



NORTHERN TERRITORY POLICE, FIRE & EMERGENCY SERVICES

2016–17 Annual Report

FOR ALL LIFE-THREATENING EMERGENCIES, [DIAL 000](#)

IF CALLING FROM A MOBILE, [DIAL 112](#)

CONTACT DETAILS

Queries about this report, or the information contained in it, should be directed to:
Chief of Staff
Office of the Commissioner and Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

The Northern Territory (NT) Police, Fire and Emergency Services (NTPFES) can be contacted by:

Post: PO Box 39764
Winnellie NT 0821

Telephone: General enquiries: (08) 8999 5511 (business hours)
General enquiries: (08) 8922 1560 (after hours)
NT Police 24 hour Police Assistance Line (non emergencies): 131 444
Crime Stoppers (toll free): 1800 333 000

Email: AnnualReport.NTPFES@nt.gov.au

Website: www.pfes.nt.gov.au

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ACRONYMS USED WITHIN THIS REPORT

AASB	Australian Accounting Standards Board	CSAP	Community Safety Action Plan
ACPO	Aboriginal Community Police Officer	CSC	Community Safety Committee
ADF	Australian Defence Force	DFU	Digital Forensics unit
AFSM	Australian Fire Service Medal	DFV	Domestic and family violence
AFU	Asset Forfeiture unit	DFVU	Domestic and Family Violence unit
ALO	Aboriginal Liaison Officer	DMC	Darwin Metropolitan Command
ANPR	Automatic number plate recognition	DPVC	Domestic and Personal Violence Command
ANZPAA	Australia New Zealand Police Advisory Agency	EAP	Employee Assistance Program
APM	Australian Police Medal	EEMU	Events and Emergency Management unit
APU	Alcohol Policing unit	ELT	Executive Leadership Team
ARC	Audit and Risk Committee	EMTU	Emergency Management Training unit
ASM	Australian Service Medal	EOC	Emergency Operations Centre
ATO	Australian Taxation Office	ESM	Emergency Services Medal
ATSI	Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person	FVTPL	Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss
BWV	Body-worn video	FTE	Full time equivalent
CBD	Central business district	FSB	Forensic Science Branch
CCTV	Closed circuit television	FSF	Family Safety Framework
CEO	Chief Executive Officer	GST	Goods and services tax
CEPO	Community Engagement Police Officer	HRM	Human resource management
CICU	Cybercrime Investigations Capability unit	JESCC	Joint Emergency Services Communications Centre
CPPO	Child protection prohibition order	JOCTF	Joint Organised Crime Task Force
CPTED	Crime prevention through environmental design	JOS	Judicial Operations Section
CRP	Complaints resolution process	JPR	Junior Police Ranger

ACRONYMS USED WITHIN THIS REPORT

KMP	Key management personnel	PSC	Police Standards Command
MACC	Motor Accidents Compensation Commission	RO	Repeat offender
MCNT	Multicultural Council of the NT	ROMU	Repeat Offender Management unit
MCIU	Major Crash Investigation unit	SAFE NT	Screening Assessment for Employment NT
MCS	Major Crime Squad	SCS	Serious Crime Squad
MFU	Major Fraud unit	SECS	Security and Emergency Coordination Section
MSOEU	Metropolitan Social Order and Engagement unit	SEG	Senior Executive Group
NM	National Medal	SWEC	Safety and Wellbeing Executive Committee
NOD	Northern Operations Division	TIO	Territory Insurance Office
NPSM	National Police Service Medal	TISD	Territory Intelligence Services Division
NT	Northern Territory	TRG	Territory Response Group
NTES	Northern Territory Emergency Service	TSO	Transit Safety Officer
NTFRES	Northern Territory Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services	UAUFEC	Uniform, Accoutrements and Use of Force Equipment Committee
NTFRS	Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service	WA	Western Australia
NHWNT	Neighbourhood Watch NT	WHS	Work health and safety
NTPF	Northern Territory Police Force	WIEIP	Workplace Injury Early Intervention Program
NTPFES	Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services	WPC	Workforce Planning Committee
OMCG	Outlaw motorcycle gang	WPS	Water Police Section
PAC	Performance Assessment Committee	YCET	Youth and Community Engagement team
PCG	Project Governance Committee	YDU	Youth Diversion unit
PFAS	Per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances	YEPO	Youth Engagement Police Officer
POSI	Point of sale intervention		
PROMIS	Police Real Time Online Management Information System		

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Northern Territory Police,
Fire and Emergency Services



OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

The Honourable Michael Gunner MLA
Minister for Police, Fire and Emergency Services
GPO Box 3146
DARWIN NT 0801

Dear Minister

In accordance with the provisions of section 28 of the *Public Sector Employment and Management Act* and section 12 of the *Financial Management Act*, I am pleased to provide you with a report on the operations and achievements of the Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services (the agency) for the period 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017.

As Accountable Officer of the Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services, I give the following representation to you, to the best of my knowledge and belief, that:

- a) Proper records of all transactions affecting the agency are kept and that employees under my control observe the provisions of the *Financial Management Act*, the Financial Management Regulations and Treasurer's Directions.
- b) Procedures within the agency afford proper internal controls, 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*.
- 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*, the internal audit capacity available to the agency is adequate, and the results of internal audits have been reported to me.
- 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.
- f) All Employment Instructions issued by the Commissioner for Public Employment have been satisfied.
- g) The agency has implemented processes to achieve compliance with the archives and records management provisions as prescribed in Part 9 of the *Information Act*.

Reece P Kershaw APM
Commissioner of Police and
CEO of Fire and Emergency Services

31 August 2017

KEY LOCATIONS

NT POLICE, FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

NTPFES HEADQUARTERS

NAB House
71 Smith Street
Darwin NT 0800

NT POLICE FORCE (NTPF)

PETER MCAULAY CENTRE

McMillans Road
Berrimah NT 0828

METROPOLITAN SOCIAL ORDER AND ENFORCEMENT UNIT

Phoenix Street
Nightcliff NT 0810

NTPF RECRUITMENT OFFICE

37 Woods Street
Darwin NT 0800

SCREENING ASSESSMENT FOR EMPLOYMENT (SAFE) NT

37 Woods Street
Darwin NT 0800



POLICE STATIONS

Adelaide River	Finke (Apatula)	Maranboy	Pine Creek
Ali Curung	Galiwinku	Mataranka	Pirlangimpi
Alice Springs	Gapuwiyak	Milikapiti	Ramingining
Alpururulam	Gunbalanya (Oenpelli)	Minjilang	Santa Teresa
Alyangula (Groote Eylandt)	Haasts Bluff	Minyerri	Tennant Creek
Arlparra	Harts Range	Mutitjulu	Ti Tree
Avon Downs	Humpty Doo	Ngukurr	Timber Creek
Batchelor	Imanpa	Nhulunbuy	Wadeye
Borrooloola	Jabiru	Ntaria (Hermannsburg)	Waruwi
Bulman	Kalkaringi	Numbulwar	Willowra
Casuarina	Katherine	Nyirripi	Wurrumiyanga
Daly River	Kulgera	Palmerston	Yarralin
Darwin	Lajamanu	Papunya	Yuendumu
Elliott	Maningrida	Peppimenarti	Yulara

POLICE SHOPFRONTS

Katherine Police Beat
Palmerston Police Beat
Parap Police Beat

POLICE POSTS

Angurugu (Groote Eylandt)
Kaltukatjara (Dockers River)
Milingimbi
Titjikala
Umbakumba (Groote Eylandt)

MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL FACILITIES

Kintore (NT)
Warakurna (WA)

KEY LOCATIONS

NT FIRE, RESCUE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES (NTFRES)

NTFRES HEADQUARTERS

Darwin Fire Station
32 Iliffe Street
Stuart Park NT 0820

NT EMERGENCY SERVICE (NTES) HEADQUARTERS

Peter McAulay Centre
McMillans Road
Berrimah NT 0828

NT FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE (NTFRS) HEADQUARTERS

Darwin Fire Station
32 Iliffe Street
Stuart Park NT 0820

COMMUNITY FIRE SAFETY

Level 4, NAB House
71 Smith Street
Darwin NT 0800

FIRE STATIONS

Alice Springs	Humpty Doo	Marrara	Tennant Creek
Berrimah	Jabiru	Nhulunbuy	Yulara
Darwin	Katherine	Palmerston	

VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADES

Alice Springs Rural	Humpty Doo	Ti Tree
Bathurst Island	Koolpinyah	Virginia/Bees Creek
Howard Springs	Larrimah	Yirrkala

FIRE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE GROUPS

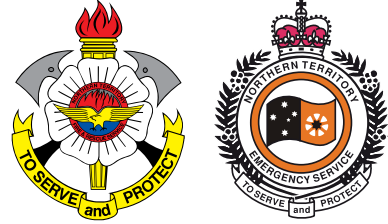
Adelaide River	Borroloola	Mataranka	Timber Creek
Batchelor	Elliott	Pine Creek	Ti Tree

NTES VOLUNTEER UNITS

Alice Springs	Gunbalanya (Oenpelli)	Maningrida	Ramingining
Cox Peninsula	Harts Range	Nhulunbuy	Tennant Creek
Daly River	Kalkaringi	Ntaria (Hermannsburg)	Wadeye
Darwin	Katherine	Numbulwar	Warruwi
Galiwinku	Kintore	Palmerston	Watarrka
Gapuwiyak	Lajamanu	Pirlangimpi	Yuendumu

EMERGENCY RESPONSE GROUPS

Ali Curung	Kulgera	Ngukurr
Avon Downs	Maranboy	Papunya
Bulman	Milingimbi	



**NT Fire, Rescue
and Emergency
Services**

COMMISSIONER AND CEO OVERVIEW

The NTPFES will always honour our mission to serve and protect the people of the NT.

Our agency continues to evolve to ensure we meet changing demands. In 2016–17, consolidation of the NTFRS and NTES was finalised, now forming the NTFRES. In November 2016, the NTFRS launched its 75th anniversary celebrations.

In December 2016, the NTPF introduced a two-Deputy Commissioner structure. Grant Nicholls joined our ranks as the Deputy Commissioner, Capability and Specialist Services and Kate Vanderlaan became Deputy Commissioner, Operations – the first woman to achieve this rank in our agency's history.



While we avoided any major cyclones, there were several severe weather events across the NT, and our people were there to lend a hand wherever needed. We also assisted the Queensland Government with recovery efforts in the wake of Cyclone Debbie.

Territorians continue to experience unacceptable levels of domestic and family violence, and we have been hard at work in this area. In early 2017, legislation was passed that enables police officers to gather audio and video from victims of and witnesses to domestic and family violence and use this as evidence in court.

