

D. Status of recommendations made in prior reports

The following tables provide the current status of the recommendations raised in our prior reports.

Figure D1
Status of recommendations for councils from *Local government 2023* (Report 8: 2023–24)

Implement processes to ensure policies and procedures are regularly reviewed and kept up to date		Further action needs to be taken
REC 1	Councils should regularly review and update their policies and procedures to ensure they are up to date and meet the needs of their operations. Each council should develop a work plan to ensure all policies are reviewed at least every 3 years or when there are significant changes to the council's structure (Chapter 4).	Councils have self-assessed their progress in implementing our recommendation as of 30 June 2024. Only 78 per cent of councils have fully implemented processes to ensure they regularly review their policies and procedures. Councils need to take further action on this recommendation.
Provide an onboarding program for all elected councillors and mayors following the March 2024 elections		Fully implemented
REC 2	Councils should educate all elected councillors and mayors on matters that are specific to their council, including unique challenges of their council and its strategic objectives and operations. This will ensure there is a smooth transition to the new council. It should also reinforce their understanding of their responsibilities and encourage mayors and councillors to work effectively together and with council staff (Chapter 4).	All councils have provided an onboarding program to elected councillors and mayors on matters that are specific to their council.
Annually review the registration status of employees undertaking engineering services		Further action needs to be taken
REC 3	Review the registration status of employees undertaking engineering services to make sure they are complying with the <i>Professional Engineers Act 2002</i> . Councils should do this on an annual basis (Chapter 4).	49 out of 73 councils (67 per cent) have reviewed the registration status of employees undertaking engineering services on an annual basis to make sure they are complying with the <i>Professional Engineers Act 2002</i> . Councils need to take further action on this recommendation.

Note: Refer to recommendation status definitions later in this appendix.

Source: Queensland Audit Office.

Figure D2
Status of recommendations for councils from *Local government 2022* (Report 15: 2022–23)

Assess the maturity of their procurement and contract management processes using our procure-to-pay maturity model, and implement identified opportunities to strengthen their practices		Further action needs to be taken
REC 1	We recommend all councils assess the maturity of their procurement and contract management processes using our procure-to-pay maturity model. Councils should identify their desired level of maturity and compare this to the maturity level that best represents their current practices. This assessment will help them identify and implement practical improvement opportunities for their procurement and contract management processes.	As of 30 June 2024, only 29 councils had assessed the maturity of their procurement and contract management processes using our procure-to-pay maturity model. Councils need to take further action on this recommendation.

Note: Refer to recommendation status definitions later in this appendix.

Source: Queensland Audit Office.

Figure D3
Status of recommendations for councils from *Local government 2021* (Report 15: 2021–22)

Reassess the maturity levels of their financial statement preparation processes in line with recent experience to identify improvement opportunities that will help facilitate early certification of financial statements		Further action needs to be taken
REC 1	All councils should reassess their initial self-assessment against the financial statement maturity model and compare this to their recent financial statement preparation experiences. Councils should also reflect on their processes from the 2018–19 financial year that enabled them to have their financial statements certified earlier. Together, these reflections will identify improvement opportunities to assist elected members and their executives to improve the timeliness of certification of financial statements.	As of 30 June 2024, 51 councils have reassessed the maturity level of their financial statement preparation processes. This means approximately 33 per cent of the sector has not undertaken a self-assessment. Councils need to take further action on this recommendation.
Assess their audit committees against the actions in our 2020–21 audit committee report		Further action needs to be taken
REC 2	Those councils who have an audit committee function, and those that are looking to establish one, should consider implementing the actions we have identified in our report <i>Effectiveness of audit committees in state government entities</i> (Report 2: 2020–21). This would improve the effectiveness of their audit committees, with flow-on benefits to council governance and performance.	Of the 65 councils with an audit committee, 36 have fully implemented our recommendations, 20 councils have partially implemented, 8 councils have not implemented our recommendations at all, and one council did not provide a response. Councils need to take further action on this recommendation. In <i>Insights on audit committees in local government</i> (Report 10: 2024–25), we explore the role of audit committees and the benefits they can provide to Queensland’s local governments.



