

Glossary

Accountant represents an accounting firm or individual accounting professional engaged to provide accounting services to the RSE. Excludes: accountants engaged to perform internal audit and external audit services.

Accrued default amounts (ADA) represents the total amount attributed by the trustee to a member is defined as an accrued default amount in section 20B of the SIS Act where either the member has given the trustee of the fund no direction on the investment option in which the amount is to be invested; or the investment option in which the total amount is invested in is one which, under the current governing rules of the fund, would be the investment option for a new member if no direction were given.

Active member account represents a member account that has received contributions, rollovers, or transfers or has made benefit payments within the last two years and which has not been closed. Excludes: lost member accounts and inactive member accounts.

Activity fee represents 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, of a member or that relates to a member and is required by law.

Administration expenses represents expenses that relate to the administration or operation of the fund. Includes: administration expenses for which administration fees are charged. Report the total expense charged by an administrator where the administrator is also a service provider of activities other than administration e.g. custodial, and the expense is not segregated by activity type.

Administration fee represents a fee charged to a member that relates to the administration or operation of the **Administrator** represents the person or entity responsible for the day-to-day administration of the RSE, including, but not limited to, keeping records, processing contributions, paying benefits, providing annual benefit statements, liaising with members, processing claims.

Advice fee represents a fee charged to a member that relates to the provision of financial product advice to a member by the RSE licensee.

Age bracket represents a segmentation of data based on the age of the member in years.

Age not available represents where the date of birth of a member is not known.

Approved deposit funds (ADFs) can receive, hold and invest certain types of rollovers until such funds are withdrawn or a condition of release is satisfied (depending on the preservation status of the assets). ADFs can be either single member or multi member.

Asset consultant represents a person engaged to provide advice on the investment strategy and asset allocation, which may cover selection of investment managers. Excludes: implemented consultants.

Attaining age 65 condition of release represents benefit payments made to a beneficiary based on satisfaction of the attaining age 65 condition of release, within the meaning given in SIS Regulations, Schedule 1.

Attaining preservation age condition of release represents benefit payments made to a beneficiary based on satisfaction of the attaining preservation age condition of release, within the meaning given in SIS Regulations, Schedule 1.

Average director remuneration represents total *director remuneration* over total number of directorships.

Balance of life office statutory funds refers to assets held for superannuation or retirement purposes in statutory funds of life insurance companies, excluding the assets held in life office statutory funds by superannuation entities. The balance of life office funds includes annuities and assets backing non-policyholder liabilities. These products are regulated under the *Life Insurance Act 1995*.

Benefit payments represents lump sum benefit payments and pension benefits paid directly to members. Excludes: rollovers and successor fund transfers. Reference: SIS Regulations, Divisions 6.2 and 6.3; *Superannuation Industry (Unclaimed Money and Lost Members) Act 1999*, Part 4A.

Cash flow adjusted net assets is the sum of net assets at the beginning of the period and half of net flows.

Claims admitted represents claims where a final decision to admit the claim has been made by the insurance provider but payment has not yet been made by the insurance provider to members and/or their beneficiaries. For each insurance type (other than income protection insurance), claims admitted represents the value of claims admitted but not yet paid. For income protection insurance, the value of claims admitted represents the aggregate monthly amount of claims.

Claims paid represents where an insurance provider makes a payment with respect to a claim made by an RSE licensee. Includes: rehabilitation costs or benefits that minimise claims experience or potential prepayment of insured amounts. For income protection insurance, claims paid include the total amount paid during the reporting period and includes claims that are in the course of payment but are subject to regular assessment.

Commodities represents natural resources that are either grown or extracted from the ground and are often used as inputs in the production of other goods or services.

Compassionate grounds condition of release represents benefit payments made to a beneficiary based on satisfaction of the compassionate grounds condition of release, within the meaning given in SIS Regulations, Schedule 1.

Contributions tax and surcharge represents tax expenses in relation to taxable contributions made to the superannuation entity during the period (contributions tax) and contributions surcharge tax.

Corporate funds are RSEs with more than four members under the trusteeship of a 'not for profit' RSE licensee and with a corporate membership basis.

