

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) (reporting standard) determination No. 102 of 2023

Reporting Standard HRS 112.0 Determination of Capital Base

Financial Sector (Collection of Data) Act 2001

I, Michael Murphy, delegate of APRA, under paragraph 13(1)(a) of the *Financial Sector* (Collection of Data) Act 2001 (the Act) and subsection 33(3) of the Acts Interpretation Act 1901, determine Reporting Standard HRS 112.0 Determination of Capital Base, in the form set out in the Schedule, which applies to the financial sector entities to the extent provided in paragraph 3 of the reporting standard.

Under section 15 of the Act, I declare that the reporting standard shall begin to apply to those financial sector entities on the day it is registered on the Federal Register of Legislation.

This instrument commences upon registration on the Federal Register of Legislation.

Dated: 26 May 2023

Michael Murphy General Manager - Chief Data Officer (Acting) Technology and Data Division

Interpretation

In this Determination:

APRA means the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority.

Federal Register of Legislation means the register established under section 15A of the *Legislation Act 2003*.

financial sector entity has the meaning given by section 5 of the Act.

Schedule

Reporting Standard HRS 112.0 Determination of Capital Base comprises the document commencing on the following page.



Reporting Standard HRS 112.0

Determination of Capital Base

Objective of this Reporting Standard

This Reporting Standard sets out the requirements for the provision of information to APRA regarding the determination of a private health insurer's capital base.

It includes associated specific instructions and must be read in conjunction with *Prudential Standard HPS 110 Capital Adequacy* (HPS 110) and *Prudential Standard HPS 112 Capital Adequacy: Measurement of Capital* (HPS 112).

Authority

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

Purpose

2. The information reported to APRA under this Reporting Standard is used by APRA for the purpose of prudential supervision including assessing compliance with capital standards.

Application and commencement

3. This Reporting Standard applies to all private health insurers. This Reporting Standard applies for reporting periods ending on or after 1 July 2023.

Information required

4. A private health insurer must provide APRA with the information required by this Reporting Standard for each reporting period.

Method of submission

- 5. The information required by this Reporting Standard must be given to APRA:
 - (a) in electronic format using an electronic method available on APRA's website; or
 - (b) by a method notified by APRA prior to submission.

Reporting periods and due dates

- 6. Subject to paragraph 7, a private health insurer must provide the information required by this Reporting Standard:
 - (a) in respect of each calendar quarter (i.e. the periods ending 30 September, 31 December, 31 March and 30 June); and
 - (b) in respect of each year ending 30 June.
- 7. If, having regard to the particular circumstances of a private health insurer, APRA considers it necessary or desirable to obtain information more or less frequently than as provided by subparagraph 6(a) or 6(b), APRA may, by notice in writing, change the reporting periods, or specify reporting periods, for the particular private health insurer.
- 8. The information required by this Reporting Standard must be provided to APRA:
 - (a) in the case of quarterly information, within 28 calendar days after the end of the reporting period to which the information relates;
 - (b) in the case of annual information, by 30 September each year; or
 - (c) in the case of information provided in accordance with paragraph 7, within the time specified by notice in writing.
- 9. APRA may, in writing, grant a private health insurer an extension of a due date, in which case the new due date will be the date on the notice of extension.

Note: For the avoidance of doubt, if the due date for a particular reporting period falls on a day other than a usual business day, a private health insurer is nonetheless required to submit the information required no later than the due date.

Quality control

10. All information provided by a private health insurer under this Reporting Standard must be subject to systems, processes and controls developed by the private health insurer for the internal review and authorisation of that information. It is the responsibility of the Board and senior management of the private health insurer to ensure that an appropriate set of policies and procedures for the authorisation of information submitted to APRA is in place.

Annual audit requirements

- 11. The information submitted for the purposes of paragraph 8(b) is to be subject to external audit to ensure consistency with the private health insurer's statutory financial accounts and faithful application of the capital standards.
- 12. Audit certification and opinion must be provided to APRA by 30 September each year.
- 13. If a private health insurer received a qualified auditor's report for a health benefits fund, the general fund, or the private health insurer for the year previous to the year for which the report is provided, the report for the year for which the report is provided must state whether the auditor has examined the issues identified and is satisfied that the private

health insurer has taken the appropriate steps to rectify the matters raised in the previous report.

- 14. The auditor's report must:
 - (a) state details of the program adopted to carry out the audit; and
 - (b) include the name of, and be signed by, the auditor who takes responsibility for the accuracy of the report.

Authorisation

15. A person who submits the information required under this Reporting Standard must be suitably authorised by an officer of the private health insurer.

Variations

16. APRA may, in writing, vary the reporting requirements of this Reporting Standard in relation to a private health insurer.

Interpretation

- 17. In this Reporting Standard:
 - (a) unless the contrary intention appears, words and expressions have the meanings given to them in *Prudential Standard HPS 001 Definitions* (HPS 001); and
 - (b) the following definitions are applicable:
 - **AASB** references relate to the Australian Accounting Standards made by the Australian Accounting Standards Board;
 - **APRA** means the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority established under the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority Act 1998;

capital standards means the prudential standards which relate to capital adequacy, as defined in HPS 001;

officer has the same meaning as in the Act;

private health insurer has the same meaning as in the Act; and

reporting period means a period mentioned in paragraph 6 or, if applicable, paragraph 7; and

the Act means the Private Health Insurance (Prudential Supervision) Act 2015.

18. Unless the contrary intention appears, a reference to an Act, Prudential Standard, Reporting Standard, Australian Accounting or Auditing Standard is a reference to the instrument as in force from time to time.

Reporting Standard HRS 112.0

Determination of Capital Base

General instructions

Reporting tables

Tables described in this reporting standard list each of the data fields required to be reported. The data fields are listed sequentially in the column order that they will appear in the reported data set. Constraints on the data that can be reported for each field have also been provided.

Definitions

Terms highlighted in *bold italics* indicate that the definition is provided in these instructions.