In June 2017, we hosted the inaugural Indigenous Family Violence Policing Conference, raising \$80 000. The majority was donated to the NO MORE campaign and the Alice Springs Women's Shelter, with the remainder held as seed funding for the next conference in 2018.

We also announced a new Domestic and Personal Violence Command. These are examples of our victim-first, community-first focus in action.

We continue to be leaders in technology. Body-worn video is now business as usual, with facial recognition technology soon to follow. Trials underway in workforce optimisation will ensure our frontline spends as much time as possible engaging with our community.

Offences against the person decreased by 1.1%, while offences against property increased by 10.7% in 2016–17 compared with 2015–16. We are committed to listening to and working with the community. We actively provide advice on crime prevention strategies, personal safety, and support and services for victims of crime. We also launched the Coffee with a Cop initiative, which has proven extremely popular and partnered with TIO to hold crime prevention and safety expos in Darwin and Alice Springs.

In 2016–17, the NTPFES became a Silver Status Mental Health First Aid Skilled Workplace, and we continue to bolster support services available to our people and their families. We also partnered with not-for-profit organisation Alongside to provide additional support services to the partners and families of our frontline.

COMMISSIONER AND CEO OVERVIEW

In late 2016, I commissioned a survey to help us better understand our workplace culture. Results showed that generally, the agency is tracking well; however, there are clear areas for improvement. Former Fair Work Commissioner Ms Dianne Foggo AM facilitated workshops that explored the survey results further. We have started to build a Diversity and Change Management Division to ensure survey and workshop recommendations are implemented, as well as the implementation of the *NTPFES Diversity and Inclusion Strategy 2016–2020* more broadly.

We continue to remove barriers to recruiting those representative of the community we serve. During 2016–17, 45.5% of all new NTPF constable recruits were women, and 22% were Indigenous. NTPF Squad 131 saw us reach our 50/50 gender recruitment target; at 50%, this is the highest percentage of women of any previous squad.

For our existing workforce we also implemented 'myCareer', a performance system designed to create a culture of conversations. Work is underway to ensure that professional development opportunities meet the current and future needs of the agency.

The year ahead

The coming year will see a continued focus on our values and the implementation of *Vision 2020* and the *NTPFES Diversity and Inclusion Strategy 2016–2020*.

Works on a new Palmerston Police Station and Katherine Fire Station will commence, as will works to replace the 18-year-old NTPF case management system, PROMIS.

For the NTFRES, 2017–18 will see the finalisation of a number of reviews and a continued focus on the approximately 700 NTFRES volunteers who give their own time to provide vital assistance to the community.

A centralised human resource management centre for the agency will also be implemented.

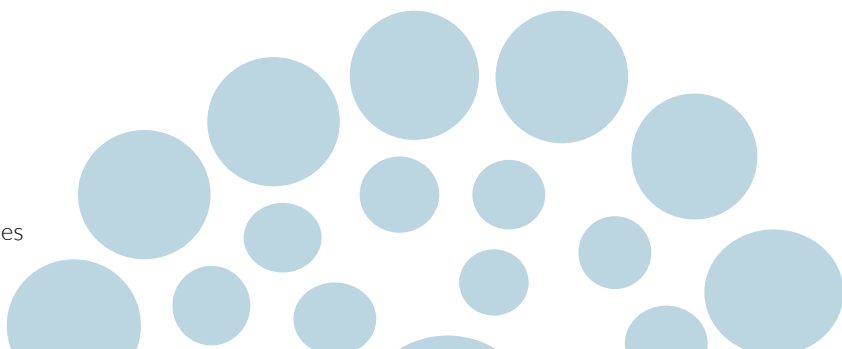
Facial recognition technology will become business as usual, and we will continue to be leaders in technology and innovation.

The community can expect another open day to be held in 2018. We look forward to opportunities to invite the community to meet with our people and to showcase our capabilities and skills.

Cultural change, diversity and inclusion, health and wellbeing, and recruiting will remain a priority. We will continue to honour our values: trust, respect, integrity, courage, community and accountability to work in partnership with the community to ensure a safe and resilient NT.



Reece P Kershaw APM
Commissioner of Police and
CEO of Fire and Emergency Services
12 September 2017



PART 1: **ORGANISATIONAL OVERVIEW**

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PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The 2016–17 NTPFES Annual Report describes the agency's operations for the financial year from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 and is in accordance with section 28 of the *Public Sector Employment and Management Act*.

The 2016–17 NTPFES Annual Report aims to:

- provide a record of achievement against the NT Government's 2016–17 *Budget Paper No. 3* and the *NTPFES Strategic Plan Vision 2020*
- inform Parliament, the community and other stakeholders of significant activities during the financial year
- provide information on the factors that affected the performance of the functions of the NTPFES.

NTPFES OVERVIEW

The NTPFES was formed in 1983 and comprises the NTPF, the NTFRS and the NTES.

The Commissioner of Police, Mr Reece Kershaw APM, exercises CEO authority over all entities and has primary responsibility for the day-to-day governance of the NTPFES. Under the machinery of government, the NTPFES sits within the Children and Families cluster. The Commissioner/CEO reports directly to the Minister for Police, Fire and Emergency Services, the Hon. Michael Gunner MLA.

The NTPFES provides policing, fire, rescue and emergency services to communities in an area totalling 1 349 129 square kilometres. The NT population continues to grow, with an approximate increase of 0.3% from the previous year. At the end of December 2016, there were an estimated 245 000 NT residents.

With 58 police stations (including two multi-jurisdictional facilities), five police posts, 11 fire stations, nine volunteer fire stations and 24 emergency volunteer units, the NTPFES serves to protect the community and ensure community safety.

As at 30 June 2017, the total number of full-time equivalent (FTE) personnel for the NTPFES was 2072.18. Refer to page 80 for a breakdown.

Vision 2020 continued to drive the strategic direction of the agency throughout the reporting period. The *Vision 2020* strategic framework incorporates the Strategic Map, the *NTPFES Strategic Plan* and *Our Values*. *Vision 2020* is also complemented by the *NTPFES Diversity and Inclusion Strategy 2016–2020: Strengthening Capability through Diversity*.

The strategic framework is the central point of reference to ensure corporate decision making is clearly and consistently aligned to the strategic direction of the organisation. This is to ensure delivery of the NTPFES vision of a safe and resilient NT through working in partnership with the community. As a values-led organisation, the strategic framework informs NTPFES operations and ensures the goals promote effective and efficient services to meet community and government expectations.

OUR STRATEGIC ISSUES FOR 2016–17

The NTPFES goals for 2016–17 aligned with the strategic direction with issues as listed in the NT Government's 2016–17 *Budget Paper No.3*.

The strategic issues were:



Working in partnership with key stakeholders, including other government agencies, non-government organisations, the private sector and the community, to enhance public safety.



Improving safety on Territory roads through education and enforcement.



Demonstrating strong integrity and accountability across the agency.



Providing responsive and professional customer service that enhances community safety and confidence, and meets and exceeds community expectations.



Delivering highly visible and responsive frontline police services.



Responding rapidly and effectively with efficient operational management to incidents.



Implementing proactive crime- reduction strategies.



Enhancing operational capacity and striving to be part of the community through community safety activities and interventions and a volunteerism framework that guides decision making, support and resources.



Preventing and reducing the level of reoffending.



Providing fire and emergency education programs to enhance community resilience and capability to cope with emergencies.



Targeting drivers of crime, particularly alcohol and drugs.



Ensuring effective and efficient allocation and use of resources, and progressing innovative solutions to enhance frontline service delivery.



Providing effective emergency management planning to minimise the impact of disasters on the community.

LEGISLATION AND REPORTING

The formal legislative bases for the NTPFES are the *Police Administration Act*, *Fire and Emergency Act* and the *Emergency Management Act*. In accordance with Schedule 2 of the *Administrative Arrangements Order*, under section 35 of the *Interpretation Act*, the agency has administrative responsibility for the following legislation:

NTPF

- *Alcohol Protection Orders Act*
- *Child Protection (Offender Reporting and Registration) Act*
- *Firearms Act*
- *Police Administration Act* (except Part III)
- *Police (Special Investigative and Other Powers) Act*
- *Telecommunications (Interception) NT Act*
- *Terrorism (Emergency Powers) Act*
- *Weapons Control Act*
- *Youth Justice Act* (Part 3).

NTPFES

- *Fire and Emergency Act*
- *Emergency Management Act*.

PERFORMANCE REPORTING

The NT Government's financial management framework utilises an accrual output-based methodology for budgeting, accounting and reporting, with performance reporting a central tenet. The framework links NTPFES outputs, outcomes and key performance indicators to the objectives of government. This is particularly in relation to social initiatives, policies and programs as part of our shared commitment to working in partnership with the community to ensure a safe and resilient NT.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

NTPFES performance is primarily measured against quantity, quality and timeliness to ensure efficient and effective services. The output tables provided in Part 2: Organisational Performance, commencing on page 18, provide specific information relating to performance.