Improve their overall control environment		Further action needs to be taken
REC 3	All councils should use the annual internal control assessment tool available on our website to perform an initial self-assessment of the strengths and improvement opportunities of their internal controls. Where their results do not meet their performance expectations, they should develop and implement a plan to strengthen their internal controls over a specific period.	19 councils have assessed their control environment against our internal control assessment tool, and 58 councils have not assessed. Those councils that have not had an opportunity to assess the maturity of their internal controls using our assessment tool should consider doing this in the 2024–25 financial year.
Asset management plans to include councils' planned spending on capital projects		Further action needs to be taken
REC 4	All councils should review their asset management plans to confirm that these plans include the proposed timing and cost of their capital projects, including the cost of maintaining these assets over their whole lives. This would help councils identify their future funding needs and provide better information to the department on the timing of capital funding sought by councils.	44 councils have incorporated their planned spending on capital projects into their asset management plans, and 33 councils have not. We recommend that those councils who have not yet had an opportunity to review their asset management plan do so in the 2024–25 financial year.
Review the asset consumption ratio in preparation for the new sustainability framework. Assess whether the actual usage of assets is in line with the asset management plan		No longer applicable
REC 5	All councils should review their asset consumption ratio in preparation for the new sustainability framework, to assess whether they are in line with the proposed benchmark. This ratio would inform councils whether their assets have been used in line with their asset management plans. Any variance between the expected and actual usage may either result in additional maintenance to improve the service levels of their assets, or the need to reassess their expectation about asset usage.	Reporting of councils' asset consumption ratio is now included in the new sustainability framework. The then Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning introduced its new sustainability guideline – <i>Financial Management (Sustainability) Guideline (2024)</i> – effective from 2023–24.
Enhance their liquidity management by reporting their unrestricted cash expense ratio and their unrestricted cash balance in monthly financial reports		No longer applicable
REC 6	All councils should enhance their liquidity management by reporting their unrestricted cash expense ratio and their unrestricted cash balance in the monthly financial reports they table in council meetings.	This recommendation was made at the time the department was finalising its financial sustainability ratios. Now that the sustainability ratios have been published and made mandatory, councils will have to report these in the financial statements. Given the councils now have a methodology to calculate this ratio, they should be including this ratio in their monthly financial reports to provide meaningful information to their elected members and executives. As such, this recommendation is no longer applicable.

Note: Refer to recommendation status definitions later in this appendix.

Source: Queensland Audit Office.

Figure D4
Status of recommendations for councils from *Local government 2020* (Report 17: 2020–21)

Improve valuation and asset management practices		Further action needs to be taken
REC 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils need to engage with asset valuers early to complete the valuation of assets well before year end. • Councils need to use accurate information in their long-term asset management strategies and budget decisions. • Councils need to regularly match the asset data in their financial records to the asset data in their engineering/geographic information systems to ensure it is complete and reliable. 	<p>We continue to identify issues with the asset management policies and practices at councils. 50 councils had at least one outstanding significant deficiency or deficiency related to asset management as of 30 June 2024.</p> <p>Councils also still need to improve their processes for asset valuations. We observed several councils that did not meet their legislative deadlines because of errors and delays in asset valuations. In addition, 12 councils reported prior period errors in their financial statements that related to assets.</p> <p>Councils need to take further action on this recommendation.</p>
Strengthen security of information systems		Further action needs to be taken
REC 3	<p>We recommend all councils strengthen the security of their information systems. Councils rely heavily on technology, and increasingly, they need to be prepared for cyber attacks. Any unauthorised access could result in fraud or error, and significant reputational damage.</p> <p>Councils' workplace culture, through their people and processes, must emphasise strong security practices to provide a foundation for the security of information systems.</p> <p>All entities across the local government sector should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide security training for employees so they understand the importance of maintaining strong information systems, and their roles in keeping them secure • assign employees only the minimum access required to perform their job, and ensure important stages of each process are not performed by the same person • regularly review user access to ensure it remains appropriate • monitor activities performed by employees with privileged access (allowing them to access sensitive data and create and configure within the system) to ensure they are appropriately approved • implement strong password practices and multifactor authentication (for example, a username and password, plus a code sent to a mobile), particularly for systems that record sensitive information • encrypt sensitive information to protect it • patch vulnerabilities in systems in a timely manner, as upgrades and solutions are made available by software providers to address known security weaknesses that could be exploited by external parties. <p>Councils should also self-assess against all of the recommendations in our report – <i>Managing cyber security risks</i> (Report 3: 2019–20) – to ensure their systems are appropriately secured.</p>	<p>While entities are implementing our recommendations to resolve the issues we reported to them last year, we identified similar internal control deficiencies this year.</p> <p>We identified 77 new internal control issues in information systems.</p> <p>36 councils had at least one unresolved deficiency or deficiency in their information systems as of 30 June 2024.</p> <p>Councils need to take further action on this recommendation.</p>

