



Northern Territory
Police Force



Annual Report 2024-25

Contents

Acknowledgement

The Northern Territory Police Force acknowledges and respects Aboriginal people as the traditional owners and custodians of its lands, waters and seas; Aboriginal Elders, past and present, and emerging leaders across the Northern Territory; and the contribution of Aboriginal leaders and community members, Aboriginal organisations, other non-government organisations and government agencies.

The term Aboriginal is used throughout this document to refer to all people of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander descent who are living in the Northern Territory. The use of this term reflects the wishes of Aboriginal people in the Northern Territory.

Please be aware that this document may contain the names or images of Aboriginal people who have died.

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This annual report has been prepared with the use of the APSC (Australian Public Service Commission) (2023) [Australian Government Style Manual](https://stylemanual.gov.au), stylemanual.gov.au, accessed 31 August 2025.

Contacts

**For all life-threatening emergencies
dial Triple Zero: 000**

If calling from a mobile dial: **112**

For police assistance in non-emergencies call: **131 444**

Crime Stoppers (toll free): **1800 333 000**



Purpose of the report

The primary purpose of this report is to inform the Legislative Assembly, through the Minister for Police, the Hon Lia Finocchiaro MLA, as well as our stakeholders and the wider community, how the NT Police Force performed against approved budget outputs and performance measures in the 2024–25 financial year.

Pursuant to section 28 of the *Public Sector Employment and Management Act 1993*, the agencies must present a report to the Minister on their operations within 3 months of the end of the financial year.

The report must contain information about:

- the functions and objectives of the agencies
- legislation administered by the agencies
- the organisation of the agencies, including the number of employees of each designation and any variation in those numbers since the last report
- operations, initiatives and achievements, including those related to planning, efficiency, effectiveness and performance, and delivery of services to the community
- the financial planning and performance of the agency
- measures taken to uphold public sector principles and any significant failures to uphold them
- management training and staff development programs
- occupational health and safety programs.





Northern Territory Police Force

The Hon Lia Finocchiaro MLA
Minister for Police
GPO Box 3146
Darwin NT 0801

Dear Minister

As part of the presentation of the Northern Territory Police Force (NTPF) Annual Report, and in accordance with Treasurer's Direction R2.1.6, I am pleased to provide you with a report on the operations and achievements of the NTPF for the period 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025.

As Accountable Officer of the NTPF, I give the following representation to you, to the best of my knowledge and belief, that:

- a) proper records of all transactions affecting NTPF are kept and that employees under their control observe the provisions of the *Financial Management Act 1995*, the Financial Management Regulations and Treasurer's Directions;
- b) procedures within the NTPF afford proper internal control and a current description of such procedures is recorded in the accounting and property manual, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Financial Management Act 1995*;
- c) no indication of fraud, malpractice, major breach of legislation or delegation, major error in or omission from the accounts and records exists;
- d) in accordance with the requirements of section 15 of the *Financial Management Act 1995*, the internal audit capacity available to the NTPF is adequate and the results of internal audits have been reported to the accountable officer;
- e) the financial statements included in the annual report have been prepared from proper accounts and records and are in accordance with Treasurer's Directions; and
- f) reporting required under Employment Instructions issued by the Commissioner for Public Employment has been satisfied.

Yours sincerely

Martin Dole APM
A/Commissioner of Police

30 September 2025

Commissioner's foreword

The Northern Territory Police Force is now one year into delivering *Our Plan 2024–2027*. This 3-year plan sets a clear direction across 3 goals: Engagement and Trust; Prevention, Protection and Enforcement; and Capability. It is underpinned by 15 outcomes that guide our focus and hold us accountable to the community we serve.

In the first year, our focus has been on building strong foundations and momentum. Across each goal, we have achieved progress that reflects the commitment of our people and the importance of our partnerships.

Engagement and Trust

We have taken important steps to strengthen relationships with the community and within our workforce. Engagement has been expanded through community-led planning, new opportunities for staff to connect with leadership, and improved communication channels. Police visibility has been enhanced through proactive patrols, community events, and extended deployments, while the drafting of our Anti-Racism Strategy and Action Plan has signalled a clear commitment to cultural reform.

Prevention, Protection and Enforcement

We have advanced our efforts to reduce harm and improve community safety. New training and response models for domestic and family violence are now in place, road safety initiatives have been strengthened, and co-ordinated patrols are helping to address anti-social behaviour. Property crime has seen positive improvements, and partnerships with other agencies have supported more responsive frontline policing. These developments reflect our commitment to prevention and protection while ensuring that enforcement remains visible and effective.



Capability

We have worked to build a stronger and more resilient organisation. The wellbeing of our staff has been a central focus, with new programs and resources introduced to provide greater support. Our workforce planning and governance reforms are well underway, and efforts to strengthen Aboriginal representation and career development across the agency are progressing. These steps are enhancing the culture, capability, and long-term sustainability of the Northern Territory Police Force.

Year One of *Our Plan* has delivered meaningful progress. As we move forward, we remain focused on consolidating these achievements, accelerating reforms, and ensuring that our outcomes are realised for the benefit of Territorians.

The progress we have made over the past year would not have been possible without the dedication and professionalism of our sworn members and public sector staff. Every day, they live the values of respect, accountability, impartiality, ethical practice, diversity, and collaboration in the way they serve each other and the community. Their hard work, resilience, and commitment to our mission to serve and protect and our vision of a safer Territory, are at the heart of what makes the Northern Territory Police Force a trusted partner in building a safer future.

Martin Dole APM
A/Commissioner of Police

30 September 2025



Every day, they live the values
of respect, accountability,
impartiality, ethical practice,
diversity, and collaboration in
the way they serve each other
and the community.



Our Plan 2024-2027

Northern Territory Police



OUR MISSION

To serve and protect

OUR VISION

A safer Territory

WHY?

We are obliged to make the Territory a safe place which will lead to a better lifestyle and economy for Territorians.

OUR PRINCIPLES

Our principles
People want



Ethical practice: We hold ourselves to the highest standards of professional conduct and integrity.



Accountability: We take responsibility for our actions, behaviour, and work, and learn from our mistakes.

Goal 1

ENGAGEMENT AND TRUST

Engagement involves building strong relationships with the community, key partners and organisations through communication, consultation, and collaboration.

We will improve how we engage and interact with those seeking our help.

Trust means ensuring the public feels confident in and supported by law enforcement through transparency, accountability, responsiveness and developing enduring relationships with communities.

It also means, within NT Police, that we value and trust our people to do their jobs.

Goal 1 We will build trust and cooperation between the community and police, as well as within our workforce, to enhance public safety, ensure effective policing, and improve NT Police's reputation as trusted partners and role models in communities.

Targets

1. 80% of all victims of crime are satisfied with the service they receive from Police.
2. NT Police employee satisfaction rating is within 5% of NTPS average.
3. The Joint Emergency Services Communication Centre (JESCC) meets target KPI's consistently, with upgrades in technology, procedure, and resourcing.
4. Every community has a Community Led Safety Plan in place.
5. NT Police have an anti-racism strategy in place and the Cultural Reform Plan is delivered.

Goal 2

PREVENTION, PROTECTION AND ENFORCEMENT

Prevention focuses on proactive policing to reduce crime and enhance public safety by addressing root causes and preventing incidents from escalate. It is also about applying the principles of community resilience to build resilient communities who are prepared for emergencies.

Protection means keeping Territorians and their property safe by responding to emergencies. It also involves educating the public on how to help protect themselves.

Enforcement refers to NT Police's efforts to uphold the law and maintain public order.

Goal 2 We will actively reduce crime, protect Territorians, enforce laws, maintain public order, and reduce incidents of family and sexual violence, youth offending, and public order.

Targets

1. Visible policing is maximised across all units and areas.
2. Co-responder models are in place for youth and family violence and all front-line staff are appropriately trained in DFSV and youth processes.
3. Number of Priority 1 jobs outstanding at shift handover is consistently low.
4. Road Deaths per 100,000 registered vehicles admitted to hospital <8 per year.
5. Reduce level of alcohol-related harm, anti-social behaviour each year.
6. 25% reduction of domestic violence homicide incidents.

The goals and targets in **Our Plan** will be executed through annual Goal Plans at the command level and Action Plans at the command level.



Principles set out how we behave as individuals and as an organisation. Watch and listen to us so it is important that we model these values in all our work and interactions with others.

the
uct



Impartiality: We are fair and balanced in our advice, decision-making and interactions with others.



Diversity: We embrace difference and value diversity, and we treat everyone with respect, building trust within our workplace and with the public.

For our
from



Respect: We place respect and dignity at the centre of our interactions with each other and the community we serve.



Collaboration: We work in partnership with colleagues, stakeholders, and the communities we serve to generate positive outcomes.

RECEMENT

duce crime and accidents to enhance
potential threats before they occur or
of emergency management creating
emergencies before they happen.

ir property safe, providing security and
icating and empowering the community

hold laws, respond to crime, and ensure

territorians, respond to emergencies,
harms relating to road safety, domestic,
roperty crime and anti-social behaviour.

and locations.

and Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence
ed to work through

t handovers meets target KPI's

s <14 and Motor Vehicle crash victims

cial behaviour, and property crime by 10%

es per year.

Goal 3

CAPABILITY

Capability refers to the ability of NT Police to effectively perform its duties through well-trained and culturally competent staff, advanced technology, strong governance, and efficient use of resources in a safe workplace. It encompasses enhancing leadership pathways that enable us to meet our commitment to progress, and continuous investment and improvement in people and culture, infrastructure, workplace health and safety, learning and professional development to enhance the agency's overall performance.

It also means protecting, promoting and supporting the physical and mental wellbeing of all NT Police staff and building a resilient workforce.

Goal 3 We will build a highly capable organisation through cultural reform, training, technology, efficient resource management, strong leadership, and robust infrastructure in a safe and inclusive work environment. We aim to generate high morale, effective governance, openness to change and continuous improvement, and clear communication. We will invest in opportunities for professional development and personal growth. We will support Government priorities through legislative reform.

Targets

1. The Wellbeing Strategy and Implementation Plan is delivered by 2027.
2. The Northern Territory Police Review recommendations are implemented by 2027.
3. A workplace strategy is in place which will deliver a retention rate below 7% and a 30% reduction in workplace injury.
4. 30% Aboriginal representation within the Northern Territory Police by 2027.
5. All staff have a career plan in place by 2025, which is linked to professional development and performance against strategic plan outcomes.
6. A corporate governance framework is in place by 2025, which articulates performance measurement, reporting, program monitoring and evaluation.

Assistant Commissioner/Executive service area level which are in turn supported by
d/division/business unit level.

GOAL 1

Engagement and Trust

OUTCOME

PROGRESS

80% of all victims of crime are satisfied with the service they receive from police.

- 66.8% of Territorians surveyed who had contact with the police are satisfied with service from NT Police Force.
- Co-designed Community Led Safety Plans in regional communities.

Staff enjoy a trusting and collaborative relationship with executive management.

- *Our Plan 2024-2027* Co-Design and goal planning Workshops (300+ staff worked with Executives to design *Our Plan*).
- Executive Access Sessions with staff and Executives.
- Webinars open to all staff with Executive and leadership on key issues.

The Joint Emergency Services Communications Centre (JESCC) meets target KPI's, supported by upgrades in technology, procedure, and resources.

- Introduction of Aboriginal Language Interpreters in the JESCC.
- Led preparations for the Alice Springs Police Communications Centre.
- Commenced planning for major JESCC digital and infrastructure upgrades.
- Undertook business process analysis and technical design work with external partners, including Telstra Purple, to improve systems and efficiency.

Visible policing is maximised across all units and locations.

- High-visibility and joint agency patrols co-ordinated daily across Darwin, Palmerston, Litchfield, Alice Springs and Katherine.
- 26 community pop-up safety events and the Alice Springs Crime Safety Expo increased police presence and visibility while educating the community on safety measures.
- Targeted hotspot patrols and wandering operations checked over 2,311 people for weapons in high-risk areas.
- Police deployments extended across remote regions including Southern Desert, Big Rivers, Arnhem and coastal communities to maintain frontline visibility.

An anti-racism and cultural reform plan is delivered.

- Anti-Racism Strategy and Action Plan have been drafted and are open for consultation.

GOAL 2

Prevention, Protection and Enforcement

OUTCOME

PROGRESS

Co-ordinated response models are in place for domestic, family and sexual violence (DFSV) crimes. All front line staff are appropriately trained on DFSV response. DFSV-related homicides reduce by 25%.

- DV Homicides have increased by 25% from 4 deaths in 2023–24 to 5 deaths in 2024–25.
- PArT domestic violence training rolled out across the agency.
- Co-responder model established in Darwin and Alice Springs.
- DFSV Audit team embedded in JESCC to improve real time oversight and guidance on DFSV cases.
- Domestic violence assaults reduced by 6.4% year-on-year.

Lives lost and serious crashes on our roads are reduced through targeting the “Fatal 5” – drinking and drug driving, speeding, seatbelts, driver distraction and fatigue.

- Fatal 5 enforcement campaigns and high-visibility vehicle checkpoints contributed to:
 - 3.64% reduction in serious and fatal road crashes
 - 3% reduction in overall traffic offences
 - 32% increase in charges against drivers using a device whilst driving
 - 41% increase in charges against drunk drivers
 - 85% increase in charges against drugged drivers.

The levels of; alcohol-related crime, anti-social behaviour, youth offending and property crime are reduced by 10% per year.

- Alcohol-related crime increased slightly with assaults involving alcohol up by 1% and domestic violence involving alcohol up by 3%.
- Anti-social behaviour-related offences (public safety, disruptive conduct, public order etc) reduced by an average of approximately 3%.
- Youth offending increased by 10% year-on-year, partly reflecting the lowered minimum age of criminal responsibility to 10 years, which accounted for 114 offenders (7% of all youth offending in 2024–25).
- 583 Banned Drinker Orders issued and 717 arrests made in response to anti-social behaviour and social order offending.
- Property crime has reduced by 13.6% year-on-year and property crime clearance rates are up by 10% year-on-year.

More police are available to respond to calls for help.

- 182 Graduated sworn police members trained and deployed.
- 29 Graduated Aboriginal Liaison Officers trained and deployed.
- 77 extra sworn police members overall for the year.

Partnerships with other organisations are maximised to enable police to focus on core police functions.

- Daily patroller network and interagency tasking groups ensured co-ordinated, visible patrol coverage in priority areas.
- Local patroller networks established to share information and deliver co-service responses with housing, transit, education, youth, crown lands and private security providers.
- Mental Health co-responder model with NT Health, St John NT and NT Police Force.
- NT Health Custody Nurse memorandum of understanding review.
- Aboriginal Liaison Officers to expand the School-Based Constables program into remote communities.
- DFSV co-responder model.
- Planning to introduce Police Public Safety Officers (PPSOs) will expand visible frontline policing in public places, housing complexes, transit networks and liquor outlets.

GOAL 3

Capability

OUTCOME

PROGRESS

The Wellbeing Strategy and Implementation Plan is delivered.

- MyWellbeing Portal launched, giving staff and families 24/7 access to confidential tools, resources, and referrals.
- WellChecks and regular station visits expanded, embedding proactive wellbeing engagement.
- Early Intervention Program established; 50+ cases initiated with positive outcomes and stronger engagement with support services.
- Resilience training delivered to recruits, frontline teams, and leaders with a focus on trauma-informed practice.
- Healthy Eating trial introduced in major stations, linking nutrition to mental health.

A workforce plan is in place which will deliver an attrition rate below 7% and ensure recruitment meets operational demand.

- The workforce strategy and action plan has been developed.
- The Strategic Workforce Governance Committee has been established and is working through the action plan.
- Annual attrition rate has reduced to 7.5%.

30% Aboriginal representation within the workforce is achieved.

- 104 Public Sector staff identify as Aboriginal (21%).
- 169 Sworn Members identify as Aboriginal (12%).

All staff have a career plan in place by the end of 2025, which is linked to professional development and performance against strategic plan outcomes.

- Public sector staff are on track for career plans to roll out in 2025.
- Sworn Members are on track to introduce MakeNote for career planning in 2026.

A corporate governance framework is in place by 2025, which articulates performance measurement, reporting, program monitoring and evaluation.

- Corporate Governance Guide has been developed.
- Program Evaluation Master List and Schedule are current and in progress.
- The second round of goal plans are on track to be delivered in 2026.

Implementing the NT Police Review

In March 2024, the NT Government released the NT Police Review report prepared by Mr Vince Kelly APM.

The Northern Territory Police Review has driven major reforms and improvements across the organisation, with many recommendations already delivered.

A Deputy Chief Executive Officer role has been created to strengthen governance and planning, supported by the release of a new strategic plan and the adoption of the OneNTG shared services model.

The Sage Finance System is now in place, and a Strategic Workforce Plan has been developed to guide recruitment for both sworn and public sector staff. New fatigue management policies have also been introduced, showing a strong focus on staff wellbeing.

Infrastructure and operations have been boosted through a 10-year Strategic Infrastructure Investment Plan, with a focus on remote police facilities, and through digital upgrades to the Joint Emergency Services Communications Centre.

The Police Review Implementation Team (PRIT) was established to oversee delivery, supported by stronger data management and business intelligence functions. A Resource Allocation Model is being developed and is due in early 2026. Funding has already been used to recruit 71 additional public sector staff. The Aboriginal Liaison Officer program remains a priority, and the pathway for Aboriginal Community Police Officers to transition to Constable has been finalised, with a formal policy now in place.

Staff health, safety and inclusion are supported through the *Wellbeing Strategy 2023–2027*.

Industrial relations have also been strengthened through a dedicated working group, which has now completed its work and reported back to the Commissioner.

Some recommendations – such as ending police checks at alcohol outlets and the use of private security for public safety – were not supported or remain under review.

However, most recommendations have been implemented, placing the NT Police Force in a strong position for continued improvement and modernisation.





About Us

The Northern Territory Police Force (NT Police Force) has been serving Territorians since 1870, making it one of the oldest institutions in the Northern Territory. NT Police Force has grown into a modern, professional organisation with a proud history of resilience, adaptability and service to the community.

Today, we deliver policing services across a vast and diverse geographic area, with 65 police facilities including 47 stations, 15 posts and 2 multi-jurisdictional centres.

Our mission is to serve and protect. Guided by strong values of ethical practice, accountability, impartiality, respect and diversity, we deliver policing services that reflect the expectations of the community we serve.

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Our Locations



Organisational Chart



Legislation

In accordance with the NT Administrative Arrangements Order dated 28 November 2024, NT Police Force administers the following Acts of the NT Legislative Assembly and their subordinate legislation:

- *Child Protection (Offender Reporting and Registration) Act 2004*
- *Criminal Property Forfeiture Act 2002 (Part 10A)*
- *Firearms Act 1997*
- *Police Administration Act 1978 (except Part III)*
- *Police (Special Investigative and Other Powers) Act 2015*
- *Telecommunications (Interception) Northern Territory Act 2001*
- *Terrorism (Emergency Powers) Act 2003*
- *Weapons Control Act 2001*
- *Youth Justice Act 2005 (Part 3)*

Key Committees

Executive Leadership Team

The Executive Leadership Team is the most senior decision-making body in the agency. It supports the Commissioner of Police to define and deliver strategic and operational priorities, set policy direction, monitor and assess the agency's performance and drive accountability and strong governance.

In 2024–25, the Executive Leadership Team met 7 times.

Audit and Risk Committee

The Audit and Risk Committee is a cornerstone of NT Police Force governance framework, established under the *Financial Management Act 1995* and chaired by the Deputy Chief Executive. As a key oversight body, the Committee provides independent, objective assurance and strategic advice to the Accountable Officer on critical areas including:

- enterprise risk management
- fraud and improper conduct
- compliance frameworks
- external accountability obligations.

The Committee also oversees the agency's system of internal control, guiding the delivery of the Internal Audit Program and ensuring alignment with strategic priorities and regulatory requirements.

Comprising members with deep expertise across governance, policy, financial management, fraud control, and operational leadership, the Committee brings a breadth of insight to its deliberations. In 2024–25, it met 4 times, strengthened its membership, and expanded its oversight to include integrity matters such as conflicts of interest, gifts and benefits, and outside employment.

Throughout the year, the Committee maintained rigorous fraud prevention, detection, and reporting practices. All fraud risks were assessed, controls were verified, and the Fraud Risk Assessment process was re-initiated to align with the agency's evolving structure. The Committee's strategic leadership continues to drive accountability, transparency, and continuous improvement across NT Police Force.

Custody Steering Committee

The Custody Steering Committee ensures proactive oversight and management of custodial issues and incidents by:

- advising the Police Executive on custodial practices
- reviewing custody-related complaints and trends
- supporting reporting and decisions for Coronial matters
- evaluating custody procedures and leading improvements, and
- approving and directing changes to custody practices.

In 2024–25, the Custody Steering Committee met 2 times.

Command Leadership Group

The Command Leadership Group (CLG) provides operational leadership and co-ordination across NT Police Force, supporting the Commissioner to oversee priorities, maintain command integrity, and ensure consistent frontline delivery.

CLG members are responsible for:

- providing advice and reporting to the Police Executive
- addressing emerging issues affecting policing
- driving cultural change across the organisation
- endorsing decisions from the Uniform, Use of Force and Equipment Committees
- reviewing and endorsing Police General Orders and key corporate documents.

In 2024–25, the Command Leadership Group met 10 times.

Police Technology Solutions and Innovation Steering Committee

The Police Technology Solutions and Innovation Steering Committee helps plan and guide how technology is used in the police force. It makes sure technology projects support policing goals, improve services, and are well managed and prioritised.

In 2024–25, the Police Technology Solutions and Innovation Steering Committee met once.







Goal 1: Engagement and Trust

Engagement and Trust is the foundation of Goal 1 in *Our Plan 2024–2027*.

The NT Police Force is committed to building stronger relationships between the community and police, as well as within our workforce, to enhance public safety and ensure effective, respectful policing.

Trust grows when we hold ourselves to the highest standards of ethical practice and integrity, and when we are accountable for our actions, decisions, and behaviour. By learning from our experiences, being transparent, and consistently modelling professionalism, we strengthen confidence in the Northern Territory Police Force as trusted partners and role models across the communities we serve.

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Deputy CEO Goal Plan Report

In 2024–25, the Deputy Chief Executive Officer (Deputy CEO) portfolio continued to strengthen the internal foundations of the Northern Territory Police Force (NTPF). The portfolio led reforms in cultural change, governance, financial stewardship, program evaluation, and assurance.

These efforts advanced the delivery of *Our Plan* 2024–2027 by embedding accountability, improving capability, and ensuring transparent management of resources.

Importantly, the portfolio's work also reinforced engagement and trust – building stronger relationships between staff and executive leadership, enhancing transparency and accountability across decision-making, and deepening the agency's connection with the community.

Key projects supporting *Our Plan*

- *Our Plan* 2024–2027 development and implementation
- NT Police Force Strategic Workforce Plan
- Anti-Racism Strategy
- Aboriginal Employment and Leadership Strategy
- Corporate budget framework and accountability model
- Corporate Governance Guide
- Internal policy review, register and reform project
- Internal audit co-ordination and assurance reform

Finance, Procurement and Facilities

Finance, Procurement and Facilities (FPF) improved financial governance and resource management across the agency. A new accountability model was introduced, clarifying financial responsibilities and strengthening budget co-ordination. The corporate budget framework was revised, delivering clearer oversight of costs and forward planning.

Procurement policy and delegation instruments were reviewed to align with whole-of-government frameworks. Enhanced training, streamlined approval pathways, and stronger controls have improved compliance and transparency. FPF also collaborated with Internal Audit on assurance activities related to procurement practices, asset management, and financial controls, embedding financial integrity into daily operations.

Governance and Strategy

In the first year of *Our Plan*, the Northern Territory Police Force made major advances in strengthening corporate governance.

A restructured Executive Leadership Team was introduced to clarify accountabilities and strengthen decision-making, while a reinvigorated program evaluation master list and schedule was established to monitor delivery of annual goal plans and key projects and programs. This has ensured all initiatives are consistently tracked, with outcomes aligned to the long-term priorities of *Our Plan*.

Strategic planning and policy reform have also moved forward at pace. More than 60 general orders, policies and procedures were refreshed and reviewed to ensure alignment with legislation, operational needs, and government priorities.

The development of the Corporate Governance Guide has provided a central point of reference for staff, setting out expectations around decision-making, risk, audit, and reporting.

New governance committees were introduced to drive reforms, including Coronial Implementation Governance Committees to oversee responses to coronial recommendations, and the Strategic Workforce Governance Committee to link workforce planning, culture, and capability initiatives directly to organisational goals.

Together, these reforms have built a stronger foundation for transparency, integrity, and continuous improvement in the way the organisation delivers policing services to the community.



Program Evaluation

A reinvigorated program evaluation master list and schedule were introduced to monitor delivery of annual goal plans, projects, and programs, while strengthening the evidence base for decision making. This ensures initiatives are consistently tracked, with outcomes aligned to the long-term priorities of *Our Plan 2024–2027*. The evaluation framework now provides structured oversight of key initiatives, supporting performance monitoring and confirming programs deliver intended community outcomes. Embedding evaluation into governance processes is reinforcing accountability and driving a culture of continuous improvement.