OUTPUTS FRAMEWORK

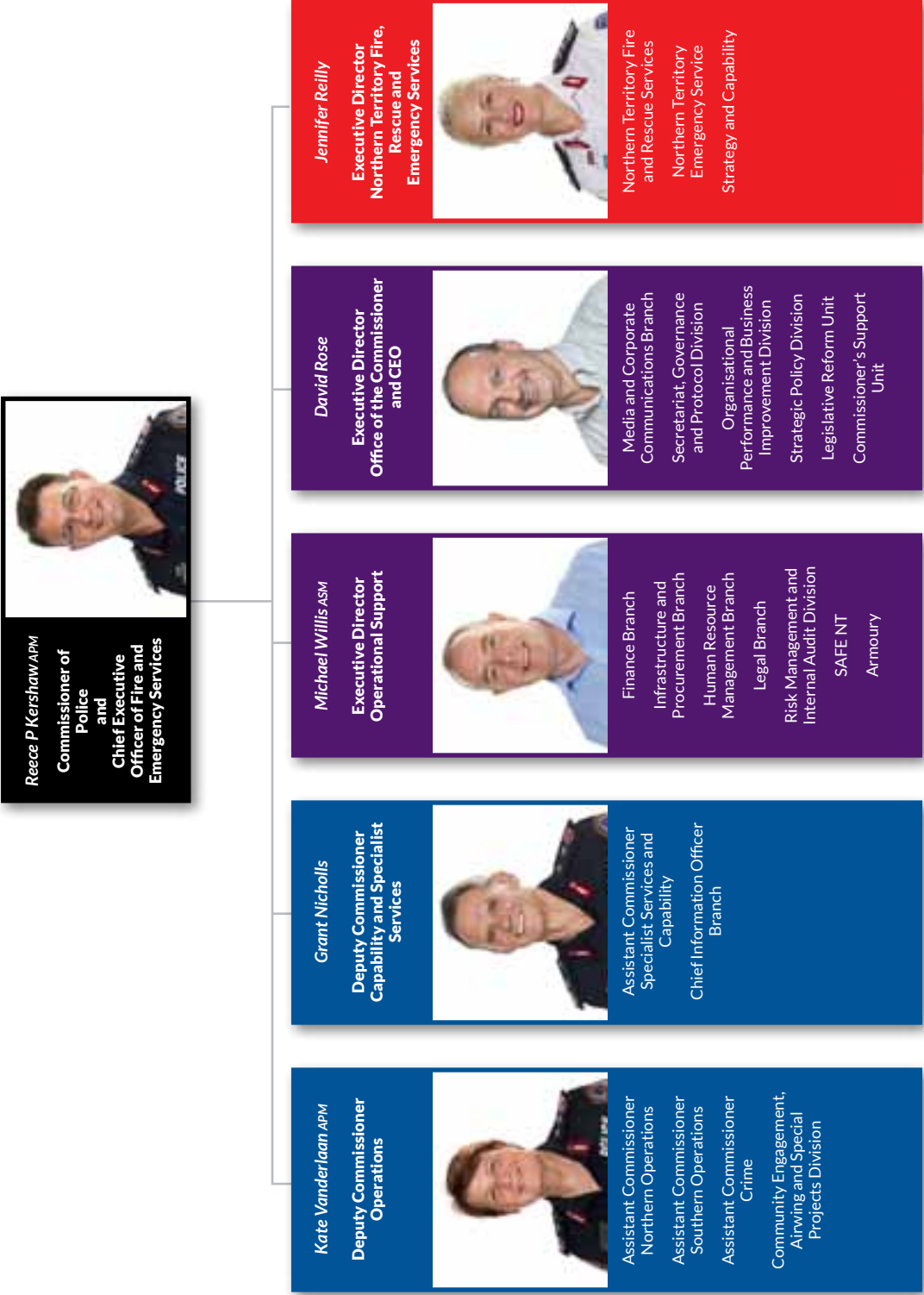
Output Groups

Outcomes

Outputs



NTPFES ORGANISATIONAL CHART



STRATEGIC REPORTING AND PLANNING FRAMEWORK

STRATEGIC REPORTING FRAMEWORK

This section of the annual report provides an overview of the NTPFES corporate governance structure and performance. The NTPFES governance framework is structured to ensure transparent decision making, compliance and accountability, with the aim to ensure strategic goals, objectives and performance measures are met.

Vision 2020 is the agency's strategic framework and is based on established priorities, outcomes and targets informed by *Budget Paper No. 3*, strategic issues and national matters of significance. Business plans for service areas are updated annually to ensure timely and effective tracking of business improvement initiatives and organisational performance.

The NT Government's 2016–17 *Budget Paper No. 3* incorporates detailed information about agency budget, services, outputs and key deliverables. Each output includes a series of key deliverables, with measures established to enable the assessment of performance.

Organisational performance is reported on each service commencing from page 20. This shows actual performance against the estimates published in the NT Government's 2016–17 *Budget Paper No. 3* and provides explanation of any significant variances as well as highlighting significant performance successes. Internally, performance against identified targets is monitored on a frequent basis and reported quarterly through the NTPFES Executive Board.

STRATEGIC PLANNING FRAMEWORK

Throughout 2016–17, the agency continued to implement *Vision 2020*, ensuring there is a clear purpose across all business areas and reinforcing the NTPFES as a values-led agency.

The implementation of *Vision 2020* aligns the strategic priorities and direction of the agency with a focus on initiatives that increase the efficiency and effectiveness of services provided by the NTPFES to meet and exceed community expectations.

Vision 2020 also provides a strong structure for the monitoring and reporting of key performance indicators. It incorporates internal and external measures with goals and development opportunities for the agency towards the future, utilising annual business plans to ensure contemporary and detailed targets are aligned to the strategic framework.

MISSION

Working in partnership with the community to ensure a safe and resilient NT.

VISION

Be values-led to serve and protect the people of the NT.



KEY COMMITTEES

The NTPFES Executive Board assists the Commissioner/CEO to fulfil statutory obligations by providing oversight and leadership of strategic activities and direction of the NTPFES. The purpose of the NTPFES Executive Board is to ensure agency leadership and direction is achieved through effective and timely response, performance and planning through strategic policy and business planning in line with corporate performance measures, goals and objectives. The NTPFES Executive Board meets on a monthly basis and is chaired by the Commissioner/CEO.

Membership consists of:

- Commissioner of Police/CEO (Chair)
- Deputy Commissioner, Operations
- Deputy Commissioner, Capability and Specialist Services
- Executive Director, Operational Support
- Executive Director, NTFRES
- Executive Director, Office of the Commissioner and CEO.

The Budget Committee is a strategic sub-component of the NTPFES Executive Board, ensuring that oversight and leadership in relation to financial matters is provided on a monthly basis.



Performance Assessment Committee (PAC)

The purpose of the PAC is to provide high-level oversight of the performance of NTPFES commands and branches. The PAC meets quarterly and is chaired by the Commissioner/CEO. Membership consists of:

- Commissioner/CEO (Chair)
- Deputy Commissioner, Operations
- Deputy Commissioner, Capability and Specialist Services
- Executive Director, Operational Support
- Executive Director, NTFRES
- Executive Director, Office of the Commissioner and CEO.

Uniform, Accoutrements and Use of Force Equipment Committee (UAUFEC)

The purpose of the UAUFEC is to provide high-level, strategic oversight of the uniform committees for each NTPFES service to ensure that investments in uniforms, accoutrements and use-of-force equipment is consistent and meets service delivery needs. The UAUFEC meets quarterly and is chaired by the Executive Director, Operational Support. Membership consists of:

- Executive Director, Operational Support (Chair)
- Director and Chief Officer, Strategy and Capability, NTFRES
- Assistant Commissioner, Northern Operations
- Director, Logistic Operations
- Police Uniform Committee Chair.

Safety and Wellbeing Executive Committee (SWEC)

The purpose of the SWEC is to provide strategic-level input and thinking into improving work health and safety and mental health and wellbeing strategies across the NTPFES. The SWEC meets quarterly and is co-chaired by the Deputy Commissioner, Operations and the Executive Director, NTFRES. Membership consists of:

- Deputy Commissioner, Operations (Co-Chair)
- Executive Director, NTFRES (Co-Chair)
- Executive Director, Operational Support
- Director, Human Resource Management Branch
- Assistant Director, Safety and Wellbeing
- Assistant Director, Safety, Illness and Injury Management
- Manager, Work Health and Safety
- Manager, Risk Management and Internal Audit Division.

Audit and Risk Committee (ARC)

The purpose of the ARC is to provide oversight to all matters pertaining to the management of audit and risk for the NTPFES. The ARC meets quarterly and is chaired by the Executive Director, Operational Support. Membership consists of:

- Executive Director, Operational Support (Chair)
- Deputy Commissioner, Operations
- Deputy Commissioner, Capability and Specialist Services
- Executive Director, NTFRES
- Executive Director, Office of the Commissioner and CEO.

NTPF Senior Executive Group (SEG)

The SEG is the peak decision-making body for the NTPF, providing an avenue for strategic discussions on emerging issues. The SEG meets fortnightly and is chaired by the Deputy Commissioner, Operations. Membership consists of:

- Deputy Commissioner, Operations (Chair)
- Deputy Commissioner, Capability and Specialist Services
- Assistant Commissioner, Northern Operations
- Assistant Commissioner, Southern Operations
- Assistant Commissioner, Crime
- Assistant Commissioner, Specialist Services and Capability
- Executive Director, Operational Support
- Executive Director, Office of the Commissioner and CEO.

NTFRES Executive Leadership Team (ELT)

The purpose of the ELT is to provide oversight and leadership of strategic activities and the direction of the NTFRES. ELT meetings are held fortnightly and are chaired by the Executive Director, NTFRES. Membership consists of:

- Executive Director, NTFRES (Chair)
- Director and Chief Officer, Strategy and Capability, NTFRES
- Director and Chief Fire Officer, NTFRS
- Director and Chief Officer, NTES.

Project Governance Committee (PCG)

The purpose of the PCG is to provide oversight of all projects related to information and communications technology, training and assessment for the NTPFES. The PCG meets bi-monthly and is chaired by the Deputy Commissioner, Capability and Specialist Services. Membership consists of:

- Deputy Commissioner, Capability and Specialist Services (Chair)
- Executive Director, Operational Support
- Chief Information Officer
- Assistant Commissioner, Northern Operations
- Assistant Commissioner, Southern Operations
- Assistant Commissioner, Crime
- Assistant Commissioner, Specialist Services and Capability
- Director and Chief Officer, Strategy and Capability, NTFRES
- Director and Chief Fire Officer, NTFRS.

Workforce Planning Committee (WPC)

The purpose of the WPC is to provide high-level strategic oversight of NTPFES human resources to deliver outcomes for both our people and our community. The WPC meets quarterly and is chaired by the Executive Director, Operational Support. Membership consists of:

- Executive Director, Operational Support (Chair)
- Deputy Commissioner, Operations
- Deputy Commissioner, Capability and Specialist Services
- Director and Chief Officer, Strategic and Capability NTFRES
- Director and Chief Fire Officer, NTFRS
- Director and Chief Officer, NTES
- Director, Finance Branch
- Director, Human Resource Management Branch.

PART 2: **ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE**



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NORTHERN TERRITORY POLICE FORCE

OVERVIEW

The core functions of the NTPF are to:

- uphold the law and maintain social order
- protect life and property
- prevent, detect, investigate and prosecute offences
- manage road safety education and enforcement measures
- manage the provision of services in emergencies.

Police coverage of the NT was provided under four Assistant Commissioners in four policing streams as follows:

Crime

Assistant Commissioner Michael Murphy

- Crime Command
- Crime Support Command
- Forensic Science Branch.

Northern Operations

Assistant Commissioner Lance Godwin

- Darwin Metropolitan Command
- Northern Command.

Southern Operations

A/Assistant Commissioner Daniel Bacon

- Southern Command.

Specialist Services and Capability

Assistant Commissioner Peter Bravos

- College Command
- Specialist Services Command
- Police Standards Command.

These areas are supported by the Media and Corporate Communications, Office of the Commissioner of Police and CEO, Operational Support, and Legal branches.

As at 30 June 2017, the total number of FTE police employees was 1403.26. Refer to page 80 for a breakdown.

There are 68 police facilities throughout the NT that include:

- NTPFES headquarters
- Peter McAulay Centre
- Metropolitan Social Order and Enforcement unit
- NT Police Recruitment Office
- SAFE NT
- 56 police stations
- three police shopfronts
- two multi-jurisdictional facilities
- five police posts.

