

Instructions and Key Definitions

Instructions:

The tables in the applicable TMD provide an indication of the consumer (client) attributes that describe the likely objectives, financial situation and needs of the class of clients that are considering this product. The TMD indicator provides guidance as to whether a client meeting the attribute is likely to be in the target market for this product.

Generally, a client is unlikely to be in the target market for the product if:

- one or more of their Client Attributes correspond to a red rating

Investment products and diversification

A consumer (or class of consumer) may intend to hold a product as part of a diversified portfolio (for example, with an intended product use of minor allocation). In such circumstances, the product should be assessed against the consumer's attributes for the relevant portion of the portfolio, rather than the consumer's portfolio as a whole. For example, a consumer may seek to construct a balanced or moderate diversified portfolio with a minor allocation to growth assets. In this case, a product with a High risk/return profile may be consistent with the consumer's objectives for that minor allocation notwithstanding that the risk/return profile of the consumer as a whole is Medium. In making this assessment, distributors should consider all features of a product (including its key attributes).

The Financial Services Council (FSC) has provided more detailed guidance on how to take this portfolio view for diversification, available on the FSC website.

Definitions

Investable Assets	Those assets that the investor has available for investment, excluding the residential home.
Consumer's investment objective	
Capital Growth	The consumer seeks to invest in a product designed to generate capital return. The consumer prefers exposure to growth assets (such as shares or property) or otherwise seeks an investment return above the current inflation rate.
Capital Preservation	The consumer seeks to invest in a product to reduce volatility and minimise loss in a market down-turn. The consumer prefers exposure to defensive assets (such as cash or fixed income securities) that are generally lower in risk and less volatile than growth investments.
Capital Guaranteed	The consumer seeks a guarantee or protection against capital loss whilst still seeking the potential for capital growth (typically gained through a derivative arrangement). The consumer would likely understand the complexities, conditions and risks that are associated with such products.
Income Distribution	The consumer seeks to invest in a product designed or expected to distribute regular and/or tax-effective income. The consumer prefers exposure to income generating assets (this may include high dividend-yielding equities, fixed income securities and money market instruments).
Consumer's intended product use (% of Investable Assets)	
Whole portfolio solution (Up to 100%)	The consumer may hold the investment as up to 100% of their total <i>investable assets</i> . The consumer is likely to seek a product with <i>very high</i> portfolio diversification.
Major allocation (Up to 75%)	The consumer may hold the investment up to 75% of their total <i>investable assets</i> . The consumer is likely to seek a product with <i>high</i> portfolio diversification.

Core Component (Up to 50%)	The consumer may hold the investment up to 50% of their total <i>investable assets</i> . The consumer is likely to seek a product with <i>medium</i> portfolio diversification.
Minor allocation (Up to 25%)	The consumer may hold the investment up to 25% of their total <i>investable assets</i> . The consumer is likely to seek a product with <i>low</i> portfolio diversification.
Satellite allocation (Up to 10%)	The consumer may hold the investment up to 10% of the total <i>investable assets</i> . The consumer may seek a product with <i>very low</i> portfolio diversification. Products classified as <i>extremely high</i> risk are likely to meet this category only.

Portfolio diversification (for completing the product key attributes section of consumer's intended product use) Note: exposures to cash and cash-like instruments may sit outside the diversification framework below

Very Low	The product provides exposure to a single asset (for example, a commercial property) or a niche asset class (for example, minor commodities, crypto-assets or collectibles).
Low	The product provides exposure to a small number of holdings (for example, fewer than 25 securities) or a narrow asset class, sector or geographic market (for example, a single major commodity (e.g. gold) or equities from a single emerging market economy).
Medium	The product provides exposure to a moderate number of holdings (for example, up to 50 securities) in at least one broad asset class, sector or geographic market (for example, Australian fixed income securities or global natural resources).
High	The product provides exposure to a large number of holdings (for example, over 50 securities) in multiple broad asset classes, sectors or geographic markets (for example, global equities).
Very High	The product provides exposure to a large number of holdings across a broad range of asset classes, sectors <u>and</u> geographic markets with limited correlation to each other.

Consumer's intended investment timeframe

Minimum	The minimum suggested timeframe for holding the product. Typically, this is the rolling period over which the investment objective of the product is likely to be achieved.
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Consumer's Risk (ability to bear loss) and Return profile

This TMD uses the Standard Risk Measure (**SRM**) to estimate the likely number of negative annual returns for this product over a 20 year period, using the guidance and methodology outlined in the **Standard Risk Measure Guidance Paper For Trustees** (note the bands in the SRM guidance differ from the bands used in this TMD). However, SRM is not a complete assessment of risk and potential loss. For example, it does not detail important issues such as the potential size of a negative return (including under conditions of market stress) or that a positive return could still be less than a consumer requires to meet their investment objectives/needs. The SRM methodology may be supplemented by other risk factors. For example, some products may use leverage, derivatives or short selling; may have liquidity or withdrawal limitations; may have underlying investments with valuation risks or risks of capital loss; or otherwise may have a complex structure or increased investment risks, which should be documented together with the SRM to substantiate the product risk rating.