Α

Accumulated other comprehensive income and other disclosed reserves	This is the sum of all other comprehensive income and disclosed reserves and is calculated as the sum of: • unrealised gains or losses recognised on balance sheet; • reserves from equity-settled share-based payments; • foreign currency translation reserve; • general reserve; • cumulative unrealised gains or losses on hedges offsetting gains or losses in Common Equity Tier 1 Capital; and • other gains and losses in accumulated comprehensive income and other disclosed reserves.
Additional Tier 1 Capital	This is the value of instruments issued by the private health insurer that meet the criteria for inclusion in Additional Tier 1 Capital in accordance with Prudential Standard HPS 112 Capital Adequacy: Measurement of Capital (HPS 112), and which are not included in Common Equity Tier 1 Capital. This is net of regulatory adjustments specified in HPS 112. This is calculated as the sum of: • Additional Tier 1 Capital instruments; • adjustments and exclusions to Additional Tier 1 Capital; • transitional Additional Tier 1 Capital; and • excess mutual equity interests. less: • holdings of own Additional Tier 1 Capital instruments; and • adjustments to Additional Tier 1 Capital due to shortfall in Tier 2 capital.
Additional Tier 1 Capital instruments	This is the value of capital instruments issued by the private health insurer that meet the eligibility criteria for <i>Additional Tier 1 Capital</i> but not the criteria for the higher quality capital, i.e. <i>Common Equity Tier 1 Capital</i> .

Adjustments and exclusions to Additional Tier 1 Capital	This is the value of adjustments applied to <i>Additional Tier 1 Capital</i> that is specific to the application of the requirements in HPS 112.
Adjustments and exclusions to Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	This is the value of adjustments applied to the <i>Common Equity Tier 1 Capital</i> that are specific to the application of the requirements in HPS 112.
Adjustments and exclusions to Tier 2 Capital	This is the value of adjustments applied to the <i>Tier 2 Capital</i> that are specific to the application of the requirements in HPS 112.
Adjustments to Additional Tier 1 Capital due to shortfall in Tier 2 Capital	This is the value of any deductions (refer to HPS 112) from <i>Additional Tier 1 Capital</i> due to a shortfall in <i>Tier 2 Capital</i> to absorb required deductions from this category of capital.
Adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 Capital due to shortfall	This is the value, as at the relevant date, of any deductions (refer to HPS 112) from <i>Common Equity Tier 1 Capital</i> due to a shortfall in <i>Additional Tier 1 Capital</i> to absorb required deductions from this category of capital.
in Additional Tier 1 Capital	Where the value of <i>Tier 2 Capital</i> as defined in HPS 112 is insufficient to cover the value of deductions required to be made from this category of capital, the shortfall must first be deducted from <i>Additional Tier 1 Capital</i> and, if <i>Additional Tier 1 Capital</i> is insufficient to cover the value of deductions required, the remaining value must be deducted from <i>Common Equity Tier 1 Capital</i> .
Adjustments to net assets of the fund due to shortfall in Tier 2 Capital	This is the value, as at the relevant date, of any deductions (refer to HPS 112) from the <i>net assets of the fund</i> due to a shortfall in <i>Tier 2 Capital</i> to absorb the required deductions from this category of capital.
Amounts payable on reinsurance contracts held	This is the value of <i>amounts payable on reinsurance contracts held</i> . This includes reinsurance premiums that are due to be paid, all unpaid instalment reinsurance premiums, reinsurer's portion of recoveries, and commissions due to reinsurers. This also includes deposits withheld from reinsurers.
	For reinsurance contracts held, if there is a legal right of set-off within the underlying reinsurance contracts, report the amount after set-off against other amounts receivable from the reinsurer under that reinsurance contract. If the amount is a net receivable position from the reinsurer, report the amount under <i>amounts receivable on reinsurance contracts held</i> . If there is not a legal right of set-off, report the amount payable without set-off. Also refer to the definition of <i>amounts</i>

	receivable on reinsurance contracts held.
	Amounts payable on reinsurance contracts held is netted against reinsurance contract assets or added to reinsurance contract liabilities under AASB 17.
	This must exclude any amount already allowed in insurance liabilities determined under HPS 340 to avoid double counting.
Amounts receivable on	This is the value of <i>amounts receivable on reinsurance contracts held</i> . This includes reinsurance recoverables on paid claims.
reinsurance contracts held	For reinsurance contracts held, if there is a legal right of set-off within the underlying reinsurance contracts, report the amount after set-off against other amounts payable to the reinsurer under that reinsurance contract. If the amount is a net payable position to the reinsurer, report the <i>amount under amounts payable on reinsurance contracts held</i> . If there is not a legal right of set-off, report the receivable amount without set-off. Also refer to the definition of <i>amounts payable on reinsurance contracts held</i> .
	Amounts receivable on reinsurance contracts held is netted against reinsurance contract liabilities or added to reinsurance contract assets under AASB 17.
	This must exclude any amount already allowed insurance liabilities determined under <i>Prudential Standard HPS 340 Insurance Liability Valuation</i> (HPS 340) to avoid double counting.
Assets under a fixed or floating charge	This is the value of assets of the private health insurer that are under a fixed or floating charge, mortgage or other security to the extent of the indebtedness secured on those assets. This deduction may be reduced by the value of any liability for the charge that is recognised on the private health insurer's balance sheet.
	Where the security exclusively supports a private health insurer's insurance liabilities (valued in accordance with HPS 340), the deduction only applies to the amount by which the fair value of the charged assets exceeds the private health insurer's supported insurance liabilities.

C

Capital base

The *capital base* represents the value of capital eligible for the purpose of meeting the Prudential Capital Requirement at the *health benefits fund* or *general fund* level or for the private health insurer as set out in *Prudential Standard HPS 110 Capital Adequacy*.