Custodian represents the person or entity that performs custodial functions in relation to any of the assets of the RSE. Reference: SIS Act, s. 10(1).

Death condition of release represents benefit payments made to a beneficiary based on satisfaction of the death condition of release, within the meaning given in SIS Regulations, Schedule 1.

Defined benefit interest represents a member interest that is a defined benefit interest or a defined benefit pension. Reference: SIS Regulations, r. 1.03AA, r. 9.04E.

Defined benefit members' benefits represents the present value of expected future benefit payments to defined benefit members and beneficiaries arising from membership, measured using actuarial assumptions and valuations where appropriate. Reference: Australian Accounting Standards.

Defined contribution interest represents a member's interest in an RSE that is not a defined benefit interest. Reference: SIS Regulations, r. 1.03.

Defined contribution members' benefits represents the present obligation to pay benefits to defined contribution members and beneficiaries. Reference: Australian Accounting Standards.

Directly held represents investments made by the RSE in its own name. Includes: investments held by a custodian in trust for the RSE.

Director remuneration represents remuneration paid to a director, individual trustee or alternate director of the RSE licensee with respect to their role for the RSE licensee, where remuneration has the meaning given, in the context of an officer (including an RSE licensee director), in the Part 9 Dictionary of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Reference: *Corporations Act 2001*, s. 201K; *Prudential Standard SPS 510 Governance*.

Director represents a director of an RSE licensee, within the meaning given in s. 10(1) of the SIS Act. A reference to 'a director' is, in the case of a group of individual trustees, an individual trustee.

Eligible rollover funds (ERFs) are superannuation funds or approved deposit funds which are eligible to receive benefits automatically rolled over from other funds. ERFs typically accept superannuation monies from other funds where the member has become 'lost'.

Employer contribution represents contributions made by an employer on behalf of the member. Includes: employer contributions made to an accumulation account on behalf of members to meet super guarantee, award or other obligations, contributions paid as a result of a salary sacrifice arrangement, transfers from consolidated revenue funds for EPSSSs and constitutionally protected funds, and super guarantee charge and the taxable component of any super holding accounts special account amounts which the ATO transferred to the provider on behalf of the member. Reference: Member Contribution Statement.

Employer representative represents where the director is appointed by the RSE licensee to represent the interest of an employer(s). Reference: SIS Act, s. 10(1) and s. 89.

Employer-sponsor (non-public sector) ownership represents where the owner of the RSE licensee is the principal employer-sponsor of an RSE within the RSE licensee's business operations. Include: where the RSE licensee is owned by employees of the employer-sponsor. Reference: SIS Act, s. 16(1). Exclude: where the employer-sponsor is a public sector organisation.

Equal representation required by governing rules represents where the RSE licensee chooses to have an equal representation board structure. Reference: SIS Act, s. 89.

Equal representation required by legislation represents where the RSE licensee is required to have an equal-representation board structure. Reference: SIS Act, s. 89.

Excess contributions tax (ECT) release conditions of release represents benefit payments made to a beneficiary based on satisfaction of the Excess contributions tax (ECT) release condition of release, within the meaning given in SIS Regulations, Schedule 1.

Executive director represents a director who is a member of the RSE licensee's management. Reference: Prudential Standard SPS 510 Governance .

Exempt public sector superannuation schemes (EPSSSs) are public sector superannuation schemes that choose not to be regulated by APRA. However, for statutory purposes, a number of EPSSSs report to APRA under an agreement between the Commonwealth Government and each of the State and Territory Governments. Schedule 1AA of the SIS regulations contains a list of EPSSSs.

Exit fee represents a fee charged to a member to recover the costs of disposing of all or part of members' interests in a fund.

Extended public offer licensee represents an RSE licensee with an extended public offer entity licence defined in r. 3A.03 of the SIS Regulations. An Applicant should nominate this licence class if the Applicant intends to operate one or more non-public offer superannuation entities and a public offer superannuation entity. Under s. 29D and s. 29E of the SIS Act, an extended public offer entity licence may only be granted to, and held by, a trustee that is a constitutional corporation.