The NT is divided into three operational commands that are responsible for delivery of policing services:

- Darwin Metropolitan Command – seven police stations
- Northern Command – 28 police stations, including federally funded remote stations
- Southern Command – 23 police stations, including two multi-jurisdictional facilities and federally funded remote stations.

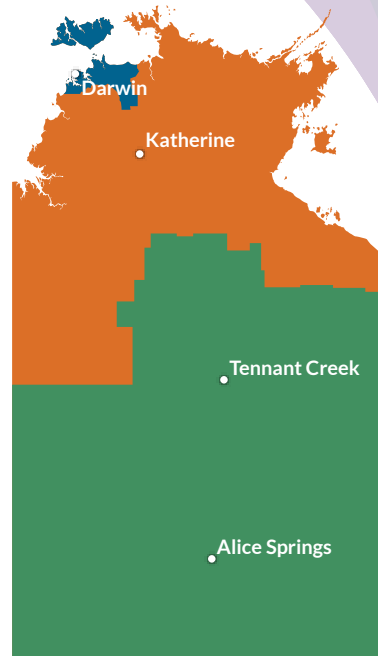


The following map shows the boundaries of the three commands:

Darwin Metropolitan Command

Northern Command

Southern Command



BUSINESS PLANNING FRAMEWORK

The NTPF Business Plan established the priorities for 2016–17 and a framework for linking the priorities to the agency's strategic direction and output groups in the NT Government's 2016–17 *Budget Paper No. 3*. The goals established for 2016–17 were:

- preventing crime
- our people
- our community.

The NTPF performance measures established in 2016–17 were under the following output groups:

- Output Group 1 – Community Safety and Crime Prevention
- Output Group 2.1 – Response Services
- Output Group 2.2 – Investigations
- Output Group 2.3 – Services to the Judicial Process
- Output Group 3 – Road Safety Services.



NTPF SUMMARY, 2016–17



96 318 proactive
policing activities



10 432 SupportLink
referrals and notifications



Responded to **23 208**
incidents related to domestic
violence



179 103 drivers
breath tested

000

More than
100 000 calls to 000



52 010 traffic
infringement offences
detected



95.5% of 000 calls
answered within 10 seconds



16 520 arrests,
summons and notices to
appear for offences



171 182 calls to the police
assistance line (131 444)



83.1% of people surveyed
agreed that police perform
their job professionally



NTPF SUMMARY

1

OUTPUT GROUP 1 – COMMUNITY SAFETY AND CRIME PREVENTION

This output group provides a range of services to increase community safety, including:

- targeting drivers of crime, particularly alcohol and drugs
- addressing issues and causes of crime
- providing highly visible police patrols, and proactive crime prevention and education strategies
- working in partnership with the community
- developing and testing plans to respond to threats and risks and minimise their impact.



OUTPUT GROUP 1 COMMUNITY SAFETY AND CRIME PREVENTION

Output Group 1 – Community Safety and Crime Prevention

Performance	2013–14 actual	2014–15 actual	2015–16 actual	2016–17 budget	2016–17 actual	2017–18 budget
Proportion of people who felt safe home alone at night ¹	85.9%	85.1%	84.0%	≥ 85.0%	79.1%	≥ 84%
Proportion of people who were satisfied in general with police services ¹	75.5%	72.3%	75.7%	≥ 72.0%	69.4%	≥ 75%
Proportion of people who agreed that police perform their job professionally ¹	86.3%	82.3%	86.8%	≥ 82.0%	83.1%	≥ 86%

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO PERFORMANCE MEASURE

¹ Source: National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing commissioned by the Australia New Zealand Police Advisory Agency (ANZPAA).

Performance summary

The NTPF delivers a range of services designed to enhance community safety and prevent crime by using intelligence-led, problem-solving policing to inform operational decision making and resource deployment. The NTPF engages with stakeholders, such as other government agencies and community groups, gathering intelligence to direct activities that implement strategies to target areas of crime and hot spots.

The NTPF supports and engages with the community through many major and seasonal events across the NT. While this provides a

policing presence at these events, it is also an opportunity for police officers to positively interact with the community and deliver healthy lifestyle messages.

Prevention, awareness and community engagement is an integral part of the law enforcement response. The NTPF continues to build on existing and develop new stakeholder relationships through coordinating regular multi-agency operations, which have seen a number of joint approaches to community safety, protection and crime prevention.





Key achievements in 2016–17

Community engagement and education

Aboriginal Community Police Officers

(ACPOs) are uniformed, sworn police officers who provide communication and liaison with Indigenous communities. ACPOs are role models for cross-cultural awareness and improve community knowledge about policing services and law and order issues. ACPOs also enforce the laws of the NT, such as maintaining social order, enforcing road safety and providing prisoner management and transportation.

During 2016–17, the **Aboriginal Liaison Officer** (ALO) program became a permanent Indigenous employment program within the NTPF. Ten positions were funded by the NT Government, one position was temporarily funded by the Australian Government and four ALOs were permanently appointed to their positions. ALOs provide a vital contribution to the NTPF through a variety of functions such as liaising with victims of crime, assisting with general intelligence by identifying cases of emerging disturbances or community safety

issues, strengthening community engagement and providing a greater focus on engaging with school-aged children to deliver safety messages.

Coffee with a Cop is an engagement activity where members of the community are invited to a local cafe within their area to chat with police officers, including executive members. This initiative has proven very popular, with the Northern Operations Division fleet expanded to include an engagement van equipped with a coffee machine to reduce the reliance on the mobile police caravan. The van allows for more fluid and spontaneous engagement opportunities and has been used as a focal point at the Darwin and Freds Pass shows, Greek Glenti and the Palmerston and Mindil Beach markets. It has also been used in Adelaide River and Batchelor, where much of the information provided, mainly to tourists, pertained to road safety and traffic regulations. In June 2017, Coffee with a Cop was also held in Alice Springs and was well received by the community, with feedback indicating it should be held more often.



The **Community Engagement Police Officer** (CEPO) program continues to operate as a joint initiative between the NTPF, the NT Government and the Australian Government. CEPOs promote crime prevention and community engagement through the active establishment and promotion of community involvement, and ownership and leadership of community-based activities. The NTPF has nine CEPOs, each with their own region that covers approximately one ninth of the more than 1.3 million square kilometre land mass of the NT. CEPOs provide services to 51 remote and very remote Indigenous communities and support to approximately 200 frontline general duties police officers. Objectives of the CEPO program include: assisting and supporting communities to increase school attendance and youth participation in recreational and educational activities; supporting community-based activities and programs; providing positive role modelling and mentoring to community members, especially youth; and promoting and raising awareness of social issues around alcohol and substance abuse. CEPOs also support local police officers with matters such as culturally sensitive engagement, effective stakeholder engagement, Community Safety Committees and Community Safety Action Plans.

Community Safety Committees (CSCs)

holistically approach and address issues and causes of crime in remote and very remote communities in the NT. CSCs are driven by the community and seek to include CEPOs, local officers in charge, local authority, shire representatives, night patrols, local government representatives and law or justice community groups. CSCs work collaboratively to address local issues and identify possible solutions by establishing Community Safety Action Plans (CSAPs) around five key areas: mutual respect and working partnerships; domestic and family violence; substance abuse; community amenity (social order) and road safety; and any other immediate community safety issues not already identified. The utilisation of CSCs has proven successful in curbing long ongoing civil disturbances, solving local problems and developing relationships between police, stakeholders and members of the community. The use of CSAPs and broader community engagement has led to significant acceptance of local crime prevention initiatives and programs.

In March 2017, the NTPFES partnered with TIO to hold the inaugural **Crime Prevention and Safety Expo** in Darwin, followed by an expo in Alice Springs in April 2017.

These expos were the first of their kind in the NT, showcasing new technology from exhibitors, safety tips, interactive displays and presentations that encourage the community to keep their vehicles, homes and businesses safe and secure. More than 4000 people across the NT attended the expos.





In June 2017, the NTPFES hosted the inaugural **Indigenous Family Violence Policing Conference**. Approximately 240 delegates participated, ranging from senior representatives from most Australian policing jurisdictions and chief executive officers and senior managers from anti-violence organisations to social influencers and business stakeholders. The conference raised \$80 000, with the NTPFES donating \$50 000 to the NO MORE campaign and holding \$10 000 as seed funding for the next conference, forecast for 2018. During the conference, the NTPF signed a service delivery memorandum of understanding with, and donated the remaining \$20 000 raised, to the Alice Springs Women's Shelter.

The **Northern Operations Division (NOD)** incorporates responsibility for Youth Engagement Police Officers, Neighbourhood Watch NT, the Police and Citizens Youth Club, front counter auxiliary staffing and SupportLink. Its mission is to provide a community, victim and youth engagement service that is capable of working in partnership with the community and other stakeholders to promote safety and crime prevention through the provision of support, referrals, advice and information.



Midnight Basketball Australia is a national charity that trains and supports selected communities to deliver a social inclusion program that supports teenagers to build their skills and confidence in identifying and participating in positive community events. The NTPF continued to participate in Midnight Basketball tournaments throughout the year, which provide an opportunity for police officers to interact with youth and establish positive and respectful relationships. The program is in high demand, with 60 participants and 65 youths on the waiting list. Negotiations are underway with relevant stakeholders to increase the number of tournaments and participants in Darwin.

The NTPF works collaboratively with **Neighbourhood Watch NT** (NHWNT) to provide safety and crime prevention information through actively engaging with the community. Most activities occur through attendance at community and cultural events such as regional shows, expos and markets. During 2016–17, 55 combined activities were undertaken by NHWNT, such as static displays

and engagement activities during school holidays and high-visibility door-knocking operations in areas experiencing heightened criminal activity. Safety House is also incorporated within NHWNT, seeking to recruit and administer residences and businesses that can be accessed by someone who is, or perceives themselves to be, in danger from another person. This is particularly for youth and vulnerable persons. Throughout 2016–17, the NOD delivered 38 presentations to Darwin primary school assemblies conveying Safety House information.

Members from the NOD and NHWNT participated in the **Seniors Expo 2017** attended by approximately 2200 senior community members. The expo provided a positive opportunity for police officers to engage with seniors of the wider Darwin community and discuss issues over Coffee with a Cop. During the expo, NOD engaged with just over 400 people, served 356 coffees, distributed 110 flyers, issued 210 'Mark Your Territory' UV market kits and received two intelligence reports.



The **Security and Emergency Coordination Section** (SECS) enhances community safety and preparedness through coordinating, developing, planning and exercising both emergency management and counter terrorism response arrangements, including the management of security intelligence.