For each *health benefits fund* or *general fund*, *capital base* is calculated as the sum of:

- net assets of the fund;
- net surplus / (deficit) relating to insurance liabilities;
- regulatory adjustments to net assets for accounts receivables;
- other adjustments to net assets as approved by APRA;

	 Tier 2 Capital; and transitional adjustments to net assets of the fund. Less: regulatory adjustments to net assets for accounts payables; and regulatory adjustments to net assets. For the private health insurer, capital base is calculated as the sum of: Tier 1 Capital; and Tier 2 Capital.
Capital base (net of Tier 2 Capital) ratio	Capital base (net of Tier 2 Capital) ratio for the health benefits fund or general fund is calculated as: • capital base less Tier 2 Capital; divided by: • prescribed capital amount.
Cash flow hedge reserves relating to hedging of items not recorded at fair value	This is the value of cash flow hedge reserves that relate to the hedging items that are not recorded at fair value on the balance sheet (including projected cash flows).
Claims payable	This is the value of <i>claims payable</i> , which reflects claims due but not paid. For inwards reinsurance business, where there is a legal right of set-off within the underlying reinsurance contract, report under this item if the amount after set-off results in a net payable position to the cedant. If there is not a legal right of set-off, report the amount payable without set-off. Also refer to the definition of <i>premiums receivable</i> . <i>Claims payable</i> is netted against insurance contract assets or added to insurance contract liabilities under AASB 17. This must exclude any amount already allowed in insurance liabilities determined under HPS 340 to avoid double counting.
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	This is the highest quality component of capital held by the private health insurer as determined under the eligibility characteristics set out in HPS 112, net of all regulatory adjustments. Common Equity Tier 1 Capital is calculated as the sum of: • paid-up ordinary shares; • mutual equity interests; • retained earnings; • undistributed current year earnings; • accumulated other comprehensive income and other disclosed reserves;

	 net surplus / (deficit) relating to insurance liabilities; regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 Capital for accounts receivables; and adjustments and exclusions to Common Equity Tier 1 Capital less: regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 Capital for accounts payables; and regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 Capital.
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital ratio	 Common Equity Tier 1 Capital ratio is calculated as: Common Equity Tier 1 Capital; divided by: prescribed capital amount.
Cost of reinsurance for future business not yet written	This is the amount of the total cost of reinsurance that relates to business that has not yet been written. This amount represents the cover that an insurer has under a particular reinsurance contract, which is available for future business, written up to the end of the reinsurance contract. This amount can be used to increase the surplus (or decrease the deficit) in the <i>PL surplus / (deficit)</i> . Amounts must not be included in this item where the underlying reinsurance arrangement is not an executed and legally binding contract.
Cumulative unrealised gains or losses on hedges offsetting gains or losses in Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	This is the cumulative unrealised gains or losses on hedges offsetting the gains or losses of components of <i>Common Equity Tier 1 Capital</i> . This includes cumulative unrealised gains or losses on effective cash flow hedges as defined in the Australian Accounting Standards and any fair value gains or losses on derivatives representing effective economic hedges of assets.

D

Deficit in	This is the value of deficit (if any) in a defined benefit superannuation
defined benefit superannuation	fund where the private health insurer is an employer-sponsor.
fund	

Ε

Eligible Tier 2 Capital instruments	This is the value of capital instruments issued by the private health insurer that meet the eligibility criteria for <i>Tier 2 Capital</i> in HPS 112.
Eligible Tier 2 Capital instruments issued by the	This is the value of capital instruments issued by the <i>health benefits fund</i> or <i>general fund</i> that meet the eligibility criteria for <i>Tier 2 Capital</i> in HPS 112.

fund	
Excess mutual equity interests	This is the value of any <i>mutual equity interests</i> that are above the limit specified in HPS 112 (that is, the value of any <i>mutual equity interests</i> on issue that are not eligible for inclusion in <i>Common Equity Tier 1 Capital</i>).
	For the purposes of this item, only include proceeds of issues that have been received by the issuer. Any partly paid issue is reported only to the extent that it has been paid-up.
Excess of deferred tax assets over deferred tax	This is the value of deferred tax assets in excess of deferred tax liabilities within the <i>health benefits fund</i> or <i>general fund</i> or private health insurer as per the requirements of HPS 112. The netting of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities must
liabilities	include any tax effects that would result from the accounts receivables and accounts payables adjustments and the technical provisions in surplus / (deficit) of HPS 340 liabilities.

F

Fair value adjustments	A private health insurer must deduct the difference between fair value and the reported value of each asset as per the requirements of HPS 112.
Fair value gains and losses from changes in own creditworthiness	This is the net unrealised gains (or losses) from changes in the fair values of the liabilities of the <i>health benefits fund</i> or <i>general fund</i> or private health insurer that arise due to changes in creditworthiness of the private health insurer.
Foreign currency translation reserve	This is the value of the reserve relating to exchange rate differences arising on translation of assets and liabilities to the presentation currency in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

G

General fund	General fund has the same meaning as in HPS 001.
General reserve	General reserves are created from the appropriation of profits by the private health insurer after the payment of all dividends and tax.
Goodwill	This is the value of <i>goodwill</i> , as per HPS 112, net of adjustments to profit or loss reflecting changes arising from any impairment. This item also includes the <i>goodwill</i> attributable to certain categories of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures of the private health insurer as per HPS 112.