External service provider represents where a service undertaken with respect to an RSE is not provided by the RSE licensee itself through internal arrangements, such as where employees of the RSE licensee provide the service. Services provided by associates or other connected entities of the RSE licensee are considered to be external service providers.

Fee paid by employer sponsor represents where the employer-sponsor, within the meaning given in s.16(1) of the SIS Act, pays the fee. Include: fees paid by way of an employer contribution that has not been allocated to member accounts, and, fees paid directly by an employer to a service provider without passing through the RSE.

Fee paid by member represents where the fee charged to the member has been paid directly either as a deduction from the member's account, member's contributions or from the investment return before crediting the member's account balance.

Fee paid by reserve represents where the fee is paid from a reserve with the RSE.

Fee paid by RSE licensee represents where the RSE licensee pays the fee, either as a payment into the RSE by the RSE licensee or directly by the RSE licensee to a service provider without passing through the RSE.

Fee rebate represents a rebate received against fees charged to members.

Financial advisor: employer represents a person engaged with respect to an RSE to provide personal financial advice within the meaning given in the Corporations Act 2001 to an employer sponsor of that RSE.

Financial advisor: member represents a person engaged with respect to an RSE to provide personal financial advice within the meaning given in the Corporations Act 2001 to members of that RSE.

Financial services corporation ownership represents where the owner of the RSE licensee is a financial services corporation, i.e. the owner is a legal entity created for the purpose of producing financial goods and services for the market, that may be a source of profit or other financial gain to its owner(s) and it is collectively owned by shareholders who have the authority to appoint directors responsible for its general management. Excludes: a financial services corporation that is the principal employer-sponsor of all RSEs within the RSE licensee's business operations.

For profit status represents where an RSE licensee cannot be classified as being not for profit status.

Generic MySuper products refer to MySuper products authorised under section 29T and not authorised under section 29TA (Goodwill provision) or 29TB (Large employer provision) of the SIS Act.

Impairment expense represents the change in the cumulative provision for impairment charges, relating to total investment income. An impairment loss is the amount by which the carrying amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount i.e. represents the portion of total investment income/distributions that the RSE no longer considers probable to collect.

Implemented consultant represents a person engaged to provide advice on and carry out the investment strategy, which may involve execution and maintenance of asset allocation, and selection, management and monitoring of investment managers and performance.

Inactive member account represents a member account that has not received any contributions, rollovers or transfers, or made any benefit payments within the last two years but which has not been closed as the member is contactable. Includes: members that joined an RSE, as a standard employer-sponsored member, more than two years ago and there have been no contributions or rollover amounts in respect of that member within the past five years. Excludes: *lost member accounts* and *active member accounts*.

Income protection insurance represents the temporary incapacity cover provided to members, where temporary incapacity insurance cover has the meaning given in the SIS Regulations, r. 6.01.

Independent director represents where the director is an independent director within the meaning given in s. 10(1) of the SIS Act. Reference: SIS Act, s. 10(1), s. 89 and s. 89(2).

Industry funds are RSEs with more than four members under the trusteeship of a 'not for profit' RSE licensee and with either an industry or general membership base.

Insurance fee represents a fee charged to a member that relates directly to insurance premiums paid by the RSE licensee in relation to a member or members. Excludes: insurance contracts where the benefit to the member is based on the performance of an investment rather than the realisation of a risk.

Insurance premium represents an amount paid for the provision of insurance under an insurance policy. Excludes: legacy insurance arrangements where no insurance premium is payable because the insurance policy is based on a surrender value.

Interest revenue represents gross revenue in the form of interest.

Internal auditor represents the internal auditor of the RSE licensee. Reference: *Prudential Standard SPS 510 Governance*; *Prudential Standard SPS 231 Outsourcing*.

Internal service provider represents where a service undertaken with respect to an RSE is provided by the RSE licensee itself through internal arrangements, such as where employees of the RSE licensee provide the service.

Investment expense ratio represents total investment expenses over *cash flow adjusted net assets*.