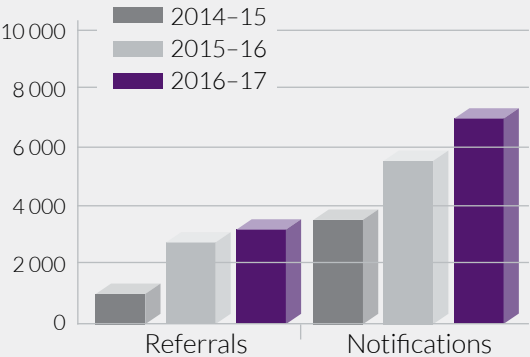
Under the Australia – New Zealand Counter Terrorism Committee, the SECS provides ongoing coordination of NT response capabilities through meetings, workshops and exercises. Eight exercises were conducted across the NT during 2016–17, which focussed on the investigation, forensic, police tactical, negotiation and police command capabilities. The SECS continues to actively monitor the local, national and international security environment to assess any security risks or potential opportunities for criminal activity, with security intelligence staff regularly meeting partner agencies to discuss security and community safety issues.

The NTPF continues to utilise **SupportLink** to provide a centralised referral management and early intervention service to refer victims and offenders who require assistance to social support agencies in order to reduce the risk of repeat offending. Services include those associated with domestic and family violence, drug and alcohol dependence, drug and alcohol diversions, homelessness and more. During 2016–17, 3215 referrals and 7217 notifications were made.



The **Victim Engagement Service** within NOD involves proactive contact with victims of property crime and provision of advice on a case-by-case basis. Police officers provide referrals to other services if requested, ‘crime hardening’ of residences and businesses through Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) audits, and other crime prevention and personal safety strategies. This provides an opportunity for victims of crime to be made aware of services available and to seek clarification on police processes regarding their incident, proving to improve relationships with police. During 2016–17, 13 mini operations were conducted, such as door knocking of residences and attending businesses in areas identified as locations subject to crime series.

SupportLink Referrals and Notifications



* Data above was extracted on 21 September 2017 and may differ from data extracted on a different date.



During 2016–17, the NTPFES continued to partner with **White Ribbon Australia** to prevent domestic and family violence. The NTPFES was a gold sponsor for the NT White Ribbon Ball, which raised \$26 000, and coordinated both the White Ribbon breakfast and White Ribbon marches in Darwin and Alice Springs. The Commissioner/CEO remains Chair of the NT White Ribbon Committee, which brings together stakeholders across the government and non-government sectors.

During 2016–17, the responsibilities of **Youth Engagement Police Officers** (YEPOs) were expanded to include youth engagement activities outside of school hours and in locations where youth are likely to congregate, such as shopping centres, skate parks and beach areas. YEPOs continue to provide valuable support to schools through personal safety and security presentations such as 'Think U Know' (cyber awareness) and 'Love Bites' (respectful relationships). YEPOs also participate in youth-related activities held in the community that deter youth offending, such as Blue Light Discos.

Enhanced community safety

The **Alcohol Policing unit** (APU) seeks strategic intelligence to identify trends and hot spots, directing high-visibility foot patrols to identified premises at specified times. This includes targeted inspections of premises to ensure compliance with the *Liquor Act* and Regulations by both licensees and staff. The APU utilises mobile closed circuit television in the CBD and surrounding Darwin locations to proactively monitor hot spots, allowing police officers to attend particular areas, preventing the escalation or occurrence of violence and antisocial behaviour in real time. This footage is also an effective investigative and evidentiary tool. The APU meets regularly with key stakeholders such as the Australian Hotel Association NT and late night licensees to report on statistics for offences and discuss causal factors and suggested methodologies for improvement and reduction. The NTPF continues to promote working relationships between licensees and Licensing NT through the Late Night Traders Accord and the Packaged Liquor Accord to ensure the CBD continues to remain a safe and well-managed precinct.

The **closed circuit television (CCTV)** system is an efficient and effective detection, prevention and investigative tool to prevent, solve and reduce crime. The CCTV unit monitors 260 cameras located in Darwin, Casuarina, Palmerston, Alice Springs, Parap and Katherine, with funding allocated for further expansion of the network during 2017–18. During 2016–17, the CCTV unit monitored and logged approximately 4034 incidents, with 1191 events proactively reported to frontline police officers during live camera monitoring. The unit also received and processed 357 requests to exhibit footage for investigation and prosecution purposes. Five mobile CCTV units are constantly deployed at hot spots and major events to enhance public safety, deter antisocial behaviour, identify and prosecute offenders and enable faster responses to developing incidents. During 2016–17, these units recorded 165 incidents. During 2017–18, five additional mobile CCTV units will be gifted to the NTPFES as part of 2016 federal election commitments, due for deployment in January 2018.



The **Events and Emergency Management Unit (EEMU)** operates within the Darwin Metropolitan Command (DMC) and manages NTPF interests in relation to major events, emergency management, and administrative support and responses to special event liquor applications, street event/parade permit applications and pyrotechnics display applications. The EEMU was established during 2016–17 as a result of an identified need for

the NTPF to guide event organisers to ensure the proper and effective planning of events and meeting of stakeholder requirements. During 2016–17, DMC covered more than 800 shifts relating to public safety at various major community and sporting events, such as the Bombing of Darwin, BASSINTHEGRASS, Summer Sessions, Darwin Cup Carnival, V8 Supercars, and the National Rugby League and Australian Football League premiership games.



The NT has:

15 881 licensed shooters and
54 419 registered firearms.

During 2016–17, the **Firearms Policy and Recording Unit** processed

5326 firearms licences and
6926 permits to acquire a firearm.

Operation Autour commenced in 2016 to improve the regulatory compliance of firearm owners and continued during 2016–17. Since 1 July 2016, Operation Autour has accounted for

5256 firearms in the possession of people with expired licences, with a further
640 firearms and **7500** rounds of ammunition also seized.

The **Metropolitan Social Order and Engagement unit** (MSOEU) delivers dedicated patrols, with police officers utilising motorbikes, pushbikes, foot patrols and vehicles throughout the Darwin region in conjunction with general duties police to provide a high-visibility policing response. The MSOEU runs operations in partnership with Transit Safety Officers (TSO) targeting antisocial behaviour on the public transport system, involving random safety checks on buses, police officers in plain clothes travelling on public transport, and identifying people causing antisocial behaviour either on buses or at bus stops. The MSOEU works closely with the Mounted Police unit, TSOs, Public Housing Safety Officers, City of Darwin rangers and Larrakia Nation to target ongoing and developing hot spots for antisocial behaviour. The MSOEU also targets secondary suppliers of alcohol and enforces liquor licence breaches.

The **Multicultural Council of the NT** (MCNT) collaborated with the NTPF to host 'Let's Talk it Over', a meeting of the NTPF and members of Darwin's multicultural community to promote an awareness of the important role of police officers in serving and protecting the community. The meeting presented an opportunity to share an understanding and build trust, as well for the multicultural community to ask questions and raise issues that affect their safety and wellbeing. The NTPF was represented by the Deputy Commissioner, Operations, the DMC executive and members of the YEPO team, with the leaders of many of Darwin's multicultural communities attending to represent their community groups. The meeting concluded with a shared meal, where community members and police officers embraced the opportunity to engage with each other. As a result, Police Recruitment held a number of information sessions at MCNT to talk about employment opportunities the NTPFES has to offer, which has since seen an increase in applications from the multicultural community.



The **Reportable Offender Management unit** (ROMU) enforces the *Child Protection (Offender Reporting and Registration) Act* and ensures that reportable offenders (ROs) are compliant with their reporting obligations. ROMU conducts regular risk assessments and compliance checks, coordinated through the Solicitor for the NT, to seek additional child protection prohibition orders (CPPOs) in relation to ROs deemed to be of extreme risk. ROMU detectives in conjunction with the Registrar, Child Protection Offender Registry, also provide training to frontline police officers.

During 2016–17, there were 411 ROs owned by the NT, with 24 ROs under reporting obligations for life. Of the total ROs, 87 are currently incarcerated. During 2016–17, ROMU members initiated or varied four RO CPPOs consisting of:

- one existing five-year CPPO extended for a further five years
- one existing CPPO varied to prohibit attendance at churches/places of worship without prior approval from the Commissioner of Police
- one existing offender remanded for a second breach of his CPPO, failing to comply with reporting obligations and new reportable offences against children
- one new CPPO.

Strike Force Trident focusses on reducing property-related crime and disrupting identified high-risk property offenders through a combination of targeted reactive and proactive policing. This involves the identification, apprehension and prosecution of property offenders and is complemented by the management of identified high-risk recidivist offenders. Recidivist offenders are targeted for ongoing engagement and monitoring in an attempt to disrupt their potential for reoffending.

During 2016–17, Trident made 672 apprehensions, with 2718 charges being laid. Key arrest examples include:

- 38-year-old male and 23-year-old female – 14 unlawful entries, recovery of approximately \$100 000 in stolen property
- four recidivist youth offenders aged 13 to 16 years – driving a stolen motor vehicle, apprehended through safe deployment of tyre deflation devices
- seven youth offenders aged 12 to 15 years – unlawful entry and over \$100 000 damage caused at Wulagi School
- 15-year-old male – crime spree involving a ram raid of two businesses and unlawful entry of six businesses in Winnellie causing approximately \$20 000 damage
- 50-year-old male – search warrant executed at a Moil address where approximately \$25 000 worth of stolen property was recovered.



Strike Force Winx commenced in Alice Springs on 25 January 2017 as part of the larger NT-wide youth-focussed Task Force Sonoma. Winx had immediate effect on youth and property crime, resulting in a significant reduction in offending. As of 30 June 2017, Strike Force Winx had resulted in 275 youths being arrested, 1412 charges being laid and 21 offenders referred for youth diversion.

Task Force Sonoma commenced in January 2017, initiated to provide a strategic NT-wide response to the issue of youth offending. Eighteen police officers have supplemented the Task Force Sonoma remit and boosted the investigative arm in strike forces Trident and Winx in Darwin and Alice Springs respectively. Strike forces Trident and Winx actively target property offenders as an integral part of Task Force Sonoma. The supplementary police officers engage with schools, community groups, NT and local government and non-government organisations in a structured way to build the NTPF's collective knowledge about youth and community issues to utilise

resources to the best effect. Task Force Sonoma is supported by an NT-wide intelligence team coordinating offender debriefs and identifying youth at risk through intelligence profiles to ensure timely referrals to support agencies and risk assessments on individuals. Members of the Northern Operations Division also provide follow-up contact through the Victim Engagement Service, SupportLink and Neighbourhood Watch NT.