Н

Health benefits fund	Health benefits fund has the same meaning as in the Act.
Holdings of own Additional Tier 1 Capital instruments	This is the total effective own holdings of <i>Additional Tier 1 Capital instruments</i> issued by the private health insurer unless exempted by APRA or eliminated under Australian Accounting Standards.
Holdings of own Common Equity Tier 1 Capital instruments	This is the total effective <i>holdings of own Tier 1 Capital instruments</i> issued by the private health insurer, unless exempted by APRA or eliminated under Australian Accounting Standards. This item must also include:
	 capital instruments the private health insurer could be contractually obliged to purchase; and unused portion of the limits agreed with APRA as per HPS 112.
Holdings of own Tier 1 capital instruments	This is the total effective <i>holdings of own Tier 1 Capital instruments</i> that were issued by the private health insurer. This includes <i>Common Equity Tier 1 capital</i> and <i>Additional Tier 1 capital instruments</i> held by the <i>health benefits fund</i> or <i>general fund</i> unless exempted by APRA or eliminated under Australian Accounting Standards.
Holdings of own Tier 2 Capital instruments	For each <i>health benefits fund</i> or <i>general fund</i> , this is the effective holdings of own <i>eligible Tier 2 Capital instruments issued by the fund</i> unless exempted by APRA of eliminated under Australian Accounting Standards.
	For the private health insurer, this is the total effective holdings of own <i>eligible Tier 2 Capital instruments</i> that were issued by the private health insurer unless exempted by APRA or eliminated under Australian Accounting Standards.

Ī

Insurance liabilities surplus / (deficit)

This is the total technical provisions in surplus (positive value) or deficit (negative value) to the outstanding claims liabilities, premiums liabilities, risk equalisation liability, other insurance liabilities and deferred claims liabilities determined under HPS 340. Technical provisions refer to the insurance and reinsurance contract liabilities under Australian Accounting Standards.

M

Mutual equity interests	This is the value of all <i>mutual equity interests</i> on issue up to a maximum limit of 25 percent of the private health insurer's total <i>Common Equity Tier 1 Capital</i> before applying regulatory adjustments.
	For the purposes of this item, only include proceeds of issues that have been received by the issuer. Any partly paid issue is reported only to the

extent that it has been paid-up.

Ν

is <i>net assets</i> of the private health insurer as reported in the balance t after deducting for any equity components classified as <i>Additional 1 Capital</i> .
is the <i>net assets of the fund</i> as reported in the balance sheet.
the private health insurer, <i>net assets plus Additional Tier 1 Capital</i> is calculated as the sum of: *Additional Tier 1 Capital; and
net assets (less equity components classified as Additional Tier 1 Capital) multiplied by 1.2 ded by: prescribed capital amount.
each health benefits fund or general fund, net assets ratio is alated as: net assets of the fund multiplied by 1.2 ded by: prescribed capital amount. the private health insurer, net assets ratio is calculated as: net assets (less equity components classified as Additional Tier 1 Capital) multiplied by 1.2 ded by: prescribed capital amount.
is the total technical provisions in surplus or deficit of those ired by HPS 340. Technical provisions refer to the accounting rance and reinsurance liabilities and assets. each health benefits fund or general fund, it is a derived item, alated as the sum of: insurance liabilities surplus / (deficit); and cost of reinsurance for future business not yet written; tax effect of insurance liabilities surplus / (deficit).
•

	(deficit) relating to insurance liabilities across all health benefits funds and general funds of the private health insurer.
Non-reinsurance	This is the value of non-reinsurance recoveries on paid claims.
recoveries receivable	<i>Non-reinsurance recoveries receivable</i> is netted against insurance contract liabilities or added to insurance contract assets under AASB 17.
	This must exclude any amount already allowed in insurance liabilities determined under HPS 340 to avoid double counting

0

Other accounts payable on insurance contracts issued	Other accounts payable on insurance contracts issued amount reflects other accounts due but not paid, which is netted against insurance and reinsurance contract assets or added to insurance and reinsurance contract liabilities under AASB 17. This may include (but is not limited to) levies, taxes, rebates, fees and commissions.
Other accounts receivable on insurance contracts issued	Other accounts receivable on insurance contracts issued reflects any other amounts due but not received relating to insurance contracts. This may include (but is not limited to) levies, taxes, rebates, fees and commissions.
	Other accounts receivable on insurance contracts issued is netted against insurance contract liabilities or added to insurance contract assets under AASB 17.
	This must exclude any amount already allowed in insurance liabilities determined under HPS 340 to avoid double counting.
Other adjustments to net assets as approved by APRA	This is the value of adjustments applied to the <i>net assets of the fund</i> that are specific to the application of the requirements in HPS 112.
Other Common Equity Tier 1 Capital adjustments	This is the value of deductions from <i>Common Equity Tier 1 Capital</i> that the private health insurer must make as required under any prudential standards other than HPS 112.
Other gains and losses in accumulated comprehensive income and other disclosed reserves	This is the value of any other gains and losses in accumulated comprehensive income and other disclosed reserves that may be specified in writing by APRA as per HPS 112.
Other intangible assets	This is the value of intangible assets, other than <i>goodwill</i> , as per HPS 112, net of adjustments to profit or loss reflecting changes arising from any impairment and amortisation. The values reported must be net of

	any associated deferred tax liability that would be extinguished if the assets involved become impaired or derecognised under Australian Accounting Standards.
	This item also includes the intangible assets attributable to certain categories of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures of the private health insurer as per HPS 112.
Other net asset adjustments	This is the value of deductions from the net assets that the <i>health</i> benefits fund or general fund must make as required under any prudential standards other than HPS 112.

Ρ

1	
Paid-up ordinary shares	This represents <i>paid-up ordinary shares</i> issued by the private health insurer that meet the criteria for classification as ordinary shares for regulatory purposes in accordance with HPS 112.
Premiums receivable	Premiums receivable amount reflects premiums due to be received, unpaid premiums available for collection, and premiums not yet available for collection.
	Premiums should be gross of reinsurance and commissions, before profit share rebates, and inclusive of stamp duty, policy fees, loadings and discounts.
	Premiums receivable is netted against insurance contract liabilities or added to insurance contact assets under AASB 17.
	Premiums receivable must be reduced by the amount that is likely to become uncollectable in the future.
Prescribed capital amount	Prescribed capital amount is defined in HPS 110.
Prescribed capital amount coverage	 Prescribed capital amount coverage is calculated as: capital base; divided by: prescribed capital amount.
Prescribed capital amount	For each health benefits fund or general fund, prescribed capital amount coverage (net assets) is calculated as the sum of:
coverage (net assets)	 net assets of the fund multiplied by 1.2; and Tier 2 Capital
	divided by:
	• prescribed capital amount.
	For the private health insurer, <i>prescribed capital amount coverage (net assets)</i> is calculated as the sum of:
	Additional Tier 1 Capital;

 Tier 2 Capital; and net assets (less equity components classified as Additional Tier 1 	
Capital) multiplied by 1.2	
divided by:	

• prescribed capital amount.

