return	Means the <i>net investment return</i> minus administration fees, costs and
measurement) /	taxes minus advice fees, costs and taxes.
(option return type)	
No Cover (current	Means that as at the end of the reporting period, the member has no
level of cover)	cover.
No TFN Tax	Means an <i>activity fee</i> triggered when work to recover no-TFN tax is
Recovery Fee	carried out.
(activity fee type)	
Non-connected	Means the <i>RSE licensee</i> does not engage in any activity relating to the
entity (Investment	the setting of asset allocation targets and each entity that sets asset
Option Strategy	allocation targets is not a connected entity.
Setting type)	
Non Financial	Means institutions which do not offer financial services.
Institutions (type of	
counterparty)	
Non Intrafund	Means advice fees that do not meet the definition of financial product
Advice Fee (activity	advice to members within the meaning given in section 99F of the SIS
fee type)	Act.
Non Resident	Means any individual, enterprise or other organisation ordinarily
(counterparty	domiciled in a country other than Australia.
residency status)	Includes: foreign branches and foreign subsidiaries of Australian
	enterprises.
	Excludes: Australian-based branches and subsidiaries of foreign
	businesses.
Non Smoker	Means that the member is a non-smoker according to rules established
(smoker status)	by the RSE licensee and insurer.
None (service	Means that no shareholding exists between entities.
provider	
relationship type)	
Not Applicable	Means that the <i>activity fee type</i> is not applicable to the <i>activity fee</i>
(activity fee type)	considered.
Not Applicable	Means that the <i>cover valuation basis</i> is not applicable to the insurance
(cover valuation	considered.
basis)	
Not Applicable	Means where domicile is not applicable to the financial instrument.
(domicile type)	
Not applicable	Means that the income protection benefit period is not applicable to the
(income protection	insurance considered.
benefit period)	
Not Applicable	Where the <i>domicile</i> is not <i>International Domicile</i> , the <i>international</i>
(international	economy type is Not Applicable.
economy type)	
Not Applicable	Where a component of performance does not have a <i>component activity</i>
(investment charge	of Investment, its investment charge type is Not Applicable.
type)	

Not Applicable	Where the components do not include investment fees and costs because
(investment	there is no investment manager, the <i>investment manager level</i> of <i>Not</i>
manager level)	Applicable applies.
Not Applicable	Where the investment option does not have an investment manager, for
(investment option	example, a direct share.
management type)	
Not Applicable	Means that an investment is not held in an investment vehicle.
(investment vehicle	
type)	
Not Applicable	Means where listing is not applicable to the financial instrument.
(listing type)	
Not Applicable (tier	Means where the expense or benefit is not charged on a tiered basis.
type)	
Not Specified	Means where the domicile of the financial instrument is not a factor for
(domicile type)	consideration.
Not Specified	Means where the type of international economy of the financial
(international	instrument is not a factor for consideration.
economy type)	
Not Specified	Means where the listing status of the financial instrument is not a factor
(listing type)	for consideration.
Not Stated Or	Means the sex of a person is not stated or is inadequately described.
Inadequately	
Described (sex)	
Number of free	Means where a fee or cost is an <i>activity fee</i> , the number of free activities
activities	indicates how many times that activity can take place before the fee or cost is incurred.

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Other Paymentsne Off (engagement type)	Means service arrangements that are a one-off expense that are not expected to be ongoing arrangements.
Ongoing Payment To Service Provider (engagement type)	Means service arrangements with an outsourced service provider for ongoing provision of services
Online Calculators (expense type)	Means the expense incurred for the provision of online calculators.
Option return (%)	Means 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>return objective target return</i> . Possible values are: • Gross Investment Return; • Gross Investment Return Net Of Fees; • Net Investment Return; and • Net Return.