Risk Management and Internal Audit

The Risk Management and Internal Audit (RMIA) division reinforced accountability through oversight of enterprise risk, fraud control, and assurance activities. Risk management and assurance functions were consolidated and strengthened, enhancing the quality and consistency of reporting to the Audit and Risk Committee.

More than 100 operational risk registers were reviewed and aligned with the command structure and the nine goal plans that underpin *Our Plan*, providing a clearer view of enterprise-wide risks and opportunities.

Internal audit and compliance programs continued to test controls, monitor implementation, and identify areas for improvement. Governance committees maintained oversight and accountability, while the Internal Audit Charter was updated to reflect international standards, strengthening both independence and effectiveness.

Seven audits were completed in 2024–25, resulting in accepted recommendations and identified opportunities for improvement, all closely monitored for implementation. Risk awareness training was redesigned and delivered agency-wide, supporting a risk-aware culture and equipping staff to manage emerging threats. Together, these measures improved transparency, assurance, and confidence in the agency's governance systems.

Cultural Reform

In the first year of Cultural Reform (formerly Community Resilience Engagement Command (CREC)), the Northern Territory Police Force has launched Phase One of the *Anti-Racism Strategy 2024-2027*, introducing anti-racism training and drafting the Anti-Racism Strategy and Action Plan. This work is closely linked with the Aboriginal Employment and Leadership Strategy, which is targeting 30% Aboriginal representation across all levels of NTPF, supported by the Constable Transition Program and Aboriginal Liaison Officer initiatives. The Cultural Reform team have also delivered induction training for new and deployed officers, ensuring stronger cultural understanding and improving operational readiness.

Key achievements include supporting South Australia Police in a major child exploitation investigation, applying culturally responsive approaches to victim and witness management. Beyond their critical work supporting operational policing, our valued Aboriginal Liaison Officers have also played an active role in family liaison and community-based engagements such as Children's Day, AFL matches, and Coffee with a Cop. Together, these initiatives demonstrate clear progress in implementing *Our Plan 2024-2027*, particularly its goals to build engagement and trust through positive relationships with Aboriginal Territorians and the communities we serve.

Cultural Reform statistics

Activity	Total
Cultural Reform Requests	1,231
Arrests/Assist with Arrests	105
Event/Preparation for Event	199
Frontline Assist	1,602
Special Unit/Interstate Assist	707
ALO/Recruit Course/Course Prep/Recruit training presentation	112
ALO Support	1,595
Translation	122
Remote Visit/Preparation for remote visit	69
Court Document Service	132
Identification Statement	144
Intelligence	519
Community Frontline Support	845
Internal/External training	166
Proactive Engagement	2,250
Strategic Policy	43
Court	171



Positive Duty

As part of our commitment to deliver safe, respectful and inclusive workplaces, the Northern Territory Police Force is meeting its positive duty under the *Anti-Discrimination Act 1992* (NT).

This duty requires us to take proactive steps to eliminate and prevent discrimination, harassment and victimisation.

For the The NT Police Force, positive duty is not only a legal obligation – it aligns with our agency's commitment under Goal 1 – Engagement and Trust to uphold human rights, build respectful relationships and act with integrity in every interaction with members of the public.

Our duty applies to 24 protected attributes, including but not limited to: race, sex, gender identity, disability, religion, age, and sexual orientation. Positive duty also includes a focus on prevention – we are creating a culture where unacceptable behaviours are less likely to occur.

Our approach

In 2024–25, we took action across the 5 positive duty obligations:



1. Development of an anti-racism and cultural reform strategy and action plan.

The NT Police Force Anti-Racism Strategy and Action Plan is the cornerstone of the agency's approach to ensuring a safe and inclusive workplace and service delivery model for all.

2. Intentional leadership

Our executive leadership group and senior officers model respectful behaviour and set expectations to actively prevent discrimination and harm. Respect is a core part of our leadership messaging and internal engagement. Throughout 2024–25, staff worked with leadership to help shape *Our Plan 2024–2027*, particularly Goal 1 – Engagement and trust. This was supported by an internal webinar series, including a dedicated session on building engagement and trust.

3. Knowledge networks

We have built capability through mandatory respectful workplace training, internal communications, and collaboration with external experts and government forums to share good practice and learnings.

4. Reporting and response

We strengthened internal pathways for reporting concerns and reinforced a culture of support for victim-survivors and bystanders. Our approach is trauma-informed, confidential and person-centred.

5. Risk management

We included positive duty risks in our broader workplace safety and conduct frameworks. Early intervention strategies help address issues before they escalate, supporting a safe and respectful workplace.

6. Continuous improvement and transparency

As part of our ongoing policy review project, general orders, policies and standard operating procedures are being strengthened to align with positive duty principles. We are monitoring implementation and will report on progress in future annual reports.

Office of the Commissioner

Goal Plan Report

This year, the Office of the Commissioner strengthened transparency, legal capability, and strategic co-ordination across the NT Police Force. Through reform, media engagement and external strategic policy leadership, the Office supported the delivery of *Our Plan 2024–2027* by improving legal clarity, community trust, and whole-of-agency responsiveness.

Key projects supporting Our Plan

- Legal file standards reform and Director of Public Prosecutions engagement model
- Legal knowledge base and intranet tools
- Two police Prosecution courses were run, upskilling more than 20 police officers
- Police Prosecutions workforce development initiatives
- Secretariat improvements to ministerial co-ordination
- Honours and Awards reform, including a police and processes review of Honours and Awards
- Whole-of-agency media and strategic communication uplift

Improving transparency and stakeholder trust

Key legal reforms improved the consistency and quality of prosecutions, with new file standards, earlier resolution pathways, and stronger linkages between police and the Director of Public Prosecutions. These reforms saw the establishment and embedding of Prosecution Liaison Officers within the Director of Public Prosecutions and the Courts, contributing to early resolution of matters, strengthening public confidence and internal accountability.

The Secretariat continued to strengthen the agency's alignment with intergovernmental and parliamentary processes through upskilling staff in key work areas ensuring understanding of processes and the need for quality and timely responses.

The Media and Communications Team supported the delivery of *Our Plan 2024–2027* by providing clear, timely, and accessible information through traditional and digital channels. In 2024–25, the team strengthened community trust and internal engagement through high-impact initiatives. Externally, they delivered the NT Police Force recruitment campaign, road safety messaging on the Fatal 5, and the Safe and Found campaign to protect vulnerable Territorians. Internally, a new intranet design is ready to build, improving transparency and connection between staff and executive.

The Office of the Commissioner continued to strengthen the agency's information management and sharing requirements through shared services arrangements with the Department of Corporate and Digital Development, and streamlined processes that support transparency in alignment with the *Information Act 2002*.

Strengthening communication and national engagement

The Office of the Commissioner supported national engagement by providing strategic policy advice to the Commissioner of Police, senior executives and the Minister for Police at national forums such as the Police Ministers Council.

These efforts have been pivotal to promoting consistency in policing practices, fostering innovation and strengthening cross-jurisdictional collaboration.

Legal support focused on early resolution, Director of Public Prosecutions engagement and improved file standards, while new recruitment and development strategies strengthened Police Prosecutions capability.

The Secretariat ensured strict adherence to Cabinet information protocols, with an annual audit confirming compliance.

Information management

The Information Management Section plays a critical role in supporting *Our Plan* by ensuring the NT Police Force complies with the *Information Act 2002* in the collection, management, and provision of public access to information.

In 2024–25 the Information Access team processed:

- 566 Care and Protection of Children requests
- 1,175 Motor Vehicle Crash reports
- 411 Freedom of Information requests.

The 2024–25 Information Access report is below.

GENERAL REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

Category	Count
Motor Vehicle Crash Report	1,175
Motor Vehicle Crash Report Fatal	32
Requests to Interview Police Officer	4
Crime Victim Services Unit Back Log	221
Territory Housing	234
Complete Traffic History Check	860
General Property Insurance	361
Antecedents	12
Other Government Agency Requests	60
Legal Advocacy	39
Body Worn and Watchhouse Footage	0
CCTV	19
Request for Information	140
Care and Protection of Children Requests	566
TOTAL APPLICATIONS FINALISED	3,723

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

Category	Count
NEW APPLICATIONS LODGED	410
OUTSTANDING APPLICATIONS FROM PREVIOUS YEARS	1
TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS HANDLED	411
OUTCOME OF APPLICATIONS HANDLED	
Applications granted in full	29
Applications granted in part	128
Applications refused in full – based on exemption	80
Applications refused in full – not valid application	33
Applications refused in full – information does not exist/could not be located	18
Application refused in full – deposit or processing fee not paid	0
Applications refused in full – requested information excluded from the Information Act 2002	3
Applications refused in full – unreasonable interference with operations	0
Applications refused in full – other reasons	15
Applications withdrawn	38
Applications transferred	0
TOTAL APPLICATIONS FINALISED	275
TOTAL APPLICATIONS OUTSTANDING AT END OF YEAR	136

Uplifting internal systems and performance capability

Staff access to leadership development improved, and cross-skilling efforts increased resilience across legal, strategic external partnership (policy) and communications functions. Honours and Awards processes continue to be refined, with 432 commendations and awards processed within standard timeframes.



432

commendations
and awards
processed
within standard
timeframes.

Legislative reform processes continued to improve, ensuring agency preparation and implementation of legislative amendments. NTPF completed 2 amendment Bills, one amendment Regulation and consulted with NTG agencies on numerous other reforms related to public safety and crime reduction.

In 2024–25, the Police Appeals unit strengthened its capacity through the onboarding of experienced Chairpersons, improved administrative systems, and clearer communication with appellants and respondents. These reforms supported more timely resolutions and strengthened confidence in the appeals process.

A focus on transparency, consistency and procedural integrity saw an increase in appeal volumes managed within statutory timeframes and improved stakeholder satisfaction. Ongoing collaboration with the NT Police Association, Board members and internal partners supported capability uplift and reduced backlog.





Territory Community Safety Goal Plan Report

Over this year, the Territory Community Safety portfolio played a pivotal role in co-ordinating anti-social behaviour responses and community safety efforts across the Northern Territory. The portfolio enhanced real-time co-ordination between the NT Police Force, local government, NGOs and service providers, helping deliver the goals of *Our Plan 2024–2027* through innovative engagement, effective joint operations and capability uplift.

Key projects supporting *Our Plan*

- Online toolkit for Community-Led Safety Plans
- Web-based materials for personal and property protection and supports
- Referral pathways for vulnerable people and those at risk
- High-visibility and joint agency patrol co-ordination
- Daily Patroller Network and Interagency Tasking and Co-ordination Group
- Community pop-up safety sessions and targeted education

Strengthening community engagement and trust

The Territory Community Safety Coordination Centre (TCSCC) maintained a targeted service delivery across the major regions of the Northern Territory addressing the issues of anti-social behaviour and public safety, through the co-ordination of daily patroller networks, joint patrols between NT Police Force, government and non-government agencies, and funded service providers across the areas of housing, transit, education, youth, crown lands and private security providers.

Local patroller networks are now in place across the Greater Darwin, Palmerston and Litchfield regions, Alice Springs and Katherine, with a focus on information sharing and co-service responses to social issues and related offending.

The TCSCC provided service connectivity in developing and delivering community safety responses to youth, public places, crime reduction and addressing accommodation and social supports needed for vulnerable and at-risk people.

This year, the TCSCC undertook public engagement through 26 safety pop-up events held across the Greater Darwin Region, Katherine and Alice Springs. These initiatives increased public understanding of services and built trust across diverse communities while providing community education in relation to collaborative initiatives and preventative measures such as 'lock it or lose it'. Key themes raised by members of the community included housing safety, public amenity concerns and issues relating to public drinking and subsequent anti-social behaviour.

In September 2024, the Territory Community Safety portfolio delivered the Alice Springs Crime Safety Expo, which saw more than 30 businesses and services come together for a full day of advice around safety, improvements and supports available to make premises and residences more secure, as well as improvements for social amenities. Services included support for business and residential premises through the delivery of Crime Prevention through environmental design advice.

Territory Safety Division officers in Darwin and Alice Springs maintained a strong community engagement presence with a core focus on anti-social behaviour and social order offending, and led joint patrols with housing, transit and crown land counterparts to ensure public places and business districts were priorities for community safety patrol and events.



Improving frontline visibility and prevention outcomes

The Territory Safety Division provided an ongoing police response to social order and anti-social behaviour, proactively issuing 583 Banned Drinker Orders (BDOs) and effecting 717 arrests.

Territory Safety Division members were deployed in a support capacity on 45 occasions through 2024–25 with those deployments ranging from the Southern Desert region, through Big Rivers, East Arnhem, West Arnhem and coastal communities, in addition to providing continued support to Alice Springs and Katherine. The Division also maintains the agency's Public Order Response Team capability.

Wandering operations and hotspot-targeted patrols were conducted in high-risk areas with a total of 2,311 persons checked for weapons.

The TCSCC developed the Crime Reduction Strategy in the Alice Springs region, providing an enduring co-ordinated response plan to emerging and entrenched anti-social behaviour and related offending in the region to reduce crime and improve community safety. This Crime Reduction Strategy is being utilised as the blueprint for other regions in the following months.

The TCSCC created an online toolkit for police members to develop and implement community-led safety plans in a regional and remote context, drawing on the scope of services that relate to families, young people, community services and social activities in the region. The online toolkit can be downloaded and utilised by members in a variety of formats to facilitate the development of suitable place-based plans for the community or region.

Lifting capability to deliver safer public spaces

The Territory Safety Division strengthened internal capability through the delivery of Crowd Management training to 3 constable recruit squads and Darwin-based general duties patrol groups as well as upskilling Territory Safety Division and general duties members with Active Armed Offender training.

Professional Standards Command

The establishment and functions of the Professional Standards Command (PSC) are legislated within Division 6 of the *Police Administration Act 1978*, to:

- ensure the highest ethical and professional standards are maintained in the Police Force
- investigate and otherwise deal with complaints about conduct of members under Part 7 of the *Ombudsman Act 2009*
- perform functions as directed by the Commissioner, including functions relating to the discipline of members.

The Professional Standards Command supports a culture of fairness, responsibility and accountability, through honesty, self-reflection, strong leadership, education and early intervention.

The Command has 2 divisions:

1. **Complaint Management Division** – administers, co-ordinates and investigates complaints against police pursuant to the legislative requirements of the *Ombudsman Act 2009*.
2. **Internal Investigations Division** – administers, co-ordinates and investigates internal disciplinary matters against police members pursuant to the legislative requirements of the *Police Administration Act 1978*, in particular Part IV – Discipline.

Complaints against police

Complaints are classified by the Office of the Ombudsman in consultation with the Commander of Professional Standards Command according to the level of response considered necessary to appropriately resolve the complaint.

To assist with the classification process, the Command conducts preliminary inquiries into the complaint allegations, assessing and collating evidence readily available to make a classification recommendation. If a complaint is deemed by the Ombudsman to be declined under section 67 of the *Ombudsman Act 2009*, it will not progress to classification.

Complaints are classified as:

- **Category 1 (CAP: Cat 1):** Serious complaints relating to alleged serious misconduct or maladministration.
- **Category 2 (CAP: Cat 2):** Complaints relating to minor misconduct that is not suitable for conciliation or sufficiently serious to be subject to a Category 1 classification.
- **Complaints resolution process (CAP: CRP):** Minor indiscretions or misunderstandings surrounding police process that can be dealt with through a conciliation process where early intervention may lead to a quick resolution of the complaint.
- **Customer service inquiries (CSI):** An additional service provided by the Professional Standards Command to address concerns of the public by providing an explanation. During 2024-24, there were 137 customer service inquiries undertaken and resolved.

MATTERS PROGRESSED

The breakdown of matters received in the reporting period is outlined in the tables below.

Complaint type	Number of complaints	Number of members involved ¹	Police officer ¹	Police auxiliary ¹	ACPO ¹	Unidentified ²
CAP: Cat 1	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAP: Cat 2	33	87	84	2	1	6
CAP: CRP	219	293	274	17	2	43
CAP: Decline	99	117	109	6	2	22
CAP: Info only	18	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	369	497	467	20	11	69

DEFINITIONS

ACPO: Aboriginal Community Police Officer; CAP: complaint against police; CRP: complaints resolution process

FOOTNOTES

1. The number of members involved and the number of subcategory members is a totality of those involved in all of the complaints. Police officer refers to the rank of Constable to Superintendent inclusive. ACPO refers to Aboriginal Community Police Officer.
2. The number of unidentified members means that the investigation did not identify the involved police member or is against the agency as an entity. The unidentified figures are not included in the number of members involved.

NOTE

These figures are captured on incidents where both the incident and classification were received in the reporting period.

SOURCE

Data was extracted from Professional Standards Command IAPro on 30 June 2025.

FORMAL COMPLAINTS

The total number of complaints rose to 252 from 197 the previous year.
There is an increase of 55% Category 2 complaints.

Complaint type	2023-24	2024-25
CAP: Cat 1	0	0
CAP: Cat 2	22	33
CAP: CRP	175	219
TOTAL	197	252

DEFINITIONS

CAP: complaint against police; CRP: complaints resolution process

NOTE

These figures are captured on incidents where both the incident and classification were received in the reporting period.

SOURCE

Data was extracted from Professional Standards Command IAPro on 30 June 2025.

COMPLAINT AGAINST POLICE: CATEGORY 1 AND CATEGORY 2 FINDINGS

Complaint type	Sustained	Not sustained	Total
CAP: Cat 1	0	0	0
CAP: Cat 2	10	0	10
TOTAL	10	0	10

DEFINITIONS

CAP: complaint against police

NOTE

These figures indicate findings to individual incidents. These figures are captured on incidents where both the incident and classification were received in the reporting period.

SOURCE

Data was extracted from Professional Standards Command IAPro on 30 June 2025.

COMPLAINT AGAINST POLICE: CATEGORY 1 AND CATEGORY 2 OUTCOMES

Outcomes – CAP: Cat 1 and Cat 2 complaints	2024-25
Administrative: Remedial advice	17
Administrative: Remedial training	1
No action required	26
Section 14C PAA: Managerial Guidance	1
TOTAL	45

DEFINITIONS

CAP: complaint against police; PAA: *Police Administration Act 1978*

NOTES

These figures indicate outcome actions to individual allegations. There can be multiple allegations made against a member and multiple actions involving a member within a single reported incident. Such actions can be accumulated as one overall outcome for multiple allegations within the reported incident.

These figures include actions for incidents received before the reporting period where investigations were ongoing and then completed during the reporting period; and actions for incidents received and completed during the reporting period.

SOURCE

Professional Standards Command IAPro 30 June 2025.

COMPLAINT AGAINST POLICE: COMPLAINT RESOLUTION PROCESS OUTCOMES

Outcomes below are relative to CAP: CRP matters only and do not involve any serious disciplinary action. A failed CRP indicates the complainant did not engage in the process. A Withdrawn CAP: CRP is a matter withdrawn at the request of the complainant.

Outcomes – CAP: CRP		2024-25
Complainant not satisfied		19
Complainant satisfied		124
Failed		38
Withdrawn		0
TOTAL		181

DEFINITIONS

CAP: complaint against police; CRP: complaints resolution process

NOTES

These figures indicate outcomes to individual incidents.

These figures include outcomes for incidents received before the reporting period where investigations were ongoing and then completed during the reporting period; and outcomes for incidents received and completed during the reporting period.

SOURCE

Data was extracted from Professional Standards Command IAPro on 30 June 2025.

COMPLIMENTS

Compliments received from members of the public to the Professional Standards Command increased by 99%. Compliments are passed onto the police officers by the Professional Standards Command through their respective managers for their awareness and for recording purposes.

	2023-24	2024-25
Compliments	59	117

NOTE

These figures are captured on incidents where both the incident and classification were received in the reporting period.

SOURCE

Data was extracted from Professional Standards Command IAPro on 30 June 2025.

INTERNAL DISCIPLINARY INVESTIGATIONS

Internal disciplinary investigations are those matters that are not reported and investigated through the formal 'complaint against police' process under the auspices of the *Ombudsman Act 2009*, but are reported internally within the agency or identified internally within the agency. Internal disciplinary matters fall within the following incident types:

- **Category 1:** Serious unsatisfactory performance or misconduct. Includes all incident types.
- **Category 2:** Less serious unsatisfactory performance or misconduct. Includes all incident types.
- **Custody investigation:** Investigation/oversight into minor custody incidents.
- **Departmental crash:** Investigation/oversight into crashes involving members in departmental vehicles.
- **Failed prosecution:** Investigation/oversight into inadequately prepared matters brought before the court.
- **Family violence:** Investigation/oversight into family violence incidents involving members.
- **Internal investigation:** Investigations into misconduct assessed as not belonging to Category 1 or 2.
- **Serious custody investigation:** Oversight role into custody incidents declared as serious by the Deputy Commissioner (includes death in custody).

The below table provides a breakdown of the incidents and members involved.

Incident type	Number of incidents	Number of members involved ¹	Police officer ¹	Police auxiliary ¹	ACPO ¹	Unidentified ²
Category 1	22	28	27	1	0	0
Category 2	141	222	204	15	3	0
Custody investigation	23	34	34	0	0	0
Departmental crash	29	43	41	1	1	1
Failed prosecution	0	0	0	0	0	0
Family violence	64	72	39	20	13	0
Internal investigation ³	133	187	170	13	4	10
Serious custody incident	5	5	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	417	591	516	50	21	14

DEFINITIONS

ACPO: Aboriginal Community Police Officer

FOOTNOTES

1. The number of members involved and the number of subcategory members is a totality of those involved in all of the internal investigation incidents. Police officer refers to the rank of Constable to Superintendent inclusive. ACPO refers to Aboriginal Community Police Officer.
2. The number of unidentified members means that the investigation did not identify the involved police member or is against the agency as an entity. The unidentified figures are not included in number of members involved.
3. Internal investigation incidents fall within the scope of Category 1 or Category 2. The figures shown for these entries are those not formally categorised.

NOTE

These figures are captured on incidents received in the reporting period.

SOURCE

Data was extracted from Professional Standards Command IAPro on 30 June 2025.

DISCIPLINARY INVESTIGATION FINDINGS

The breakdown of findings in the reporting period is outlined in the table below.

Investigation type	Sustained	Not sustained	Investigation suspended
Category 1	22	0	0
Category 2	137	2	0
Custody investigation	5	13	0
Department crash	7	13	0
Failed prosecution	0	0	0
Family violence	0	0	0
Internal investigation ¹	5	60	1
Serious custody incident	0	3	0
TOTAL	176	91	1

FOOTNOTES

1. Internal investigation incidents fall within the scope of Category 1 or Category 2. The figures shown for these entries are those not formally categorised.

NOTES

These figures indicate outcomes to individual incidents.

These figures include outcomes for incidents received before the reporting period where investigations were ongoing and then completed during the reporting period; and outcomes for incidents received and completed during the reporting period.

SOURCE

Data was extracted from Professional Standards Command IAPro on 30 June 2025.

DISCIPLINARY INVESTIGATION DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS

In relation to investigation findings, overall disciplinary action taken pursuant to the provisions of Part IV *Police Administration Act 1978* decreased from 91 to 39.

Lower-level issuance of remedial advice where Part IV action was not required, increased from 97 to 148.

Action not taken due to separation indicates 7 members resigned before disciplinary action could be taken.

Outcomes — Category 1 and 2 disciplinary investigations

2024-25

Action not taken: Inability	1
Action not taken: Separated	7
Administrative: Personal Improvement Plan	0
Administrative: Remedial advice	160
No action required	26
Offence: Caution	4
Offence: Court fine	1
Offence: Disqualified	1
Offence: Infringement	2
Part IV PAA: Counsel and caution	2
Part IV PAA: Fine	0
Part IV PAA: Formal caution in writing	7
Part IV PAA: Member dismissed	1
Part IV PAA: Member to pay compensation	0
Part IV PAA: No further action	0
Part IV PAA: Period of good behaviour	12
Part IV PAA: Reduction in rank	0
Part IV PAA: Reduction in salary	1
Part IV PAA: Transfer member from locality	2
Part IV PAA: Transfer member from position	4
Section 14C PAA: Managerial guidance	27
Section 16A PAA: Probation terminated	1
TOTAL	260

DEFINITIONS

PAA: *Police Administration Act 1978*

NOTES

These figures indicate actions to individual allegations. There can be multiple allegations made against a member and multiple actions involving a member within an incident. Part IV *Police Administration Act 1978* actions are one outcome for multiple allegations.

These figures include findings for incidents received before the reporting period where investigations were ongoing and then completed during the reporting period; and outcomes for incidents received and completed during the reporting period.

SOURCE

Data was extracted from Professional Standards Command IAPro on 30 June 2025.





Goal 2: Prevention, Protection and Enforcement

Prevention, Protection and Enforcement represents the core of policing and the operational application of *Our Plan*.

Prevention focuses on proactive policing that addresses the root causes of crime and road safety accidents, reducing risks before they escalate, and applying emergency management principles to build resilient communities prepared for challenges.

Protection means safeguarding Territorians and their property, providing a safe community, responding swiftly to emergencies, and empowering people with the knowledge and tools to protect themselves.