Investment expenses represents expenses that relate to the investment of the assets of the entity. Investment expenses include expenses for which investment fees are charged and expenses associated with generating income on investments.

Investment fee represents a fee charged to a member that relates to the investment of the assets of the entity.

Investment income represents gross revenue in the form of income or distributions from investments. Includes: interest, dividends, rental income, trust distributions.

Investment income gains and losses represents the total investment income from superannuation activities. Investment income gains and losses includes investment income after impairment expense, gains/losses on investments and other investment income.

Investment manager represents an investment manager within the meaning given in s. 10(1) of the SIS Act.

Investments represents the purchase of a financial product or other item of value with an expectation of favourable future returns. Excludes: derivative assets, derivative liabilities and property, plant and equipment.

Inward insurance flows represents inflows sourced from insurance activities. Includes: insurance claim benefits or proceeds credited to member accounts, reinsurance benefits, rebate income received on premiums charged, fee rebates received against insurance fees charged to members and changes in insurance liabilities or reinsurance assets.

IT service provider represents a person that provides information technology services.

Large Employer MySuper product refer to MySuper products authorised under the large employer provision set out in section 29TB of the SIS Act. The employer is a large employer in relation to a regulated superannuation fund if there are 500 or more members of the fund who are employees of the employer or associate of the employer in relation to whom the employer or associate of the employer contributes to the fund.

Lawyer represents a legal firm or an individual lawyer engaged to provide legal advice to the RSE licensee.

Liability for members' benefits represents the present obligation to members and beneficiaries for benefits they are entitled to receive in the future as a result of membership of the RSE. Excludes: reserves. Reference: Australian Accounting Standards.

Life insurance represents a benefit, in respect of each member, that is payable only in the event of the death of the member and which is provided by taking out insurance. Includes: life insurance policies offered through superannuation only and insurance premiums are commissions. Reference: SIS Act, s. 68AA(1)(b).

Lifecycle exception has the meaning given in section 29TC(2) of the SIS Act.

Lifecycle MySuper product refers to a MySuper product to which a lifecycle exception applies.

Lost member account represents the account of a member who is inactive and is uncontactable or who transferred from another RSE as a lost member. Excludes: members that have confirmed their address in the past two years, members that have indicated that they want to remain a member, inactive member accounts and active member accounts. Reference: SIS Regulations r. 1.03A

Lost member who is found condition of release represents benefit payments made to a beneficiary based on satisfaction of the lost member condition of release, within the meaning given in SIS Regulations, Schedule 1, Item 111.

Lump sum benefit payment represents benefit payments that have been paid as a lump sum under a condition of release, from pooled superannuation trust arrangements or classed as another benefit payment type. Includes: insurance claim benefits or proceeds first credited to members' accounts and subsequently disbursed along with members' benefits to the member or beneficiary as a lump sum benefit payment. Reference: SIS Regulations, Schedule 2.

Material Goodwill MySuper product refer to MySuper products authorised under the material goodwill provision set out in section 29TA of the SIS Act. Where the benefits of members and beneficiaries in another regulated superannuation fund (the original fund) are to be transferred to the fund; and APRA is satisfied that some or all of the persons whose benefits are to be transferred hold a class of interest in the original fund that is similar to the proposed MySuper product; and there is material goodwill in that class of interest in the original fund.

Member account represents a distinct entry recorded in the register of member accounts (or other equivalent mechanism).

Member account with a TFN represents a member account for which the RSE has the member's tax file number recorded to identify the member.

Member account without a TFN represents a member account for which the RSE does not have a tax file number recorded to identify the member.

Member contribution represents contributions made by a member including non excluded capital gains or capital proceeds and personal injury payments, direct termination payments, other third party contributions (low income superannuation contributions, government co-contributions and other family and friend contributions) and other contributions made by a person other than the employer. Reference: Member Contribution Statement.

Member representative represents where the director is appointed by the RSE licensee to represent the interests of members. Reference: SIS Act, s. 10 and s. 89.

Members' benefit flows represents members' monies paid into or out of the entity.