Options (contract	Means a contract that provides the holder with the right, but not the
type)	obligation, to buy or sell a specific amount of the underlying asset at an
041 (agreed price, on or before a specific future date.
Other (activity fee	Means the <i>activity fee type</i> is not:
type)	• Advice Fee;
	Brokerage Fee; But Sills B
	Buy Sell Spread; Control of the selection of th
	• Contribution Fee;
	• Contribution Splitting Fee;
	Dishonoured Payment Fee; E. Ali L. E.
	• Establishment Fee;
	• Family Law;
	• Financial Advice;
	• Financial Hardship Application;
	• Insurance Fee;
	• Lost Member Search Fee;
	• No TFN Tax Recovery Fee;
	• Non Intrafund Advice Fee;
	• Switching Fee;
	• Withdrawal Fee; or
	Not Applicable.
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 (expense service type)	Means an <i>expense service type</i> other than the options available.
Other (income	Means the <i>income protection benefit period</i> is not:
protection benefit	• Up To 1 Year;
period)	• Up To 2 Years;
	• Up To 5 Years;
	• Until Age 60;
	• Until Age 65;
	• Until Age 67;
	• <i>Until Age 70</i> ; or
	Not Applicable.
Other (investment	Investment options with the category of Other comprise all investment
option categories)	options not otherwise defined.
Other (sex)	Means persons who have mixed or non-binary biological characteristics
Onter (sea)	(if known), or a non-binary sex assigned at birth.
Other (TPD	Means the <i>TPD assessment criteria</i> is not:
assessment criteria)	• Activities Of Daily Life;
addending of more my	• Any Occupation; or
	• Own Occupation.
	own Occupation.

Other Contract	Means an <i>exposure type</i> other than the available options.
(exposure type)	
Other Fees And	Means fees and costs that other than the available options.
Costs (performance	Other Fees And Costs must be reported gross of:
component type) /	(i) income tax and GST, after being reduced by any reduced inputs tax
(fees and costs	credits; and
component type)	(ii) stamp duty; and
	without adjustment in relation to:
	(i) any tax deduction available to the responsible entity, operator or
	trustee; or
0.1 71 1.1	(ii) the extent to which any tax deduction may be passed on to members.
Other Financial	Means financial institutions that are not elsewhere classified.
Institutions (type of	Includes: domestic clearing houses (e.g. ASX clear, ASX clear
counterparty)	(Futures)); economic development corporations owned by governments;
	co-operative housing societies.
Other Indirect	Means an investment through an investment vehicle which does not
Investment	meet the definition of any of the available options.
(investment vehicle	
type)	
Other Insurance	Means insured benefits that are not otherwise categorised as <i>Life</i>
(insurance cover	Insurance, Total And Permanent Disability Insurance or Income
type)	Protection Insurance . Includes: permissible insurance types under the
	SIS Act, types of insurance which have been grandfathered under law
	and legacy insurance arrangements where no <i>insurance premium</i> is
	payable by the member because the <i>insurance policy</i> is based on a
	surrender value.
Other Payee	Means an entity which an expense is made or on behalf of the RSE
(Service Provider	licensee in respect of the RSE during the year of income which is not a
Type)	service provider, promoter, industrial body or RSE licensee.
Other Payments	Means <i>service arrangements</i> that are a one-off expense that are not
(engagement type)	expected to be ongoing arrangements.
Other Related Party	Means a related party that is not
(service provider	• Parent;
relationship type)	• Indirect Parent;
	• Subsidiary;
	• Indirect Subsidiary;
	• RSEL; or
	• Group Company
	2 2 2
Other relationships	Means details of any other affiliation or interest which falls outside of
	shareholding and personal relationships.
Other Service	Means a service provider that is not material to the operations of the
Provider	super fund.
	<u> </u>

Outsourced	Means the performance of functions, processes or projects are carried
(insourced or	out by a contractor or supplier external to the RSE licensee.
outsourced)	
Over The Counter	Means a derivative contract transacted between individual counterparties
Cleared (derivative	outside a recognised stock exchange, with contract details negotiated by
type)	those parties and cleared through a central counterparty.
Over The Counter Not Cleared (derivative type)	Means a derivative contract transacted between individual counterparties outside a recognised stock exchange, with contract details negotiated by those parties and not cleared through a central counterparty.
Own Occupation	Means where insurance covers a person who is unable to perform the
(TPD assessment	functions of their own occupation, even if they are able to perform other
criteria)	occupations for which they are reasonably qualified.