A consumer's desired product return profile would generally take into account the impact of fees, costs and taxes.

Very low	<p>For the relevant part of the consumer's portfolio, the consumer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has a conservative or very low risk appetite, • seeks to minimise volatility and potential losses (e.g. has the ability to bear up to 0.5 negative return over a 20 year period (SRM 1)), and • is comfortable with a low target return profile. <p>The consumer typically prefers stable, defensive assets (such as cash).</p>
Low	<p>For the relevant part of the consumer's portfolio, the consumer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has a conservative or low risk appetite, • seeks to minimise volatility and potential losses (e.g. has the ability to bear up to 1 negative return over a 20 year period (SRM 1 to 2)), and • is comfortable with a low target return profile. <p>The consumer typically prefers stable, defensive assets (such as cash, money market securities).</p>
Medium	<p>For the relevant part of the consumer's portfolio, the consumer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has a moderate or medium risk appetite, • seeks low volatility and potential losses (e.g. has the ability to bear up to 4 negative returns over a 20 year period (SRM 3 to 5)), and • is comfortable with a moderate target return profile. <p>The consumer typically prefers defensive assets (for example, fixed income).</p>
High	<p>For the relevant part of the consumer's portfolio, the consumer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has a high risk appetite, • can accept high volatility and potential losses (e.g. has the ability to bear up to 6 negative returns over a 20 year period (SRM 5 or 6)), and • seeks high returns (typically over a medium or long timeframe). <p>The consumer typically prefers growth assets (for example, shares and property).</p>
Very high	<p>For the relevant part of the consumer's portfolio, the consumer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • has a very high risk appetite, • can accept very high volatility and potential losses (e.g. has the ability to bear 6 to 7 negative returns over a 20 year period (SRM 6 or 7)), and • seeks to maximise returns (typically over a medium or long timeframe). <p>The consumer typically prefers high growth assets (such as high conviction portfolios, hedge funds, and alternative investments).</p>

Consumer's need to access capital

This consumer attribute addresses the likely period of time between the making of a request for redemption/withdrawal (or access to investment proceeds more generally) and the receipt of proceeds from this request under ordinary circumstances.

Issuers should consider both the frequency for accepting the request and the length of time to accept, process and distribute the proceeds of such a request.

To the extent that the liquidity of the underlying investments or possible liquidity constraints (e.g. ability to stagger or delay redemptions) could impact this, this is to be taken into consideration in aligning the product to the consumer's need to access capital.

Where a product is held on investment platforms, distributors also need to factor in the length of time platforms take to process requests for redemption for underlying investments. Where access to investment proceeds from the product is likely to occur through a secondary market, the liquidity of the market for the product should be considered.

Distributor Reporting

Significant dealings

Section 994F(6) of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) requires distributors to notify the issuer if they become aware of a significant dealing in the product that is not consistent with the TMD. Neither the Act nor ASIC defines when a dealing is 'significant' and distributors have discretion to apply its ordinary meaning.

The issuer will rely on notifications of significant dealings to monitor and review the product, this TMD, and its distribution strategy, and to meet its own obligation to report significant dealings to ASIC.

Dealings outside this TMD may be significant because:

- they represent a material proportion of the overall distribution conduct carried out by the distributor in relation to the product, or
- they constitute an individual transaction which has resulted in, or will or is likely to result in, significant detriment to the consumer (or class of consumer).

In each case, the distributor should have regard to:

- the nature and risk profile of the product (which may be indicated by the product's risk rating or withdrawal timeframes),
- the actual or potential harm to a consumer (which may be indicated by the value of the consumer's investment, their intended product use or their ability to bear loss), and
- the nature and extent of the inconsistency of distribution with the TMD (which may be indicated by the number of red ratings attributed to the consumer).

Objectively, a distributor may consider a dealing (or group of dealings) outside the TMD to be significant if:

- it constitutes more than half of the distributor's total retail product distribution conduct in relation to the product over the quarter,
 - the consumer's intended product use is *whole portfolio solution*,
 - the consumer's intended product use is *core component* or higher and the consumer's risk/return profile is *low*, or
 - the relevant product has a green rating for consumers seeking *extremely high* risk/return.
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