Construction commenced on the new **Wadeye Police Station** and associated complex in October 2015, including a police station, visiting officers' quarters, vessel shed, entertainment area, court house and police office residences. The police station was officially opened on 7 April 2017 by the federal Minister for Indigenous Affairs senator, the Hon. Nigel Scullion. Local elders, respected persons, government officials and the community attended the ceremony. Construction of the complex is ongoing, with the final residences due for completion in late 2017.



The **Youth and Community Engagement Team** (YCET) combined from the Alice Springs Divisional Support unit and Crime Prevention unit to complement the creation of Strike Force Winx in January 2017. The YCET proactively addresses unlawful supply and consumption of alcohol, alcohol-related offending and youth-related activity. The YCET works closely with government and non-government stakeholders to collaboratively address areas of concern and has been extremely successful in engaging youth and establishing positive relationships between the NTPF and the community. The YCET has also been responsible for the arrest of offenders for secondary supply of alcohol and illicit drugs, regular and ongoing vehicle seizures for taking alcohol into Alcohol Protected Areas and inclusive tasking of youth engagement patrols provided by Central Australian Aboriginal Congress, Tangentyere Council and Alice Springs Town Council.

Additional significant operations

The **Adelaide River Races** saw 22 police officers from seven different units and stations attend the event which attracts approximately 3000 patrons each year. Despite complications caused by a power outage, which closed the races early, racegoers were well behaved as they continued festivities in the camp areas with no significant issues.

The **Gurrung Sports Carnival** and **Mahbilil Festival** was held at Lake Jabiru Park in September 2016. The festival celebrates Aboriginal dance, music and culture, while basketball and AFL teams from the Darwin region and west Arnhem Land come together to compete in the sports carnival. The event was a success, with no major and few minor disturbances.

Operations Carrera, Lanvin and **Lavolta** were school holiday operations conducted by the NOD where the presence of police officers assisted to prevent offending and provide community engagement opportunities. Mobile, static and foot patrols were conducted across the Darwin

Metropolitan Command, including the Palmerston, Coolalinga and Casuarina shopping centres and the Darwin Waterfront.

These operations also included collaboration between the NOD, Melaleuca Refugee Centre and Legal Aid, which facilitated 12 newly arrived refugees aged between 11 and 16 years from Congo, Syria, South Sudan, Botswana, Nepal and Kenya visiting the Parap front counter, NHWNT, Police Airwing, the Joint Emergency Services Communications Centre, Dog Operations unit, Mounted Police unit and the Water Police section.

Operation Peccato was run in Katherine over December 2016 and January 2017 to proactively engage with youth to minimise crime and antisocial behaviour during the school holiday period by conducting foot and vehicle patrols of hot spots and schools. Throughout the operation, police officers engaged with almost 400 youth.

The **Tiwi Islands Grand Final** attracts approximately 1500 people to the island during the second weekend of March each year, with approximately 2500 patrons attending the event. The NTPF conducted searches of all plane and vessel arrivals throughout this time, with approximately 40 commercial planes and three Sea Link ferries arriving in addition to commercial hire vessels. The NTPF also worked in partnership with Licensing NT to conduct foot patrols and audits of licensed premises.

The **Wave Hill Walk Off 50th anniversary** was marked in August 2016. The Wave Hill Walk Off signified the beginning of the Aboriginal land rights movement in Australia, when a group of Gurindji people walked from the Wave Hill Cattle Station in protest of their wage and living situation. The event was attended by approximately 2000 people, including NT and Commonwealth dignitaries, attracting significant media interest around Australia. The NTPF conducted high-visibility patrols of events and on local highways prior to the event.

2.1

OUTPUT GROUP 2.1 – GENERAL POLICING, CRIME DETECTION,
INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION – RESPONSE SERVICES

This output group provides the capacity to respond to requests for assistance from the community, including:

- call centre operations
- response tasking and incident attendance
- search and rescue operations.

Performance summary

The NTPF continues to commit to ensuring the safety of the NT community, with a focus on improving call taking, dispatch and response times to calls for assistance. In 2016-17, the NTPF continued to exceed grades of service for each of its performance indicators.

OUTPUT GROUP 2
GENERAL POLICING, CRIME DETECTION, INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION

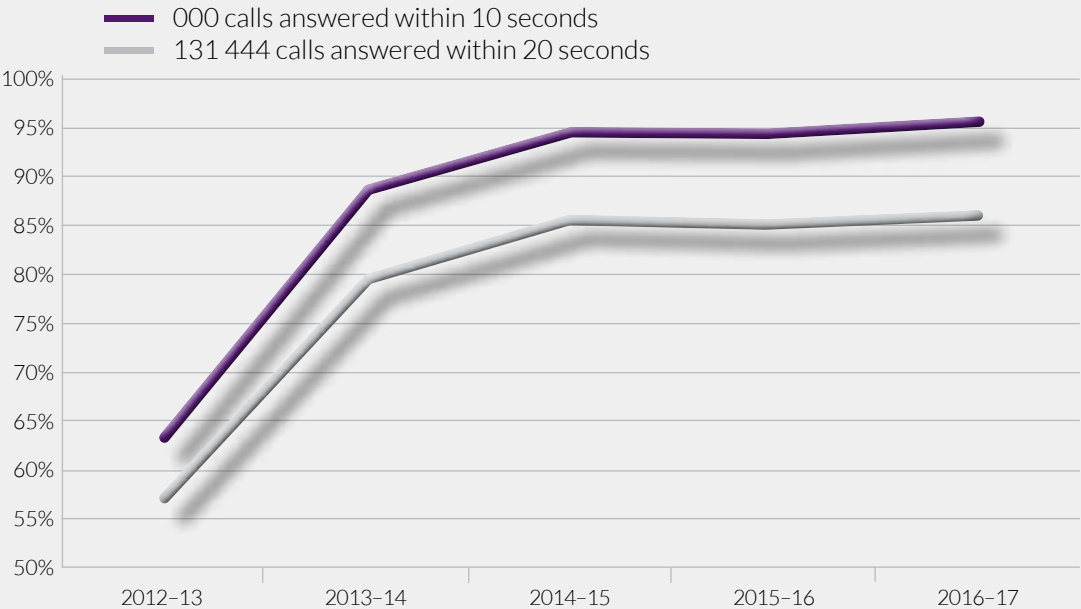
Output Group 2.1 – Response Services

Performance	2013-14 actual	2014-15 actual	2015-16 actual	2016-17 budget	2016-17 actual	2016-17 budget
Proportion of 000 calls answered within 10 seconds ¹	88.8%	94.1%	94.4%	≥ 90.0%	95.5%	≥ 90%
Proportion of 131 444 calls answered within 20 seconds ¹	79.5%	85.5%	85.1%	≥ 80.0%	86.0%	≥ 80%

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO PERFORMANCE MEASURE

¹ Source: Qmaster.

Proportion of calls answered within internal benchmarks



Key achievements in 2016–17

The **Dog Operations unit** continued to be successful in targeting the distribution of alcohol and illegal drugs into the NT community in addition to providing support in relation to civil disorder and apprehension of offenders. Outcomes of note during 2016–17 include:



56 arrests/summons/
notices to appear



7 kilograms of
cannabis seized



400 grams of
methamphetamine
seized



125 pills of MDMA
(Ecstasy) seized



\$400 000 cash
detected and seized

The **Hugh River Rescue** occurred on 27 December 2016 when a vehicle containing two Chinese tourists was washed off the Hugh River causeway 30 kilometres west of Alice Springs. Both occupants freed themselves but became stranded, clinging to trees in the fast-flowing and rapidly rising river. A number of police officers and members of the public entered the river and swam to the stranded tourists, rescuing them from certain drowning. The actions of police officers and members of the public present were considered courageous and were recognised by national media at the time.

Call service levels within the **Joint Emergency Services Communications Centre (JESCC)** improved significantly in 2016–17 compared with 2015–16. This is attributable to an independent review of the JESCC.

This review resulted in several projects, which included the development of specialist training packages for call takers and dispatchers, as well as business practice refinements. Participants in these packages received nationally accredited qualifications in emergency communications operations. The packages also focussed on championing equity, diversity and inclusion in recognition of the diversity of the NT. The JESCC also experienced lower call volumes during 2016–17 which may be attributable to business streamlining through removal of NTPFES switchboard responsibilities. Projects continuing into 2017–18 include the upgrade of the Integrated Call and Dispatch system to the latest version, which will improve both pin-pointing the location of callers and the efficient dispatch of resources.

On 25 December 2016, Kintore community, approximately 530 kilometres west of Alice Springs, experienced the **Kintore floods**. This was an extreme weather event where the community received more than the annual forecasted rainfall in a two-hour period causing flash flooding, resulting in the evacuation of 90 residents and the establishment of an emergency shelter. Local police officers and available NTES volunteers partnered with the community to ensure the safe relocation of those affected while also dealing with overdue parties in the region due to the same weather event.

The **Territory Response Group (TRG)** provides support to frontline police officers and is the first response to any high-risk or critical incidents to enhance the safety of the community and frontline police officers. The TRG also provides assistance to other NTPF sections in the apprehension of persons with outstanding warrants or high-risk targets. During 2016–17, the TRG introduced the night assessment team providing a tactical response capability during peak periods. The TRG also received an increase in requests for assistance from other sections within the NTPF and during 2016–17, responded to or assisted with 131 general support tasks, 12 major events and 26 high-risk incidents.

Large-scale disturbances occurred in **Wadeye** during December 2016 and May to June 2017 due to local issues and historical incidents within the community, which escalated and resulted in riot-type behaviour. This led to multiple arrests and appearances before court for offences including damage to property, assaults on persons and police and rioting behaviour. Wadeye police officers worked extensively on proactive engagement with the community including local elders and respected persons, government and non-government organisations and other relevant parties to resolve issues. Engagement is ongoing, with police officers continuing to increase proactive engagement with the community through various policing activities.

The **Water Police section** (WPS) is responsible for the provision of fisheries and marine safety enforcement and compliance, Indigenous sea ranger training and maritime search and rescue response throughout the NT coastline and river systems. During 2016–17, the WPS responded to the following:

- 68 marine search and rescue operations
- 39 beacon activations
- 25 overdue parties
- four flare sightings
- seven marine accidents requiring investigation.

The WPS enhanced engagement through involvement with Indigenous sea ranger training, with several members undertaking a Certificate IV in Training and Assessment. WPS patrol planning includes liaison with local sea ranger groups wherever possible to enhance knowledge and skill transfer.



2.2

OUTPUT GROUP 2.2 – GENERAL POLICING, CRIME DETECTION, INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION-INVESTIGATIONS

This output group consists of the policing activities undertaken to respond effectively to the crime environment, including:

- proactive strategies aimed at reducing opportunities and conditions for crime to occur
- effectively using intelligence to assist crime investigations
- crime scene examination
- crime investigation and forensics.