MySuper member account represents a distinct entry recorded in the register of member accounts (or other equivalent mechanism) with a MySuper product interest.

MySuper interest as a result of member investment choice represents a MySuper interest where the member exercised choice of investment option to direct any portion of their interest into the MySuper product. Reference: SIS Act, s.10(1).

MySuper interest not as a result of member investment choice represents a MySuper interest where the member has not exercised choice of investment option to direct any portion of their interest into the MySuper product. Reference: SIS Act, s. 10(1).

MySuper product refers to a class of beneficial interest in a regulated superannuation fund that is a MySuper product if an RSE licensee is authorised under section 29T (including section 29TA and 29TB) to offer that class of beneficial interest in the fund as a MySuper product.

MySuper product type is the classification of the MySuper product into either *generic MySuper product*, *material goodwill MySuper product* or *large employer MySuper product*.

Net assets available to pay members' benefits represents the surplus of total assets less total liabilities which is underlying the value of members' benefits. Includes: reserves.

Net contribution flows is total contributions plus net rollovers less benefit payments and are gross of contributions tax and surcharge.

Net contribution flows (MySuper) represents members' benefit flows in less members' benefit flows out. Members' benefit flows in is the total of contributions net of contributions tax and contributions surcharge, rollovers, successor fund transfers and other types of members' benefits flows into the MySuper product. Members benefit flows is the total of benefit payments, rollovers, successor fund transfers, repatriation to employer sponsors and other types of members' benefits flows out of the MySuper product

Net contribution flows (MySuper) represents members' benefit flows in less members' benefit flows out. Members' benefit flows in is the total of contributions net of contributions tax and contributions surcharge, rollovers, successor fund transfers and other types of members' benefits flows into the MySuper product. Members benefit flows is the total of benefit payments, rollovers, successor fund transfers, repatriation to employer sponsors and other types of members' benefits flows out of the MySuper product.

Net earnings after tax are *net earnings* generated during the period less tax expense on earnings.

Net earnings are the sum of net investment income and other income less operating expenses.

Net flows is used in the calculation of *rate of return* (ROR). It is derived as *net contribution flows* less *contribution tax and surcharge* plus *net insurance flows*.

Net members' benefit flows (sub-fund) represents members' benefit flows in less members' benefit flows out. Members' benefit flows in is the total of contributions net of contributions tax and contributions surcharge, rollovers, successor fund transfers and other types of members' benefits flows into the sub-fund. Members benefit flows is the total of benefit payments, rollovers, successor fund transfers, repatriation to employer sponsors and other types of members' benefits flows out of the sub-fund.

Nominating organisation ownership represents where the owner of the RSE licensee is an employee association or employer association that represents the membership/employers of the RSEs within the RSE licensee's business operations. Includes: where the RSE licensee is owned by directors representing the membership/employers of the RSEs within the RSE licensee's business operations.

Non-affiliated director represents a director who is non-affiliated within the meaning given in *Prudential Practice Guide SPG 510 Governance* (2016).

Non-equal representation represents where the RSE licensee does not maintain any form of equal representation on the Board.

Non-executive director represents a director who is not a member of the RSE licensee's management. Reference: *Prudential Standard SPS 510 Governance*.

Non-public offer licensee represents an RSE licensee with a non-public offer entity licence defined in r. 3A.02 of the SIS Regulations. An Applicant should nominate a non-public offer entity licence if the Applicant intends to operate a superannuation entity that is not a public offer entity. A group of individual trustees must nominate this licence class, and will be restricted to operating a superannuation entity that is not a public offer superannuation fund as required by s. 29D and s. 29E of the SIS Act.

Non-public offer superannuation funds are superannuation entities regulated by APRA that have more than four members but are not open to the public.

Not for profit status represents where the RSE licensee's business operations are not a source of income, profit or other financial gain to the RSE licensee owners, or associates of the RSE licensee owners, that establish, control or finance the legal entity.

Operating expenses represents expenses that relate to the operation of the fund by the RSE licensee. Includes: operating expenses for which administration fees are charged, such as expenses relating to advertising/marketing, commissions, director/individual trustee expenses, operating expenses associated with service provider and other operating expenses. Excludes: administration expenses.