Through Goal 2, we commit to actively reducing crime, protecting Territorians, responding to emergencies, enforcing laws, maintaining public order, and tackling harms linked to road safety, domestic, family and sexual violence, youth offending, property crime, and anti-social behaviour.

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Crime, Intelligence and Forensics Goal Plan Report

This year, the Crime, Intelligence and Forensics portfolio advanced its capabilities to respond to complex crime, strengthen intelligence, and lift forensic readiness. The work reflected Our Plan 2024–2027, with co-ordinated initiatives to reduce harm, build community trust, and invest in a capable, specialised workforce.

Key projects supporting Our Plan

- Enhanced intelligence development and human source management
- Specialist strike force operations and joint task force contributions
- Rapid DNA technology
- Forensic Register Implementation
- LCMS (Liquid Chromatography Mass Spectrometry) instrument
- Prosecution process improvements and case readiness tools
- Training uplift and career development for specialist roles

Strengthening trust through engagement and support

Police investigators embedded Aboriginal Liaison Officers into complex cases and victim engagement, improving cultural safety and supporting better outcomes. Human source training and increased community liaison helped grow intelligence collection while also supporting trust-building. Updates to prosecution and intelligence workflows were introduced to reduce delay and lift case quality. Enhanced support for victims and clearer communication with complainants contributed to an improvement in satisfaction scores seeing an overall reduction in complaints received, while increased liaison with non-government organisations and justice partners built confidence in trauma-informed practices.

Disrupting crime through intelligence and specialisation

Joint task forces and strike force activity led to improved seizure rates and targeted drug operations resulting in multiple arrests and seizures of illicit substances.

The Chemistry Unit processed 155 drug/illicit substances cases during the 2024–25 period, comprising 832 items. Organised Crime disruptions also supported financial investigations into money laundering and proceeds of crime.

The Forensic Science Branch continues to enhance support to criminal investigations with the validation process of 2 Rapid DNA instruments advancing. Once implemented, these instruments will provide police with the capability to produce an indicative DNA profile from body fluids in 90 minutes which will support faster identification of high-risk offenders.

The Territory Intelligence Platform was implemented during the 2024–25 financial year with the intent of streamlining the intelligence process and providing an effective and efficient Intelligence service to the NT Police Force. Information and intelligence sharing was enhanced with 248 Intelligence Circulars produced and disseminated to NT Police Force officers and other key stakeholders in the Northern Territory. Information sharing with other jurisdictions was enhanced with the implementation of an intelligence working group focused on the movement of illicit substances across the country.

Building workforce and forensic capability

Capability uplift across prosecution, intelligence, and forensics was a key focus this year. Investment in specialist training, clearer career pathways and regional backfill strategies helped reduce workforce pressure and improve retention. Scenario-based learning, digital evidence tools, and career development plans supported staff readiness and resilience, particularly in high-pressure areas. Training participation increased, resulting in extra courses being delivered by the Criminal Investigation Development Unit.

Investment in data tools and structured analysis lifted the portfolio's ability to respond to, and prevent emerging threats. More officers were trained in DFSV and youth offending tasking, and specialist intelligence training was expanded. The number of members completing the remote forensics package has increased with 88 members completing the package.

The Forensic Register Implementation Project is ongoing. This case management system will provide significant efficiencies leading to reduced backlogs and faster reporting, and provide the potential for crime prevention through its forensic intelligence capabilities.



Cash

SEARCH
SECURE
SAFE

RESTRICTED AREA KEEP OUT RESTRICTED AREA KEEP OUT

NTG 833-943
N.T. OUTBACK AUSTRALIA

Greater Darwin, Road Policing and Support Goal Plan Report

Greater Darwin, Road Policing and Support made significant progress in 2024–25 towards strengthening police visibility, reducing community harm, and building workforce capability across the Northern Territory including the Greater Darwin, Palmerston and Rural areas and the Tiwi Islands. This work was strategically aligned with *Our Plan 2024–2027*, through a deliberate focus on targeted operations, specialist service provision to keep the community safe, community connection, and internal capability development.

Key projects supporting *Our Plan*

- Interagency Tasking and Co-ordination Group
- Fatal 5 enforcement campaigns and road safety checkpoints
- Increasing capabilities in the Specialist Support areas
- Equipment and fleet upgrades

Community connection and visible policing

To enhance public trust and improve community relationships, the portfolio delivered a range of high-visibility initiatives, including:

- Highly visible multi-agency joint operations and community engagement through Coffee with a Cop events, the introduction of push bike patrols.
- Expanded road safety operations across the Northern Territory with a focus on regional and remote locations, including assistance with border lockdowns, Drug Detection Area activities and more highly visible roadside breath and drug testing campaigns.
- Improved response and capability for land and sea searches as well as providing specialist support capabilities for high-risk incidents and major events across the Northern Territory.

These initiatives contributed to building stronger community confidence and a more visible and accessible policing presence throughout the Northern Territory.

Targeted enforcement to reduce harm

Reducing harm on roads and in the community remained a core operational focus:

- Fatal 5 enforcement campaigns and high-visibility vehicle checkpoints contributed to a 3.64% reduction in serious and fatal road crashes.
- Expanded the youth co-responder model and closer co-ordination with domestic, family and sexual violence and remote support teams helped to mitigate repeat harm in vulnerable cohorts.
- A 13.8% decrease in unlawful entry and property-related crime incidents was achieved in the Greater Darwin and Palmerston areas through intelligence-led patrols, greater bail enforcement and electronic monitoring.
- A restructuring of the Interagency Tasking and Co-ordination Group was undertaken increasing co-ordinated operations between frontline police and frontline government and non-government services, strengthening real-time decision-making and enabling more proactive patrol deployment to target alcohol harm reduction.

Workforce capability and cultural reform

A key enabler of success this year was the division's investment in its people and systems:

- Training and development opportunities were increased across the reporting period to maintain and build the capability of frontline police officers and specialist support staff.
- Operational equipment and fleet upgrades were prioritised with multiple new assets delivered to enhance capability and support both road safety and specialist support activities.
- Ongoing cultural reform efforts were embedded into onboarding and professional development, including mandatory modules on anti-racism, inclusion, and respectful workplaces.



Regional and Remote Operations Goal Plan Report

This year, Regional and Remote Operations strengthened policing visibility, local engagement, and capability across some of the Territory's most remote communities. The portfolio aligned closely with *Our Plan 2024–2027*, delivering initiatives that built trust, reduced harm, and lifted workforce capability in partnership with the communities we serve.

Key projects supporting Our Plan

- Remote and Regional Locations Working Party
- Community-led safety plans
- Expansion of high-visibility operations
- Regional and Remote leadership professional development
- Remote workforce priority consideration for professional development
- Infrastructure audit and planning for remote housing and facilities

Building trust through connection and consistency

This year, Regional and Remote Operations partnered with the Northern Territory Police Association to co-chair a Regional and Remote Locations Working Party which considered issues including:

- recruitment and retention
- remote housing
- a new frontline feedback portal to receive suggestions for improvements
- digital connectivity in remote police vehicles.

Many of the issues explored by the Working Party informed Consent Agreement negotiations.

Regional and Remote Operations partnered with Territory Community Safety Coordination to launch a simplified guide for remote police to engage with the community through reinvigorated community-led safety plans. In Central Australia at Alparra Community, the monthly Safety Plan meetings identified 3 key local issues: elder abuse, youth crime and domestic violence. Monthly meetings using the community-led safety plan framework provide an opportunity for local people to directly engage with police and shape responses to these priorities.

In northern remote stations, the flexible Community Led Safety Plan framework plugs into Local Authority meeting which includes a wide array of stakeholders including service providers, local governance groups and local people. In Nhulunbuy, the Community Led Safety Plan framework offered feedback and consultation on the Gove Peninsula Takeaway Alcohol Permit System trial that sought to address alcohol-related harm through a place-based and culturally safe approach.

The trial concluded on 1 April 2025 with the permanent implementation of a tiered permit system demonstrating the value of community-led decision making. Alcohol is a priority concern of communities across the Northern Territory and the community-led safety plan framework additionally provided Maningrida and Borroloola police and residents the ability to consult on Alcohol Management Plans contributing to improved social amenity.

Preventing harm with tailored policing strategies

Regional and Remote Operations continue to chair local governance meetings in Central Australia and Northern regions, connecting police with other government agencies and stakeholders who have a frontline operational patrolling footprint in major regional centres. Tasking and co-ordination groups convene multiple times a week to drive often nightly engagement between police, Public Housing Safety Officers, Family and Youth Services personnel and night patrollers to reduce anti-social behaviour and alcohol-related harm, and circuit break youth issues.

For example, participants in Katherine include the Department of Children and Families Circuit Breaker Team, Public Housing Safety Officers, Liquor Licensing Inspectors, Katherine Town Council Rangers, Kalano Community Transport Services, and youth patrol services. This platform has enhanced interagency collaboration and built strong operational networks, resulting in a number of successful joint initiatives. One example is the co-ordinated work of NT Police Force, Public Housing Safety Officers, and Katherine Town Council Rangers to address rough sleeping, public drinking, domestic violence, overcrowding, and alcohol misuse in public housing hotspots. Weekly targeted operations were conducted across key public housing complexes, each concluding with a tenant information day designed to connect residents with support services and improve safety and liveability. These efforts have generated positive community outcomes and received strong community feedback.



OPERATION LUDLOW

During peak service delivery periods, for example December to January in Central Australia and February to March in northern regions, police continue to shape inter-agency responses with planned operations. Over summer in Central Australia this year, Operation Ludlow saw NT Police Force and South Australia Police working in partnership with other stakeholders to reduce property crime by targeting repeat and high harm offenders, enhance social amenity by targeting anti-social behaviour and alcohol-related harm, and continue to respond efficiently and effectively to person-based offences, including domestic violence.

Activity	Count
APPREHENSION	
Arrests	357
Summons	31
Protective Custody	283
PROACTIVE WORK	
Banned Drinker Orders	163
Standard Drinks Tipped Out	2,762
Licensed Premises Checks	807
Infringement Notices	235

OPERATION OXLEY

Operation Oxley commenced on 2 December 2024 for a 10-week period to address the seasonal increase in demand over the holiday period in Katherine. The operation aimed to strengthen frontline response capacity and proactive policing as a standard element of service delivery.

Activity	Count
Reassurance/tasking and co-ordination patrols	1,432
Licensed premises patrols	100
Liquor seized and destroyed (approximately) (litres)	1,094
Random breath testing stations	35
Roadside breath tests	3,248
Traffic apprehensions	321
Traffic infringements issued	89
Traffic cautions issued	50
Persons taken into protective custody	64
Persons taken into custody for disorderly behaviour	29
Arrests	351
Summons / notices to appear	58

Uplifting workforce capability in remote areas

Remote Officers in Charge conference

In October 2024, the Southern Desert Division hosted the inaugural Southern Command Officer in Charge (OIC) Leadership Conference. The conference brought together remote OICs from both Southern and Northern Command, giving them an opportunity to enhance their corporate knowledge and introducing a new document suite to support community-led safety plan meetings. The conference empowered remote leaders to deliver services aligned with the goals of Budget Paper 3 and Closing the Gap targets.

Remote workforce priority consideration for professional development

Police members serving in remote localities often perform a broader range of duties and require knowledge across a wide spectrum of policing tasks. In line with the Capability pillar of *Our Plan*, the NT Police Force has prioritised the professional development needs of remote members. This organisational direction ensures remote members receive priority consideration for course selection, with active support provided to release members for training while serving in remote areas.

As a result, there has been a significant increase in remote members accessing specialist and leadership programs, such as the Investigator's Course, the Australian Institute of Police Management Emerging Leaders Program, Prosecutor Course and the Sergeant and Senior Sergeant Development Courses. In addition, several courses have been delivered directly to remote stations to meet local needs. Examples include Remote forensic training across Northern Division stations, Chemical munitions training delivered at Wadeye Police Station and Domestic Violence Prevent, Assist, Respond training (PART) delivered face-to-face in Nhulunbuy.

These initiatives demonstrate NT Police Force's commitment to building capability in remote areas and supporting members to develop professionally while delivering frontline services in challenging environments.

Site inspections of regional and remote police stations, conducted by senior leaders from both policing and infrastructure areas, helped reprioritise the current 5-year infrastructure plan. This valuable on-site engagement also provided essential insights that are now shaping the NT Police Force 10-year infrastructure plan, ultimately ensuring a better return on investment for Territorians.



Domestic, Family & Sexual Violence and Youth Goal Plan Report

This year was the first full year of the Domestic, Family & Sexual Violence and Youth portfolio since its inception in early 2024. The portfolio focussed on embedding the new deepened victim-centric support, youth diversion, and cross-agency collaboration. The genesis of the portfolio was to realign our practice to ensure a domestic violence lens was placed over all the work the NT Police Force does and to address previous gaps in policing services identified during recent coronial inquests. The portfolio's work is guided by *Our Plan 2024-2027*, with a particular focus on enhancing community engagement, prevention strategies, and workforce specialisation to reduce harm and lift trust in police responses to domestic and family violence.

Key projects supporting Our Plan

- Expansion of co-responder models in high-risk regions
- DFSV training rollout including PART and supervision framework
- Youth diversion initiatives and NGO partnerships
- High-visibility youth operations in urban and regional centres
- Increased recruitment and mentoring for frontline teams

Providing quality responses for victims and families

Key to supporting victim survivors is ensuring we are committed to quality response to all DFV reports and youth crime. The Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence & Youth portfolio has aimed to embed a consistent and co-ordinated response from the initial report, quality investigations, support of victims and bring perpetrators to account.

The DV Audit and Training Cell is focussed on the delivery of all DV forms of training to new recruits and serving officers, including legislation, policy, emerging trends and case studies, as well as facilitating face-to-face and online Prevent, Assist, Respond training (PART). The audit function has focussed on intimate partner violence response to ensure we meet legislative and policy requirements, identify trends, and improve training to ensure high-risk victims and perpetrators are identified and referred to appropriate support services.

The Family Safety Framework (FSF) continued to operate in Darwin, Katherine, Tennant Creek, Alice Springs, Nhulunbuy, and commenced in Wadeye in the later part of the reporting period. A greater focus of referrals to the Family Safety Framework to ensure a co-ordinated response to high-risk families saw a marked increase of referrals in all locations.

The Co-responder pilot in Alice Springs operated during the reporting period with a focus on improved assessment of risk, information sharing and response to both victim survivors and perpetrators. This included reviewing all current and former intimate partner reports, assessing the risk through the Police Risk Screening Tool. The pilot will transition to an enhanced model in line with the roll out of an expanded co-responder model in major centres and one remote location in the 2025-26 financial year. This will enable faster interventions and improved outcomes in high-risk cases with early intervention and referral to support services, as well as linkages to the Family Safety Framework.

Breaking cycles of harm through prevention and diversion

Youth Diversion Unit efforts expanded through increased use of community-based programs, family conferencing and early engagement. The NT Police Force works alongside Department of Corrections (youth) and non-government youth services to support case management of youth offenders focussing on early intervention to prevent young people entering the justice system and reduce reoffending.

Co-ordination with Bail Support and Youth Outreach programs improved compliance and engagement. High-visibility operations during peak holiday periods targeting youth-related anti-social behaviour were carried out in Darwin, Alice Springs and regional centres, supported by intelligence-led deployment and multi-agency collaboration.

Diversionary interventions are intended to:

- enhance positive relationships between police and young people
- improve safety, community connections, wellbeing and resilience, and
- build young people's understanding of their personal responsibility to contribute positively to community safety.

YOUTH DIVERSIONS 1 JULY TO 31 MARCH, YEAR-ON-YEAR COMPARISON

Period	Not diverted	Diverted	Total	Diverted %
1 Jul 2022 – 31 Mar 2023	815	393	1,208	32.50
1 Jul 2023 – 31 Mar 2024	1,154	546	1,700	32.10
1 Jul 2024 – 31 Mar 2025	1,103	491	1,594	30.80

NOTE

Data was extracted from SerPro on 01 May 2025 and may be different if extracted on a different date

	1 Jul 2022 to 31 Mar 2023		1 Jul 2023 to 31 Mar 2024		1 Jul 2024 to 31 Mar 2025	
Diversion type	Events	%	Events	%	Events	%
Declined	14	1.16	1	0.06	2	0.13
Denied	801	66.31	1,153	67.82	1,101	69.07
Diversion Current	130	10.76	181	10.65	178	11.17
Youth Conference (Family and Victim Offender)	79	6.54	191	11.24	86	5.40
Verbal Warning	26	2.15	20	1.18	17	1.07
Written Warning	158	13.08	154	9.06	210	13.17
TOTAL	1,208	100	1,700	100%	1,594	100%

NOTE

Data was extracted from SerPro on 01 May 2025 and may be different if extracted on a different date.

Strengthening young people's understanding of community safety issues

The School-Based Police Program, a collaboration between the NT Police Force and the Department of Education and Training, has continued to deliver education and activities in schools. As at June 2025, 5 NT Police Force constables and 10 auxiliaries are funded for deployment in schools.

School-based auxiliaries are currently posted at 8 middle and senior schools in the Greater Darwin area, while a further 5 schools outside Greater Darwin are supported by a school-based constable.

School-based police present lessons from the Schools Resource Kit, which includes 55 safety education lessons across 5 core topics: alcohol and other drug safety, cyber safety, road safety, community safety, and personal safety.

Key activities delivered through the program this year included:

- **Couch Surfing NT** – raising awareness of youth homelessness and promoting access to support services
- **Science Expos** – interactive stalls at Jingili Primary School and Dripstone Middle School where students participated in activities including a 'who-done-it' investigation
- **Street Smart High** – large-scale road safety event highlight the risks of impaired driving and unsafe road behaviours
- **NAIDOC Week** – participation in school-based NAIDOC celebrations and community-led events that strengthened cultural connection and engagement.
- **Holiday activities** – School-Based Police engaged with 2,708 young people across Alice Springs, Katherine, Pine Creek, Nhulunbuy, Tennant Creek, Darwin, Palmerston, and Humpty Doo at events such as discos, library programs and the Territory Wildlife Park Keeper Kids program.

School-based police officers provide reports on their activities in accordance with School-Based Police Program operational guidelines and respond to incidents in accordance with those guidelines.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE SCHOOL-BASED POLICE PROGRAM, YEAR-ON-YEAR COMPARISON

Activity	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Students who attended Think U Know Cyber Safety lessons	47,749	3,602	3,161
Students who attended Personal safety lessons	287	2,221	3,915
Students who attended Road safety lessons	1,810	522	1,136
Students who attended Alcohol and other drugs lessons	4,064	2,532	3,070
Students who attended Love Bites and Respectful Relationships lessons	2,238	Conducted in next reporting period	502
Students who attended Community safety lessons	3,176	1,810	1,598
School wellbeing meetings	295	146	217
Lunch/recess proactive engagements	2,870	1,366	2,077
Before/after school proactive engagements	1,392	818	1,224
Classroom support lessons	2,651	1,706	2,093
SupportLink referrals	111	38	17
Investigations supported	467	261	113

Developing specialised and supported teams

This year, the portfolio contributed to enhanced capability across the agency with key reforms embedded this year including:

- professionalisation of investigative teams
- redeployment of Strikeforce Lyra into the portfolio, expanding the domestic violence unit in Alice Springs
- DV Senior Sergeants established in the Joint Emergency Services Communications Centre (JESCC), providing 24/7 oversight of initial response to intimate partner violence matters Territory-wide, providing specialist advice and issuing police domestic violence orders.



Crime Statistics

Break in data series

A new case-management system for the NT Police Force, SerPro, was implemented on 27 November 2023 and replaced the previous PROMIS system. A substantial decline in the recorded offences that make up the NT Crime Statistics was noted in the months following the implementation of SerPro. This did not represent a reduction in crime. It represented differences in the way data was being captured, recorded, and the different business processes associated with the introduction of SerPro. The differences were significant enough to create a break in the time series of the crime statistics. A break in series means that SerPro statistics cannot be compared to the previously reported PROMIS statistics. As such, the crime statistics from SerPro is published as a new data series.

In SerPro, the entry of the data used for crime statistics generally happens later in the investigation process when compared to PROMIS. This means that monthly data takes longer to be finalised, referred to as 'settling'. It may take several months for the data to reflect the actual numbers of offences recorded by police, and greatly impacts the reliability of data drawn from recent months. It is estimated that the settling period for SerPro data is up to 6 months. For this reason, the monthly crime statistics are marked as provisional until the data collection is substantially complete.

Some data within the new system is incomplete and not available at the time of publishing this report.

Methodology

The NTPF person and property offence counting rules are aligned with the current Australian Bureau of Statistics victim-based counting methodologies.

Person Victims Counts

A victim is a person in the offences against a person and a victim is a premise or organisation or motor vehicle in the offences against the property. A victim is counted once if they are victim of the same offence multiple times in the same incident. A victim of the same offence multiple times in different incidents is counted once for each incident. A victim of multiple offences in the same incident that fall within the same offence category is counted once. A victim of multiple offences that fall in different offence categories is counted once in each of the different categories, meaning one victim can be presented multiple times under different offence categories. For instance, if a victim is assaulted by several offenders or a victim is repeatedly assaulted by the same offender but reports the victimisation to police as part of the same incident, the victim would be counted once

for assault. On the other hand, if a victim reports these offences to police as separate incidents, then a count is made for each separate report. If a bank with several customers present is robbed, one robbery is counted, with the victim being the bank. If personal property is also taken from two customers, there would be three victims: the bank and the two customers.

Property Victims Counts

One victim is counted for each motor vehicle stolen. For instance, if five cars are stolen from a car yard, this is counted as five motor vehicle theft victims. One victim is counted for each place/premises victimised, which can consist of a single structure. The same property containing the same structure(s) can be counted differently depending on the occupancy arrangements at the time. For multiple structures on the same property with the same occupant(s), one victim is counted regardless of the number of separate structures burglarised. This would apply to a house with attached or unattached garage and a backyard shed located on the one property; and warehouses occupied by a sole organisation located on the same property. For multiple structures on the same property, but occupied by more than one household or organisation, one victim is counted for each separate household or organisation. Where a business premises has an attached residence that is occupied by the same person(s), the registered business is a separate victim. In the case of Burglary to individual areas in a building that is rented, leased, or occupied separately, one victim is counted for each separate tenant/owner.

This section contains NT-level data only. Offence-based crime statistics broken down into geographical regions corresponding with the 6 main urban centres in the NT, using definitions in accordance with the Australian Bureau of Statistics Geography Standards, are prepared by the Attorney-General's Department and published on the website monthly.

These statistics can be downloaded from <https://pfes.nt.gov.au/police/community-safety/nt-crime-statistics>

Active policing offences are generally detected through proactive policing activity and largely do not have a person or property victim. Both active policing and traffic offences count the number of unique offences per occurrence.

All data excludes offending from youth aged under 10 years.

All statistics exclude any offences that occurred outside the NT.



VICTIMS COUNT – OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON

	2023-24	2024-25
HOMICIDE	38	30
Murder	5	11
Attempted murder	1	0
Manslaughter	1	0
Driving causing death	31	19
ASSAULT	11,770	11,689
Serious assault	8,616	9,445
Assault of a prescribed officer	363	425
Common assault	2,791	1,819
SEXUAL OFFENCES	557	650
Sexual assault of an adult	365	451
Sexual assault of a child	117	122
Other child-related offences	23	26
Other sexual offences	52	51
HARM OR ENDANGER PERSONS	1,447	1,563
Human trafficking, abduction, deprivation of liberty	43	66
Acts that threaten, harass, or control	741	769
Driving causing serious injury	18	16
Other acts that harm or endanger persons	197	311
ROBBERY, BLACKMAIL, AND EXTORTION	448	401
Robbery	444	398
Blackmail or other extortion	4	3
TOTAL	13,812	13,932

SOURCE

Data was extracted from SerPro on 1 August 2025.

VICTIMS COUNT - OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON - CLEARED UP RATE

		2023-24	2024-25 ¹
HOMICIDE	Reported	38	30
	Cleared	35	27
	Cleared up rate (%)	92%	90%
ASSAULT	Reported	11,770	11,689
	Cleared	7,613	8,898
	Cleared up rate (%)	65%	76%
SEXUAL OFFENCES	Reported	557	650
	Cleared	310	395
	Cleared up rate (%)	56%	61%
HARM OR ENDANGER PERSONS	Reported	999	1,162
	Cleared	723	916
	Cleared up rate (%)	72%	79%
ROBBERY, BLACKMAIL, AND EXTORTION	Reported	448	401
	Cleared	324	283
	Cleared up rate (%)	72%	71%
TOTAL	REPORTED	13,812	13,932
	CLEARED	9 005	10,519
	CLEARED UP RATE (%)	65%	76%

FOOTNOTE

¹Some offences require considerable time to clear; as such, 2024-25 figures are considered preliminary and subject to upward revision next year.

SOURCE

Data was extracted from SerPro on 1 August 2025.