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Parent (service	Means the <i>service provider</i> has a shareholding in the RSE licensee.
provider	
relationship type)	
Payments Or	Means the expense incurred for the provision of payment or donations to
Donations To	industry associations.
Industry Bodies	
(expense type)	
Industry	
Associations	
(Service Provider	
Type)	
Payments Or	Means the expense incurred for the provision of payment or donations to
Donations To	political parties.amounts or values of gifts (within the meaning of Part
Political Partyles	XX of the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918) that were made by or on
Donations (expense	behalf of the entity during the year of income to another entity who, at
type)	the time of receiving the gift:
	(i) was a political entity (within the meaning of that Act); or
	(ii) was, or was required by that Part to be, a significant third party
	(within the meaning of that Part); or
	(iii) was, or was required by that Part to be, an associated entity (within
	the meaning of that Part);
Payments Or	Means where the expense incurred for the provision of payments or
Donations To Trade	donations as defined in regulation 2.10 (1)(g) (2)(d) of the SIS
Bodies (expense	Regulations.payments made by or on behalf of the RSE licensee in
typeService Provider	respect of the RSE during the year of income to another entity who, at
Type)	the time of receiving the payment, was an organisation (within the
	meaning of the Fair Work (Registered Organisations) Act 2009)
Payroll (expense	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any payroll services.
type)	
Percentage value (%	Means the portion of the expense or benefit attributable to a member that
of balance)	is expressed as a percentage of their account balance.

Percentage value (% of transaction)	Means an amount paid or payable against a transaction made by or on behalf of a member.
Performance component type	Components of performance are classified into the following <i>performance component types</i> :
	 Indirect Costs; Indirect Cost Ratio; Fees Deducted Directly From Member Account; Other Fees And Costs; Tax; and Gross Investment Return.
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.
Person connected with the RSE licensee	Has the meaning in subsection 13(4C) of the <i>Financial Sector (Collection of Data) Act 2001</i> .
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.
Platform	Where the <i>product disclosure statement (PDS)</i> of the associated
(investment menu type)	superannuation product 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 Corporations Act 2001).
Placement	Means a liability of an entity not described as an authorised deposit- taking institution, e.g. State treasuries.
Member Wrap Platform Provider (expense type)	Means the expense incurred for the provision of wrap platform services.
Policy number	Means the identifier of a <i>superannuation insurance policy</i> as allocated by the <i>life insurance company</i> .
Political Donations (expense type)	Means amounts or values of gifts (within the meaning of Part XX of the Commonwealth Electoral Act 1918) that were made by or on behalf of the entity during the year of income to another entity who, at the time of receiving the gift:
	(i) was a political entity (within the meaning of that Act); or
	(ii) was, or was required by that Part to be, a significant third party (within the meaning of that Part); or
	(iii) was, or was required by that Part to be, an associated entity (within the meaning of that Part).