Improve risk management processes		Further action needs to be taken
REC 4	<p>Councils should have a complete and up-to-date risk management framework including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> comprehensive risk registers that identify risks (including the risk of fraud) and appropriate risk mitigation strategies current and relevant business continuity and disaster recovery plans. These plans should be tested periodically. 	<p>This year, 17 councils (2023: 16 councils) did not have adequate risk management processes in place.</p> <p>Councils need to take further action on this recommendation.</p>
Enhance procurement and contract management practices		Further action needs to be taken
REC 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Councils need to ensure they obtain value for money for the goods and services they procure, and that they have the appropriate approvals to procure the goods and services. To effectively manage their contractual obligations, councils should ensure their contract registers are complete and contain up-to-date information. 	<p>We have identified issues relating to procurement and contract management practices at 38 councils this year (2023: 28 councils).</p> <p>Councils need to take further action on this recommendation.</p> <p>In our 2021–22 report, to help councils improve their procurement and contract management practices, we made a further recommendation for councils to assess the maturity of their procurement and contract management processes using our procure-to-pay maturity model. This will assist them in identifying opportunities to strengthen their procurement and contract management practices.</p>

Note: Refer to recommendation status definitions later in this appendix.

Source: Queensland Audit Office.



Figure D5
Status of recommendations for councils from
Local government entities: 2018–19 results of financial audits (Report 13: 2019–20)

Audit committees	Recommendations have been superseded
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All councils should have an audit committee with an independent chair. • All audit committee members must understand their roles and responsibilities and the risks the committee needs to monitor. • Audit committees must hold management accountable for ensuring timely remedial actions are taken on audit issues. All extensions of agreed time frames for remedial action require consideration by the audit committee, including management’s risk mitigation strategies, until remedial action is completed. 	<p>As of 30 June 2024, there were still 12 councils (30 June 2023: 13 councils) that did not have an audit committee.</p> <p>Councils without an active audit committee have 86 significant deficiencies that have been unresolved for more than 12 months.</p> <p>We have recently tabled <i>Insights on audit committees in local government</i> (Report 10: 2024–25) which provides further guidance on this topic.</p> <p>To avoid tracking multiple reports with similar recommendations, we close this recommendation in this report, as it will be superseded by the <i>Insights on audit committees in local government</i>.</p> <p>We will track progress against recommendations made in our <i>Insights on audit committees in local government</i>.</p>
Internal audit	Further action needs to be taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All councils must establish and maintain an effective and efficient internal audit function, as required by the <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>. 	<p>As of 30 June 2024, 6 councils (30 June 2023: 5 councils) still did not have an internal audit function. In addition, 5 councils (30 June 2023: 4 councils) that had an internal audit function established as of 30 June 2024 did not have any audit activity during the 2023–24 financial year.</p> <p>In <i>Local government 2022</i> (Report 15: 2022–23), we also recommended the then Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning, as regulator of the sector, make sure all councils establish an effective internal audit function, as required under the legislation.</p>
Secure employee and supplier information	Further action needs to be taken
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Councils must verify changes to employee and supplier bank account details through sources independent of the change request. • Councils need to ensure information systems are secure, to prevent unauthorised access that may result in fraud or error. Security measures could include encryption of information, restriction of user access, regular monitoring by management, and appropriate segregation of duties. 	<p>We continue to find deficiencies at councils with regards to securing employee and supplier information. Similarly, we continue to find weaknesses with information systems security.</p> <p>In line with these findings, we continue to recommend councils secure their employee and supplier information.</p>