VICTIMS COUNT – OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY

Offence	2023-24	2024-25
BURGLARY (BREAK-INS)	5,784	4,183
Burglary dwelling (house break-ins), actual	2,840	2,294
Burglary dwelling (house break-ins), attempt	580	422
Burglary non dwelling (commercial break-ins), actual	2,088	1,315
Burglary non dwelling (commercial break-ins), attempt	276	152
THEFT	7,849	6,946
Motor vehicle theft and related offences	1,400	713
Other theft	6,449	6,233
PROPERTY DAMAGE OFFENCES	8,653	8,129
TOTAL	22,286	19,258

SOURCE

Data was extracted from SerPro on 1 August 2025.

VICTIMS COUNT – OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY – CLEARED UP RATE

		2023-24	2024-25 ¹
BURGLARY (BREAK-INS)	Reported	5,784	4,183
	Cleared	2,167	1,915
	Cleared up rate (%)	37%	46%
THEFT	Reported	7,849	6,946
	Cleared	3,869	3,851
	Cleared up rate (%)	49%	55%
PROPERTY DAMAGE OFFENCES	Reported	8,653	8,129
	Cleared	3,711	4,561
	Cleared up rate (%)	43%	56%
TOTAL	Reported	22,286	19,258
	Cleared	9,747	10,327
	CLEARED UP RATE (%)	44%	54%

FOOTNOTE

¹Some offences require considerable time to clear; as such, 2024-25 figures are considered preliminary and subject to upward revision next year.

SOURCE

Data was extracted from SerPro on 1 August 2025.

TRAFFIC OFFENCES

Number of charges and infringements recorded	2023-24	2024-25	Variance (%)
DRIVING CAUSING SERIOUS INJURY	23	16	- 30%
TRAFFIC AND VEHICLE OFFENCES	65,556	63,498	- 3%
Drink-driving	1,240	1,746	41%
Drug-driving	487	899	85%
Exceed speed limit	48,986	42,249	- 14%
Drive while using a device	232	307	32%
Fail to use road vehicle safety equipment	1,931	2,097	9%
Reckless driving not causing serious injury	874	1,002	15%
Unsafe operation of a road vehicle ¹	2,461	4,198	71%
Drive while licence disqualified or suspended	208	323	55%
Drive without a licence	1,863	2,105	13%
Driver licence offences ¹	639	941	47%
Vehicle registration offences	6,138	6,714	9%
Vehicle standards offences	435	660	52%
Transport regulation offences	19	29	53%
Unsafe operation of a boat or ship	7	7	0%
Parking offences	26	212	715%
Pedestrian offences	8	8	0%
Traffic and vehicle offences ¹	2	1	- 50%
TOTAL	65,579	63,514	- 3%

FOOTNOTE

¹nec: not elsewhere classified

NOTE

Parking offences shown are only those dealt with by the NT Police Force, not those dealt with by city councils.

SOURCE

Data extracted from IJIS on 11 August 2025.

ACTIVE POLICING

Offences	2023-24	2024-25	Variance %
FRAUD AND RELATED OFFENCES	335	216	- 35.5%
81 Obtain benefit by deception	300	187	- 37.7%
82 Deceptive business practices	10	15	50.0%
83 Corruption	1	0	- 100.0%
84 Unlawful access to information or systems	23	13	- 43.5%
89 Other fraud and related offences	1	1	0.0%
DRUG OFFENCES	1,118	1,320	18.1%
91 International drug trafficking	2	3	50.0%
92 Distribute or deal drugs	337	463	37.4%
93 Manufacture or cultivate drugs	4	10	150.0%
94 Unlawful possession or use of drugs	704	764	8.5%
99 Other drug offences	71	80	12.7%
WEAPONS AND EXPLOSIVES OFFENCES	1,028	1,089	5.9%
100 Weapons and explosives offences ¹	0	1	n/a
101 International trafficking of weapons or explosives	2	0	- 100.0%
102 Distribute or deal weapons or explosives	1	3	200.0%
103 Manufacture weapons or explosives	3	4	33.3%
104 Unlawfully obtain, possess, or use weapons or explosives	1,006	1,060	5.4%
109 Other weapons and explosives offences	16	21	31.3%
PUBLIC ORDER, HEALTH, AND SAFETY OFFENCES	14,368	16,826	17.1%
121 Public safety offences	442	426	- 3.6%
122 Disruptive conduct	2,537	2,476	- 2.4%
123 Public health regulatory offences	426	435	2.1%
129 Other public order, health, and safety offences	16	5	- 68.8%
141 Breach of restraining order	4,542	4,542	0.0%
142 Offences against justice procedures	548	607	10.8%
143 Escape custody	49	64	30.6%
144 Breach of sentencing orders	456	547	20.0%
145 Offences against other justice orders and regulations	5,352	7,724	44.3%
OFFENCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT	57	52	- 8.8%
151 Offences against national security	4	0	- 100.0%
152 Offences against government services	53	52	- 1.9%
ENVIRONMENTAL OFFENCES	94	79	- 16.0%

Offences	2023-24	2024-25	Variance %
161 Environmental pollution	12	6	- 50.0%
162 Environmental management offences	68	54	- 20.6%
163 Animal cruelty	14	19	35.7%
MISCELLANEOUS OFFENCES	25	53	112.0%
171 Miscellaneous commercial offences	10	20	100.0%
172 Local offences	13	28	115.4%
179 Other miscellaneous offences	2	5	150.0%
GRAND TOTAL	17,025	19,635	15.3%

FOOTNOTE

¹nfd: not further defined

SOURCE

Data was extracted from SerPro on 1 August 2025.

OFFENDER PROFILE

Age group	Number				Proportion			
	Male	Female	Unknown	Total	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
10-11 years	78	32	4	114	0.7%	0.7%	0.2%	0.6%
12-14 years	392	195	8	595	3.4%	4.0%	0.5%	3.3%
15-17 years	678	266	6	950	5.9%	5.4%	0.4%	5.3%
18-19 years	616	239	10	865	5.4%	4.9%	0.6%	4.8%
20-24 years	1,686	673	179	2,538	14.7%	13.7%	11.0%	14.1%
25-29 years	1,609	707	10	2,326	14.0%	14.4%	0.6%	12.9%
30-34 years	1,567	725	30	2,322	13.7%	14.8%	1.8%	12.9%
35-39 years	1,326	644	1	1,971	11.6%	13.1%	0.1%	10.9%
40-44 years	1,065	485	8	1,558	9.3%	9.9%	0.5%	8.6%
45-49 years	826	352	0	1,178	7.2%	7.2%	0.0%	6.5%
50-54 years	631	248	9	888	5.5%	5.0%	0.6%	4.9%
55-59 years	373	136	1	510	3.3%	2.8%	0.1%	2.8%
60-64 years	198	77	2	277	1.7%	1.6%	0.1%	1.5%
65 years and over	201	72	2	275	1.8%	1.5%	0.1%	1.5%
Unknown	225	60	1,361	1,646	2.0%	1.2%	83.4%	9.1%
TOTAL	11,471	4,911	1,631	18,013	100%	100%	100%	100%

SOURCE

Data was extracted from SerPro on 1 August 2025.





Goal 3: Capability

Capability is about equipping the NT Police Force to meet today's challenges and tomorrow's demands. Through cultural reform, training, technology, and efficient resource management, we are strengthening leadership, governance, and infrastructure in a safe and inclusive workplace. Goal 3 commits us to building high morale, embracing continuous improvement, and fostering openness to change. By investing in professional development and personal growth, and supporting government priorities through legislative reform, we are shaping a resilient and highly capable organisation ready to deliver for the Territory.

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Digital Transformation and Reform Goal Plan Report

Over 2024–25, the Digital Transformation and Reform Command continued to deliver complex digital and organisational reform to support the strategic and operational needs of the NT Police Force. As a central capability within Strategic and Enabling Services, the Command leads agency-wide transformation across operational systems, regulatory programs, and digital infrastructure.

Our focus in 2024–25 was on improving frontline effectiveness, modernising public-facing services, and enhancing decision-making through better data and systems. These efforts support delivery of the *Our Plan 2024–2027* priorities and the broader strategic direction of the organisation. The Digital Transformation and Reform Command continued to support robust project governance and operational co-ordination, participating in more than 30 cross-agency and national forums.

Key projects supporting the plan

- Business intelligence dashboards
- Preparations for the Alice Springs Police Communications Centre
- National Firearms Register and legislative reform

Enhancing operational systems and support

This year, the Digital Transformation and Reform Command provided critical support to frontline policing through the stewardship of core operational systems such as SerPro (NicheRMS) and Axon Evidence.com. This included system enhancements, user support, and improved data quality initiatives to reduce administrative burden and strengthen reporting accuracy.

The Command's Business Intelligence team delivered high-value reporting and analytics to help inform resourcing decisions, performance monitoring, and strategic planning. In 2024–25, the Business Intelligence team produced dashboards specifically to provide greater oversight of domestic and family violence data to help improve access to reliable and accurate data.

The Frontline Systems Support team continued to provide operational enablement across key policing platforms, including expanded oversight of the Police Banned Drinker Order Support Team and Criminal History and Warrants Section.

Strengthening emergency communications and public safety monitoring

The Joint Emergency Services Communications Centre (JESCC) processed more than 380,000 emergency and non-emergency calls during the year, maintaining critical call-taking, dispatch, and CCTV monitoring services across police and emergency agencies. JESCC also led preparations for the opening of the Alice Springs Police Communications Centre (ASPCC), which will expand regional coverage from late 2025.



380,000

emergency and
non-emergency calls
during the year

Planning commenced for major JESCC digital and infrastructure upgrades in collaboration with partner agencies, supported by business process analysis and technical design inputs from external partners including Telstra Purple.

Delivering statutory and regulatory reform

The Command advanced multiple high-volume public-facing functions:

- **SAFE NT** processed thousands of criminal history checks, Working with Children (Ochre Card) clearances, and NDIS worker screening applications. The team also led national data-sharing initiatives and automation improvements to support efficiency and compliance.
- **Firearms Policy and Recording Unit** delivered compliance, licensing, and enforcement functions under NT firearms legislation. The team supported the development of the National Firearms Register and legislative reforms, while maintaining high service levels and community engagement.
- The **Police Banned Drinker Order Support Team** ensured timely and accurate processing of manual orders under the relevant legislative requirements.



Aboriginal
Interpreter
Service

NORTHERN
TERRITORY

PACE

LIARY

People and Wellbeing

Goal Plan Report

In 2024–25, the People and Wellbeing portfolio progressed workforce reform, health and safety, and culture uplift across the NT Police Force. Aligned with *Our Plan 2024–2027*, the focus remained on equipping members to serve with capability, integrity and care, while embedding proactive wellbeing, inclusion and leadership development into the employee lifecycle.

Key projects supporting the plan

- NT Police Force Strategic Workforce Plan and planning framework
- Supervisor development, career planning and onboarding improvements
- Early intervention, wellbeing support and complaints reform
- *Wellbeing Strategy 2023–2027*
- Equipment needs assessment and operational readiness

Supporting the wellbeing of our people

A new strategic workforce plan was developed this year, to strengthen capability, attraction and mobility, supported by enhanced succession planning and a revised workforce planning framework. Targeted recruitment continues to ensure recruitment numbers meet operational demand, while a refreshed onboarding experience integrated early wellbeing engagement. Career mapping resources remain under development, however the workforce continues to participate in career planning and development discussions.

Workforce planning dashboards are regularly used by managers to inform local decision-making.

Wellbeing expanded proactive engagement through regular station visits, WellChecks, integration of wellbeing into leadership programs, and the launch of the MyWellbeing Portal to provide members with confidential self-assessment tools, resources and streamlined access to support.

Key leadership development programs continued to be offered with increasing participation rates and positive post-program feedback.

The Early Intervention Program commenced in 2024–25 to proactively identify patterns or incidents that may indicate a member is at risk and initiate early intervention conversations. Using data and referrals from a range of sources, the program helps address potential wellbeing concerns before they escalate.

Since its introduction, more than 50 Early Intervention Incidents have been initiated, with the majority of members participating in supportive conversations. Early outcomes show stronger engagement with Wellbeing Services and improvements to ensure the process remains confidential and constructive.

Improving workforce resilience and operational readiness

Work continued to strengthen workforce resilience through early intervention, enhanced return-to-work co-ordination, and targeted wellbeing initiatives across all regions. Access to psychological services increased, with greater uptake of proactive support options such as station visits and WellChecks.

Reforms progressed to strengthen the agency's approach to psychosocial support following potentially traumatic events, ensuring future responses align with contemporary, trauma-informed practice. Wellbeing and resilience training was delivered to recruits and operational teams, with a focus on high-exposure roles and leadership capability to manage psychosocial risk.

A Healthy Eating trial was introduced at Darwin, Katherine, Alice Springs and Palmerston police stations, providing fresh fruit to frontline members in 24-hour roles to promote physical wellbeing and reinforce the link between nutrition and mental health.

Building a safer, fairer and more inclusive agency

Implementation of the Anti-Racism and Cultural Reform Plan progressed, supported by increased participation in integrity and cultural capability training. Wellbeing Services contributed through policy reviews to ensure inclusive and trauma-informed language, targeted engagement with under-represented groups, and promotion of culturally safe wellbeing pathways.

Project highlight – Wellbeing Portal launch

The MyWellbeing Portal was launched to give members and their families 24/7 access to confidential self-assessment tools, resources and direct referral pathways to support services. Developed in consultation with frontline members, the portal complements face-to-face engagement such as WellChecks and station visits, and forms part of a broader strategy to embed proactive wellbeing support into every stage of the employee lifecycle.



Our People

As set out in Goal 3 of *Our Plan* – Capability – the NT Police Force is committed to building a highly capable organisation through cultural reform, training, technology, efficient resource management, strong leadership and robust infrastructure in a safe and inclusive work environment. We aim to generate high morale, effective governance, openness to change, continuous improvement and clear communication. We are also investing in opportunities for professional development and personal growth.

Workforce data

NT Police Force employed **2,188.96** full-time equivalent (FTE) staff at Pay 26 of 2024–25.

NT POLICE FORCE FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFF BY CLASSIFICATION, 3-YEAR COMPARISON

Classification	2022–23	2023–24	2024–25
Commissioner	1.0	1.0	1.00
Deputy Commissioner	3.0	1.0	1.00
Assistant Commissioner	5.0	7.0	6.00
Commander	9.8	10.0	7.57
Superintendent	39.0	46.7	54.21
Senior Sergeant	84.5	87.0	83.50
Sergeant	226.0	259.2	265.94
Remote Sergeant	40.8	34.0	35.00
Constable	898.6	868.1	949.42
Recruit Constable	33.0	87.0	76.00
Aboriginal Community Police Officer	60.4	55.8	44.67
Recruit Aboriginal Community Police Officer	0.0	0.0	0.00
Police Auxiliary	213.3	182.5	202.83
Auxiliary Recruit	7.0	19.0	9.00
TOTAL	1,621.4	1,658.4	1,736.14

NOTE

The figures reflect FTE paid staffing numbers, excluding casual employees.



PUBLIC SECTOR FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STAFF BY CLASSIFICATION, 3-YEAR COMPARISON

Classification	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Executive Contract Officer	9.0	7.0	8.00
Senior Administrative Officer	30.6	38.8	41.02
Administrative Officer	301.6	348.2	317.76
Senior Professional	9.8	10.9	9.00
Professional	27.5	28.0	26.95
Technical	32.0	29.9	33.55
Physical	8.8	8.2	8.74
Chief Pilot	1.0	1.0	1.00
Senior Pilot	6.0	4.0	6.80
TOTAL	426.3	476.1	452.82

NOTE

The figures reflect FTE paid staffing numbers, excluding casual employees.

ATTRITION RATE 3-YEAR COMPARISON

Classification	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
	%	%	%
POLICE OFFICERS	9.2	8.0	5.95
Constables and above	7.6	6.6	4.96
Constables recruits	13.1	9.5	13.66
Aboriginal Community Police Officers	6.1	5.0	5.25
Auxiliaries	17.4	15.6	9.99
PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYEES	15.9	20.7	12.73
TOTAL	10.5	10.8	7.51

LENGTH OF SERVICE, PAID HEADCOUNT

Years of service	Public sec-tor	NT Police	Total
<10 years	348	963	1,311
10-19 years	89	483	572
20-29 years	33	245	278
30-39 years	10	67	77
40-49 years	3	10	13
TOTAL	483	1,768	2,251

Diversity and inclusion

ABORIGINAL STAFF, PAID HEADCOUNT

	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Total	Proportion Aboriginal
NT POLICE FORCE	169	1,599	1,768	9.56%
Public sector employees	104	379	483	21.53%
TOTAL	273	1,978	2,251	12.13%

STAFF WITH A DISABILITY, PAID HEADCOUNT

Classification	Total	Proportion of paid staff
Police Officers	25	1.41%
Public Sector Employees	13	2.69%
Total	38	1.69%

CULTURALLY AND LINGUISTICALLY DIVERSE, PAID HEADCOUNT

Classification	Total	Proportion of paid staff
Police Officers	184	10.41%
Public Sector Employees	111	22.98%
Total	295	13.11%

3-YEAR GENDER COMPARISON, PROPORTION OF PAID HEADCOUNT

Year	Women	Men	Self-specify
	%	%	%
2022–23	36.1	63.7	0.3
2023–24	37.3	62.2	0.5
2024–25	38.9	60.9	0.2

STAFF BY GROUP AND GENDER, PAID HEADCOUNT

	Women	Men	Self-specify	Total
NT Police Force	571	1 192	5	1 768
Public sector employees	305	178	0	483
TOTAL	876	1 370	5	2 251

NT POLICE FORCE FEMALES BY RANK, HEADCOUNT

Year	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Commissioned	12	13	15
Non-commissioned	48	51	60
Constables	292	321	332
Total	352	385	407

STAFF BY AGE AND GENDER, PAID HEADCOUNT

Gender	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Female	109	226	214	211	108	8
Male	91	344	371	335	208	21
Self-specified		1	2	2		
TOTAL	200	571	587	548	316	29



Our Learning

The NT Police Force is committed to supporting continuous learning and professional development across all roles and regions. In 2024–25, our training programs expanded to meet evolving operational demands, support career progression, and strengthen community engagement. From foundational recruit training to advanced leadership development, our learning pathways are designed to equip members with the skills, knowledge and confidence required to serve with integrity and excellence.

OneNTG training

The OneNTG training program is a cornerstone of workforce capability development across the Northern Territory Public Sector (NTPS). It ensures that all public servants are equipped with the foundational knowledge and skills required to meet their employment obligations and uphold sector-wide standards.

The program comprises a suite of essential training courses, mandated under various legislative and policy frameworks, including the *Public Sector Employment and Management Act 1993*, Treasurer's Directions, and the *NTPS Workforce Strategy 2021–2026*. These courses are designed to be universally applicable across agencies and are delivered via online platforms, regional sessions, and tailored modules for executive contract officers.

- **913** MyLearning courses completed
- **Code of Conduct** has the highest completion rate.

Sworn member training

The NTPF College, located at the Peter McAulay Centre in Berrimah, provides high quality, contemporary training and development programs for NT Police Force. The Registered Training Organisation (RTO) works closely with government and non-government stakeholders.

The college provides from Certificate II to diploma-level qualifications. The specific police programs and training courses the college provides are:

- Constable, Aboriginal Community Police Officer and Auxiliary recruit induction courses
- Aboriginal Liaison Officer training, promotion and development opportunities
- operational safety and tactics
- driver training, criminal investigation and development
- Cadets and Junior Police Rangers
- probationary management.

Training and Assessment Advisory Committee

College staff work closely with the Training and Assessment Advisory Committee (TAAC) to maintain a high level of governance and accountability.

The TAAC provides the college with advice and guidance on training that has agency-wide impacts in support of community expectations, coronial recommendations, contemporary education and best-practice training opportunities.

College Education Services

College Education Services (CES) provides education advice and administrative support for the College Command. This includes:

- curriculum design and review
- evidence-based research and academic support
- timetabling, enrolments and significant events, from swearing-in to graduation for all squads
- managing the Peter McAulay Centre accommodation, training facilities and equipment.

The team administers the College learning and student management systems – College Online, VETtrak, ADAPT and SharePoint.

CES continuously makes improvements to ensure College activities are designed, developed, implemented, reviewed and evaluated in accordance with best-practice standards.

As an RTO, the College complies with Standards for Registered Training Organisations as required by Australian Skills Quality Authority (ASQA).

Youth training

Cadet program

The Cadet program celebrated their tenth year during 2024–25 and continues its successful partnerships with the Department of Education, Charles Darwin University and NT Fire and Emergency Services. Over 2024–25, training was delivered to 2 Darwin-based and 2 Alice Springs-based cadet squads.

Over 2024–25, 21 cadets graduated from the program, including 16 from Darwin and 5 from Alice Springs. The cadets completed 600 hours of training and volunteer work throughout their 18-month program, which includes each cadet obtaining a Certificate II in Community and Engagement and a Certificate III in Business. They also obtain a Provide First Aid certification from St John Ambulance and a Bronze Medallion from the Royal Lifesaving Society.

One graduating cadet from Alice Springs and one from Darwin were offered scholarships from Charles Darwin University to study for a Certificate IV in Business. Of the 16 graduates from the 2025 graduating squad, 8 are already either employed by the NTPF or NT Fire and Emergency Services.

At 30 June 2025, there were 2 active Cadet squads:

Squad 22 – 23 Cadets, Squad 21 – 5 Cadets

Junior Police Ranger program

The Junior Police Ranger program is celebrating its 40th year and continues to inspire young people to be strong and confident in accepting leadership roles within their communities.

The program continues to run 3 groups:

- Group 38 – 15 members
- Group 39 – 18 members
- Group 40 – 21 members.

All groups must complete specific tasks and camps to graduate in the Junior Police Rangers and Duke of Edinburgh programs. In 2024–25, the Junior Police Rangers continued to volunteer and serve their community by assisting Variety NT at events, Darwin City to Surf, the Royal Darwin Show and the Freds Pass Rural Show; and by assisting the National Critical Care and Trauma Response team in various training scenarios.

Recruit training

In 2024–25, 165 sworn officers, 17 ACPOs transitioning to Constable, 29 ALOs and 11 Reappointees graduated from 15 squads.

Graduates included:

118

Constables

17

ACPO transition to Constable

22

Police Communication Auxiliary

21

Watch House (Custody) Auxiliary

4

Frontline Police Auxiliary

29

Aboriginal Liaison Officers

11

Reappointees
(7 Constables, 1 ACPO, 3 Auxiliary)



The graduated recruits were posted to locations across the Territory, including Alice Springs, Wadeye, Darwin, Katherine and Tennant Creek.

Classification	Darwin	Katherine	Alice Springs	Tennant Creek	Remote
Constable	33	34	44	6	1
Aboriginal Community Police Officer	0	0	0	0	0
Aboriginal Community Police Officer transition to Constable	10	2	3	0	2
Police Auxiliary	30	1	16	0	0
Reappointees	7	1	3	0	0
Aboriginal Liaison Officer	1	0	12	1	15
TOTAL	81	38	78	7	18

Probation Unit

The probation co-ordinator oversees the development of probationary members within all streams, in close consultation with station officers in charge. This consultation and management ensures officers satisfy the academic and operational competencies prior to confirmation as a Constable, ACPO or Auxiliary.

The Probation Unit's high workload continues due to ongoing recruitment of Constables and Auxiliaries. As of 30 June 2025, there were 284 members on probation across the NT.

Capability and Development Division

The Capability and Development Division is responsible for delivering high-quality, contemporary training and professional development to NT Police Force (NTPF) members. This includes:

- In-service development and leadership courses
- Command training
- Operational safety training for recruits and in-service personnel
- Advanced driver training and road policing competencies.

Capability and Development Unit

The Capability and Development Unit plans, delivers, and facilitates a comprehensive range of training and leadership programs for in-service personnel, including:

- Sergeant Development Course
- Senior Sergeant Development Course
- Police Forward Commander Course
- Coxswain Course for maritime safety and policing
- Command Training Days
- Future Leaders Program (delivered in partnership with the Australian Institute of Police Management)

In addition to its core training responsibilities, the unit is managing several key projects:

- Special Constable Project
- Remote Stations Development Course

The Unit also presents weekly command training to frontline police officers, providing dynamic, current and topical education to assist with the ever-changing environment police experience throughout their career. External presenters from government and non-government agencies are regularly engaged to enhance content and foster collaboration.

Further responsibilities include managing the Rank Qualification Framework, which provides a structured pathway for promotion. The unit also oversees the

promotion application review process from Constable First Class to Senior Constable in accordance with the Rank Qualification Framework.

Additionally, the Unit supports accountability and continuous improvement through its role in third-layer Use of Force (UoF) reviews. These independent reviews are designed to ensure that members are applying force in accordance with current training, policy, and legislative requirements. The review process also helps identify operational trends and opportunities for further training, promoting safer and more consistent policing practices across the NTPF.

Operational Safety Section

The Operational Safety Section (OSS) is responsible for training in use of force and operational tactics, including defensive tactics and firearms instruction. Training is delivered to:

- Recruit Constables
- Auxiliary Constables
- Accelerated Recruitment Program participants
- In-service members.

Recruit training includes scenario-based modules, such as Active Armed Offender and Reality-Based Training, which prepare officers to make effective decisions under high-stress conditions. These sessions build dynamic decision-making capabilities and teach officers to determine the most appropriate level of force based on the circumstances.

To maintain operational readiness, OSS also conducts annual requalification training in defensive tactics and firearms for all serving members.