Operating expense ratio represents total administration and operating expenses including advice expenses, over *cash flow adjusted net assets*.

Operating income represents income sourced from miscellaneous operating activities. Includes: income from scrip lending; income associated with underwriting activities; fees and commissions; rebates on fees charged to members, costs, commissions and charges; and other miscellaneous income. Excludes: investment income.

Other changes are calculated using the residual of total assets at the beginning and end of the year less flows into the fund plus flows out of the fund. This item includes other reconciling items and changes in the population.

Other insurance represents insured benefits that are not otherwise categorised as life insurance, total and permanent disability insurance or income protection insurance. Includes: permissible insurance types as outlined in the SIS Act, types of insurance which have been grandfathered under law and legacy insurance arrangements where no insurance premium is payable by the member because the insurance policy is based on a surrender value. Reference: SIS Act, s. 68AA, s. 10(1), SIS Regulations, r. 6.01.

Pension benefit payment represents benefit payments that have been paid as a pension under a condition of release. Includes: account based pension, transition to retirement pension, allocated pensions, annuity payments and other pension income streams. Excludes: transfers, including rollovers and successor fund transfers, within the superannuation system. Reference: SIS Regulations, Divisions 6.2 and 6.3.

Permanent incapacity condition or release represents benefit payments made to a beneficiary based on satisfaction of the permanent incapacity condition of release, within the meaning given in SIS Regulations, Schedule 1.

Platform provider represents a company that manages services that assemble and administer a suite of investment options offered to a superannuation fund member through a product.

Pooled superannuation trusts (PSTs) are trusts in which regulated superannuation funds, approved deposit funds and other PSTs invest. Pooled superannuation trusts are not included in total assets as their assets are captured in other superannuation entity categories.

Professional indemnity insurer represents the entity that provides professional indemnity insurance (including directors and officers insurance) to the RSE licensee.

Promoter represents a person engaged with respect to an RSE to undertake product design and/or marketing services.

Public company ownership represents where the owner of the RSE licensee is a public company. Excludes: a public company that is a financial services corporation, a public company that is the principal employer-sponsor of an RSE.

Public offer licensee represents an RSE licensee with a public offer entity licence defined in r. 3A.01 of the SIS Regulations. A public offer superannuation entity is defined in s. 18 of the SIS Act. Under s. 29D and s. 29E of the SIS Act only a constitutional corporation may hold a public offer entity licence.

Public offer superannuation funds are superannuation entities regulated by APRA that offer or intend to offer superannuation interests to the public.

Public sector funds are RSEs with more than four members under the trusteeship of a 'not for profit' RSE licensee and with a government base membership base, and also include superannuation schemes established by a Commonwealth, State or Territory law (known as exempt public sector superannuation schemes).

Public sector organisation ownership represents where the owner of the RSE licensee is an organisation within the government sector or a resident corporation and quasi-corporation controlled by the general government sector. Includes: where the public sector organisation is the principal employer-sponsor of an RSE within the RSE licensee's business operations.

Rate of return is *net earnings after tax* divided by *cash flow adjusted net assets*. Five and ten year per annum rates of return are calculated as the geometric average of the most recent five and ten year periods. Please refer to the Explanatory notes for further information.

Reserves represents the portion of net assets available for members' benefits which is not total liability for members' benefits. Includes: reserves such as ORFR reserve, investment reserve and self-insurance reserve. Excludes: surplus/deficit in net assets, unallocated contributions that are not part of a formal reserve.

Retail funds are RSEs with more than four members under the trusteeship of a 'for profit' RSE licensee with a corporate, industry or general membership basis.

Retirement condition of release represents benefit payments made to a beneficiary based on satisfaction of the retirement condition of release, within the meaning given in SIS Regulations, Schedule 1.

Rollover represents an amount that is transferred between superannuation funds, approved deposit funds, deferred annuities or retirement savings accounts. Excludes: successor fund transfers. Reference: SIS Regulations, r. 5.01, r. 6.28 and 6.29.