Pooled	Means a type of collective investment trust where an investment
Superannuation	manager invests the assets of superannuation funds, approved deposit
Trust (PST)	funds and other pooled superannuation trusts. Excludes: unitised
(investment vehicle	investments with life companies where the original or primary
type)	investment is an insurance or investment policy.
Premises (expense	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any premises.
type)	include the expense medited for the provision of the premises.
Premium tax rebate	Means the amount of premium tax rebates provided to members.
provided to	vicans the amount of premium tax reduces provided to members.
members	
Principal amount	Means the face value of a financial instrument.
Product category	The product categories are:
Trouber caregory	• Generic;
	• Insurance Only;
	· ·
	MySuper Material Goodwill; and
	MySuper Large Employer.
Product Disclosure	Has the meaning as in the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i> .
Statement (PDS)	
Product phase	Means 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:
	• Accumulation:
	Accumulation; Transition To Retirement:
	• Transition To Retirement;
	 Transition To Retirement; Retirement; and
	• Transition To Retirement;
	 Transition To Retirement; Retirement; and Defined Benefit Accumulation And Retirement.
Product type	 Transition To Retirement; Retirement; and Defined Benefit Accumulation And Retirement. Means the type of product offered by a RSE licensee.
Product type	 Transition To Retirement; Retirement; and Defined Benefit Accumulation And Retirement. Means the type of product offered by a RSE licensee. The product types are:
Product type	 Transition To Retirement; Retirement; and Defined Benefit Accumulation And Retirement. Means the type of product offered by a RSE licensee. The product types are: MySuper Product;
Product type	 Transition To Retirement; Retirement; and Defined Benefit Accumulation And Retirement. Means the type of product offered by a RSE licensee. The product types are:
Product type	 Transition To Retirement; Retirement; and Defined Benefit Accumulation And Retirement. Means the type of product offered by a RSE licensee. The product types are: MySuper Product;
	 Transition To Retirement; Retirement; and Defined Benefit Accumulation And Retirement. Means the type of product offered by a RSE licensee. The product types are: MySuper Product; Choice Product; and Defined Benefit Product.
Professional	 Transition To Retirement; Retirement; and Defined Benefit Accumulation And Retirement. Means the type of product offered by a RSE licensee. The product types are: MySuper Product; Choice Product; and Defined Benefit Product. Means the expense incurred for the provision of any professional
Professional Indemnity (expense	 Transition To Retirement; Retirement; and Defined Benefit Accumulation And Retirement. Means the type of product offered by a RSE licensee. The product types are: MySuper Product; Choice Product; and Defined Benefit Product.
Professional Indemnity (expense type)	 Transition To Retirement; Retirement; and Defined Benefit Accumulation And Retirement. Means the type of product offered by a RSE licensee. The product types are: MySuper Product; Choice Product; and Defined Benefit Product. Means the expense incurred for the provision of any professional indemnity services.
Professional Indemnity (expense type) Profit aAttributable	 Transition To Retirement; Retirement; and Defined Benefit Accumulation And Retirement. Means the type of product offered by a RSE licensee. The product types are: MySuper Product; Choice Product; and Defined Benefit Product. Means the expense incurred for the provision of any professional indemnity services. Means the expense amounts that can be attributed to profit for each
Professional Indemnity (expense type) Profit aAttributable tTo eExpense	 Transition To Retirement; Retirement; and Defined Benefit Accumulation And Retirement. Means the type of product offered by a RSE licensee. The product types are: MySuper Product; Choice Product; and Defined Benefit Product. Means the expense incurred for the provision of any professional indemnity services. Means the expense amounts that can be attributed to profit for each related connected entity.
Professional Indemnity (expense type) Profit &Attributable *To eExpense &Amounts Profit	 Transition To Retirement; Retirement; and Defined Benefit Accumulation And Retirement. Means the type of product offered by a RSE licensee. The product types are: MySuper Product; Choice Product; and Defined Benefit Product. Means the expense incurred for the provision of any professional indemnity services. Means the expense amounts that can be attributed to profit for each related connected entity. Means the expense for which, for each related connected entity, that
Professional Indemnity (expense type) Profit aAttributable tTo eExpense aAmountsProfit (expense group	 Transition To Retirement; Retirement; and Defined Benefit Accumulation And Retirement. Means the type of product offered by a RSE licensee. The product types are: MySuper Product; Choice Product; and Defined Benefit Product. Means the expense incurred for the provision of any professional indemnity services. Means the expense amounts that can be attributed to profit for each related connected entity. Means the expense for which, for each related connected entity, that entity's profit is attributable to that expense amount.
Professional Indemnity (expense type) Profit &Attributable *To eExpense &Amounts Profit	 Transition To Retirement; Retirement; and Defined Benefit Accumulation And Retirement. Means the type of product offered by a RSE licensee. The product types are: MySuper Product; Choice Product; and Defined Benefit Product. Means the expense incurred for the provision of any professional indemnity services. Means the expense amounts that can be attributed to profit for each related connected entity. Means the expense for which, for each related connected entity, that

Promoter (expense	Means the expense incurred for any promoter expense where this is a
service provider	promoter agreement in place between two entities.a service provider
type)	where there is a promoter agreement in place between the RSE licensee
iype)	in respect of the RSE or the RSE and the service provider.
Property (strategic	Means an investment in real estate where the earnings and capital value
sector) / (strategic	are dependent on cash flows generated by the property through sale or
subsector) / (asset	rental income.
class sector type)	Tental income.
Property	Means an investment in agricultural real estate where the earnings and
Agricultural (asset	capital value are dependent on cash flows generated by the property
class characteristic	through sale or rental income.
2)	through sale of rental meome.
Property Core (asset	Means an indirectly held property investment which holds established
class characteristic)	properties that have stable cash flows and longer leases and low levels of
	debt.
Property Core Plus	Means an indirectly held property investment which holds
(asset class	predominantly established properties but has some levels of debt and is
characteristic)	subject to low levels of development risk.
Property	Means an investment in commercial real estate where the earnings and
Commercial (asset	capital value are dependent on cash flows generated by the property
class characteristic	through sale or rental income.
2)	
Property	Means a property investment which is predominantly non-income
Development (asset	generating and is subject to material levels of construction risk.
class characteristic	
1)	
Property Diversified	Means a diversified portfolio of property investments
(asset class	
characteristic 2)	
Property	Means a property investment which is in an income generating phase
Established (asset	and is subject to immaterial levels of construction risk.
class characteristic	
1)	
Property Industrial	Means an investment in industrial real estate where the earnings and
(asset class	capital value are dependent on cash flows generated by the property
characteristic 2)	through sale or rental income.
Property	Means an indirectly held property investment which holds development
Opportunistic (asset	properties and has high levels of debt and is subject to material levels of
class characteristic)	development risk.
Property Other	Means a property investment which does not meet the definition of any
(asset class	of the available options.
characteristic 2)	
Property Residential	Means an investment in residential real estate where the earnings and
(asset class	capital value are dependent on cash flows generated by the property
characteristic 2)	through sale or rental income.
Property Retail	Means an investment in retail real estate where the earnings and capital
(asset class	value are dependent on cash flows generated by the property through
characteristic 2)	sale or rental income.
(asset class	value are dependent on cash flows generated by the property through