R

Regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	This is the total of all regulatory adjustments applied to Common Equity Tier 1 Capital specified in HPS 112. Regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 Capital is calculated as the sum of: • holdings of own Common Equity Tier 1 Capital instruments; • cash flow hedge reserves relating to hedging of items not recorded at fair value; • excess of deferred tax assets over deferred tax liabilities; • fair value gains and losses from changes in own creditworthiness; • goodwill; • other intangible assets; • surplus in defined benefit superannuation fund; • deficit in defined benefit superannuation fund; • reinsurance assets not subjected to an executed and legally binding contract; • regulatory capital requirement of investments in subsidiaries, JVs and associates; • assets under a fixed or floating charge; • regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 Capital for receivables/payables; • fair value adjustments; • adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 Capital due to shortfall in Additional Tier 1 Capital; and • other Common Equity Tier 1 Capital adjustments.
Regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 Capital for accounts payables	This item represents the aggregate regulatory adjustments for accounts payables made across all <i>health benefits</i> or <i>general funds</i> .
Regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 Capital for accounts receivables	This item represents the aggregate regulatory adjustments for accounts receivables made across all <i>health benefits</i> or <i>general funds</i> .

Regulatory adjustments to net assets

This is the total of all regulatory adjustments applied to net assets specified in HPS 112.

It is calculated as the sum of:

- holdings of own Common Equity Tier 1 Capital instruments;
- cash flow hedge reserves relating to hedging of items not recorded at fair value;
- excess of deferred tax assets over deferred tax liabilities;
- fair value gains and losses from changes in own creditworthiness;
- goodwill;
- other intangible assets;
- surplus in defined benefit superannuation fund;
- deficit in defined benefit superannuation fund;
- reinsurance assets not subjected to an executed and legally binding contract;
- regulatory capital requirement of investments in subsidiaries, JVs and associates;
- assets under a fixed or floating charge;
- fair value adjustments;
- adjustments to net assets of the fund due to shortfall in Tier 2 Capital; and
- other net asset adjustments.

Regulatory adjustments to net assets for accounts payables

This is the value of any adjustments to be deducted from net assets relating to accounts payables, net of tax effects. It is calculated as the sum of:

- claims payable;
- amounts payable on reinsurance contracts held; and
- other accounts payable on insurance contracts issued

less:

• reversal of tax impact of payables.

Regulatory adjustments to net assets for accounts receivables

This is the value of any adjustments to be added to net assets relating to accounts receivables, net of tax effects. It is calculated as the sum of:

- premiums receivable;
- amounts receivable on reinsurance contracts held;
- non-reinsurance recoveries receivable; and
- other accounts receivable on insurance contracts issued

less:

• reversal of tax impact of receivables.

Regulatory capital requirement of investments in

This is the deduction for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates that are subject to regulatory capital requirements as detailed in HPS 112.

subsidiaries, JVs and associates	
Reinsurance assets not subjected to an executed and legally binding contract	This is the value of reinsurance assets (if positive) reported in relation to each reinsurance arrangement that, subject to a six-month grace period from risk inception, does not comprise an executed and legally binding contract.
Reserves from equity-settled share-based payments	This is the value of <i>reserves from equity-settled share-based payments</i> granted to employees as part of their remuneration package that meets the requirements of HPS 112. Only the reserves relating to the issue of new shares should be reported.
Retained earnings	This is the value, as at the end of the reporting period, of <i>retained</i> earnings. This should not include the value of <i>undistributed current</i> year earnings.
Reversal of tax impact of payables	This is the value related to the reversal of tax effect of the payables items: • claims payable; • amounts payable on reinsurance contracts held; and • other accounts payable on insurance contracts issued.
Reversal of tax impact of receivables	This is the value related to the reversal of tax effect of the receivable items: • premiums receivable; • amounts receivable on reinsurance contracts held; • non-reinsurance recoveries receivable; and • other accounts receivable on insurance contracts issued.

S

Surplus in defined benefit superannuation fund	This is the value of surplus (if any) in defined benefit superannuation funds where the private health insurer is an employer-sponsor, net of any associated deferred tax liabilities that would be extinguished if the assets involved become impaired or derecognised under Australian Accounting Standards.
	Representations may be made to APRA to include the surplus in the <i>capital base</i> provided the criteria are met as per HPS 112.

T

Tax effect of insurance	This is the tax effect of the technical provisions in surplus (positive value) or deficit (negative value) of those required under HPS 340.
liabilities surplus / (deficit)	Full tax benefits and liabilities must be assumed for the purposes of reporting this item but they must be included when assessing the