Driver Training Section

The Driver Training Section (DTS) provides specialist training to both recruits and serving members. Core courses include:

- General vehicle operations
- Advanced driving skills, including emergency and pursuit driving
- Off-road and on-road motorcycle handling
- 4WD vehicle operation.

The section also delivers Driving Instructor Courses, developing capable instructors to meet increasing demands associated with ongoing recruitment.

In support of road policing functions, DTS provides instruction in alcohol and drug testing, traffic control light points duty and speed detection equipment.



Our Honours and Awards

While serving and protecting the NT community, staff and volunteers of the NT Police Force and the NT Fire and the Emergency Service are recognised for their continued dedication, service excellence and professional achievements in the workplace.

All members listed below were awarded a medal or award in the 2024-25 financial year; however, they may not have been presented with it prior to the release of this report.

Awards administered under the Australian honours and awards system:

Australian Police Medal (APM)

The Australian Police Medal is awarded for distinguished service by a member of an Australian police force. Recipients are entitled to the post nominal 'APM'.

Ian Spilsbury

Stefan Herold

Daniel Bacon

National Police Service Medal (NPSM)

The National Police Service Medal recognises the special status that sworn police officers have because of their role protecting the community. It represents a police officer's past and future commitment to give ethical and diligent service.

Jeffery Rue	John Aland	John White	Victor Thorn
Valerie Aranda	Effie Baumann	Carlie Beams	Dean Becker
Keith Bridgeman	Joshua Cameron	Emma Carter	Jason Chisholm
Seumas Christie-Johnston	Ben Coleman	Nathan Conelius	Rinaldo Coulson
Joshua Crick	Adam Donaldson	Sally Ellis	Kirsten Engels
Steven Flynn	Ryan Fuss	Michelle Gargan	Bradley Gaylard
James Green	David Gregory	Teresa Grieve	Matthew Hall
Timothy Healey	Caragh Hen	Donna Higgins	Patricia Hoare
Brentley Holmes	Jason Hunt	Charneca Joachim	Elisha Kennon
Jason Lahring	Sze-Hoon Lay	Matthew Lea-Smith	Brad Leggett
Jacqueline Lynden	Hayley Masters	Byron May	Brendan McLinden
Martin Metcalfe	Rosemary Millar	Muhamad Mohaiyadeen	Kellie Moir
Lance O'Connor	Joshua Orr	Scott Pearson	Daniel Ralph
Michael Rechenbach	Clint Rogan	Tanya Rutherford	Jason Ryan
Jennifer Sharma	Deborah Shaw	Clinton Stewart	Barry Straude
Katie Traves	David Trenerry	Bradley Wallace	Alan Wellfair
Zac Winkworth	Leigh Yates	David Burnell	Jason Dingle
Elizabeth Moon	Ricky Spooner		

National Medal (NM)

The National Medal recognises 15 years' diligent service by members of recognised government and voluntary organisations that risk their lives or safety to protect or assist the community in enforcement of the law or in times of emergency or natural disaster.

Clayton Richards	Dean Procter	Andrew Harley	John Aland
Steven Russell	Christopher Fishlock	Valerie Aranda	Effie Baumann
Carlie Beams	Keith Bridgeman	Joshua Cameron	Emma Carter
Jason Chisholm	Danielle Chisholm	Shannon Chmielewski	Seumas Christie-Johnston
Nathan Conelius	Joshua Crick	Adam Donaldson	John Ebery
Kirsten Engels	Steven Flynn	Ryan Fuss	Michelle Gargan
Bradley Gaylard	James Green	David Gregory	Teresa Grieve
Matthew Hall	Dylan Hart	Todd Hayes	Timothy Healey
Caragh Hen	Donna Higgins	Patricia Hoare	Brentley Holmes
Jason Hunt	Charneca Joachim	Elisha Kennon	Jason Lahring
Nathan Lawrence	Sze-Hoon Lay	Matthew Lea-Smith	Brad Leggett
Jacqueline Lynden	Hayley Masters	Brendan McLinden	Martin Metcalfe
Rosemary Millar	Rhys Millar	Muhamad Mohai-yadeen	Kellie Moir
Kevin Muller	Lance O'Connor	Joshua Orr	Scott Pearson
Daniel Ralph	Michael Rechenbach	Clint Rogan	Daniel Rothery
Tanya Rutherford	Jason Ryan	Robyn Schmidt	Maree Scott
Jennifer Sharma	Deborah Shaw	Clinton Stewart	Barry Straube
Katie Traves	David Trenerry	Robert Webster	Alan Wellfair
Zac Winkworth	David Burnell	Jason Dingle	Gregory Fry
Nicholas Loose	Elizabeth Moon	Ashley Morris	Ricky Spooner
Andrew McKay			



First Clasp to the National Medal (25 years of service)

Gavan Ascoli	Andrew Baldwin	Vanessa Barton	Steven Bott
Carmen Butcher	Paul Carmody	Andrea Davis	Megan Duncan
Katrina Fahy	Steven Haig	Michael James	Robert Kent
Timothy Kingston	Brendan Molloy	Debra Pieniacki	Conan Robertson
Jeannie Secrett	Bradley Wallace	Serge Bouma	Andrew Whitehead

Second Clasp to the National Medal (35 years of service)

Justin Bentley	Stephen Crocker	George Hatzismalis	Lauren Hill
William McDonnell	Scott Rose	Michael Valladares	Wayne Whitlock
Christopher Wilson	Craig Windebank	Bruce Porter APM	

Third Clasp to the National Medal (45 years of service)

Gary Coles

The Administrator's Medal of the Year Awards

The Administrator's Medal recognises and celebrates individual police officers, police auxiliaries, Aboriginal Community Police Officers and Aboriginal Liaison Officers, firefighters and emergency service employees or volunteers for their commitment and sacrifice to keep the community safe. Nominees should demonstrate a contribution to professionalism, local understanding, trust and respect, and engagement and dedication to serve and protect our community.

Police Officer of the Year

Kyrra Wilson

Police Auxiliary of the Year

Terence Obieta

Aboriginal Community Police Officer of the Year

Rodney Baird

Aboriginal Liaison Officer of the Year

Billy Williams

Career Firefighter of the Year

Anna Stephan

Auxiliary or Volunteer Firefighter of the Year

Dwayne Jones

Emergency Service Employee or Volunteer of the Year

Lee Webb

Awards administered by Northern Territory Police Force:

Northern Territory Police Valour Medal

This is awarded by the Commissioner of Police to a member for displaying exceptional bravery in extremely perilous circumstances or who acts courageously and responsibly in the face of potential or actual danger to their life.

Maddisen CameiraoBen EdwardsKerin Whittnall

Commissioner’s Policing Excellence Medal

The Commissioner’s Policing Excellence Medal may be awarded by the Commissioner of Police at any time during the year. The medal recognizes excellence in policing by individuals or an identified group in the pursuit of the NTPF core business outcomes and encompassing corporate values.

Jason Kennedy APM

Commissioner’s Commendation Ribbon and Group Commendation Citation

The Commissioner’s Commendation Ribbon and Group Citation may be awarded to any member or group that displays exemplary service and/or dedication to duty far exceeding that which may be reasonably expected.

Andrew Heath	David Emmott	Joshua Streeter	Benjamin Stove
Christopher Diamond	Christopher Harden	Jonathon Morrison	Shannon Lynd
Brett Geranios	Fiona Henwood	Duane Commandeur	Jason Lahring
Mark Cronin	Michelle Lee	Derek Japangardi Williams	Matthew Hollamby APM
Daniel Shean	James Allen O’Brien	Ian Kennon	Jonathon Spencer
Andrew Duggan	Bindi Burnell APM	Isobel Cummins APM	Jonathon Beer
Paul Morrissey	Shaun Gill APM	Joshua Cunningham	Caragh Hen
Xavier McMahon	Emma Carter	Jeshua Kelly	Nathan Nunn
Jason Ryan	Shane Berry	Jacqueline Lynden	



Northern Territory Police Force Service Medal

The Northern Territory Police Force Service Medal is awarded in recognition of the ethical and diligent service of sworn members of the NT Police Force. Ten years' eligible service is necessary to qualify for the medal, and clasps are available for each additional 10 years of service.

Andrew Barlow	Tony Bennett	Lachlan Boal	Breanna Bonney
Harold Calma	Aaron Chapman	Cameron Chatterton	Matthew Couzens
Tony Delamere	Bryan Duffy	Andrew Dunnage	Kim Emery
Gemma Goldstraw	Leanne Graetz	Anthony Hawkings	Nicole Hayman
Danielle Houghagen	Madeline Keeble	Paul Kirkby	Daniel Leighton
Adeline Liew	Kolisi Masani	Robert McFarlane	John Mills
Justin Murray	Steven Pike	Kevin Rankine	Colin Robson
Tait Simpson	Danielle Suddaby	Jared Thompson	Craig Tregoe
Tim Vandenberg	Christopher Wheeler	Kerin Whittnall	Jason Dingle
James Hiley	Linda Kitchen	Vanessa Wallis	

First Clasp to the Northern Territory Police Force Service Medal (20 years of service)

David Allan	Nicholas Allen	Andrew Baldwin	Craig Barrett
Karl Bauman	Lee Bauwens	Csaba Boja	Steven Bott
Jeremy Brunton	Amena Bryden	Michael Budge	David Buganey
Daniel Bull	Kane Burnett	Donna Cayley	Michael Court
Robert De Vos	Jonathon Dennien	Andrew Dunne	James Einam
Jason Everingham	Christopher Fairgrieve	Sarah Firth	Justin Firth
Carney Ganley	Craig Gillis	Mark Grieve	Amanda Hardy
Christian Holzfeind	Gavin Hopwood	Luke Kingsbury	Joedy Kitchen
Dannielle Lawrence	Dean McKie	Grayson McKinlay	Wayne Miller
Mark Pettit	Brett Plumeier	Sean Rimmer	Stephen Seagrave
Jonathon Spencer	Sean Stanley	Stacey Toneguzzo	Ryan Watkinson

Second Clasp to the Northern Territory Police Force Service Medal (30 years of service)

Trent Abbott	Lisa Bayliss	Natalie Best	Angelo De Nale
Antony Deutrom	Michelle Garton	Josef Hart	Fiona Johnson
Kerri-ann Martin	Derek Maurice	Helen Pocock	Roshini Wilson
Hege Ronning-Burns APM			

Third Clasp to the Northern Territory Police Force Service Medal (40 years of service)

Neil Grant

Raymond Musgrave

Trevor Seears

Northern Territory Police Force Public Sector Service Medal

The Northern Territory Police Force Public Sector Medal is awarded in recognition of meritorious continuous service. 10 years' eligible service is necessary to qualify for the medal and clasps are available for each additional 5 years of service.

Hugh Burlinson

Dallas Clancy

April Edmonds

Craig Ingrames

Peta Jones

Alexis Lenders

Sam Mitchell

Paige Rhys-Jones

Andrew Rivas

Adrian Skipper

Sanna Tagell

Monica Wasiel

Sharon Byrne

Zoe Langridge

First Clasp to the Northern Territory Police Force Public Sector Medal (15 years of service)

Maria Cousins

George Williams

Second Clasp to the Northern Territory Police Force Public Sector Medal (20 years of service)

Brooke Burke

Felix Cigobia

Nukee Kunoth

Third Clasp to the Northern Territory Police Force Public Sector Medal (25 years of service)

Craig Pedder

Fourth Clasp to the Northern Territory Police Force Public Sector Medal (30 years of service)

Craig Pedder

Lisa McWilliam

Trevor Seears

Sixth Clasp to the Northern Territory Police Force Public Sector Medal (40 years of service)

Cornel Reid

Northern Territory Police Force Remote Service Ribbon

The Remote Service Ribbon is awarded to recognise members who have completed two (2) years cumulative service in areas that have been specifically gazetted as remote or track stations listed in the Police Consent Agreement in force at the time of application. All sworn members, including police auxiliaries and Aboriginal Community Police Officers, are eligible to apply.

Jason Pottenger	Colin Schwartz	William Lee	Lindsay Ah Mat
Molly Justice	Nicholas Wallis	Jessica Bayliss	Melissa Lu
Brett Radcliffe	Randall Ratana	Ashford Everett-Smith	Courtney Davey
Dean Forrest	Ann Nicoll	Michael Valladares	Nicholas Arvela
Kane Hogbin	Melissa Bridgemen	Keith Bridgeman	John White
Kostantinos Elenis	Kyrra Wilson	David Van De Merwe	Katrina Hatzismalis
Stephen Jones	Tahlia Dare	Ben Edwards	Ryan Legg
Brett Turnbull	Maddisen Cameirao	Damon Hill	Tayla Qualtrough
Bryan Duffy	Dean Shillabeer	Glen Firth	James Boal
Jemma O'Donoghue	Brooke O'Donoghue	Henry Dunshea	Michelle Teather
Benjamin Charteris	Nicol Fawcett	Claudia D'Hennin	Jack Trow
Christopher Harden	Patrick Smith	Brittany Stuart	Aaron Habermann
Zac Turner	Dylan Hart	Caitlin Broccardo	Colin Quedley
Victor Thorn	David Hamlyn	Tania Boiteau	Rodney Baird
Adam Rothwell	Daniel Bishay	Connor Herrick	Kushan Senartne
Mark Piper	Yumbi Yenga Yenga	Lucas Stonhill	Cheryl McKenzie
Andrew McBride			





Patricia Anne Brennan Award

The Patricia Anne Brennan Award recognises an individual employee or volunteer's significant contribution to women in the Northern Territory Police Force and Northern Territory Fire and Emergency Services, regardless of gender or rank.

The award criterion is a significant contribution to women in the Northern Territory Police Force and Northern Territory Fire and Emergency Services, including:

- demonstrating commitment by supporting, mentoring and developing women to maximise their potential
- fostering and promoting initiatives that recognise the potential of women in the Northern Territory Police Force and Northern Territory Fire and Emergency Services
- demonstrating leadership and being a positive role model
- demonstrating integrity, respect, equity and diversity
- supporting and encouraging women in the Northern Territory Police Force and Northern Territory Fire and Emergency Services to strive for excellence.

The award was presented by the Commissioners of Northern Territory Police Force and Northern Territory Fire and Emergency Services on International Women's Day.

- Megan Duncan, Northern Territory Police Force
- Naomi Bryant, Northern Territory Fire and Emergency Services.





Our Performance

In accordance with Budget Paper No. 3 of the NT Government's Budget 2024-25, money was appropriated to a number of budget output groups with the expectation that the agency will achieve results in line with a defined outcome for each of these output groups.

Performance is measured against key performance indicators (KPIs) for each output group.

The output groups are:

Policing services

- Output group 1 – Community safety, crime prevention and safer roads

Corporate and Governance

- Output group 4 – Corporate and shared services

NTPF KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

NTPF Key Performance Indicators	2024-25 Target	2024-25 Estimate	2024-25 Actual	Note
Graduated sworn police force members trained and deployed	≥ 169	166	182	
Graduated Aboriginal Liaison Officers trained and deployed	≥ 30	30	29	1
Crimes against the person cleared up within 30 days	≥ 85%	74%	66.5%	2
Crimes against property cleared up within 30 days	≥ 85%	62%	42.2%	3
000 calls answered within 10 seconds	≥ 90%	78%	78.8%	4
Total offences per 100,000 population	≤ 24,909	20,220	26,975	5
Domestic violence-related assaults as a proportion of total assaults	≤ 64%	69%	65.2%	6
Domestic violence offenders reoffending within 2 years	≤ 31%	51.2%	51.0%	7
Victim-survivors of domestic violence offences subject to further violent offending within 2 years	≤ 29%	48.0%	47.2%	8
Property crime offenders reoffending within 2 years	≤ 32%	46%	43.6%	9
Property crime re-victimisation within 2 years	≤ 15%	28%	26%	10
Driver alcohol tests returned as positive	≤ 10%	8%	8%	11
Driver drug tests returned as positive	≤ 17%	No data available	-	12
Road deaths per 100,000 registered vehicles	≤ 14	22.5	32.0	13
Road deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people as a proportion of total road deaths	≤ 26%	45%	38.9%	14
Motor vehicle crash victims admitted to hospital	≤ 8%	12%	11.5%	15
Proportion of diversion events for youth who have been apprehended	≥ 45%	30%	37.5%	16

FOOTNOTES

1. The 2024-25 target was not met as a number of candidates withdrew during the recruitment and training process.
2. High service demand places pressure on frontline officers and affects the timeliness of investigations. Many cases also involve added complexity, particularly those linked to domestic violence, serious assaults, or alcohol-related offending. Investigation timeframes are further extended by the need for forensic testing, locating offenders, and compiling sufficient evidence to support charges. Together, these factors result in longer periods before matters can be formally resolved.
3. The reduction in the proportion of property offences finalised within 30 days is largely explained by the nature of these crimes in the Northern Territory. Most relate to theft and property damage, which are high-volume and often opportunistic offences, frequently involving multiple offenders and limited connection to victims or identifiable suspects. These factors restrict investigative opportunities and contribute to extended clearance periods.

NOTE

4. Mobile tower rollouts have expanded connectivity in remote communities. This has correlated with increased use of Triple Zero (000) for non-urgent matters. An ongoing community education campaign is in place to redirect non urgent calls to 131 444. Low Earth Orbit satellite services may provide further options for 000 access in very remote areas. The nationally mandated KPI of 90% of 000 calls within 10 seconds was not met in 2024–25. A budget allocation for digital uplift and infrastructure upgrade in the Joint Emergency Services Communications Centre (JESCC) has been announced and may support improved performance in future years.
5. Although some offence categories recorded reductions over the financial year, several factors have contributed to an overall increase in offences per 100,000 population. Legislative changes, such as the reclassification of nuisance public drinking and breach of bail as offences, along with the expansion of wandering powers, have added to recorded volumes. In addition, a zero-tolerance stance on serious offending, particularly in cases involving domestic violence, and a focus on proactive policing through social order patrols, traffic enforcement, and targeted operations have all contributed to higher per capita offence rates being recorded.
6. A range of governance enhancements have resulted in better identification of domestic violence cases. Increased public education and media coverage about domestic violence has improved community awareness and willingness to report.
7. A combination of increased reporting, greater police focus on domestic violence-related training, and internal governance enhancements, has resulted in more repeat offenders being held to account.
8. A combination of increased reporting, greater police focus on domestic violence-related training, and internal governance enhancements, has resulted in earlier identification and support of victim-survivors.
9. The increase in recorded reoffending among property crime offenders is primarily linked to the focused efforts of specialist units on repeat offenders. Through intelligence-driven operations, police have heightened the identification and apprehension of known offenders. While this has resulted in higher reoffending figures on record, it has also played a key role in reducing overall crime levels.
10. The rise in property crime re-victimisation is closely connected to the prevalence of high-volume offences such as theft and property damage, which repeatedly expose victims to ongoing risks. NTPF, in collaboration with Neighbourhood Watch NT and Victims of Crime NT, provides practical support to help victims secure their homes and vehicles while promoting community-based prevention strategies. In 2024–25, targeted operations and focused management of repeat offenders have resulted in greater identification and disruption of offenders. Nonetheless, the persistent nature of volume crime continues to drive re-victimisation rates.
11. Road Policing efforts continue to focus significantly on alcohol and drug testing with the aim of deterring impaired driving and apprehending recidivist offenders.
12. A percentage figure cannot be provided at the time of publication. NTPF are working towards a new reporting measure for driver drug testing performance that better reflects the agency's efforts to deter impaired driving and address recidivist offending.
13. This period saw the highest loss of lives on Northern Territory roads in over a decade which unfortunately was also consistent with national trends (also at their highest in at least a decade). In response, NTPF has enhanced Road Policing capabilities in both Darwin and Alice Springs, with additional FTEs allocated to support targeted operations across the Northern Territory.
14. While this period saw a decrease from the previous year, the overrepresentation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people continues to be an important focus for NTPF with work underway across agencies to combat this issue from an education and awareness angle. Within NTPF, Road Policing are seeking support from Social Order and Cultural Reform divisions to improve police capability in efforts towards reducing Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander deaths on Northern Territory roads.
15. The increase in the number of presentations at hospital as a result of crashes is consistent with the increase in road trauma across the NT for 2024. 2024 saw the highest loss of lives on Northern Territory roads in over a decade, which was consistent nationally. In response, NTPF has enhanced Road Policing capabilities in both Darwin and Alice Springs, with additional FTEs allocated to support targeted road safety operations across the Northern Territory.
16. The proportion of youth offenders who are eligible for diversion continues to decrease, due to high reoffending rates, high levels of unsuccessful diversion attempts, and high rates of prescribed offences being committed. All of these make youth ineligible for diversion.





Our Financials

Financial statement overview

For the year ended 30 June 2025

This section of the report provides an analysis of the financial outcome of the Northern Territory Police Force NTPF for the year ended 30 June 2025.

The statements and accompanying notes have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with the relevant Australian Accounting Standards.

In 2024–25 the NTPF reported an operating deficit of \$23.9m, which is \$4.3 million greater the original 2024–25 budget. The operating deficit recorded is primarily attributable to the recording of depreciation as an operating expense.

Key Movements since 2024–25 Published Budget

- Commonwealth funding for Strengthening Community Safety in Central Australia program (+\$12.6m);
- Commonwealth funding for National Firearm Register (+\$5.9 million)
- Commonwealth Funding for National Criminal Intelligence System (+\$2.6 million)
- Transfer to DCDD for Information Management (on-going) (-\$5.5 million); and
- Transfer to DCDD for SerPro project (one-off) (-\$4.6 million)

Operating Statement

Operating revenue

The NTPF's principal source of revenue is output appropriation provided by the Northern Territory Government (82%); after this, Commonwealth programs comprise 8% of budgeted revenue. Other income primarily consists of services received free of charge, which is notional revenue relating to centralised corporate services provided by the Department of Corporate and Digital Development, and repairs and maintenance provided by the Department of Logistics and Infrastructure, this income has an equal offsetting expense.

Operating expenditure

Employee costs make-up 67% of the NTPF's total expenses. After this, administrative expenses comprise 32% of total expenses, the largest cost items in this area relate to Information Technology, worker's compensation insurance premiums and property management expenses.

	2024-25	2024-25	
	Actual	Final Budget	Variance to Budget
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Revenue			
Grants and Subsidies	3,097	3,966	(869)
Appropriation			0
Output	450,111	450,111	0
Commonwealth	44,787	49,384	(4,597)
Other income	54,108	49,157	4,951
TOTAL REVENUE	552, 102	552, 618	(515)
Expenses			
Employee expenses	385,491	400,955	(15,464)
Administrative expenses	187,741	168,360	19,381
Grants and subsidies expenses	747	708	39
Interest expenses	2, 118	1, 752	366
TOTAL EXPENSES	576,098	571,775	4,322
NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)	(23,996)	(19,157)	(4,839)

Operating revenue against final Budget

Actual operating revenue for 2024-25 was \$0.5 million lower than final budgeted revenue, primarily due to:

- \$4.6 million decrease in Commonwealth revenue, relating to a missed milestone for the Strengthening Community Safety in Central Australia agreement, offset by;
- \$4.9 million increase in Other income, relating to increases against forecast in the sale of fleet assets, reimbursements for services provided, and increased operational recovery relating to services provided to other departments.

Operating expenditure against final Budget

Actual operating expenditure for 2024-25 was \$4.3 million greater than final budgeted operating expenses, this is attributable to several different items, including the purchase of equipment for the pilot of Alice Springs Emergency Communications Centre, additional electronic monitoring expenses, and the recording of a prior year liability from 2021-2022.

Balance Sheet

The NTPF's net financial position at 30 June 2025 is \$327 million, which is \$67 million greater than the original budgeted position for 2024-25. This increase is primarily attributable to the revaluation of land and buildings, which has increased the value of property, plant and equipment. The increase in liabilities is primarily attributable to police aeroplane leases.

	2024-25	2024-25	
	Actual	Final Budget	Variance
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Assets	480,868	399,290	81,578
Expenses	153,451	138,926	14,525
NET ASSETS	327,417	260,364	67,053

Cash Flow

The NTPF's cash held at 30 June 2025 is \$11.7 million (\$16.3 million in original 2024-25 Budget). This decrease in the final cash balance is primarily attributable to increases in lease liability payments, relating to police aeroplanes.

Certification of the financial statements

We certify that the attached financial statements for the Northern Territory Police Force (NTPF) have been prepared based on proper accounts and records in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and with the requirements as prescribed in the *Financial Management Act 1995* and Treasurer's Directions.

We further state that the information set out in the comprehensive operating statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement,

and notes to and forming part of the financial statements, presents fairly the financial performance and cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2025 and the financial position on that date.

At the time of signing, we are not aware of any circumstances that would render the particulars included in the financial statements misleading or inaccurate.