Property Value Add (asset class characteristic)	Means an indirectly held property investment which holds predominantly development properties and has high levels of debt and is subject to development risk.
Proportion of assets to which service is provided	Means the proportion of total assets managed by the RSE licensee to which the service is provided.
Proportion of members to which service is provided	Means the proportion of total membership of the RSE licensee for the whom the service is provided. In the case of <i>financial advice</i> , the proportion of members for whom the service is available.

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Recruitment	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any recruitment human
Human Resources	<u>resources</u> <u>services</u> .
(expense type)	
	Includes: Recruitment
	Excludes: Training
Regulatory Levies	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any regulatory levies
(expense type)	services.
Related connected entity	Means an entity that is both a <i>related party</i> and a <i>connected entity</i>
Related party	Means, in relation to an entity (the principal entity) or the RSE licensee of the principal entity, is a related party for the purposes of accounting standard AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures and/or a, Related party as
D 1 (* 1 * 1/1	defined in subsection 10(1) SIS Act
Relationship with	Means a responsible person has a financial or other interest with a
the service provider	service provider that is engaged by the RSE licensee.
Research (expense	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any research services.
type)	
Research and Data	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any data analytics or
Analytics (expense	research including the cost of subscriptions used for research and data
<u>type)</u>	analytics.
Reserve Bank Of	Means Australia's central bank.
Australia (RBA)	
(type of	
counterparty)	
Responsible persons	Has the meaning as in <i>Prudential Standard SPS 520 Fit and Proper</i> .
Retail Trust	Moons a collective investment vahials which provides exposure to a
(investment vehicle	Means a collective investment vehicle which provides exposure to a
	diversified portfolio of investments and can be accessed by retail clients.
type)	Many that the associated gramman and the same front in the
-	Means that the associated <i>superannuation product</i> is not in the
phase)	accumulation phase and is designed to pay superannuation income
	streams in the retirement phase as defined in section 307-80 of the
	Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.
Return margin	Means the annual margin by which the <i>return objective</i> aims to exceed
	the value of the <i>benchmark</i> .

Return measurement	Means 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: • Gross Investment Return; • Gross Investment Return Net Of Fees; • Net Investment Return; and • Net Return.
Return objective	Means a 'return objective' referred to under paragraph 16(b)(i) of SPS 530.
Return objective target return (%)	Means the investment objective return for the <i>investment option</i> , as measured by the return of the <i>benchmark</i> , plus the <i>return margin</i> .
Return objective target return description	Means a description of the <i>benchmark</i> and <i>return margin</i> used for the purpose of determining the <i>return objective target return</i> .
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: 2017; 2020; and Not Applicable.
Risk And Compliance (expense type)	Means the expense incurred for risk management and compliance, including implementation of remediation programs, regulatory change and regulatory reporting not otherwise classified.
RSE, DB RSE, PST or ERF	Means an indicator to designate that reporting is at an RSE, DB RSE, PST or ERF level.
RSEL (service provider relationship type)	Means the <i>service provider</i> is the RSE licensee
RSE licensee	Has the meaning given in subsection 10(1) of the SIS Act.
RSE licensee (Investment Option Strategy <u>Setting</u> type)	Means the <i>RSE licensee</i> engages in activity relating to the setting of asset allocation targets in respect of the investment option.
RSE licensee staff wages (engagement type)	Means payment of wages to staff employed by the RSE licensee.