Conduct mandatory cyber security awareness training	Further action needs to be taken
<p>Councils need to develop and implement mandatory cyber security awareness training for all staff, to be completed during induction and at regular periods during employment. This should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • delivering targeted training to higher-risk user groups, such as senior management, staff who have access to sensitive data, software developers, system administrators, and third-party providers • recording and monitoring whether all staff have completed their required cyber security awareness training • conducting campaigns to test the adequacy of staff vigilance to risks, such as phishing (fraudulent emails) and tailgating (following a person into an office), so entities can assess and improve their awareness programs. 	<p>As of 30 June 2024, 11 councils (2022–23: 20 councils) had not provided cyber security awareness training to their employees.</p> <p>We continue to recommend that all councils provide cyber security awareness training to their new and current employees.</p>

Note: Refer to recommendation status definitions later in this appendix.

Source: Queensland Audit Office.

Figure D6
Status of recommendations for the then Department of Housing, Local Government, Planning and Public Works from *Local government 2023* (Report 8: 2023–24)

Our recommendations from *Local government 2023* were made in January 2024, and although the department indicated it supports our recommendations, it has not yet had time to implement them.

Introduce an internal controls assurance framework for councils	Not implemented – recommendation accepted
<p>REC 4</p> <p>Amend the Local Government Regulation 2012 to require the head of finance to confirm whether the financial controls used to prepare the annual financial statements are effective each year.</p> <p>The confirmation should be provided to the mayor and chief executive officer each year before they sign the financial statements and should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a summary of the council’s internal control framework – the people, systems, and processes that council uses to prepare reliable financial reports – and whether these controls were effective for the period the financial statements relate to • any significant areas of concern and their potential impact, and what action council has taken to address them • the status of issues reported in previous years • changes and improvements to internal controls during the year. 	<p>This recommendation will be considered by the department as part of an update to the Local Government Regulation 2012.</p> <p>The regulation is updated every 10 years. However, the last update has been delayed and is expected to occur in the next one to 2 years.</p>



Introduce an internal controls assurance framework for councils		Not implemented – recommendation accepted
REC 5	<p>Develop a template that councils can use to annually validate the effectiveness of their internal controls.</p> <p>This will help councils and heads of finance identify their key financial internal controls and determine whether these controls have operated effectively throughout the year. The department may benefit from Queensland Treasury’s help, and from using practices that are already in place in the state sector (Chapter 3).</p>	<p>This recommendation will be considered by the department as part of an update to the Local Government Regulation 2012.</p> <p>The regulation is updated every 10 years. However, the last update has been delayed and is expected to occur in the next one to 2 years.</p>
Determine the minimum expected requirements for all qualitative measures of council sustainability and include this in the sustainability framework		Not implemented – recommendation accepted
REC 6	<p>Amend the sustainability framework for Queensland councils to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> include the qualitative (non-financial) indicators the department will use to measure councils define and publish the minimum expected requirements for these qualitative indicators. <p>This will give councils a clear understanding of the qualitative elements they are being assessed against, and will help councils prioritise actions to improve against them (Chapter 5).</p>	<p>As part of its implementation of the new sustainability framework, the department will consider opportunities to enhance the framework in its next review period. This will include consideration of defining any minimum expected requirements for qualitative indicators.</p>
Develop a way to measure the overall sustainability risk of individual councils		Not implemented
REC 7	<p>Develop a methodology to determine the overall sustainability risk of councils. The methodology should assess the ratios in the department’s sustainability framework in combination so an overall financial sustainability risk profile can be determined for each council.</p> <p>The methodology should also consider the impact on the overall financial sustainability if any of the benchmarks (identified for each ratio in the sustainability framework) are not met.</p> <p>This will help the department prioritise its resources for councils or groups of councils that need attention more urgently than others.</p> <p>It will also help councils understand what ‘good’ looks like and how the department intends to use the ratios in total to assess the financial sustainability of councils (Chapter 5).</p>	<p>The department has published its risk framework which outlines how the department will assess the financial sustainability of councils to obtain a better understanding of key risk drivers (for example, operating performance, liquidity, asset management, and debt management).</p> <p>The department has plans to continue monitoring, adjusting, and enhancing the financial risk framework over time.</p> <p>However, at the date of this report, the risk framework still does not have a methodology to determine the overall sustainability risk of councils.</p>

Note: Refer to recommendation status definitions later in this appendix.