Martin Dole APM

A/Commissioner of Police
NT Police Force

29 August 2025



Emma O'Leary

Executive Director Finance, Procurement and Facilities
NT Police Force

29 August 2025

Comprehensive operating statement

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025	2024
		\$000	\$000
INCOME			
Grants and subsidies revenue	4		
Current		2,497	1,221
Capital		600	450
Appropriation	5		
Output		450,111	438,262
Commonwealth (excluding capital appropriation)		44,787	30,043
Sales of goods and services	6	10,366	9,256
Goods and services received free of charge	7	37,148	38,080
Gain on disposal of assets	8	942	659
Other income	9	5,652	2,096
TOTAL INCOME		552,102	520,067
EXPENSES			
Employee expenses	10	385,491	366,380
Administrative expenses			
Property management		12,055	11,083
Purchases of goods and services	11	102,225	91,662
Depreciation and amortisation	19, 20	33,137	28,903
Other administrative expenses ¹		40,324	40,774
Grants and subsidies expenses			
Current	12	747	4,310
Capital		0	0
Interest expenses	13	2,118	609
TOTAL EXPENSES		576,098	543,722
NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		-23,996	-23,654
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items that will not be reclassified to net surplus/deficit			
Changes in asset revaluation surplus		32,884	507
Other Comprehensive Income		0	412
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		32,884	919
COMPREHENSIVE RESULT		8,888	-27,735

NOTES

¹ Includes DCDD service charges and DIPL repairs and maintenance service charges.
The comprehensive operating statement is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Balance sheet

As at 30 June 2025

	Note	2025	2024
		\$000	\$000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and deposits	15	11,773	15,727
Receivables	17	33,687	27,740
Inventories	18	5,346	3,377
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		50,805	46,843
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	19, 27	430,063	362,263
Intangibles	20, 27	0	0
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		430,063	362,263
TOTAL ASSETS		480,868	409,106
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Deposits held	21	7,507	6,237
Payables	22	18,741	13,663
Borrowings and advances	23	11,987	6,051
Provisions	24	65,273	62,350
Other liabilities	25	663	10
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		104,170	88,311
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings and advances	23	49,281	10,245
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		49,281	10,245
TOTAL LIABILITIES		153,451	98,556
NET ASSETS		327,417	310,550
EQUITY			
Capital		670,073	662,094
Reserves		156,558	123,674
Accumulated funds		-499,214	-475,218
TOTAL EQUITY		327,417	310,550

NOTES

The balance sheet is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	Equity at 1 July	Comprehensive Result	Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners	Equity at 30 June
2025		\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Accumulated funds		-469,513	-23,996	0	-493,509
Changes in accounting policy		-604		0	-604
Transfers from reserves		-5,101		0	-5,101
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS		-475,218	-23,996	0	-499,214
Reserves		123,674	32,884	0	156,558
Capital – transactions with owners					
Equity injections					
Capital appropriation		229,816		8,265	238,081
Equity transfers in		448,871		3,582	452,453
Other equity injections		144,774		461	145,235
National partnership payments		15,249		0	15,249
Equity withdrawals					
Capital withdrawal		-48,002		0	-48,002
Equity transfers out		-128,614		-4,329	-132,943
TOTAL CAPITAL – TRANSACTIONS WITH OWNERS		662,094		7,979	670,073
TOTAL EQUITY AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR		310,550	8,888	7,979	327,417
2024					
Accumulated funds		-445,859	-23,654		-469,513
Changes in accounting policy		-604			-604
Transfers from reserves		-5,513	412		-5,101
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS		-451,976	-23,242		-475,218
Reserves		123,167	507		123,674
Capital – transactions with owners					
Equity injections					
Capital appropriation		222,532		7,284	229,816
Equity transfers in		444,592		4,279	448,871
Other equity injections		98,981		45,793	144,774
National partnership payments		15,249		0	15,249
Equity withdrawals					
Capital withdrawal		-44,765		-3,238	-48,002
Equity transfers out		-14,029		-114,585	-128,614
TOTAL CAPITAL – TRANSACTIONS WITH OWNERS		722,560	0	-60,466	662,094
TOTAL EQUITY AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR		393,752	-22,735	-60,466	310,550

NOTES

The statement of changes in equity is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Cash flow statement

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	2025	2024
		\$000	\$000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Operating receipts			
Grants and subsidies received			
Current		2,497	1,221
Capital		600	450
Appropriation received			
Output		450,111	438,262
Commonwealth (excluding capital appropriation)		39,705	3,900
Receipts from sales of goods and services		23,841	2,570
TOTAL OPERATING RECEIPTS		516,754	446,403
Operating payments			
Payments to employees		-380,262	-381,259
Payments for goods and services		-124,265	-92,618
Grants and subsidies paid			
Current		-747	-4,310
Interest paid		-2,118	-609
TOTAL OPERATING PAYMENTS		-507,392	-478,796
NET CASH FROM/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	16	9,362	-32,393
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Investing receipts			
Proceeds from sales of non-financial assets	8	5,154	3,995
TOTAL INVESTING RECEIPTS		5,154	3,995
Investing payments			
Purchases of non-financial assets		-15,770	-14,239
TOTAL INVESTING PAYMENTS		-15,770	-14,239
NET CASH FROM/(USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		-10,616	-10,244
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Financing receipts			
Deposits received		1,270	-1,480
Equity injections			
Capital appropriation	5	8,265	7,284
Other equity injections		461	45,793
TOTAL FINANCING RECEIPTS		9,996	51,596
Financing payments			
Lease liabilities payments		-12,696	-7,296
Equity withdrawals		0	-3,238
TOTAL FINANCING PAYMENTS		-12,696	-10,534
NET CASH FROM/(USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	16	-2,700	41,062
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		-3,954	-1,575
Cash at beginning of financial year		15,727	17,301
CASH AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR	15	11,773	15,727

NOTES

The cash flow statement is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

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1. Objectives and funding

The Northern Territory Police Force’s (NTPF) mission is to serve and protect our community to achieve our vision of a safe and resilient Northern Territory.

Additional information in relation to the NTPF and its principal activities may be found in the NTPF’s annual report.

The NTPF considered primary users of these financial statements and their needs for information and quantitative thresholds to determine which accounting policy information is material and therefore must be disclosed.

The NTPF is predominantly funded and therefore dependent on the receipt of parliamentary appropriations. The financial statements encompass all funds through which the agency controls resources to carry on its functions and deliver outputs. For reporting purposes, outputs delivered by the agency are summarised into several output groups. Note 3 provides summarised financial information in the form of a comprehensive operating statement by the output group.

a) Machinery of government changes

Transfers out

Details of transfer:	Basis of transfer:	Date of transfer:
Info Management and HR units transferred to the Department of Digital and Corporate Development	Administrative Arrangements Order (No. 4) 2024	Effective from 28 November 2024

The assets and liabilities transferred as a result of this change were as follows:

	\$000
Assets	
Cash	0
Receivables	0
Property, plant and equipment	0
	0
Liabilities	
Payables	0
Provisions	461
Other liabilities	0
	461
NET ASSETS	461

2. Statement of material accounting policy information

a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements are general purpose financial statements and have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Financial Management Act 1995*, related Treasurer's Directions and Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board. The *Financial Management Act 1995* requires the NTPF to prepare financial statements for the year ended 30 June based on the form determined by the Treasurer. The form of agency financial statements should include:

1. a certification of the financial statements
2. a comprehensive operating statement
3. a balance sheet
4. a statement of changes in equity
5. a cash flow statement and
6. applicable explanatory notes to the financial statements.

Standards and interpretations effective from 2024–25 financial year

Several amendments and interpretations have been issued that apply to the current reporting period, but are considered to have no or minimal impact on public sector reporting.

Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

No Australian accounting standards have been adopted early for 2024–25 financial year.

Several amendments interpretations have been issued that apply to future reporting periods but are considered to have no or minimal impact on public sector reporting.

b) Agency and Territory items

The financial statements of the NTPF include income, expenses, assets, liabilities and equity over which the NTPF has control (agency items) and is able to utilise to further its own objectives. Certain items, while managed by the agency, are administered and recorded by the Territory rather than the agency (Territory items). Territory items are recognised and recorded in the Central Holding Authority as discussed below.

Central Holding Authority

The Central Holding Authority is the 'parent body' that represents the government's ownership interest in government-controlled entities.

The Central Holding Authority also records all Territory items, such as income, expenses, assets and liabilities controlled by the government and managed by agencies on behalf of the government. The main Territory item is Territory income, which includes taxation and royalty revenue, Commonwealth general purpose funding (such as GST revenue), fines, and statutory fees and charges.

The Central Holding Authority also holds certain Territory assets not assigned to agencies as well as certain Territory liabilities that are not practical or effective to assign to individual agencies such as unfunded superannuation and long service leave.

The Central Holding Authority recognises and records all Territory items, and as such, these items are not included in the agency's financial statements. However, as the agency is accountable for certain Territory items managed on behalf of government, these items have been separately disclosed in Note 32 – Schedule of administered Territory items.

c) Presentation and rounding of amounts

Amounts in the financial statements and notes to the financial statements are presented in Australian dollars and have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars, with amounts of \$500 or less being rounded down to zero. Figures in the financial statements and notes may not equate due to rounding.

d) Contributions by and distributions to government

The agency may receive contributions from government where the government is acting as owner of the agency. Conversely, the agency may make distributions to government. In accordance with the *Financial Management Act 1995* and Treasurer's Directions, certain types of contributions and distributions, including those relating to administrative restructures, have been designated as contributions by, and distributions to, government. These designated contributions and distributions are treated by the agency as adjustments to equity.

The statement of changes in equity provides additional information in relation to contributions by, and distributions to, government.

3. Comprehensive operating statement by output group

For the year ended 30 June 2025

	Note	Policing Services		Corporate and Shared Services		Total	
		2025	2024	2025	2024	2025	2024
		\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
INCOME							
Grants and subsidies revenue	4						
Current		2,497	1,221	0	0	2,497	1,221
Capital		600	450	0	0	600	450
Appropriation	5						
Output		437,557	425,229	12,554	13,033	450,111	438,262
Commonwealth		44,787	30,043	0	0	44,787	30,043
Sales of goods and services	6	10,366	9,256	0	0	10,366	9,256
Interest revenue		4	0				
Goods and services received free of charge	7	0	0	37,148	38,080	37,148	38,080
Gain on disposal of assets	8	942	912	0	0	942	912
Other income	9	5,648	1,843	0	0	5,648	1,843
TOTAL INCOME		502,400	468,954	49,702	51,113	552,102	520,067
EXPENSES							
Employee expenses	10	373,396	354,603	12,095	11,777	385,491	366,380
Administrative expenses							
Purchases of goods and services	11	110,637	99,197	3,644	3,548	114,280	102,745
Depreciation and amortisation	19, 20	32,183	27,974	954	929	33,137	28,903
Other administrative expenses ¹		3,176	2,694	37,148	38,080	40,324	40,774
Grants and subsidies expenses							
Current	12	747	4,310	0	0	747	4,310
Interest expenses	13	2,118	609	0	0	2,118	609
TOTAL EXPENSES		522,257	489,387	53,841	54,334	576,098	543,722
NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		-19,857	-20,433	-4,139	-3,221	-23,996	-23,654
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME							
Items that will not be reclassified to net surplus/deficit							
Changes in asset revaluation surplus		32,884	507	0	0	32,884	507
Other Comprehensive Income		0	412	0	0	0	412
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		32,884	919	0	0	32,884	919
COMPREHENSIVE RESULT		13,027	-19,514	-4,139	-3,221	8,888	22,735

NOTES

¹ Includes DCDD service charges and DLI repairs and maintenance service charges.

This comprehensive operating statement by output group is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

The NTPF is predominantly funded by parliamentary appropriations for the provision of outputs. Outputs are the services provided or goods produced by an agency for users external to the agency. They support

the delivery of the agency's objectives and or statutory responsibilities. The above table disaggregates revenue and expenses that enable delivery of services by output group which form part of the balances of the agency.

4. Grants and subsidies revenue

	2025			2024		
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
	Revenue from contracts with customers	Other	Total	Revenue from contracts with customers	Other	Total
Current grants	352	1,577	1,929	474	747	1,221
Capital grants	568	600	1,168		450	450
TOTAL GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES REVENUE	920	2,177	3,097	474	1,197	1,671

Grants revenue is recognised at fair value exclusive of GST in accordance with the requirements of AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* or AASB 1058 *Income of Not-for-Profit Entities*.

To determine if a grant should be accounted for under AASB 1058 or AASB 15, the department must determine if the relevant agreement is 'enforceable' and contains 'sufficiently specific' performance obligations. When assessing whether the performance obligations are 'sufficiently specific', the department has applied significant judgement by performing a detailed analysis of the terms and conditions contained in the grant agreement, including accompanying documentation (e.g. activity work plans) and where necessary holding discussions with relevant parties.

Income recognition from grants received by the department has been appropriately accounted for under AASB 1058 or AASB 15 based on the assessment performed.

Where assessed as AASB 15, revenue is initially deferred as unearned contract revenue liability, included in Note 25 Other liabilities, when received in advance and recognised as or when the performance obligations are satisfied.

The agency has adopted a low value contract threshold of \$50 000 excluding GST and recognises revenue from contracts with a low value, upfront on receipt of income.

The NTPF's Revenue from Contract with Customers was for the delivery of Disaster Resilience and Risk Reduction projects and the procurement of covert

intelligence equipment on behalf of the police forces operating across all government states, and was received upfront – the NTPF typically satisfies its obligations and recognises the revenue as services are delivered as satisfied in the agreement.

A financing component for consideration is only recognised if it is significant to the contract and the period between the transfer of goods and services and receipt of consideration is more than one year. For the 2024-25 and 2023-24 reporting periods, there were no adjustments for the effects of a significant financing component.

Where grant agreements do not meet criteria above, it is accounted for under AASB 1058 and is recognised upfront on receipt of funding.

Capital grants with enforceable contracts and sufficiently specific obligations are deferred as an unearned capital grants liability, included in Note 25 Other liabilities, when received and subsequently recognised progressively as revenue as or when the agency satisfies its obligations under the agreement. Where a non-financial asset is purchased, revenue is recognised at the point in time the asset is acquired and control transfers to the agency.

Grant agreements accounted as revenue from contracts with customers have been disaggregated below into categories to enable users of these financial statements to understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of income and cash flows. These categories include a description of the type of product or service line, type of customer and timing of transfer of goods and services.

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
TYPE OF GOOD AND SERVICE:		
Service delivery	920	474
TOTAL REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS		
TYPE OF CUSTOMER:		
Commonwealth Government	352	474
State and territory governments	568	0
TOTAL REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS	920	474
TIMING OF TRANSFER OF GOODS AND SERVICES:		
Overtime	920	474
TOTAL REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS	920	474

5. Appropriation

Appropriation recorded in the operating statement includes output appropriation and Commonwealth appropriation received for the delivery of services.

	2025			2024		
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
	Revenue from contracts with customers	Other	Total	Revenue from contracts with customers	Other	Total
Output		450,111	450,111		438,262	438,262
Commonwealth	10	44,777	44,787		30,043	30,043
TOTAL APPROPRIATION IN THE OPERATING STATEMENT	10	494,888	494,898		468,305	468,305

Appropriation recorded in the operating statement includes output appropriation and Commonwealth appropriation received for the delivery of services.

	2025			2024		
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
	Revenue from contracts with customers	Other	Total	Revenue from contracts with customers	Other	Total
Capital		8,265	8,265		7,284	7,284
TOTAL APPROPRIATION IN THE CASHFLOW STATEMENT		8,265	8,265		7,284	7,284

Output appropriation is the operating payment to each agency for the outputs they provide as specified in the *Appropriation Act*. It does not include any allowance for major non-cash costs such as depreciation. Output appropriations do not have sufficiently specific performance obligations and recognised on receipt of funds.

Commonwealth appropriation follows from the intergovernmental agreement on federal financial relations, resulting in specific purpose payments (SPPs) and national partnership (NP) payments being made by the Commonwealth Treasury to state treasuries, in a manner similar to arrangements for GST payments. These payments are received by the Department of Treasury and Finance on behalf of the Central Holding Authority and then passed on to the relevant agencies as Commonwealth appropriation.

Where Commonwealth appropriation received has an enforceable contract with sufficiently specific performance obligations, the transaction is accounted for under AASB 15 as revenue from contracts with customers. In this case, revenue is recognised as and when goods and or services are transferred to the customer or third party beneficiary. Otherwise revenue is recognised when the agency gains control of the funds.

Commonwealth appropriations accounted as revenue from contracts with customers have been disaggregated below into categories to enable users of these financial statements to understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of income and cash flows. These categories include a description of the type of product or service line, type of customer and timing of transfer of goods and services.

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
TYPE OF GOOD AND SERVICE:		
Service delivery	10	0
TOTAL REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS		
TYPE OF CUSTOMER:		
State and territory governments	10	0
TOTAL REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS	10	0
TIMING OF TRANSFER OF GOODS AND SERVICES:		
Overtime	10	0
TOTAL REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS	10	0

a) Summary of changes to budget appropriations

The following table presents changes to budgeted appropriations authorised during the current financial year together with explanations for significant changes. It compares the amounts originally identified in the *Appropriation (2024-2025) Act 2024* with revised appropriations as reported in 2025-26 Budget Paper No. 3 Agency Budget Statements and the final end of year appropriation.

The changes within this table relate only to appropriation and do not include agency revenue (for example, goods and services revenue and grants received directly by the agency) or expenditure. Refer to Note 33: Budgetary information for detailed information on variations to the agency's actual outcome compared to budget for revenue and expenses.

	Original 2024-25 budget appropriation ^(a)	Revised 2024-25 budget appropriation ^(b)	Change to budget appropriation ^(c) (b-a)	Note ^(d)	Final 2024-25 budget appropriation ^(e)	Change to budget appropriation ^(f) (d-b)	Note ^(g)
	\$000	\$000	\$000		\$000	\$000	
Output	464,269	450,111	-14,158	1	450,111	0	
Capital	7,354	8,265	-911		8,265	0	
Commonwealth	30,892	50,430	19,538	2	50,430	0	
TOTAL APPROPRIATION	502,515	508,806	6,291		508,806	0	

Output and capital appropriations reflect funding as a direct result of government-approved decisions, with actual funding received by the NTPF in line with the budgeted amounts.

Commonwealth appropriation reflects funding anticipated to be received from the Commonwealth for both operational and capital purposes.

As Commonwealth appropriations are largely recognised as or when performance obligations are satisfied, the actual amounts receipted by the NTPF and reported in these financial statements may vary from the budgeted amounts reported in this table.

The following are explanations of changes over \$1 million

1. Decrease of \$14.1 million attributable to: \$5.4 million ongoing transfer to DCDD for Information Management, \$4.7 million transfer to DCDD for services pertaining to the SerPro project, \$2.3 million transfer between years for police airwing lease payments.
2. Increase of \$19.5 million attributable to: \$12.6 million funding for Strengthening Community Safety in Central Australia, \$3.5 million National Firearm Register, \$2.6 million National Crime Intelligence System.

6. Sales of goods and services

	2025			2024		
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
	Revenue from contracts with customers	Other	Total	Revenue from contracts with customers	Other	Total
Sale of goods and service delivery revenue		10,366	10,366		9,256	9,256
TOTAL SALES OF GOODS AND SERVICES		10,366	10,366		9,256	9,256

Sale of goods and service delivery revenue

Sale of goods and service delivery revenue comprise income from rendering of services, and sales of goods and services. These are recognised at fair value, exclusive of GST.

Rendering of services

Revenue from rendering of services is recognised when the agency satisfies the performance obligation by transferring the promised services. The agency typically satisfies its performance obligations when the services have been provided to the community. Such service obligation is generally satisfied and revenue is recognised at a point in time when the service (eg Working with Children/Fingerprint/Name checks) have been provided to the customer.

7. Goods and services received free of charge

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Corporate and information services	25,096	25,364
Repairs and maintenance	12,052	12,716
TOTAL GOODS AND SERVICES RECEIVED FREE OF CHARGE	37,148	38,080

Resources received free of charge are recognised as revenue when, and only when, a fair value can be reliably determined and the services would have been purchased if they had not been donated. Use of those resources is recognised as an expense. Resources received free of charge are recorded as either revenue or gains depending on their nature.

Repairs and maintenance expenses incurred on the agency's assets and costs associated with administration of these expenses are centralised and in the Department of Logistics and Infrastructure on behalf of the agency, and form part of goods and services received free of charge by the agency.

In addition, the following corporate services staff and functions are centralised and provided by Department of Corporate and Digital Development on behalf of the agency and form part of goods and services received free of charge by the agency:

- financial services including accounts receivable, accounts payable and payroll
- employment and workforce services
- information management services
- procurement services
- property leasing services.

8. Gain on disposal of assets

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Net proceeds from the disposal of non-current assets	5,154	3,995
Less: Carrying value of non-current assets disposed	(4,212)	(3,336)
Gain on the disposal of non-current assets	942	659
Proceeds from sale of minor assets	0	0
TOTAL GAIN ON DISPOSAL OF ASSETS	942	659

9. Other income

	2025			2024		
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
	Revenue from contracts with customers	Other	Total	Revenue from contracts with customers	Other	Total
Miscellaneous revenue		4,992	4,992		1,843	1,843
Donated assets		656	656		253	253
TOTAL OTHER INCOME		5,648	5,648		2,096	2,096

Miscellaneous revenue

Miscellaneous revenue includes but is not limited to payment for stay at NTPF's Visiting Officer Quarters (VOQ), reimbursement for damages to members housing, and FBT / BAS and MVR refunds. Where funding is received for agreements that are enforceable and contain sufficiently specific performance obligations for the agency to transfer goods or services to the grantor or third-party beneficiary, the transaction is accounted for under AASB 15 as revenue from contracts with customers. Where this criteria is not met, revenue is generally accounted for under AASB 1058 and income is generally recognised upfront on receipt of funding.

Donated assets

Donated assets include assets received at below fair value or for nil consideration that can be measured reliably. These are recognised as revenue at their fair value when control over the assets is obtained, normally either on receipt of the assets or on notification the assets have been secured.

10. Employee benefits expense

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Salaries and wages	330,768	315,674
Superannuation expenses	34,191	31,087
Fringe benefits tax	1,573	1,530
Payroll tax	18,959	18,090
TOTAL EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE	385,491	366,380

The number of full-time equivalent employees for 2024-25 was 2,188.96 (2023-24: 2,134.45).

Salaries and wages are recognised in the reporting period when the employee renders services to the Territory Government. It includes recreation leave, labour hire costs, allowances and other benefits,

which are recognised in the reporting period when employees are entitled to the benefit or when incurred.

The recognition and measurement policy for employee benefits is detailed in Note 22: Payables and Note 24: Provisions.

11. Purchases of goods and services

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
The net surplus/(deficit) has been arrived at after charging the following expenses:		
GOODS AND SERVICES EXPENSES:		
Consultants ¹	3,797	128
Advertising ²	85	11
Marketing and promotion ³	144	123
Document production	174	176
Legal expenses ⁴	2,237	4,200
Recruitment ⁵	1,102	1,260
Training and study	1,847	2,012
Official duty fares	1,922	1,130
Travelling allowance	2,474	2,488
Information technology charges and communications	16,834	16,606
Insurance premiums	19,230	20,501
Motor vehicle expenses	8,736	7,574
Other equipment expenses	11,256	7,112
Relocation expenses	4,139	4,530
Transport Equipment Expense	9,120	5,501
Other	19,128	18,310
TOTAL PURCHASES OF GOODS AND SERVICES	102,225	91,662

NOTES

¹ Includes marketing, promotion and IT consultants.

² Does not include recruitment related advertising or advertising for marketing and promotion.

³ Includes advertising for marketing and promotion but excludes marketing and promotion consultants' expenses, which are incorporated in the consultants' category.

⁴ Includes legal fees, claim and settlement costs.

⁵ Includes recruitment-related advertising costs.

Purchases of goods and services generally represent the day-to-day running costs incurred in normal operations, including supplies and service costs recognised in the reporting period in which they are incurred.

12. Grant and subsidies expenses

a) Current grant and subsidy expense

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
CURRENT GRANT		
Local government		
Tangentyere Council	0	770
City of Darwin	91	0
Other		
Neighbourhood Watch	251	251
Police Museum and Historical Society	50	50
Darwin & Sailing Club Inc	54	163
Joondanna Investments	0	961
Talice Security Service P/L	0	558
Territory Protective Services	0	1,557
Maningrida Progress Association	300	0
TOTAL CURRENT GRANTS	747	4,310
TOTAL CURRENT GRANT AND SUBSIDY EXPENSE	747	4,310

Current grants expenses are intended to finance the current activities of the recipient for which no economic benefits of equal value are receivable in return. Current grant expense largely comprise funding to assist the respective recipients in carrying out their functions in accordance with their respective Constitutions.

Current grant and subsidy expenses are recognised as an expense in the reporting period in which they are paid or payable, exclusive of the amount of GST.

13. Interest expenses

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Interest from lease liabilities	2,118	609
TOTAL INTEREST EXPENSES	2,118	609

Interest expenses consist of interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. It includes interest on lease liabilities. Interest expenses are recognised in the reporting period in which they are incurred.

14. Write-offs, postponements, waiver, gifts and ex gratia payments

The following table presents all write-offs, waivers, postponements, gifts and ex gratia payments approved under the *Financial Management Act 1995* or other legislation that the agency administers.