RSE licensee travel	Means payments relating to travel, entertainment or conferences for
entertainment and	staff employed by the RSE licensee.
conferences	
(engagement type)	

S

Securities (collateral type)	Means a financial instrument that represents an ownership in a corporation or a creditor relationship with a borrower.
Separately managed account Service	Means a non-unitised registered managed investment scheme as defined under the <i>Corporations Act 2001</i> , that is registered and non-unitised, containings a portfolio of investments that are beneficially owned by the member and managed by an investment manager.
arrangement	Means arrangements with any 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.
Service provider	Means an entity that is engaged to fulfil a <i>service arrangement</i> through a contractual arrangement. Excludes entities which are a <i>promoter</i> , <i>industrial body</i> or <i>RSE licensee</i> .
Service provider ABN	Means the <i>ABN</i> of the <i>service provider</i>
Service provider identifier	 Means a unique identifier created by the RSE licensee to represent a service arrangement. The Service Provider Identifier must satisfy the following conditions; it must comprise no more than 20 alpha-numeric characters (with no special characters); it cannot be the same as the Service Provider Identifier used for another service arrangement within the same RSE, DB RSE or ERF; it cannot change so long as the service arrangement exists; and it must be reported consistently across reporting periods.
Service provider relationship type	Means the relationship the service provider holds towards the trustee. The service provider relationship type options are: None; Parent; Indirect Parent; Subsidiary; Indirect Subsidiary; RSEL; Group Company; and Other Related Party.
Service provider shareholding relationship	Means a shareholding relationship exists between service providers, and the RSE licensee or <i>responsible persons</i> of the RSE licensee.

Service provider shareholding relationship level Sex	For a <i>Subsidiary</i> (including minority-owned entity), means the shareholding of the RSE licensee in the service provider. For a <i>Parent</i> (including an entity with minority ownership), means the level of ownership of the RSE licensee by that entity. For a <i>Group Company</i> (<i>subsidiary</i> of a <i>parent</i>) the multiplication of the levels of ownership. Means the distinction between male, female, and others who do not have biological characteristics typically associated with either the male or female sex. The options are: • <i>Female</i> ; • <i>Male</i> ; • <i>Other</i> ; • <i>Not Stated Or Inadequately Described</i> ; and • <i>Aggregate</i> .
Single Asset (investment option type)	Means an investment option that invests in one asset directly with no interposed investment vehicle, or invests directly in an entity that owns a single asset.
Single Manager (investment option type)	Single Manager investment options are constructed through the engagement of a single investment manager.
Single manager - Exchange Traded Product (investment option type categories)	Means securities traded on an exchange which invest in or give exposure to one or more securities or assets. Investment objectives typically align to 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.
Single manager - Listed Investment Company (investment option type categories)	Means a listed investment vehicle that offers access to a portfolio of shares.
Single Manager - other listed (investment option type)	Means a listed Single Manager investment option that is not an Exchange Traded Product or Listed Investment Company
Single Manager - unlisted (investment option type)	Means an unlisted Single Manager investment option
Single policy	Means one superannuation insurance policy.
Single Policy (insurance reporting level)	Means that the <i>insurance cluster</i> contains a <i>single policy</i> .
Single Sector (investment option categories)	Single Sector investments are held in more than one distinct security, all belonging to a single asset sector.

SIS Act	Means the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993.
SIS Regulations	Means the Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Regulations 1994.
Smoker (smoker status)	Means that the member is a smoker according to rules established by the RSE licensee and <i>life insurance company</i> .
Smoker status	The member's status in relation to smoking. Possible values are: • Smoker; • Non Smoker; and • Aggregate.
Sponsorship (expense type)	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any sponsorship.
SPS 515 materiality	Means a significant payment from the assets of an RSE, defined benefit RSE, ERF 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.
Staff wages (engagement type)	Means payment of wages to staff employed by the RSE licensee excluding executive remuneration.
Standard (fees and costs arrangement type)	Means the fees and costs as disclosed to members in documentation such as the relevant product disclosure statement where no custom fee and cost applies.
	There is only one standard fee arrangement as this concept reflects the absence of any custom fee arrangement.
Standardised Employer (access type)	Means <i>superannuation products</i> that can only be accessed by members through their employer (this may include a spouse or child of employee).
Start date	Means the effective date the <i>return objective</i> was approved by the RSE licensee.
Strategic asset allocation	Means the asset allocation targets and asset allocation ranges determined by the RSE licensee for each investment strategy as required under SPS 530 paragraph 21.
	Includes: target asset allocation and asset allocation ranges determined in respect of dynamic asset allocation, target return approach etc.
Strategic sector	Means asset class for which an initial target asset allocation and/or asset allocation ranges are set as part of the board approved <i>strategic asset allocation</i> . The strategic sectors are:
	 Cash; Fixed Income; Fixed Income Excluding Credit; Credit; Equity; Property; Infrastructure; Alternatives; Growth Alternatives; Defensive Alternatives;