RSE actuary represents a person who is appointed as an actuary of a registrable superannuation entity.

RSE auditor represents a person who is appointed as an auditor of a registrable superannuation entity.

RSE licensee refers to a constitutional corporation, body corporate or group of individual trustees that holds an RSE licence granted under s. 29D of the SIS Act.

RSE means a registrable superannuation entity as defined in section 10(1) of the SIS Act.

Self-managed superannuation funds (SMSFs) are superannuation entities regulated by the Australian Taxation Office that have less than five members, all of whom are trustees or directors of the corporate trustee. No member can be an employee of another member unless they are related.

Service provider represents an entity or individual that provides any type of service to the RSE licensee to assist or support the RSE licensee in carrying out its duties as an RSE licensee. Includes: accountant, administrator, asset consultant, custodian, financial advisor: employer, financial advisor: member, implemented consultant, professional indemnity insurer, internal auditor, investment manager, IT service provider, lawyer, platform provider, promoter, RSE actuary and RSE auditor.

Severe financial hardship condition of release represents benefit payments made to a beneficiary based on satisfaction of the severe financial hardship condition of release, within the meaning given in SIS Regulations, Schedule 1.

SIS Act means *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993*.

SIS Regulations means *Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Regulations 1994*.

Small APRA funds (SAFs) are superannuation entities regulated by APRA with less than five members.

Successor fund transfer represents a transfer of a member's benefits without the member's consent from one RSE to a successor fund within the meaning given in r. 1.03 of the SIS Regulations. Reference: SIS Regulations, r. 6.29.

Superannuation entity is a regulated superannuation fund, an approved deposit fund or a pooled superannuation trust.

Surplus/deficit in net assets represents the excess/deficiency in *net assets available for members' benefits* against *total liability for members' benefits*. Excludes: reserves, unallocated contributions. Reference: Australian Accounting Standards.

Switching represents where a member has transferred part or all of the benefits in an account, from one interest to another interest in the same RSE.

Switching fee represents a fee charged to a member to recover costs of switching all or part of members' interests within the fund.

Temporary incapacity condition of release represents benefit payments made to a beneficiary based on satisfaction of the temporary incapacity condition of release, within the meaning given in SIS Regulations, Schedule 1.

Terminal medical condition condition of release represents where benefit payments are made to a beneficiary based on satisfaction of the terminal medical condition of release, within the meaning given in SIS Regulations, Schedule 1.

Termination condition of release represents benefit payments made to a beneficiary based on satisfaction of the termination condition of release, within the meaning given in SIS Regulations, Schedule 1. Excludes: rollovers following a termination event and termination with less than \$200.

Termination with less than \$200 condition of release represents benefit payments made to a beneficiary based on satisfaction of the termination of employment with less than \$200 condition of release, within the meaning given in SIS Regulations, Schedule 1, Item 104. Excludes: rollovers following a termination event.

Total and permanent disability insurance represents a benefit, in respect of each member, that is payable only if the member is suffering permanent incapacity. Reference: SIS Act s. 68AA, s. 10(1).

Total assets is the sum of assets held in respect of the product or lifecycle stage, where an asset represents a resource: (a) controlled by an entity as a result of past events; and (b) from which future economic benefits are expected to flow to the entity. Reference: Australian Accounting Standards. This includes: investments, securities purchased under agreements to resell and securities borrowed, derivative assets, current tax assets, and deferred tax assets.

Total liabilities represents present obligations of the entity arising from past events, the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow from the entity of resources embodying economic benefits. Reference: Australian Accounting Standards.

Unallocated benefits represents contributions received but not yet allocated to specific member accounts or reserves.

Unclaimed money and lost members condition of release represents benefit payments made to the ATO based on satisfaction of the unclaimed money and lost members condition of release, within the meaning given in SIS Regulations, Schedule 1, Item 103B and under the Superannuation (Unclaimed Money and Lost Members) Act 1999, Part 4A.

Vested benefits are benefits which are not dependent upon continued membership of the superannuation entity. They include benefits which members were entitled to receive had they terminated their membership at the relevant reporting date.