Performance summary

The NTPF continues to implement strategies designed to deliver effective, efficient and consistent investigation services across the NT, with a continued focus to reduce property and personal crime.

OUTPUT GROUP 2

GENERAL POLICING, CRIME DETECTION, INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION

Output Group 2.2 – Investigations

Performance	2013-14 actual	2014-15 actual	2015-16 actual	2016-17 budget	2016-17 actual	2017-18 budget
Proportion of people who were satisfied with police in their most recent contact ¹	83.0%	83.8%	83.6%	≥ 83%	80.7%	≥ 83%

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO PERFORMANCE MEASURE

¹ Source: National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing Commissioned by ANZPAA.



Key achievements in 2016–17

The **Asset Forfeiture unit** (AFU) is part of the High Tech Crime unit. During 2016–17, in conjunction with the Solicitor for the NT, the AFU achieved \$1 804 378.15 in value of forfeited property. The cumulative total value of forfeited assets now stands at approximately \$18 404 378.15.

After successful trials of **body-worn video** (BWV) cameras, the BWV system has now been rolled out across the NT to all frontline uniformed police officers. As a result, significant gains for the agency have been realised, such as increased police officer safety, a reduction in complaints against police, and an increase in the quality of evidence and support of witnesses and victims of domestic and family violence. In 2017–18, the development of the system will continue with the implementation of Evidence in Chief, where BWV will be used to take statements from the victims of domestic and family violence.

On 2 December 2016, South Australian Premier the Hon. Jay Weatherill MP and NT Chief Minister the Hon. Michael Gunner MLA announced the establishment of a co-located intelligence team in Alice Springs. This involved the addition of two sworn South Australian police intelligence officers to bolster the capabilities of the NTPF **Cross Border Team**.

Cyber-related crime is an emerging area of criminal activity reaching into most traditional criminal offending. As a consequence, the NTPF developed the **Cyber Investigations Capability unit** (CICU) as part of the High Tech Crime unit. During 2016–17, this capability was developed with an aim of giving the CICU a robust identity in line with other policing jurisdictions. As it continues to develop through 2017–18, the CICU will be responsible for providing investigative support across the agency around anything cyber-related, including proactive targeting using cyber tools, dark net investigative management and reactive analytical guidance. The CICU will also provide education to support and inform both the agency and the community about the proliferation of cyber-related criminal activity and how to protect against such threats. Significant achievements of the emerging CICU during 2016–17 include 430 reports received through the Australian Cyber Crime Online Reporting Network, as well as a number of further reports made directly to the NTPF involving cyber crime.

The **Digital Forensics unit** (DFU) is part of the High Tech Crime unit. During 2016–17, the DFU provided analysis for 350 cases comprising 598 mobile phones, 135 computers and 203 removable storage devices. This represented a 24% increase in items analysed compared to 2015–16. The DFU also provided analytical support for major investigations.



The **Domestic and Family Violence unit** (DFVU) investigates serious and complex incidents of domestic and family violence (DFV), including sexual assaults. The DFVU utilises a number of strategies aimed at targeting high-risk perpetrators of DFV. Investigators continue to achieve superior court outcomes through the provision of intensive victim engagement that supports the submission of holistic prosecution files. During 2016–17, the unit undertook 83 serious and complex investigations, with a total of 377 charges.

A key strategy for supporting high-risk DFV victims is the Family Safety Framework (FSF). The Darwin FSF provides an action-based, integrated service response to individuals and families who are at high risk of injury or death. The FSF is a coordinated effort between key Darwin agencies and allows the sharing of information lawfully and sensitively to reduce the immediate risk of serious harm to victims of DFV. During 2016–17, the Darwin FSF accepted 89 referrals from government and non-government agencies. The DFVU also provides both internal and external training on the FSF referral process, DFV mandatory reporting, DFV fundamentals and Evidence in Chief.

During 2016–17, the NTPF signed memorandums of understanding with the Alice Springs Women's Shelter and the Ngaanyatjarra Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Women's Council to improve service delivery in response to and assist in the prevention of DFV.

In March 2017, the NT Government passed the *Body-worn Video and Domestic Violence Evidence Bill*. Also known as 'Evidence in Chief', this legislation enables police officers to gather audio and video testimony from BWV on the scene from victims of and witnesses to DFV that can later be used as evidence in court. Evidence in Chief has been very successful in other parts of Australia, with some jurisdictions noting up to a 70% reduction in court times related to DFV, an increase in guilty pleas and convictions, and a reduction in trauma for victims of DFV in court.



A new **Domestic and Personal Violence Command** (DPVC) was announced in June 2017. While set up remains ongoing, the DPVC will coordinate the NTPF response to the growing problem of DFV and will be responsible for operational and strategic response to DFV across the NT. The DPVC will encompass the DFVU, the Sex Crimes division, and other relevant units.

In February 2015, the NTPF commenced phase one of the **facial recognition** trial. This trial was extremely successful, providing many benefits to the agency as a whole. The final phases of the facial recognition system build are currently being done by NEC, with the first of the new watch house systems expected to be moved into position during 2017–18. The new system will provide frontline police officers with the ability to do in-field identification, which will increase both police officer and community safety. During 2016–17, the NTPF and NEC received top honours in the Infrastructure and Platforms Innovation of the Year category at the Australian Information Industry iAwards and were recipients of the Australian Computer Society's Gold Digital Distributor Award.

The **Forensic Science Branch** (FSB) links with frontline services to provide scientific and technical support and advice to the NTPF and other government agencies. A nationally accredited service, the FSB's programs deliver NT-wide forensic services across a range of disciplines and activities, including crime scene and firearms examination, fingerprints, chemistry, biology, photography and exhibits liaison.

During 2016–17, nearly 5000 cases and more than 12 000 exhibits were processed. This resulted in strong operational outcomes to support agency initiatives and the NT justice system. Biology reported 375 cold DNA profiling hits, providing vital investigative leads in unsolved crimes. Fingerprints reported 1858 identifications, of which 1428 related to property crime, thus delivering timely forensic evidence to permit the early arrest and later successful prosecution of offenders. Basic forensic training provided to bush stations like Maningrida has earned praise as it has resulted in rapid delivery of electronic fingerprint submissions from remote crime scenes and quick turnaround on identification of offenders in communities. Notable cases include Operation Lazell (fatal hit and run at Winnellie on New Year's Eve, 2016) and the double road fatality at Litchfield National Park in June 2017.

The **Gangs Task Force** continues to focus on identifying and disrupting outlaw motorcycle gang (OMCG) involvement in serious and organised crime. Disruption tactics utilised by the Gangs Task Force continue to frustrate OMCG members and public appearances by OMCG members, aided by strict enforcement of the 'no OMCG colours in licensed premises' law, are becoming increasingly rare. Notable operations in 2016–17 include:

- Operation Frapin – investigation of the supply of cocaine in Darwin, culminating in the arrest of the persons and a record seizure of cocaine for the NT.
- Operation Jette – investigation into criminal entities utilising the dark net to facilitate illicit drug supply into the NT, culminating in multiple seizures of commercial quantities of methamphetamine 'ice', MDMA (Ecstasy) and cannabis.

Joint Organised Crime Task Force Nemesis

(JOCTF) is a multi-agency task force comprising investigators and intelligence analysts from the NTPF, Australian Federal Police, Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission and Australian Border Force. The JOCTF achieved significant results during 2016–17, including:

- Operation Vitreus – 89 packages containing illicit drugs were seized from mail distribution centres.
- Operation Evolution – ongoing targeting of illicit drugs coming from interstate and overseas. This operation continues to intercept significant quantities of drugs destined for the NT illicit drug market.



The **Major Crime Squad** (MCS) is responsible for the investigation of all homicides in the NT. The MCS includes the Cold Case Taskforce and Coronial Investigation unit (Northern) and is also responsible for investigations into deaths in custody and serious incidents resulting from contact with police. During 2016–17, the MCS successfully resolved the drug-related murder of Fabian Brock in 2015 in the NT Supreme Court. The complex and protracted investigation led to the conviction of a male for this murder, who is now serving a life sentence, while another is serving a sentence for assisting. An investigation into the homicide of a French national at Connors Well, 100 kilometres north of Alice Springs, was undertaken. The matter remains ongoing, with a suspect arrested who is currently on remand. The MCS has also undertaken a number of hit-and-run investigations, four investigations into deaths in custody and numerous investigations into reportable deaths, including the shooting death of an ADF member at the Mount Bundy training facility in May 2017.

The **Major Fraud unit** (MFU) is part of the High Tech Crime unit and had a number of successful operations during 2016–17. Operation Subutai continued into its third year, with a further two successful prosecutions of independent travel agents for fraudulent travel claims made against the NT Pensioner Carer and Concession Scheme, while one investigation involving a major travel group remains ongoing. Operation Shantara was a multi-agency effort with support also provided from three other policing jurisdictions during the investigative phase. The operation focussed on an organised offender taking advantage of a large number of vulnerable members of multiple Indigenous communities, with the offender stealing funds from their bank accounts under the guise of small loans or fabricated purchases.

The **Northern Substance Abuse and Intelligence Desk** conducts proactive patrols across Northern Command to disrupt the flow of illicit substances into remote communities and conduct traffic enforcement, particularly relating to drink and/or drug driving. The 2016–17 year saw the following results:



38.75 kilograms
cannabis seized



98.3 grams
methamphetamine seized



117.4 kilograms
kava seized



1129 litres
liquor destroyed



\$121 465
cash seized



15 vehicles seized



4 drug house notices issued



115 arrests

The **Organised Crime division** enforces drug-related legislation throughout the NT. Task Force Nemesis focussed on manufacturers, suppliers and dealers of amphetamines, while the Gangs Task Force continued to concentrate on disrupting and dismantling OMCGs. The Northern Substance Abuse and Intelligence Desk focussed on illicit substance trafficking, including the supply of cannabis, alcohol and kava to remote Indigenous communities. The *Misuse of Drugs Act* (Declared Drug Area) legislation saw 45 Declared Drug Area authorisations issued throughout 2016–17, with 42 of those resulting in illicit drug seizures.

The **Serious Crime Squad** (SCS) is responsible for investigating incidents of serious frauds, armed robberies, escapees, internal investigations where there may be a criminal element attached, serious harm matters where injuries are life-threatening and arson offences. The SCS also provides advice and assistance on other significant crimes reported in the NT and assists other policing jurisdictions with both locating outstanding offenders and facilitating extradition proceedings as required. A number of serious incidents were investigated during 2016–17, largely related to crime series involving stolen motor vehicles, taxi robberies, robberies and unlawful entries.