	adjustment for excess of deferred tax assets over deferred tax liabilities.
Tier 1 Capital	 Tier 1 Capital is calculated as the sum of: Common Equity Tier 1 Capital; and Additional Tier 1 Capital.
Tier 1 Capital ratio	 Tier 1 Capital ratio is calculated as: Tier 1 Capital; divided by: prescribed capital amount.
Tier 2 Capital	This is the total value of capital instruments that meet the eligibility criteria for <i>Tier 2 Capital</i> but not the criteria for the higher quality capital, net of all regulatory adjustments. It is calculated as the sum of:
	 eligible Tier 2 Capital instruments issued by the fund; adjustments and exclusions to Tier 2 Capital; and transitional Tier 2 Capital less: holdings of own Tier 2 Capital instruments.
Transitional Additional Tier 1 Capital	This is the value of capital instruments that have been temporarily recognised and approved as <i>Additional Tier 1 Capital</i> for transition purposes.
Transitional adjustments to net assets of the fund	This is the value of the transitional adjustment to <i>net assets of the fund</i> applicable to insurers electing to participate in the transitional arrangements referenced in HPS 112. This adjustment is distinct from <i>transitional Common Equity Tier 1 Capital</i> as it applies to individual <i>health benefits</i> or <i>general funds</i> of the private health insurer only.
Transitional Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	This is the value of capital instruments that have been temporarily recognised and approved as <i>Common Equity Tier 1 Capital</i> for transition purposes. This includes the transitional adjustment to <i>Common Equity Tier 1 Capital</i> for the private health insurer applicable to insurers electing to participate in the transitional arrangements referenced in HPS 112.
Transitional Tier 2 Capital	This is the value of capital instruments that have been temporarily recognised and approved as <i>Tier 2 Capital</i> for transition purposes.

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Undistributed		The un	distributed o	current ye	ar earning	s reported	sho	uld accoun	t for
current v	ear	(where	applicable)	negative	goodwill,	expected	tax	expenses,	and

earnings	dividends when declared. The declared dividends reported may be reduced by the expected proceeds, as agreed in writing by APRA, of a Dividend Reinvestment Plan to the extent that dividends are used to purchase new ordinary shares issued by the private health insurer.			
Unrealised gains or losses recognised on balance sheet	This is the total value of unrealised gains or losses that have been recognised on the balance sheet.			

Specific Instructions

Table 1: Determination of Capital Base (health benefits fund, general fund) Reporting basis

Report information related to each health benefits fund's or the general fund's capital base.

Units of measurement

Report the values in this table in whole Australian dollars (no decimal place).

Column 1 Report the value for each of the items list	sted below.
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1. Net assets

Item 1.1	Report net assets of the fund.
Item 1.2	Net surplus / (deficit) relating to insurance liabilities is a derived item and is calculated as the sum of:
	 item 1.2.1; and item 1.2.2 less: item 1.2.3.
Item 1.2.1	Report insurance liabilities surplus / (deficit).
	Report any surpluses as a positive value and any deficits as a negative value.
Item 1.2.2	Report the cost of reinsurance for future business not yet written amount.
Item 1.2.3	Report tax effect of insurance liabilities surplus / (deficit).
	Report any surpluses as a positive value and any deficits as a negative value. Do not deduct the tax effect if a deferred tax asset has been recognised in relation to the net surplus / (deficit).
Item 1.3	Regulatory adjustments to net assets for accounts receivables is a derived item and is calculated as the sum of:
	 item 1.3.1; item 1.3.2; item 1.3.3; and item 1.3.4
	less:
	• item 1.3.5.
Item 1.3.1	Report premiums receivable.

	This item is to be reported as a positive value and is an addition to net assets.
Item 1.3.2	Report amounts receivable on reinsurance contracts held amount.
	This item is to be reported as a positive value and is an addition to net assets.
Item 1.3.3	Report non-reinsurance recoveries receivable.
	This item is to be reported as a positive value and is an addition to net assets.
Item 1.3.4	Report other accounts receivable on insurance contracts issued.
	This item is to be reported as a positive value and is an addition to net assets.
Item 1.3.5	Report reversal of tax impact of receivables.
	This item is to be reported as a positive value and is a deduction to net assets.
Item 1.4	Regulatory adjustments to net assets for accounts payables is a derived item and is calculated as the sum of:
	 item 1.4.1; item 1.4.2; and item 1.4.3 less: item 1.4.4.
Item 1.4.1	Report <i>claims payable</i> .
	This item is to be reported as a positive value and is a deduction to net assets.
Item 1.4.2	Report amounts payable on reinsurance contracts held.
	This item is to be reported as a positive value and is a deduction to net assets.
Item 1.4.3	Report other accounts payable on insurance contracts issued.
	This item is to be reported as a positive value and is a deduction to net assets.
Item 1.4.4	Report reversal of tax impact of payables.
	This item is to be reported as a positive value and is an addition to net assets.
Item 1.5	Regulatory adjustments to net assets is a derived item and is calculated as the sum of items 1.5.1 to 1.5.14 inclusive.

Item 1.5.1	Report holdings of own Tier 1 Capital instruments.
	This item is to be reported as a positive value and is a deduction to net assets.
Item 1.5.2	Report cash flow hedge reserves relating to hedging of items not recorded at fair value.
Item 1.5.3	Report excess of deferred tax assets over deferred tax liabilities.
	This item is to be reported as a positive value and is a deduction to net assets. Where the deferred tax liabilities exceed the deferred tax assets, report this value as zero.
Item 1.5.4	Report fair value gains and losses from changes in own creditworthiness.
	Report this as a positive value where there are unrealised gains or a negative value for unrealised losses. This item is a deduction to net assets.
Item 1.5.5	Report goodwill.
	Values reported in this item must be net of any associated deferred tax liability that would be extinguished if the assets involved become impaired or derecognised under Australian Accounting Standards. This item is a deduction to net assets.
Item 1.5.6	Report other intangible assets.
	This item is to be reported as a positive value and is a deduction to net assets.
Item 1.5.7	Report surplus in defined benefit superannuation fund.
	Report the surplus (if any) as a positive value. This item is a deduction to net assets.
	Where the extinguished deferred tax liability of the defined benefit superannuation fund exceeds the reported surplus, report this as zero.
Item 1.5.8	Report deficit in defined benefit superannuation fund.
	This item only needs to be reported where the deficit is not already reflected in the <i>net assets of the fund</i> or <i>Common Equity Tier 1 Capital</i> .
	Report the deficit (if any) as a positive value. This item is a deduction to net assets.
Item 1.5.9	Report reinsurance assets not subjected to an executed and legally binding contract.
	This item is to be reported as a positive value and is a deduction to net assets.

