

APRA is responsible for the financial safety of institutions and the stability of the Australian financial system. It is a forward-looking regulator that seeks to identify prudential risks proactively, before they present a risk to these objectives. In seeking to deliver on its mandate, APRA has a range of supervisory tools and statutory powers available. APRA undertakes supervision of its regulated population in line with its [APRA's Supervision Philosophy](#) and using the [Supervision Risk and Intensity \(SRI\) model](#)².

Much of APRA's work is achieved through supervisory approaches and by engaging with entities to identify concerns and rectify problems before they threaten the ability of an entity to meet its financial promises. During the day-to-day supervision of regulated entities, APRA's supervision activities combine elements of both off-site analysis and on-site testing and validation. This include tools such as financial analysis of data and information reported to APRA, prudential reviews, board engagement and thematic reviews, as well as regular, ongoing dialogue between APRA's supervisors and entities at board, executive and working levels.

Prudential reviews are APRA's main tool for in-depth (typically on-site) assessment of an entity, usually focusing on particular key risk areas. The following table provides the number of prudential reviews completed since 2015. This table includes prudential review data during the COVID-19 pandemic which was operationally disruptive. During this period, APRA like many other organisations, adopted remote working technologies and was able to shift to the demands of the new environment. More information on this is available here [COVID-19: How APRA has adapted to remote supervision | APRA](#).

Activity Type	Prudential Review										
Year completed	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total	237	182	220	148	120	38	46	43	78	39	34



Table 2 below provides the number of prudential meetings held with APRA regulated in the last 5 financial years. These are high-level discussions between APRA and an entity for the purposes of risk identification, to focus an entity's attention on areas where APRA has concerns, and to drive change to ensure the entity addresses prudential risks.

Prudential meetings held by APRA with regulated entities (excluding in depth reviews)^{1,2}

Period	ADIs	General Insurers	Life Insurers and Friendly Societies	Private Health Insurers	Superannuation trustees	Non-operating holding companies ¹
FY21/22	131	72	37	43	51	22
FY22/23	235	127	48	38	91	40
FY23/24	185	128	47	32	101	51
FY24/25	127	108	51	28	104	39
FY25/26 ¹	89	76	19	15	31	26

¹ Non-operating holding companies may own operating companies for more than one industry.

² Data covers the period 1 July 2025 to 13 January 2026.

Please note:

1. The data and information provided in this response is given on a best endeavours basis. Some of the data and information requested is not able to be provided as it is confidential in accordance with APRA's secrecy requirements under s56 of the *Australian Prudential Regulation Authority Act 1998* (APRA Act).
2. APRA's supervision system and recording practices have not been set up to extract a count of all enquiries, guidance interactions, or supervisory engagements received from or initiated with regulated entities. Instead, it is focused on recording core supervisory engagements such as prudential meetings and prudential reviews.
3. [Senate Estimates - Questions on Notice – Parliament of Australia](#) – see Question 381