Source: Queensland Audit Office.



Figure D7
Status of recommendations for the then Department of Housing, Local Government, Planning and Public Works from *Local government 2022*
(Report 15: 2022–23)

Provide necessary guidance and tools to councils to help improve their month-end financial reports		Fully implemented
REC 2	<p>The department should provide guidance and tools such as monthly management reporting pack templates and checklists for the completion of month-end financial reports.</p> <p>These tools should set the minimum standard of information that councillors will need to be provided with to make informed financial decisions. This in turn would help councils improve the quality of their month-end financial reports and their month-end processes.</p>	The department has developed an end-of-month (EOM) checklist, which has been made available on its online portal of council resources.
Provide a clear definition of 'extraordinary circumstances' for councils seeking ministerial extensions to their legislative time frame for financial reporting		Fully implemented
REC 3	<p>The department should clearly define what 'extraordinary circumstances' are in the context of extensions to councils' legislated deadlines for certifying financial statements.</p> <p>This will provide consistent criteria for assessing council applications for extensions.</p>	Guidance material on what is defined as extraordinary circumstances was published by the department on its online portal of council resources in May 2024.
Measure the effectiveness of training programs provided to councils		Fully implemented
REC 4	<p>The department should measure the effectiveness of the training programs it provides to councils.</p> <p>This would help the department identify remedial actions when desired outcomes are not achieved.</p>	<p>The department has a range of tools to measure and monitor the effectiveness of training programs provided to councils. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • training evaluation surveys • annual chief executive officer/mayor surveys • monitoring of the sustainability framework for gaps • advice from the Office of the Independent Assessor on education recommendations • monitoring of client service visit reports for training advice.



Provide training on financial reporting processes and support councils to meet their reporting deadlines in times of need		Fully implemented
REC 5	<p>The department should, for councils that do not consistently achieve early financial reporting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide training to finance staff that covers matters such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – basic financial statement preparation – analysing and interpreting financial statements – preparing and delivering on a year-end timetable – accounting concepts and application of relevant accounting standards. <p>This should be in addition to the tropical financial reporting workshop provided by the department each year</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make available a panel of financial reporting specialists that councils can call upon in times of need to help with their financial reporting processes. For this to work effectively, the department should establish ground rules that put the onus on councils to plan for their financial reporting early. This support should only be made available to councils on an exception basis. 	<p>The department has published a range of tools on its online portal of council resources to support councils' financial needs. This includes end-of-month templates and checklists, and finance modules accessible through its online portal of council resources and through regular finance officer network meetings held by the department.</p>
Make sure all councils have an effective internal audit function		Fully implemented
REC 6	<p>The department should monitor whether all councils have an internal audit function and whether appropriate internal audit activities are undertaken each year.</p> <p>To help councils meet their legislative requirements, the department should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • educate councillors and senior executives on the benefits of an internal audit function and how this adds value to council operations • make internal audit guidelines available on the department's website and provide example templates (such as a model internal audit charter) to help councils understand and meet their obligations. 	<p>The department has published guidance about these legislative requirements on its online portal of council resources.</p> <p>It has also provided supporting materials about internal audit functions to councils through the finance modules accessible via its online portal.</p> <p>The department, as a part of its sustainability guideline, has published some qualitative factors that it will monitor. One such factor is for councils to have an effective internal audit function. We understand from discussion with the department that this qualitative factor has been reviewed for each council and conversations with those charged with governance have been held to explain the benefits and the legislative requirement of an internal audit function.</p> <p>The department plans to continue monitoring councils and educate them on the benefits of an effective internal audit function.</p>



Develop a strategy to uplift capability of the sector on cyber-related matters		Fully implemented
REC 7	<p>We recommend the department, in collaboration with the Queensland Government’s Customer and Chief Digital Officer, develops a strategy to increase awareness and improve capability in the sector on cyber-related matters.</p> <p>This will help councils strengthen their information security controls.</p>	The department has worked with the Queensland Government’s Customer and Chief Digital Officer, as the subject matter expert, to deliver greater council awareness of cyber-related matters across the sector.

Note: Refer to recommendation status definitions later in this appendix.

Source: Queensland Audit Office.