	Agency				Territory items				Note
	2025	No. of trans.	2024	No. of trans.	2025	No. of trans.	2024	No. of trans.	
	\$000		\$000		\$000		\$000		
AUTHORISED UNDER THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT ACT 1995									
Write-offs, postponements and waivers approved by the Treasurer									
Irrecoverable money written off									
Losses or deficiencies of money written off									
Value of public property written off			1,247	11					
Postponement of right to receive or recover money or property									
Waiver of right to receive or recover money or property									
TOTAL WRITE-OFFS, POSTPONEMENTS AND WAIVERS APPROVED BY THE TREASURER	0	0	1,247	11					
Write-offs, postponements and waivers approved by delegates									
Irrecoverable money written off	2	7	15	6					
Losses or deficiencies of money written off									
Value of public property written off	7	1	628	13,924					
Postponement of right to receive or recover money or property									
Waiver of right to receive or recover money or property									
TOTAL WRITE-OFFS, POSTPONEMENTS AND WAIVERS APPROVED BY DELEGATES	9	8	643	13,930					
TOTAL WRITE-OFFS, POSTPONEMENTS AND WAIVERS	9	8	1,890	13,941					
Gifts approved by the Treasurer	18	1	447	1					
Gifts approved by delegate									
TOTAL GIFTS	18	1	447	1					
Ex gratia payments	27	1	0	0					
TOTAL AUTHORISED UNDER THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT ACT 1995	54	10	2,337	13,942					
Authorised under other legislation									
Write-offs, postponements and waivers ^(a)									
Gifts ^(a)									
TOTAL AUTHORISED UNDER OTHER LEGISLATION									

Write-off

Write-offs reflect the removal from accounting records the value of public money or public property owing to, or loss sustained by the Territory or agency. It refers to circumstance where the Territory or an agency has made all attempts to pursue the debt, however, is deemed irrecoverable due to reasons beyond the Territory or an agency’s control. Write-offs result in no cash outlay and are accounted for under ‘Other administrative expenses’ in the comprehensive operating statement.

Waiver

Waivers reflect the election to forego a legal right to recover public money or receive public property. Once agreed with and communicated to the debtor, it will have the effect of extinguishing the debt and renouncing the right to any future claim on that public money or public property. Waivers result in no cash outlay, and are accounted for under ‘Current grants and subsidies expense’ in the comprehensive operating statement.

Postponement

A postponement is a deferral of a right to recover public money or receipt of public property from its due date. This has no effect on revenues or expenses recognised but may affect cash inflows or assets in use.

Gifts

A gift is an asset or property, deemed surplus to government’s requirements, transferred to a suitable recipient, without receiving any consideration or compensation, and where there is no constructive or legal obligation for the transfer. Gifted property is accounted under ‘Other administrative expenses’ in the comprehensive operating statement.

Ex gratia

Ex gratia payments or act-of-grace payments are gratuitous payments where no legal obligation exists. All ex gratia payments are approved by the Treasurer. Ex gratia payments result in cash outlay and are accounted for under ‘Purchases of goods and services’ in the comprehensive operating statement.

15. Cash and deposits

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Cash on hand	20	20
Cash at bank	11,753	15,707
TOTAL CASH AND DEPOSITS	11,773	15,727

For the purposes of the balance sheet and the cash flow statement, cash includes cash on hand, cash at bank and cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are highly liquid short-term investments that are readily convertible to cash. Cash at bank includes monies held in the Accountable Officer’s Trust Account (AOTA) that are ultimately payable to the beneficial owner – refer also to Note 21.

16. Cash flow reconciliation

a) Reconciliation of cash

The total of agency 'Cash and deposits' of \$11.773 million (2024: \$15.727 million) recorded in the balance sheet is consistent with that recorded as 'Cash' in the cash flow statement.

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
NET SURPLUS/DEFICIT	-23,996	-23,654
Non-cash items:		
Depreciation and amortisation	33,137	28,903
Asset write-offs/write-downs	1,068	2,225
Asset donations/gifts	18	447
Gain/loss on disposal of assets	-1,602	-912
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Decrease/(Increase) in receivables	-5,947	-24,608
Decrease/(Increase) in inventories	-1,968	-317
(Decrease)Increase in payables	5,078	-8,678
(Decrease)Increase in provision for employee benefits	1,667	-3,166
(Decrease)/Increase in other provisions	1,256	-1,973
(Decrease)Increase in unearned revenue	653	-659
(Decrease)/Increase in other liabilities	0	0
NET CASH FROM/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	9,362	-32,393

b) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

2025	Cash flows							Other		30 June
	1 July	Loans and advances	Deposits rec'	Approp	Equity Inj / withdraw	Finance Lease	Total cash flows	Other	Total other	
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Deposits held	6,237		1,270				1,270	0	0	7,507
Finance Lease	16,296					-12,696	-12,696	57,668	57,668	61,268
Equity Inj / Withdraw	662,094			8,265	461		8,726	-747	-747	670,073
TOTAL	684,627		1,270	8,265	461	-12,696	-2,700	56,921	56,921	738,848

2024	Cash flows							Other		30 June
	1 July	Loans and advances	Deposits rec'	Approp	Equity Inj / withdraw	Finance Lease	Total cash flows	Other	Total other	
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Deposits held	7,717		-1,480				-1,480	0		6,237
Finance Lease	13,872					-7,296	-7,296	9,720	9,720	16,296
Equity Inj / Withdraw	722,560			7,284	42,555		49,839	-110,305	-110,305	662,094
TOTAL	744,149		-1,480	7,284	42,555	-7,296	41,062	-100,585	-100,585	684,627

c) Non-cash financing and investing activities

Lease transactions

During the financial year, the agency recorded right-of-use asset(s) for the lease of housing, remote land and aircraft leases with an aggregate value of \$60.056 million (2024:\$15.653 million).

17. Receivables

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
CURRENT		
Accounts receivable	545	184
Less: loss allowance	(181)	(76)
	634	108
GST receivables	1,147	773
Prepayments	30	120
Other receivables	32,145	26,739
TOTAL RECEIVABLES	33,686	27,740

Receivables are initially recognised when the agency becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and are measured at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Receivables

include contract receivables, accounts receivable, accrued contract revenue and other receivables.

Receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairments.

Accounts receivable and contract receivables are generally settled within 30 days and other receivables within 30 days.

The loss allowance reflects lifetime expected credit losses and represents the amount of receivables the agency estimates are likely to be uncollectible and are considered doubtful.

Prepayments

Prepayments represent payments made in advance of receipt of goods and services. Prepayments are recognised on an accrual basis and amortised over the period in which the economic benefits from these assets are received.

Credit risk exposure of receivables

Receivables are monitored on an ongoing basis to ensure exposure to bad debts is not significant. The entity applies the simplified approach to measuring expected credit losses. This approach recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime expected credit losses for all accounts receivables, contracts receivables and accrued contract revenue. To measure expected credit losses, receivables have been grouped based on shared risk characteristics and days past due.

The expected loss rates are based on historical observed loss rates, adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information, including macroeconomic factors.

Apart from (statutory) GST Receivables of \$1.147 million (2024: \$0.773 million), the majority of NTP receivables for 2025 relate to reimbursement from the Department of Education for School Based Policing costs of \$1.252 million (2024: \$1.125 million) and commonwealth revenue for the NTRAI Remote Policing Grant of \$30.892 million (2024: \$25.484 million). The credit risk exposure for this amount is low.

In accordance with the provisions of the FMA, receivables are written off when based on demonstrated actions to collect, there is no reasonable expectation of recovery for reasons beyond the agency's control.

The loss allowance for receivables at reporting date represents the amount of receivables the agency estimates is likely to be uncollectible and is considered doubtful. Ageing analysis and reconciliation of loss allowance for receivables as at the reporting date are disclosed below.

Internal receivables reflect amounts owing from entities controlled by the Northern Territory Government such as other agencies, government business divisions and government owned corporations. External receivables reflect amounts owing from third parties which are external to the Northern Territory Government.

Ageing analysis

	2025				2024			
	Gross Receivables ^(b)	Loss Rate	Expected Credit Losses	Net Receivables	Gross Receivables	Loss Rate	Expected Credit Losses	Net Receivables
	\$000	%	\$000	\$000	\$000	%	\$000	\$000
Internal receivables^(a)								
Not overdue	239			239	1,205			1,205
Overdue for less than 30 days								
Overdue for 30 to 60 days								
Overdue for more than 60 days								
TOTAL INTERNAL RECEIVABLES	239			239	1,205			1,205
External receivables								
Not overdue	2,543			2,543	994			994
Overdue for less than 30 days	12			12	57			57
Overdue for 30 to 60 days	6	100	6	0	10	100	10	0
Overdue for more than 60 days	31,067	100	175	30,892	25,550	100	66	25,484
TOTAL EXTERNAL RECEIVABLES	33,628	100	181	33,447	26,611	100	76	26,535

Total amounts disclosed exclude statutory amounts and prepayments as these do not meet the definition of a financial instrument and therefore will not reconcile the receivables note. It also excludes accrued contract revenue where no loss allowance has been provided.

Reconciliation of loss allowance for receivables

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
INTERNAL RECEIVABLES		
Opening balance	0	0
Written off during the year	0	0
Recovered during the year	0	0
Increase/decrease in allowance recognised in profit or loss	0	0
TOTAL INTERNAL RECEIVABLES	0	0
EXTERNAL RECEIVABLES		
Opening balance	76	82
Written off during the year	-2	-15
Recovered during the year	0	0
Increase/decrease in allowance recognised in profit or loss	106	9
TOTAL EXTERNAL RECEIVABLES	181	76

18. Inventories

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Inventories held for distribution		
At cost	5,346	3,377
TOTAL INVENTORIES	5,346	3,377

Inventories include assets held either for sale or distribution at no or nominal consideration in the ordinary course of business operations.

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, except for those held for distribution are carried at the lower of cost and current replacement cost.

The cost of inventories held for distribution are assigned using a mixture of first in, first out or weighted average cost formula, or using specific identification of their individual costs.

Inventory held for distribution is regularly assessed for obsolescence and loss.

During the year the agency was required to write-off \$NIL (\$467 thousand in 2024) of stock and uniforms due to obsolescence.

19. Property, plant and equipment

a) Total property, plant and equipment

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Land		
At fair value	23,911	20,998
Buildings		
At fair value	645,620	566,314
Less: accumulated depreciation	(347,079)	(287,866)
	298,541	278,448
Infrastructure		
At fair value	1,577	1,554
Less: accumulated depreciation	(237)	(155)
	1,340	1,399
Construction (work in progress)		
At capitalised cost	3,271	2,499
Plant and equipment		
At fair value	111,803	113,351
Less: accumulated depreciation	(68,858)	(70,084)
	42,945	43,267
Right of use assets		
At fair value	82,542	24,872
Less: accumulated amortisation	(22,487)	(9,220)
	60,055	15,652
TOTAL PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	430,063	362,263

Reconciliation of carrying amount of property, plant and equipment

A reconciliation of the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end year is set out below:

	Land	Buildings	Infrastructure	Construction (work in progress)	Plant and equipment	Work-in- Progress – P&E	Right of use asset	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000		\$000	\$000
2025								
Carrying amount as at 1 July	20,998	278,448	1,399	0	43,267	2,499	15,652	362,263
Additions					14,999	772	57,848	73,619
Disposals					-4,213			-4,213
Additions/disposals from administrative restructuring								
Additions/disposals from asset transfers		2,449	23		-3,640			-1,168
Depreciation/amortisation expense		-12,327	-82		-7,461		-13,267	-33,137
Revaluation increments/decrements	2,913	29,971					-178	32,706
Impairment loss					-7			-7
Impairment losses reversed								
Other movements								
CARRYING AMOUNT AS AT 30 JUNE	23,911	298,541	1,340	0	42,945	3,271	60,055	430,063

	Land	Buildings	Infrastructure	Construction (work in progress)	Plant and equipment	Work-in- Progress – P&E	Right of use asset	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000		\$000	\$000
2024								
Carrying amount as at 1 July	31,548	374,405	1,533	0	56,347	3,677	13,300	480,811
Additions	1,960	0	0	0	17,160	0	9,727	28,847
Disposals	0	0	0	0	-3,336	0	0	-3,336
Additions/disposals from administrative restructuring	-12,560	-84,207	-52	0	-19,140	0	0	-115,959
Additions/disposals from asset transfers	0	1,331	0	0	487	-1,178	0	640
Depreciation/amortisation expense	0	-12,291	-82	0	-8,091	0	-7,370	-27,835
Revaluation increments/decrements	50	457	0	0	0	0	-6	501
Impairment losses	0	-1,247	0	0	-160	0	0	-1,407
Impairment losses reversed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other movements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CARRYING AMOUNT AS AT 30 JUNE	20,998	278,448	1,399	0	43,267	2,499	15,652	362,263

Acquisitions

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost.

Items of property, plant and equipment with a cost or other value, equal to or greater than \$10 000 are recognised in the year of acquisition and depreciated as outlined below. Items of property, plant and equipment below the \$10 000 threshold are expensed in the year of acquisition.

Major items of plant and equipment comprising a number of components that have different useful lives are accounted for as separate assets. Individual components may be replaced during the useful life of the complex asset.

Construction (work in progress)

As part of the financial management framework, the Department of Logistics and Infrastructure is responsible for managing general government capital works projects on a whole of government basis. Therefore appropriation for capital works is provided directly to the Department of Logistics and Infrastructure and the cost of construction work in progress is recognised as an asset of that department. Once completed, capital works assets are transferred to the agency.

Revaluation of assets

Subsequent to initial recognition, assets belonging to the following classes of non-financial assets are revalued with sufficient regularity to ensure the carrying amount of these assets does not differ materially from their fair value at reporting date:

- land
- buildings
- infrastructure assets

The above classes of property, plant and equipment include certain new assets initially recognised at cost. Such new assets will continue to be measured at cost, which is deemed to equate to fair value, until the next revaluation for that asset class occurs.

Plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation, which is deemed to equate to fair value.

The latest revaluations as at 30 June 2025 were independently conducted. The valuer was Colliers International. Refer to Note 27: Fair Value Measurement for additional disclosures.

Impairment of assets

An asset is said to be impaired when the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Materially significant non-financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment annually. If any indicator of impairment exists, the agency determines the asset's recoverable amount. The asset's recoverable amount is determined as the higher of the asset's current replacement cost and fair value less costs to sell. Any amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount is recorded as an impairment loss.

Impairment losses are recognised in the comprehensive operating statement. They are disclosed as an expense unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount. Where the asset is measured at a revalued amount, the impairment loss is offset against the asset revaluation surplus for that class of asset to the extent an available balance exists in the asset revaluation surplus.

In certain situations, an impairment loss may subsequently be reversed. Impairment loss may only be reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, nor exceed the net carrying amount that would have been determined had not impairment loss been recognised for the asset in the prior years. Where an asset is carried at a revalued amount, impairment reversal is recognised in the comprehensive operating statement as income to the extent that an impairment loss was previously recognised in the profit or loss, otherwise, impairment reversal results in an increase in the asset revaluation surplus.

Agency property, plant and equipment assets were assessed for impairment as at 30 June 2025. No impairment adjustments were required as a result of this review.

Depreciation and amortisation expense

Items of property, plant and equipment, including buildings but excluding land, have limited useful lives and are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Assets are depreciated from the date of acquisition or from the time an asset is completed and held ready for use.

The estimated useful lives for each class of asset are in accordance with the agency's determination as follows:

	2025	2024
Buildings	20 – 50 years	20 – 50 years
Infrastructure assets	10 – 15 years	10 – 15 years
Plant and equipment	1 – 10 years	1 – 10 years

Right-of-use asset

The agency assesses at contract inception whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration and hence contains a lease.

The agency recognises lease liabilities representing an obligation to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

The agency recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (the date the underlying asset is available for use).

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the agency at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

Right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at fair value which approximates costs less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are subject to remeasurement principles consistent with the lease liability. This includes applying indexation and market rent review. Right-of-use assets are also revalued where a trigger or event may indicate their carrying amount does not equal fair value.

20. Intangibles

a) Total intangibles

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
OTHER INTANGIBLES		
Gross carrying amount	5,313	5,313
Less: accumulated amortisation	(5,313)	(5,313)
Carrying amount at 30 June	0	0
TOTAL INTANGIBLES	0	0

The agency's intangibles comprise of computer software.

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost. Where an asset is acquired at no or nominal cost, the cost is the fair value as at the date of acquisition.

There is no active market for any of the agency's intangible assets. As such, intangible assets are subsequently recognised and carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Intangibles with limited useful lives are amortised using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, which reflects the pattern of when expected economic benefits are likely to be realised.

The estimated useful lives for finite intangible assets are determined in accordance with the Treasurer's

Directions and are determined as follows:

	2025	2024
Computer software	3 – 5 years	3 – 5 years

Intangible assets with finite useful life are assessed for indicators of impairment on an annual basis. If any indicator of impairment exists, the agency determines the asset's recoverable amount. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to recoverable amount and the reduction is recognised as an impairment loss.

Agency intangible assets were assessed for impairment as at 30 June 2025. No impairment adjustments were required as a result of this review.

b) Reconciliation of carrying amount of intangibles a) Total intangibles

	Computer software	Other intangibles	Software work in progress	Total
2025	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Intangibles with a finite useful life				
Carrying amount at 1 July	0			0
Additions	0			0
Disposals	0			0
Amortisation	0			0
CARRYING AMOUNT AS AT 30 JUNE	0			0

	Computer software	Other intangibles	Software work in progress	Total
2024	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Intangibles with a finite useful life				
Carrying amount at 1 July	1,068			1,068
Additions	0			0
Disposals	0			0
Amortisation	-1,068			-1,068
CARRYING AMOUNT AS AT 30 JUNE	0			0

21. Deposits held

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Accountable officer's trust account	7,507	6,237
Clearing money	0	0
TOTAL DEPOSITS HELD	7,507	6,237

Deposits held comprise the Accountable Officer's Trust Account.

Accountable Officer's Trust Accounts hold trust monies established under legislations held by the by the agency on behalf of others for a specific purpose and not for use in operations of government. These include drug and miscellaneous cash seizures.

Clearing money is public money in transit that is payable to another entity. These funds typically do no contribute to the operations of the agency.

22. Payables

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Accounts payable	4,011	2,652
Accrued salaries and wages	7,464	5,150
Other accrued expenses	7,265	5,861
TOTAL PAYABLES	18,741	13,663

Liabilities for accounts payable and other amounts payable are carried at amortised cost, which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the agency. Accounts payable are normally settled within 20 days from receipt of valid of invoices under \$1 million or 30 days for invoices over \$1 million.

Salaries and wages that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the service are recognised and measured at the amounts expected to be paid.

23. Borrowings and advances

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Current		
Lease liabilities	11,987	6,051
	11,987	6,051
Non current		
Lease liabilities	49,281	10,245
	49,281	10,245
TOTAL BORROWINGS AND ADVANCES	61,268	16,296

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease where the agency is the lessee, the agency recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term.

Variable lease payments which depend on an index or a rate are included in the lease liabilities, otherwise, are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

Lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for the agency's

leases, the Northern Territory Treasury Corporation's institutional bond rate is used as the incremental borrowing rate.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (such as changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

The following table presents liabilities under leases.

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Balance at 1 July	16,296	13,872
Additions/remeasurements	57,668	9,720
Interest expenses	-2,118	-609
Payments	-10,578	-6,687
BALANCE AT 30 JUNE	61,268	16,296

The agency had total cash outflows for leases of \$12.696 million in 2025 (\$7.296 million in 2024).

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable leases not recorded as liability are as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Not later than one year	2,591	2,304
Later than one year and not later than five years	28	45
Later than five years	0	449
	2,619	2,798

24. Provisions

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
CURRENT		
Employee benefits		
Recreation leave (including Purchased Recreation leave)	53,143	51,398
Leave loading	888	881
Other employee benefits – recreational leave fares	139	224
Other current provisions		
Other provisions - fringe benefit tax/payroll tax/ superannuation/provision for litigation	11,103	9,847
	65,273	62,350
TOTAL PROVISIONS	65,273	62,350

Employee benefits

Provision for employee benefits include wages and salaries and recreation leave accumulated as a result of employees rendering services up to the reporting date. Liabilities arising in respect of recreation leave and other employee benefit liabilities that fall due within 12 months of reporting date are classified as current liabilities and are measured at amounts expected to be paid. Non-current employee benefit liabilities that fall due after 12 months of the reporting date are measured at present value of estimated future cash flows, calculated using the appropriate government bond rate and taking into consideration expected future salary and wage levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service.

All recreation leave is classified as a current liability.

No provision is made for sick leave, which is non-vesting, as the anticipated pattern of future sick leave to be taken is less than the entitlement accruing in each reporting period.

Employee benefit expenses are recognised on a net basis in respect of the following categories:

- wages and salaries, non-monetary benefits, recreation leave and other leave entitlements
- other types of employee benefits.

As part of the financial management framework, the Central Holding Authority assumes the long service leave liabilities of government agencies, including the NTPF, and therefore no long service leave liability is recognised within these financial statements.

25. Other liabilities

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Current		
Unearned contract revenue liability	663	10
TOTAL OTHER LIABILITIES	663	10

Unearned contract revenue liability

Unearned contract revenue liability relate to consideration received in advance from customers in respect of community safety and crime prevention. Unearned contract revenue liability balances as at 30 June 2025 is \$663 thousand (balance at 1 July 2024 was \$10 thousand.) The unearned revenue is unwound over time as the services are provided.

Of the amount included in the unearned contract revenue liability balance as at 1 July 2024, the full amount (\$10 thousand) has been recognised as revenue in 2024–25 financial year.

The agency anticipates to recognise as revenue, unearned contract revenue liability in accordance with the time bands below:

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Not later than one year	663	10
Later than one year and not later than five years	0	0
Later than five years	0	0
TOTAL	663	10

Superannuation

Employees' superannuation entitlements are provided through the:

- Northern Territory Government and Public Authorities Superannuation Scheme (NTGPASS)
- Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme (CSS)
- or non-government employee nominated schemes for those employees commencing on or after 10 August 1999.

The agency makes superannuation contributions on behalf of its employees to the Central Holding Authority or non-government employee-nominated schemes. Superannuation liabilities related to government superannuation schemes are held by the Central Holding Authority and therefore not recognised in agency financial statements.

26. Capital commitments

Capital commitments represent future obligations or cash outflows primarily related to the purchase of motor vehicles and equipment that can be reliably measured and arise out of a contractual arrangement and typically binds the agency to performance conditions. Commitments are not recognised as

liabilities on the balance sheet. Commitments may extend over multiple reporting periods and may result in payment of compensation or return of funds if obligations are breached. These contracts are expected to be payable as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Not later than one year	4,860	7,812
Later than one year and not later than five years	0	0
Later than five years	0	0
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS (EXCLUSIVE OF GST)	4,860	7,812
PLUS: GST RECOVERABLE	481	776
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS (INCLUSIVE OF GST)	5,341	8,588

NOTES

¹ Excludes amounts recognised as unearned revenue in the agency's financial records.

27. Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

When measuring fair value, the valuation techniques used maximise the use of relevant observable inputs and minimise the use of unobservable inputs. Unobservable inputs are used to the extent that sufficient relevant and reliable observable inputs are not available for similar assets/liabilities.

Observable inputs are publicly available data relevant to the characteristics of the assets/liabilities being valued. Observable inputs used by the agency include, but are not limited to, published sales data for land and general office buildings.

Unobservable inputs are data, assumptions and judgments not available publicly but relevant to the characteristics of the assets/liabilities being valued. Such inputs include internal agency adjustments to observable data to take account of particular and potentially unique characteristics/functionality of assets/liabilities and assessments of physical condition and remaining useful life.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the following fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used:

Level 1 – inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 – inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 – inputs are unobservable. NTPF assets are categorised as Level 3 and are detailed further in the note below.

All the agency's non financial assets are measured at Level 3 and are held primarily for service potential rather than to generate cash inflows. Carrying amounts and reconciliation of movements are disclosed in Note 19: Property, Plant and Equipment. These assets are measured using inputs not based on observable market data.

a) Valuation techniques and inputs

Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs used to measure fair value in 2024–25 are:

Asset classes	Level	Techniques	Significant unobservable inputs
Specialised Land – with no active markets and /or significant restrictions	3	Market	Valuer assessment on restrictions
Specialised buildings	3	Current replacement cost	1. Construction costs or cost per square metre 2. Age and condition of asset 3. Remining useful life
Infrastructure	3	Current replacement cost	1. Labour and material costs to replace 2. Useful life of components

There were no changes in valuation techniques from 2023-24 to 2024–25.

(i) Sensitivity analysis

Level 3 Fair Values of specialised buildings and infrastructure were determined by computing their depreciated replacement costs because an active market does not exist for such facilities. The depreciated replacement cost was based on a

combination of internal records of the historical cost of the facilities, adjusted for contemporary technology and construction approaches. Significant judgement was also used in assessing the remaining service potential of the facilities, given local environmental conditions, projected usage, and records of the current condition of the facilities.

28. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

The agency's financial instruments include cash and deposits; receivables; payables and lease liabilities. It excludes statutory receivables arising from taxes including tax receivables, GST input tax credits recoverable, and fines and penalties, which do not meet the definition of financial instruments as per AASB 132 Financial instruments: Presentation.