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Item 1.5.10	Report regulatory capital requirement of investments in subsidiaries, JVs and associates.
	The value of the deduction is the lesser of the private health insurer's share of the regulatory capital requirements and the value of the investment that is recorded on the private health insurer's balance sheet after adjustment for any intangibles reported in:
	• goodwill; and
	other intangible assets.
	If the investment subject to this deduction is a non-operating holding company, a look-through approach must be applied.
	This item is to be reported as a positive value and is a deduction to net assets.
Item 1.5.11	Report assets under a fixed or floating charge.
	This item is to be reported as a positive value and is a deduction to net assets.
Item 1.5.12	Report fair value adjustments.
	Where the asset fair value is less than the reported value in the balance sheet, report a positive value. Otherwise, report this as a negative value. This item is a deduction to net assets.
Item 1.5.13	Report adjustments to net assets of the fund due to shortfall in Tier 2 Capital.
	Report any shortfall in <i>Tier 2 Capital</i> as a positive value. This item is a deduction to net assets.
Item 1.5.14	Report other net asset adjustments.
	This item is to be reported as a positive value and is a deduction to net assets.
Item 1.6	Report other adjustments to net assets as approved by APRA.
	Report adjustments that would result in an increase to the <i>net assets of the fund</i> as a positive value.
Item 1.7	Report transitional adjustments to net assets of the fund.
	Report the increase to <i>net assets of the fund</i> if electing to participate in the transitional arrangements described in HPS 112.
	Report adjustments that would result in an increase to <i>net assets of the fund</i> as a positive value.

2. Tier 2 Capital

Item 2	<i>Tier 2 Capital</i> is a derived item and is calculated as the sum of:
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	 item 2.1; item 2.3; and item 2.4
	• item 2.2.
Item 2.1	Report <i>eligible Tier 2 Capital instruments issued by the fund</i> . Report this net of any amortisation required under HPS 112.
Item 2.2	Report <i>holdings of own Tier 2 Capital instruments</i> . This item is to be reported as a positive value where the <i>health benefits fund</i> or <i>general fund</i> has holdings of the private health insurer's own issued Tier 2 instruments and is a deduction to <i>Tier 2 Capital</i> .
Item 2.3	Report <i>adjustments and exclusions to Tier 2 Capital</i> . Report adjustments that would increase the amount of <i>Tier 2 Capital</i> recognised as a positive value.
Item 2.4	Report transitional Tier 2 Capital.

3. Capital base

Item 3	Capital base is a derived item and is calculated as the sum of:			
	 item 1.1; item 1.2; item 1.3; item 1.6; item 1.7; and item 2 			
	less the sum of: • item 1.4; and • item 1.5.			

4. Capital ratios

Item 4.1	Report the <i>prescribed capital amount</i> .
Item 4.2	Capital base (net of Tier 2 Capital) ratio is a derived item and is calculated as:
	• item 3 less item 2
	divided by:
	• item 4.1.
	This ratio is expressed as a percentage.
Item 4.3	Prescribed capital amount coverage is a derived item and is calculated as:
	• item 3
	divided by:
	• item 4.1.
	This ratio is expressed as a percentage.
Item 4.4	Net assets ratio is a derived item and is calculated as:
	• item 1.1 multiplied by 1.2
	divided by:
	• item 4.1.
	This ratio is expressed as a percentage.
Item 4.5	Prescribed capital amount coverage (net assets) is a derived item and is calculated as the sum of:
	item 1.1 multiplied by 1.2; anditem 2
	divided by:
	• item 4.1.
	This ratio is expressed as a percentage.

Table 2: Determination of Capital Base (Private health insurer)

Reporting basis

Report information for the private health insurer's *capital base*.

Units of measurement

Report the values in this table in whole Australian dollars (no decimal place).

Column 1 Report the value for each of the items listed below.	
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1. Tier 1 Capital

Item 1	<i>Tier 1 Capital</i> is a derived item and is calculated as the sum of:
	• item 1.1; and
	• item 1.2.
Item 1.1	Common Equity Tier 1 Capital is a derived item and is calculated as the sum of:
	• item 1.1.1;
	• item 1.1.2;
	• item 1.1.3;
	• item 1.1.4;
	• item 1.1.5;
	item 1.1.6;item 1.1.7;
	• item 1.1.7; • item 1.1.10; and
	• item 1.1.11;
	less:
	item 1.1.8; anditem 1.1.9.
	10m 1.1.2.
Item 1.1.1	Report paid-up ordinary shares.
Item 1.1.2	Report mutual equity interests.
Item 1.1.3	Report retained earnings.
Item 1.1.4	Report undistributed current year earnings.
Item 1.1.5	Accumulated other comprehensive income and other disclosed reserves is a derived item and is calculated as the sum of items 1.1.5.1 to 1.1.5.6 inclusive.
Item 1.1.5.1	Report unrealised gains or losses recognised on balance sheet.
Item 1.1.5.2	Report reserves from equity-settled share-based payments.
Item 1.1.5.3	Report the foreign currency translation reserve.