Figure D8
Status of recommendations for the then Department of Housing, Local Government, Planning and Public Works from *Local government 2020* (Report 17: 2020–21)

Require all councils to establish audit committees		Recommendations have been superseded
REC 6	<p>We continue to recommend that the department requires all councils to establish an audit committee and ensures that each chairperson of the committee is independent of council and management. In light of the difficulties some councils have faced with internal control weaknesses, fraud, ransomware, and achieving financial sustainability, this is more important now than ever.</p>	<p>The department has developed a guideline on audit committees for councils and published this on its online portal of council resources. However, the legislation does not require all councils to establish audit committees.</p> <p>We have recently tabled <i>Insights on audit committees in local government</i> (Report 10: 2024–25) which provides further guidance on this topic.</p> <p>To avoid tracking multiple reports with similar recommendations, we close this recommendation in this report, as it will be superseded by the <i>Insights on audit committees in local government</i>.</p> <p>We will track progress against recommendations made in our <i>Insights on audit committees in local government</i>.</p>
Provide greater certainty over long-term funding		Fully implemented
REC 8	<p>We recommend the department reviews its current funding model to identify opportunities to provide funding certainty to councils beyond one financial year.</p> <p>A 3-year to 5-year funding model would assist councils, especially those heavily reliant on grants, to develop and implement more sustainable medium- to long-term plans.</p>	Over the last few years, the department has been introducing several funding programs that are long term in nature (3 years and more).

Provide training to councillors and senior leadership teams around financial governance		Fully implemented
REC 9	<p>We recommend the department provides periodic training to councillors and senior leadership teams for councils that are highly reliant on grants. The training should focus on helping these councils:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establish strong leadership and governance • enhance internal controls and oversight • improve financial sustainability in the long term. 	<p>The department – in partnership with Queensland Treasury Corporation and the University of Queensland – delivered workshops and training sessions to councillors and council staff in 2022–23 with a focus on financial management and service planning. The department has advised us that 388 councillors and council staff participated in these workshops and training sessions.</p> <p>Following the recent March 2024 elections, the department, in partnership with Queensland Treasury Corporation, has provided similar training at all councils. This covered various topics – including topics on governance, the importance of good internal controls, and financial sustainability.</p> <p>The department also holds finance officers network sessions</p> <p>The department plans to support the running of these workshops and training sessions over the 2024–2028 council term.</p> <p>Financial training modules are included in LG Central and LG Leaders, and through the finance officers network. In addition, the department continues to consider opportunities to make specialised financial training available to councils.</p>

Note: Refer to recommendation status definitions later in this appendix.

Source: Queensland Audit Office.



Recommendation status definitions

If a recommendation is specific to an entity, we have reported on the action that entity has taken and whether the issue is *fully implemented*, *partially implemented*, *not implemented*, or *no longer applicable*.

Status	Definition	
Fully implemented	Recommendation has been implemented, or alternative action has been taken that addresses the underlying issues and no further action is required. Any further actions are business as usual.	
Partially implemented	Significant progress has been made in implementing the recommendation or taking alternative action, but further work is required before it can be considered business as usual. This also includes where the action taken was less extensive than recommended, as it only addressed some of the underlying issues that led to the recommendation.	
Not implemented	Recommendation accepted	No or minimal actions have been taken to implement the recommendation, or the action taken does not address the underlying issues that led to the recommendation.
	Recommendation not accepted	The entity did not accept the recommendation.
No longer applicable	Circumstances have fundamentally changed, making the recommendation no longer applicable. For example, a change in government policy or program has meant the recommendation is no longer relevant.	

If a general recommendation was made for all entities to consider, we have assessed action on issues reported to specific entities in the prior year, as well as any further issues identified in the current year. On this basis, we have determined whether *appropriate action has been taken* across the sector, or if *further action needs to be taken* to address the risk identified.

Status	Definition	
Appropriate action has been taken	Recommendations made to individual entities have been implemented, or alternative action has been taken that addresses the underlying issues, and no further action is required. No new issues have been identified across the sector that indicate an ongoing underlying risk to the sector that requires reporting to parliament.	
Further action needs to be taken	Recommendations made to individual entities have not been fully implemented, and/or new recommendations have been made to individual entities, indicating further action is required by entities in the sector to address the underlying risk.	