The NTPF has limited exposure to financial risks as discussed below.

Exposure to interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, credit risk, price risk and liquidity risk arise in the normal course of activities. The Territory Government's investments, loans and placements, and borrowings are predominantly managed through the NTTC adopting strategies to minimise the risk. Derivative financial arrangements are also utilised to manage financial risks inherent in the management of these financial instruments. These arrangements include swaps, forward interest rate agreements and other hedging instruments to manage fluctuations in interest or exchange rates.

a) Categories of financial instruments

The carrying amounts of the agency's financial assets and liabilities by category are disclosed in the table below.

	Category	2025	2024
		\$000	\$000
Cash and deposits	Other	11,773	15,727
Receivables ¹	Amortised cost	1,617	1,363
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS		13,390	17,090
Deposits held ¹	Amortised cost	7,507	6,237
Payables ¹	Amortised cost	18,741	13,663
Lease liabilities	Amortised cost	61,268	16,296
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		87,516	36,196

NOTES

¹Total amounts disclosed here exclude statutory amounts, prepaid expenses and accrued contract revenue

² Equity accounted investments are excluded as they are not financial instruments under AASB 9.

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets categorised at amortised cost are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment.

The agency's financial assets categorised at amortised cost include cash and cash on hand and receivables.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

The agency does not have any financial assets under this category.

Financial assets classified at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) initially and subsequently recognised at fair value. Changes in the fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses and interest income which are recognised in the operating result in the comprehensive operating statement. When financial assets are derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to the comprehensive operating statement.

For equity instruments elected to be categorised at FVOCI, changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income are not reclassified to profit or loss on derecognition of the asset. Dividends from such instruments continue to be recognised in the comprehensive operating statement as other income when the agency's right to receive payments is established.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) are initially and subsequently recognised at fair value with gains or losses recognised in the net result for the year.

NTPF does not have any assets under this category.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities at amortised cost are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. The agency's financial liabilities categorised at amortised cost include all accounts payable, deposits held, and lease liabilities.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

The agency does not have any financial liabilities under this category.

Financial liabilities are classified at FVTPL when the liabilities are either held for trading or designated as FVTPL. Financial liabilities classified at FVTPL are

initially and subsequently measured at fair value with gains or losses recognised in the net result for the year.

For financial liabilities designated at FVTPL, changes in the fair value of the liability attributable to changes in the agency's credit risk are recognised in other comprehensive income, while remaining changes in the fair value are recognised in the net result.

Netting of swap transactions

The agency, from time to time, may facilitate certain structured finance arrangements, where a legally recognised right to set-off financial assets and liabilities exists, and the Territory intends to settle on a net basis. Where these arrangements occur, the revenues and expenses are offset and the net amount is recognised in the comprehensive operating statement.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation

The agency has limited credit risk exposure (risk of default). In respect of any dealings with organisations external to government, the agency has adopted a policy of only dealing with credit worthy organisations and obtaining sufficient collateral or other security where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any allowances for losses, represents the agency's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral or other security obtained.

Credit risk relating to receivables is disclosed in Note 17: Receivables.

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk the agency will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The agency's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure it will always have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities when they fall due. This is achieved by ensuring minimum levels of cash are held in the agency bank account to meet various current employee and supplier liabilities. The agency's exposure to liquidity risk is minimal. Cash injections are available from the Central Holding Authority in the event of one-off extraordinary expenditure items arise that deplete cash to levels that compromise the agency's ability to meet its financial obligations. The following tables detail the agency's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities, calculated based on undiscounted cash flows at reporting date. The undiscounted cash flows in these tables differ from the amounts included in the balance sheet, which are based on discounted cash flows.

Maturity analysis for financial liabilities

	Carrying amount	Less than a year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
2025	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Liabilities					
Deposits held ¹	7,507	692	6,815		7,507
Payables ¹	18,741	18,741			18,741
Lease liabilities	75,734	14,278	28,261	33,195	75,734
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	101,982	33,711	35,076	33,195	101,982

¹Amounts disclosed exclude statutory amounts and accruals (such as AOTA, accrued expenses, unearned revenue and provisions), as these do not meet the definition of financial instrument and therefore amounts will not be recognised in the balance sheet.

	Carrying amount	Less than a year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
2024	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Liabilities					
Deposits held ¹	6,237	2,041	4,196		6,237
Payables ¹	13,663	13,663			13,663
Lease liabilities	21,337	6,517	3,569	11,251	21,337
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	41,237	22,221	7,765	11,251	41,237

NOTES

¹Amounts disclosed exclude statutory amounts and accruals (such as AOTA, accrued expenses, unearned revenue and provisions), as these do not meet the definition of financial instrument and therefore amounts will not be recognised in the balance sheet

d) Market risk

Market risk is the risk the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. It comprises interest rate risk, price risk and currency risk.

(i) Interest rate risk

The NTPF is not exposed to interest rate risk as agency financial assets and financial liabilities, with the exception of finance leases, are non interest bearing. Lease arrangements are established on a fixed interest rate and therefore do not expose the NTPF to interest rate risk.

(ii) Price risk

The NTPF is not exposed to price risk as the NTPF does not hold units in unit trusts.

(iii) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The NTPF is not exposed to currency risk as the NTPF does not hold borrowings denominated in foreign currencies or transactional currency exposures arising from purchases in a foreign currency.

29. Related parties

i) Related parties

The NTPF is a government administrative entity and is wholly owned and controlled by the Territory Government. Related parties of the department include:

- the portfolio minister and key management personnel (KMP) because they have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the department directly
- close family members of the portfolio minister or KMP including spouses, children and dependents
- all public sector entities that are controlled and consolidated into the whole of government financial statements
- any entities controlled or jointly controlled by KMP's or the portfolio minister, or controlled or jointly controlled by their close family members.

ii) Key management personnel (KMP)

Key management personnel of the NTPF are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the NTPF. These include the Minister for Police, the Chief Executive Officer and the 10 members of the executive team/the board directors of the NTPF.

iii) Remuneration of key management personnel

The details below excludes the salaries and other benefits of Minister for Police as the minister's remunerations and allowances are payable by the Department of the Legislative Assembly and consequently disclosed within the Treasurer's annual financial statements.

The aggregate compensation of key management personnel of the NTPF is set out below:

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
Short-term benefits	1,700	1,213
Post-employment benefits	157	122
Long-term benefits	0	0
Termination benefits	0	0
TOTAL REMUNERATION OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL	1,857	1,335

The NTPF has been unable to obtain the Related Party Declaration forms for 2 key management personnel for 2024-25 due to the personnel having left the agency. However, their compensation has been counted for time served as KMP.

iv) Related party transactions:

Transactions with Northern Territory Government-controlled entities

The department's primary ongoing source of funding is received from the Central Holding Authority in the form of output and capital appropriation and on-passed

Commonwealth national partnership and specific-purpose payments.

The following table provides quantitative information about related party transactions entered into during the year with all other Northern Territory Government-controlled entities.

2025

	Revenue from related parties	Payments to related parties	Amounts owed by related parties	Amounts owed to related parties
Related party	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
All NTG Government departments	44,821	77,183	1,249	685
Associates				
Subsidiaries				

2024

	Revenue from related parties	Payments to related parties	Amounts owed by related parties	Amounts owed to related parties
Related party	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
All NTG Government departments	43,368	80,853	1,206	1,927
Associates				
Subsidiaries				

The department's transactions with other government entities are not individually significant.

Other related party transactions are as follows:

Given the breadth and depth of Territory Government activities, related parties will transact with the

Territory public sector in a manner consistent with other members of the public including paying stamp duty and other government fees and charges and therefore these transactions have not been disclosed. The NTPF did not have any other significant related party transactions during the year ended 30 June 2025.

30. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

a) Contingent liabilities

The NTP has eleven (2024: nine) contingent liabilities that are generally not quantified. As at 30 June 2025, no claim has been made on any of these contingent liabilities.

b) Contingent assets

The NTP has no contingent assets as at 30 June 2025 (2024: NIL).

31. Events subsequent to balance date

No events have arisen between the end of the financial year and the date of this report that require adjustment to, or disclosure in these financial statements.

32. Schedule of administered Territory items

In addition to operating revenues controlled and utilised by an agency to fund its activities that are included in the financial statements, the agency also acts on behalf of the Territory Government in the management of administered items. These include, but are not limited to, fees from regulatory services, forfeiture of seized monies and sale of unclaimed monies. An agency is unable to use administered items to further its own objectives without authorisation.

Administered items are transferred to and reported by the Central Holding Authority, as the parent entity of government. Administered income and expenses are not recognised in the agency's operating statement but are reported separately in accordance with Australian accounting standards.

The following Territory items are managed by the NTPF on behalf of the government and are recorded in the Central Holding Authority (refer to Note 2b).

	2025	2024
	\$000	\$000
TERRITORY INCOME AND EXPENSES		
Income		
Fees from regulatory services	595	649
Other income	553	2,298
TOTAL INCOME	1,148	2,947
Expenses		
Other administrative expenses	1,148	2,947
TOTAL EXPENSES	1,148	2,947
TERRITORY INCOME LESS EXPENSES	0	0
TERRITORY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES		
Assets		
Other receivables	0	0
TOTAL ASSETS	0	0
Liabilities		
Central Holding Authority income payable	0	0
Unearned Central Holding Authority income	0	0
TOTAL LIABILITIES	0	0
NET ASSETS	0	0

33. Budgetary information

The following tables present the variation between the 2024-25 original budgeted financial statements, as reported in 2024-25 Budget Paper No. 3 Agency Budget Statements, and the 2024-25 actual amounts reported in the financial statements, together with explanations for significant variations.

The variations within these tables do not include changes to budgeted appropriations from 2024-25 original budget to 2024-25 final budget. Refer to Note 5a for summary changes to budget appropriations.

Comprehensive operating statement	2025 Actual	2025 Original budget	Variance	Note
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
INCOME				
Grants and subsidies revenue				
Current	2,497	465	2,032	1
Capital	600	0	600	
Appropriation				
Output	450,111	464,269	-14,158	2
Commonwealth (excluding capital appropriation)	44,787	30,492	14,295	3
Sales of goods and services	10,366	7,830	2,536	4
Goods and services received free of charge	37,148	37,770	-622	
Gain on disposal of assets	942	100	842	
Other income	5,652	897	4,755	5
TOTAL INCOME	552,102	541,823	10,280	
EXPENSES				
Employee expenses	385,491	392,430	-6,939	6
Administrative expenses				
Purchases of goods and services	114,280	97,266	17,014	7
Depreciation and amortisation	33,137	29,286	3,851	8
Other administrative expenses	40,324	37,770	2,554	9
Grants and subsidies expenses				
Current	747	4,432	-3,685	10
Capital				
Interest expenses	2,118	281	1,837	11
TOTAL EXPENSES	576,098	561,465	14,633	
NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)	-23,996	-19,642	-4,354	
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Items that will not be reclassified to net surplus/deficit				
Correction of prior period errors	0	0	0	
Changes in asset revaluation surplus	32,884	0	32,884	
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	32,884	0	32,884	
COMPREHENSIVE RESULT	8,888	-19,642	28,530	

NOTES

The following note descriptions relate to variances greater than \$1 million:

1. Commonwealth-funded National Criminal Intelligence System tranche information technology integration project increase in funding as per Tranche 1 project plan (+\$2.65 million), partially offset by delayed receipt of milestone payments.
2. Transfer to the Department of Corporate and Digital Development to support web services, SerPro, and information management and workforce services (-\$10.5 million), transfer to Northern Territory Fire, Emergency Services to support Corporate Shared Services following structural separation of agencies(-\$2.3 million), transfer to output appropriation to capital appropriation to support the purchase of fleet vehicles (-\$0.92 million).
3. Additional funding recognised to support Strengthening Community Safety in Central Australia (+\$12.6 million), National Firearm Register (\$5.9 million) partially offset by delayed milestone payments on both initiatives due to reporting requirements.
4. Higher criminal history checking revenue than forecast.
5. Higher revenues than forecast, largely reimbursement from other NTG agencies.
6. Delays in recruitment to support the Strengthening Community Safety in Central Australia initiative, ongoing staffing vacancies, and setbacks in implementing outcomes from the Police Review.
7. Ongoing cost pressures related to increased expenditure related to Anti-Social Behaviour Social Order Response program and information technology projects on core policing systems.
8. Predominantly related to Police Airwing assets, and other movements in other acquisitions, and revaluation adjustments.
9. Largely, related to prior year liability.
10. Variance due to reclassification of expenditure to support private security contracted services to support the Anti-Social Behaviour – Social Order Response program. Corresponding variance exists in purchase of goods and services.
11. Recognition of increased lease costs in relation to Police Airwing.

Balance Sheet

	2025 Actual	2025 Original budget	Variance	Note
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash and deposits	11,773	16,307	-4,534	1
Receivables	33,687	2,546	31,141	2
Inventories	5,346	3,527	1,819	3
Prepayments	0	328	-328	
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	50,805	22,708	28,097	
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	430,063	375,518	54,545	4
Intangibles	0	1,064	-1,064	5
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	430,063	376,582	53,481	
TOTAL ASSETS	480,868	399,290	81,578	
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Deposits held	7,507	7,717	-210	
Payables	18,741	21,133	-2,392	6
Borrowings and advances	11,987	50,007	-38,020	7
Provisions	65,273	59,400	5,873	8
Other liabilities	663	669	-6	
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	104,170	138,926	-34,756	
Non-current liabilities				
Borrowings and advances	49,281	0	49,281	9
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	49,281	0	49,281	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	153,451	138,926	14,525	
NET ASSETS	327,417	260,364	67,053	
EQUITY				
Capital	670,073	654,111	15,962	
Reserves	156,558	100,070	56,468	
Accumulated funds	-499,214	-493,817	-5,397	
TOTAL EQUITY	327,417	260,364	67,053	

NOTES

The following note descriptions relate to variances greater than \$1 million:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash variance relating to Operating Statement outcome. 2. Commonwealth's non-payment of the Northern Territory Remote Aboriginal Investment, expected to be paid in early 2025-26. 3. Inventory movements between financial years, including write-offs and purchase of additional inventory for police armoury. 4. Revaluation of land and buildings. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Computer software fully amortised during the financial year 6. Lower payables largely due to the timing of payments to trade creditors. 7. Police Airwing leases being reflected as a lease, rather than in borrowings as forecast, see note 9. 8. Provisions increase due to additional employee related costs, including recreation leave accrual and superannuation. 9. Police Airwing lease liabilities, per note 7. |
|--|---|

Cash flow statement

	2025 Actual	2025 Original budget	Variance	Note
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Operating receipts				
Grants and subsidies received				
Current	2,497	465	2,032	1
Capital	600		600	
Appropriation				
Output	450,111	464,269	-14,158	2
Commonwealth (excluding capital appropriation)	39,705	30,492	9,213	3
Receipts from sales of goods and services	23,841	8,727	15,114	4
TOTAL OPERATING RECEIPTS	516,754	503,953	12,801	
Operating payments				
Payments to employees	380,262	392,430	-12,168	5
Payments for goods and services	124,265	97,266	26,999	6
Grants and subsidies paid				
Current	747	4,432	-3,685	7
Capital	0	0	0	
Interest paid	2,118	281	1,837	8
TOTAL OPERATING PAYMENTS	507,392	494,409	12,983	
NET CASH FROM/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	9,362	9,544	-182	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Investing receipts				
Proceeds from sales of non- financial assets	5,154	4,597	557	
TOTAL INVESTING RECEIPTS	5,154	4,597	557	
Investing payments				
Purchases of non-financial assets	15,770	12,519	3,251	9
TOTAL INVESTING PAYMENTS	15,770	12,519	3,251	
NET CASH FROM/(USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	-10,616	-7,922	2,694	
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Financing receipts				
Deposits received	1,270	0	1,270	10
Equity injections				
Capital appropriation	8,265	7,354	911	
Commonwealth capital appropriation	0	400	-400	
Other equity injections	461	0	461	
TOTAL FINANCING RECEIPTS	9,996	7,754	2,242	
Financing payments				
Lease liabilities payments	12,696	9,376	3,320	11
TOTAL FINANCING PAYMENTS	12,696	9,376	3,320	
NET CASH FROM/(USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	-2,700	-1,622	1,078	
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held	-3,954	0	-3,954	
Cash at beginning of financial year	15,727	16,307	-580	
CASH AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR	11,773	16,307	-4,534	

NOTES

The following note descriptions relate to variances greater than \$1million:

1. Commonwealth-funded National Criminal Intelligence System tranche information technology integration project increase in funding as per Tranche 1 project plan (+\$2.65 million), partially offset by delayed receipt of milestone payments.
2. Transfer to the Department of Corporate and Digital Development to support web services, SerPro, and information management and workforce services (-\$10.5 million), transfer to Northern Territory Fire, Emergency Services to support Corporate Shared Services following structural separation of agencies (-\$2.3 million), transfer to output appropriation to capital appropriation to support the purchase of fleet vehicles (-\$0.92 million)
3. Additional funding recognised to support Strengthening Community Safety in Central Australia (+\$12.6 million), National Firearm Register (\$5.9 million) partially offset by delayed milestone payments on both initiatives due to reporting requirements.
4. Increase in GST receipts, higher volumes of criminal history checks, and reimbursements from other agencies for services provided and increased operational recovery.
5. Lower than forecast payments due to delays in recruitment to support the Strengthening Community Safety in Central Australia initiative, ongoing vacancies, and delays in implementing staffing outcomes from the Police Review.
6. Timing of creditor payments and ongoing cost pressures related to increased expenditure related to Anti-Social Behaviour Social Order Response program and information technology projects on core policing systems.
7. Variance due to reclassification of expenditure to support private security contracted services to support the Anti-Social Behaviour – Social Order Response program. Corresponding variance exists in purchase of goods and services.
8. Recognition of increased costs to support utilisation of the Police Airwing Aircraft, due to extension and renegotiation of the procurement contract.
9. Higher than forecast capital equipment, relating to various items and fleet vehicles procured.
10. Trust account funds received, not possible to forecast.
11. Payments relating to police airwing.

34. Budgetary information: Administered Territory items

The following table presents the variation between the 2024-25 original budget for administered items as reported in 2024-25 Budget Paper No. 3 Agency Budget Statements and the 2024-25 actual amounts disclosed in Note 32 of these financial statements together with explanations for significant variations.

Administered Territory items	2025 Actual	2025 Original budget	Variance	Note
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
TERRITORY INCOME AND EXPENSES				
Income				
Fees from regulatory services	595	809	-214	
Other income	553	0	553	
TOTAL INCOME	1,148	809	339	
Expenses				
Other administrative expenses	1,148	809	339	
TOTAL EXPENSES	1,148	809	339	
TERRITORY INCOME LESS EXPENSES	0	0	0	
TERRITORY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES				
Assets				
Other receivables	0	0	0	
TOTAL ASSETS	0	0	0	
Liabilities				
Central Holding Authority income payable	0	0	0	
Unearned Central Holding Authority income	0	0	0	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	0	0	0	
NET ASSETS	0	0	0	

NOTES

There were no significant variances between actual and budgeted amounts in 2024-25.



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACPO	Aboriginal Community Police Officer
AFL	Australian Football League
ALOs	Aboriginal Liaison Officers
APM	Australian Police Medal
APSC	Australian Public Service Commission
ASB	Anti-social behaviour
ASPPC	Alice Springs Police Communications Centre
ASQA	Australian Skills Quality Authority
BAU	Business as usual
BDO	Banned Drinker Order
CAP	Complaint Against Police
Cat 1 / Cat 2	Category 1 / Category 2
CCTV	Closed-circuit television
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CES	College Education Services
CLG	Command Leadership Group
CREC	Community Resilience Engagement Command
CRP	Complaints resolution process
CSI	Customer service inquiries
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
DTS	Driver Training Section
DV	Domestic violence
DFSV	Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence
DFSV&Y	Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence and Youth
ELT	Executive Leadership Team
FTE	Full time equivalent
FPF	Finance, Procurement and Facilities
FSF	Family Safety Framework
IAPro	IAPro (Professional Standards system)
IJIS	Integrated Justice Information System
JESCC	Joint Emergency Services Communications Centre
KPI	Key Performance Indicator

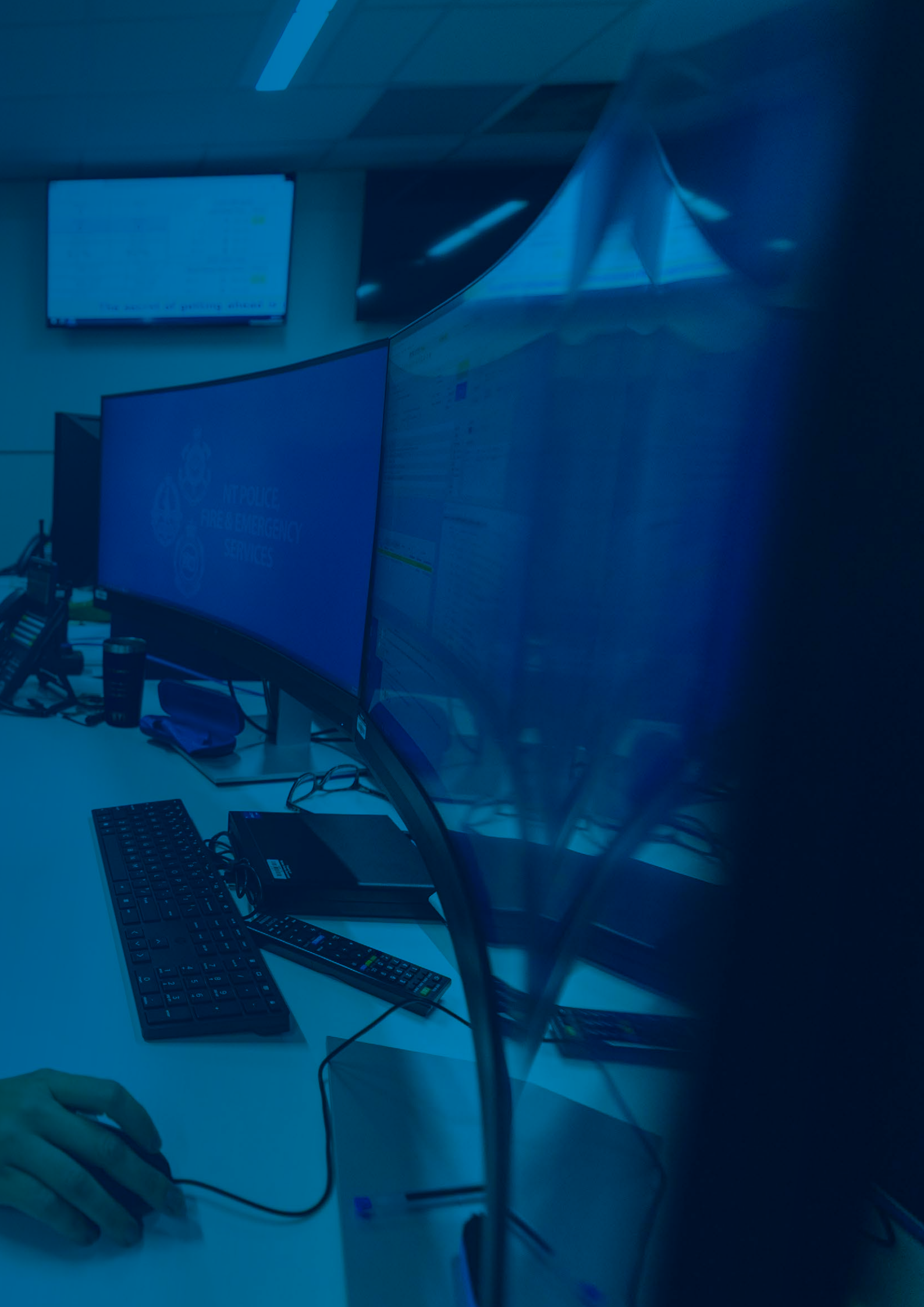
LCMS	Liquid Chromatography Mass Spectrometry
MLA	Member of the Legislative Assembly
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MyWellbeing	MyWellbeing Portal
NDIS	National Disability Insurance Scheme
NEC	Not elsewhere classified
nfd	Not further defined
NicheRMS	Niche Records Management System
NM	National Medal
NPSM	National Police Service Medal
NT	Northern Territory
NTG	Northern Territory Government
NTPF	Northern Territory Police Force
NTPFES	Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services
NTPS	Northern Territory Public Sector
OIC	Officer in Charge
OneNTG	One NT Government
OSS	Operational Safety Section
PAA	Police Administration Act (1978)
PFES	Police, Fire and Emergency Services
PROMIS	Police Realtime Online Management Information System
PPSOs / PPSO	Police Public Safety Officers / Officer
PRIT	Police Review Implementation Team
RBT	Random breath testing
RMIA	Risk Management and Internal Audit
RMS	Records Management System
RTO	Registered Training Organisation
SAFE NT	Screening Assessment for Employment in the Northern Territory
SerPro	NT Police Force case management system
TAAC	Training and Assessment Advisory Committee
TCSCC	Territory Community Safety Coordination Centre
UoF	Use of Force
WWC	Working With Children

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