	 Currency Exposure; and Not Applicable.
Strategic subsector	Means the asset class for which an asset allocation target is approved by the board, committee or individual with investment delegations under the investment governance framework of the fund. Means the segment of a <i>strategic sector</i> asset class to which an asset allocation target is approved by the board, committee or individual with investment delegations under the investment governance framework of the fund. Changes to 'strategic subsector' benchmark allocations (and ranges) to
	specific segments or groupings within that asset class may be approved under the appropriate investment delegation only where these allocations are within the 'Strategic asset allocation'.
	_The strategic subsectors are:
	 Cash; Fixed Income; Fixed Income Excluding Credit; Credit; Equity; Property; Infrastructure; Alternatives; Growth Alternatives; and Not Applicable.
Strategy and Planning (expense type)	Means the expense incurred for strategy and planning not otherwise categorised
Subsidiary (service provider relationship type)	Means where the RSE licensee has a shareholding in the <i>service provider</i> .
Superannuation insurance policy	Means a 'superannuation policy' as defined in the <i>Life Insurance Act</i> 1995.
Superannuation product	Means a class of beneficial interest in a RSE, defined benefit RSE or ERF.
Superannuation product identifier (SPI)	 Means a unique identifier created by the RSE, defined benefit RSE or ERF used to represent a <i>superannuation product</i>. The SPI must satisfy the following rules: it must comprise no more than 20 alpha-numeric characters (with no special characters); it cannot be the same as the SPI used for another <i>superannuation product</i> within the same RSE, defined benefit RSE or ERF; 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).

Swaps (contract	Means an agreement between two or more parties to exchange a series
type)	of cash flows over a period in the future.
Switching Fee	Has the meaning as in section 29V(5) of the SIS Act.
(activity fee type)	
Synthetic exposure	Means the increase or decrease in <i>effective exposure</i> in the asset class
(\$)	arising from derivative instruments.

T

Tailored Employer (access type)	Means <i>superannuation products</i> that are tailored to a specific employer, or restricted group of employers, that can only be accessed by members through their employer (this may include a spouse or child of employee).
Tax (performance component type)	Means the tax expense or benefit derived from RSE activities specified by the component category.
Tax Agent Fees (expense type)	Means expenses incurred for work carried out by Tax Agents.
Ticker symbol	Means a unique identifier allocated by a stock exchange to identify each traded security.
Tier arrangement	The <i>tier arrangement</i> is a number used to distinguish between different tiering structures. A different number should be assigned to each tiering structure within an RSE, defined benefit RSE or ERF. The <i>tier arrangement</i> 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 (<i>superannuation product identifier</i> , <i>investment menu identifier</i> , <i>investment option identifier</i> , <i>component type</i> , <i>component activity</i> , <i>investment manager level</i> , <i>investment charge type</i> , <i>tier type</i> , <i>tier arrangement</i>). The <i>tier number</i> should be set to 1, 2, 3 etc. for each additional tier that is added. Where the <i>tier type</i> is not applicable, this field has no meaning and should be reported as 0.
Tier type	Means the method by which the value of the fee, expense or benefit changes based on their balance. The <i>tier type</i> options are: • <i>Flat</i> ; • <i>Marginal</i> ; and • <i>Not Applicable</i> .
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	Means where insurance cover is provided for <i>total and permanent</i>
Permanent	disability (TPD) insurance.
Disability Insurance	
(TPD) (insurance	
cover type)	Many the everell expense in dellars for the service from the gamies
Total cost of the	Means the overall expense in dollars for the service from the <i>service</i>
service arrangement	provider.
TPD assessment	Means the assessment criteria against which a <i>TPD claim</i> will be
criteria	assessed. Possible values are:
	Activities Of Daily Life;
	Any Occupation;
	• Own Occupation; and
	• Other.
Training (expense	Means expenses incurred when training RSE licensee's staff.
type)	
Transaction	Means activities that would give rise to 'transaction costs' as defined in
(component activity)	item 103, schedule 10 of the Corporations Regulations 2001.
/ (fees and costs	Excludes <i>Administration</i> and <i>Investment</i> activities.
component activity)	
Transition To	Means where a <i>superannuation product</i> is not in the <i>accumulation</i>
Retirement (product	phase and provides a 'transition to retirement income' stream as defined
phase)	in regulation 6.01(2) of the SIS Regulations.
Travel (expense	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any travel services.
type)	
<u>Travel</u>	Means payments relating to travel, entertainment or conferences for
entertainment and	staff employed by the RSE licensee.
<u>conferences</u>	
(engagement type)	
Trustee Directed	Means a trustee-direct product as defined by subregulation 9AB.2(2) of
Product	the SIS Regulations.
Trustee Board	Means the expense incurred for the provision of trustee board services
(expense group)	and operation.
Type of	Means the type of counterparty.
counterparty	The type of counterparty options are:
	Banking Institutions;
	Reserve Bank Of Australia (RBA);
	Other Financial Institutions; and
	Non Financial Institutions.