Item 1.1.5.4	Report the <i>general reserve</i> .
Item 1.1.5.5	Report cumulative unrealised gains or losses on hedges offsetting gains or losses in Common Equity Tier 1 Capital.
Item 1.1.5.6	Report other gains and losses in accumulated comprehensive income and other disclosed reserves.
Item 1.1.6	Report net surplus / (deficit) relating to insurance liabilities.
Item 1.1.7	Report regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 Capital for accounts receivables.
Item 1.1.8	Report regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 Capital for accounts payables.
Item 1.1.9	Regulatory adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 Capital is a derived item and is calculated as the sum of items 1.1.9.1 to 1.1.9.14 inclusive.
Item 1.1.9.1	Report holdings of own Common Equity Tier 1 Capital instruments.
Item 1.1.9.2	Report cash flow hedge reserves relating to hedging of items not recorded at fair value.
Item 1.1.9.3	Report <i>excess of deferred tax assets over deferred tax liabilities</i> . Where the deferred tax liabilities exceed the deferred tax assets, report this value as zero.
Item 1.1.9.4	Report fair value gains and losses from changes in own creditworthiness.
	Report this value as a positive value where there are unrealised gains or a negative value for unrealised losses.
Item 1.1.9.5	Report goodwill.
	Values reported in this item must be net of any associated deferred tax liability that would be extinguished if the assets involved become impaired or derecognised under Australian Accounting Standards.
Item 1.1.9.6	Report other intangible assets.
Item 1.1.9.7	Report surplus in defined benefit superannuation fund.
	Report the surplus (if any) as a positive value.
	Where the extinguished deferred tax liability of the defined benefit superannuation fund exceeds the reported surplus, report this as zero.
Item 1.1.9.8	Report deficit in defined benefit superannuation fund.
	This item only needs to be reported where the deficit is not already reflected in the <i>net assets of the fund</i> or <i>Common Equity Tier 1</i>

	Capital.
	Report the deficit (if any) as a positive value.
Item 1.1.9.9	Report reinsurance assets not subjected to an executed and legally binding contract.
Item 1.1.9.10	Report regulatory capital requirement of investments in subsidiaries, JVs and associates.
	The value of the deduction is the lesser of the private health insurer's share of the regulatory capital requirements and the value of the investment that is recorded on the private health insurer's balance sheet after adjustment for any intangibles reported in:
	• Goodwill; and
	Other intangible assets.
	If the investment subject to this deduction is a non-operating holding company, a look-through approach must be applied.
Item 1.1.9.11	Report assets under a fixed or floating charge.
Item 1.1.9.12	Report fair value adjustments.
	Where the asset fair value is less than the reported value in the balance sheet, report a positive value. Otherwise, report this as a negative value.
Item 1.1.9.13	Report adjustments to Common Equity Tier 1 Capital due to shortfall in Additional Tier 1 Capital.
	Report any shortfall in <i>Additional Tier 1 Capital</i> and <i>Tier 2 Capital</i> as a positive value.
Item 1.1.9.14	Report other Common Equity Tier 1 Capital adjustments.
Item 1.1.10	Report adjustments and exclusions to Common Equity Tier 1 Capital.
	Report adjustments that would result in an increase to <i>Common Equity Tier 1 Capital</i> as a positive value.
Item 1.1.11	Report transitional Common Equity Tier 1 Capital
	Report the increase to <i>Common Equity Tier 1 Capital</i> if electing to participate in the transitional arrangements described in HPS 112.
	Report adjustments that would result in an increase to <i>Common Equity Tier 1 Capital</i> as a positive value.
Item 1.2	Additional Tier 1 Capital is a derived item and is calculated as the sum of:
	Item 1.2.1;Item 1.2.4;Item 1.2.5; and

	• Item 1.2.6
	less the sum of:
	Item 1.2.2; andItem 1.2.3.
Item 1.2.1	Report Additional Tier 1 Capital instruments.
Item 1.2.2	Report holdings of own Additional Tier 1 Capital instruments.
	This is to be reported as a positive value where it would result in a reduction to <i>Additional Tier 1 Capital</i> .
Item 1.2.3	Report adjustments to Additional Tier 1 Capital due to shortfall in Tier 2 Capital.
	This is to be reported as a positive value where it would result in a reduction to <i>Additional Tier 1 Capital</i> .
Item 1.2.4	Report adjustments and exclusions to Additional Tier 1 Capital.
	Report adjustments that would increase the amount of <i>Additional Tier 1 Capital</i> as a positive value.
Item 1.2.5	Report transitional Additional Tier 1 Capital.
Item 1.2.6	Report excess mutual equity interests.

2. Tier 2 Capital

Item 2	 Tier 2 Capital is a derived item and is calculated as the sum of: Item 2.1; Item 2.3; and Item 2.4 less: Item 2.2.
Item 2.1	Report <i>eligible Tier 2 Capital instruments</i> . Report this net of any amortisation required under HPS 112.
Item 2.2	Report <i>holdings of own Tier 2 Capital instruments</i> . This item is to be reported as a positive value where the private health insurer has holdings of its own issued Tier 2 instruments.
Item 2.3	Report <i>adjustments and exclusions to Tier 2 Capital</i> . Report adjustments that would increase the amount of <i>Tier 2 Capital</i> recognised as a positive value.
Item 2.4	Report transitional Tier 2 Capital.

3. Capital base

Item 3	Capital base is a derived item and is calculated as the sum of:
	Item 1; andItem 2.

4. Capital ratios

Item 4.1	Report prescribed capital amount.
Item 4.2	Report the net assets (less equity components classified as Additional Tier 1 Capital) amount.
Item 4.3	Common Equity Tier 1 Capital ratio is a derived item and is calculated as:
	• item 1.1
	divided by:
	• item 4.1.
	This ratio is expressed as a percentage.
Item 4.4	Tier 1 Capital ratio is a derived item and is calculated as:
	• item 1
	divided by:
	• item 4.1.
	This ratio is expressed as a percentage.
Item 4.5	Prescribed capital amount coverage is a derived item and is calculated as:
	• item 3
	divided by:
	• item 4.1.
	This ratio is expressed as a percentage.
Item 4.6	Net assets ratio is a derived item and is calculated as:
	• item 4.2 multiplied by 1.2
	divided by:
	• item 4.1.
	This ratio is expressed as a percentage.
Item 4.7	Net assets plus Additional Tier 1 Capital ratio is a derived item and is calculated as the sum of:
	• item 1.2; and

	• item 4.2 multiplied by 1.2
	divided by:
	• item 4.1.
	This ratio is expressed as a percentage.
Item 4.8	Prescribed capital amount coverage (net assets) is a derived item and is calculated as the sum of:
	 item 1.2; item 2; and item 4.2 multiplied by 1.2
	divided by:
	• item 4.1.
	This ratio is expressed as a percentage.