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Ultimate investment	Means an investment of assets, or assets derived from assets, of an RSE,
	defined benefit RSE, PST and ERF excluding an investment in an
	interposed entity.
Underlying	Means all subsequent levels of management of investment portfolios
Investment	beyond or further than the first level of management.
Manager	

(investment manager level)	
Undetermined claim	Means a received <i>claim</i> that has not been finalised or withdrawn.
Undetermined claim duration	Means the period between when the <i>claim</i> was received and the end of the reporting period for <i>undermined claims</i> .
Unlisted (listing type)	Means a financial instrument that is not traded through an Australian or international stock exchange.
Until Age 60 (income protection benefit period)	Means that the maximum term that the IP benefit will be paid for is until the insured member's 60th birthday.
Until Age 65 (income protection benefit period)	Means that the maximum term that the IP benefit will be paid for is until the insured member's 65th birthday.
Until Age 67 (income protection benefit period)	Means that the maximum term that the IP benefit will be paid for is until the insured member's 67th birthday.
Until Age 70 (income protection benefit period)	Means that the maximum term that the IP benefit will be paid for is until the insured member's 70th birthday.
Up To 1 Year (income protection benefit period)	Means that the maximum term that the IP benefit will be paid for is 1 year.
Up To 2 Years (income protection benefit period)	Means that the maximum term that the IP benefit will be paid for is 2 years.
Up To 5 Years (income protection benefit period)	Means that the maximum term that the IP benefit will be paid for is 5 years.

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Valuation (expense service type)	Means the expense incurred for the provision of any valuation services.
Value of the investment	Means the value of investments in relation to the underlying interests in the <i>investment option</i> .
Volatility of comparison return (10 years)	Means the annualised standard deviation of weekly returns of the <i>investment option</i> measured by the <i>comparison return type</i> over 10 years.
	If the frequency of valuation (for either unit pricing or crediting rate) of the <i>investment option</i> over the 10 years was less than weekly, then monthly returns should be used instead.

	If the frequency of valuation was less than monthly, or the <i>investment option</i> does not have 10 years of history, the volatility cannot be determined.
Volatility of	Means the annualised standard deviation of weekly returns of the
comparison return	investment option measured by the comparison return type over 5
(5 years)	years.
	If the frequency of valuation (for either unit pricing or crediting rate) of the <i>investment option</i> over the 5 years was less than weekly, then monthly returns should be used instead.
	If the frequency of valuation was less than monthly, or the <i>investment option</i> does not have 5 years of history, the volatility cannot be determined.

W

Whole of Life and Endowment (Superannuation Product Category Type)	Means bundled life insurance arrangements which combine and investments component and a life insurance component in a single product.
Wholesale Trust	Means a collective investment vehicle that provides exposure to a
(investment vehicle	diversified portfolio of investments and can be accessed by wholesale
type)	clients only.
Withdrawal Fee	Means an <i>activity fee</i> triggered upon withdrawal of funds by the
(activity fee type)	member.
Worker category	Means where cover is only provided to members in a certain <i>worker category</i> , the name of the <i>worker category</i> assigned by the RSE licensee.

Υ

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