The **Territory Intelligence Services division** (TISD) combines information from a variety of internal and external sources. Through analysis, the TISD provides actionable intelligence to both frontline operations and strategic decision makers. Field Intelligence Officers embedded within every major police station and investigative section ensure that intelligence reaches and is drawn from across the NT and strategic thinking is applied to major investigations as they are run. In any given week, the TISD provides advice on areas as diverse as the change in crime hot spots, the impact of weather events, emerging drug supply syndicates and persons of interest to cold-case homicide investigations. The TISD continues to assist with Task Force Sonoma, providing wide-ranging intelligence assessments that focus on contemporary drivers of youth crime and early intervention strategies to direct NTPF involvement in youth offending.

The TISD also hosts the NT's Crime Stoppers function, ensuring valuable information received from members of the community both anonymously and non-anonymously are provided to the relevant area within the agency for investigation. During 2016–17, several incidents of received information led directly to significant seizures of drugs and alcohol bound for supply in remote NT communities, which is an excellent example of engagement between the community and the NTPF actively preventing crime before it occurs.

Other significant operations

Multiple operations were conducted throughout DMC during 2016–17 with a focus on crime reduction.

In March 2017, a local operation was run in Palmerston targeting youth crime and point of sale interventions (POSIs) with both uniformed and plain clothes police officers. Significant results of this operation include 85 people who were refused service of alcohol at or moved on at POSIs, the recovery of three stolen motor vehicles, 11 breath tests, the location of a missing person and 19 traffic apprehensions.

In April 2017, a local operation was conducted in the Batchelor and Litchfield National Park areas, which included high-visibility foot and vehicle patrols of all waterways, camping groups and tourist visitor centres. Feedback received from NT Parks and Wildlife was that an NTPF presence had a positive and reassuring impact on visitors. More than 9000 vehicles entered Litchfield National Park over the four-day operation, which were subjected to nine random breath test stations.

In June 2017, two rodeos at Noonamah attracted approximately 2800 patrons. Twenty-three police officers complemented the existing security guard presence.

Operation Pirelli was conducted in Alice Springs in May 2017, taking place over a week and focussing on antisocial behaviour at the northern end of the CBD and north Stuart Highway. The operation resulted in a significant drop in antisocial behaviour and alcohol-related and youth issues.



2.3

OUTPUT GROUP 2.3 – GENERAL POLICING, CRIME DETECTION, INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION – SERVICES TO THE JUDICIAL PROCESS

This output group consists of a range of activities that address services to the judicial process including:

- providing and supporting prosecution services
- court case and evidence presentation
- bail processing and reporting
- support to the Coroner
- custody and transport of persons
- care and protection of victims and witnesses
- diversion of juveniles from the criminal justice system.

Performance summary

The NTPF continues to provide effective and efficient services to the judicial process across the NT.

During 2016–17, the NTPF continued to exceed targets for its performance indicators against this output group.

OUTPUT GROUP 2

GENERAL POLICING, CRIME DETECTION, INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION

Output Group 2.3 – Services to the Judicial Process

Performance	2013–14 actual	2014–15 actual	2015–16 actual	2016–17 budget	2016–17 actual	2017–18 budget
Youth diversions as a proportion of youth offenders	39.0%	33.0%	34.9% ¹	≥ 20%	40.1%	≥ 20%
Rate of re-offending after youth justice conferences ²	18.0%	15.0%	15.0%	≤ 20%	13.6%	≤ 20%

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO PERFORMANCE MEASURE

¹ This figure has changed from the figure published in the 2015–16 annual report due to updates to information between data extraction dates.

² Excludes verbal and written warnings.



Key achievements in 2016–17

The **Judicial Operations and Police Prosecutions division** is responsible for overseeing the Judicial Operation Section (JOS) in Darwin and police prosecutions in Katherine, Tennant Creek and Alice Springs. It is also responsible for Youth Diversion units throughout the NT. JOS is responsible for providing judicial support to the greater Darwin region, including the processing of files and laying of formal charges as the liaison

between frontline police officers and civilian prosecutors. In Alice Springs, Katherine and Tennant Creek, police prosecutors are still utilised to conduct bail and arrest matters and liaison with civilian prosecutors, who are responsible for conducting hearing matters. Circuit courts throughout the NT are also serviced by police officers performing the role of prosecutor.



Youth Diversion units (YDUs) are based in Darwin and Alice Springs, with one police officer also based in Katherine and Tennant Creek respectively. Youth diversion is an alternative to court utilising a variety of restorative justice programs that aim to divert as many suitable youths from the criminal justice system as possible. Restorative justice enables victim input into the process either through direct involvement in a victim offender conference or through input into a family conference and the agreed outcomes. Reoffending rates after victim offender conferences remain very low as the process enables the offender to develop an empathy for their victims, be accountable and understand the consequences of their actions. The YDUs also work with the newly formed Territory Families Youth Outreach and Re-engagement Officers, as well as the YWCA. Task Force Sonoma, complemented by strike forces Trident and Winx in Darwin and Alice Springs respectively, continues to focus on youth crime through active youth engagement, youth diversion and early intervention in urban and remote areas.

In 2016–17, 339 youth justice conferences were convened, and the following occurred:



3

**OUTPUT GROUP 3 –
ROAD SAFETY SERVICES**

This output group consists of a range of activities that address road safety services, including:

- providing education and enforcement activities to improve road user behaviour, safety and compliance with road laws and reduce road trauma
- responding to motor vehicle accidents
- undertaking adequate investigations and reporting to the Coroner and other relevant stakeholders.

**OUTPUT GROUP 3
ROAD SAFETY SERVICES****Output Group 3 – Road Safety Services**

Performance	2013–14 actual	2014–15 actual	2015–16 actual	2016–17 budget	2016–17 actual	2017–18 budget
Drivers breath tested	164 059	176 462	180 330	≥ 159 00	179 103	≥ 159 000
Proportion of people who had driven in the previous six months when possibly over the alcohol limit ¹	10.5%	11.3%	12.2%	≤ 12%	11.4%	≤ 13%
Proportion of people who had driven in the previous six months more than 10km/h above the speed limit ¹	62.1%	63.8%	66.6%	≤ 64%	65.8%	≤ 67%
Road deaths per 100 000 registered vehicles ²	27.6	26.4	27.9	≤ 26.4	28.3	≤ 27.9

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO PERFORMANCE MEASURE

¹ Source: National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing commissioned by ANZPAA.

² New measure.

Performance summary

Throughout 2016–17, the NTPF continued to conduct and implement numerous operational and corporate initiatives related to road safety, with encouraging results. During 2016–17, the NTPF exceeded the random breath testing target of 159 000, with a total of 179 103 drivers breath tested throughout the NT. Of all drivers tested, 1.59%, or 2525 were drink drivers. This figure represents an average drink driver detection rate of 49 drink drivers per week.

NT-wide mobile road policing enforcement activities resulted in 19 890 infringement notices being issued. Of those, 7338 infringements were issued for speeding offences. Speed camera enforcement activities have resulted in a further 16 147 infringement notices being issued for speeding offences.

Key achievements in 2016–17

Mobile **automatic number plate recognition** (ANPR) is installed in traffic enforcement vehicles throughout the NT and continues to be a valuable road policing resource that facilitates and assists with expedient detection, tracking and apprehension of both traffic and criminal offenders. ANPR alerts notify the operator of things such as persons of interest, vehicles of interest, unlicensed drivers, disqualified drivers and unregistered vehicles. During 2016–17, traffic enforcement vehicles checked 966 498 vehicle registration plates, resulting in the detection of more than 38 000 vehicle and driver-related alerts being reported.

December 2016 saw the launch of **Enough's Enough**, a media campaign commissioned by the Motor Accidents Compensation Commission (MACC) aimed at tackling the problem of drink driving in both urban and remote areas. The campaign was developed through a collaborative effort involving road safety stakeholders from MACC, the NTPF and the Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics. Specific operations comprised regular dry season highway patrols, recidivist offender identification and targeting, covert targeting of licensed premises and courts, and a combination of overt and covert mobile and static enforcement activity.





The **Major Crash Investigation unit** (MCIU) is responsible for investigating the majority of fatal motor vehicle crashes throughout the NT, as well as many serious injury crashes where criminal offending is suspected.

Notable investigations during 2016–17 included a hit-and-run fatal crash involving the death of a male cyclist which occurred on New Year's Eve 2016. Operation Lazell, led by the MCS, involved numerous investigative sections working together to identify and prosecute the offender. On 25 February 2017, two youths walking home from a party were tragically killed at Coolalinga. This investigation involved assistance from the Serious Crime Squad.

The MCIU investigated the first recorded injury from a Takata airbag failure in Australia. The crash occurred at Karama on 24 April 2017 and resulted in one of the drivers suffering significant injuries. A detailed crash analysis was undertaken to assist the investigation. Since this time, MCIU continues to work closely with interstate counterparts to highlight the significant problem of faulty airbags subject to product recall in Australia.

The double fatal crash of a driver and his passenger in Litchfield National Park on 25 June 2017 resulted in the vehicle becoming engulfed in fire, which also sparked a bushfire. MCIU worked closely with NT Disaster Victim Identification (DVI) operators to recover the remains of the victims and confirm their identities.

Operation Lomani continued throughout 2016–17. A 12-day, one-day-a-month road safety initiative, this operation is aimed at reducing road trauma on NT roads through the specific targeting of road safety issues linked to the 'fatal five'. The 12 days of action completed during 2016–17 resulted in 15 547 breath tests, 110 drink drivers being detected and 979 drivers being issued infringement notices for speeding.

The NOD conducted **Operation Sepio**, which focussed on road safety, education and enforcement across Darwin in November and December 2016. The operation saw 16 licensed premises checks, 3863 vehicle checks and 3347 breath tests conducted. The operation resulted in the detection of 15 drink drivers and the issue of 13 vehicle defect notices and 31 traffic infringement notices.

Strong partnerships with internal and external stakeholders have seen **Traffic Operations units** participate in and support local, NT and national operations, including, Christmas and Easter campaigns, Sober Bob, V8 Supercars, Australian Superbikes, Finke Desert Race, show circuit, rodeo circuit, Rail Safety Week, Operation Austrans, Barunga Festival, Gurindji Festival, Garma Festival, BASS IN THE GRASS, Fatality Free Friday and National Road Safety Week. Regular operations and face-to-face interactions with road users, media and other road safety stakeholders continue to be used for road safety messaging delivery and driver education.

NTPF STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR 2017–18

The NTPF strategic issues are defined in the *Vision 2020* and the NT Government's 2016–17 *Budget Paper No. 3*. The NTPF strategic issues for 2017–18 are:

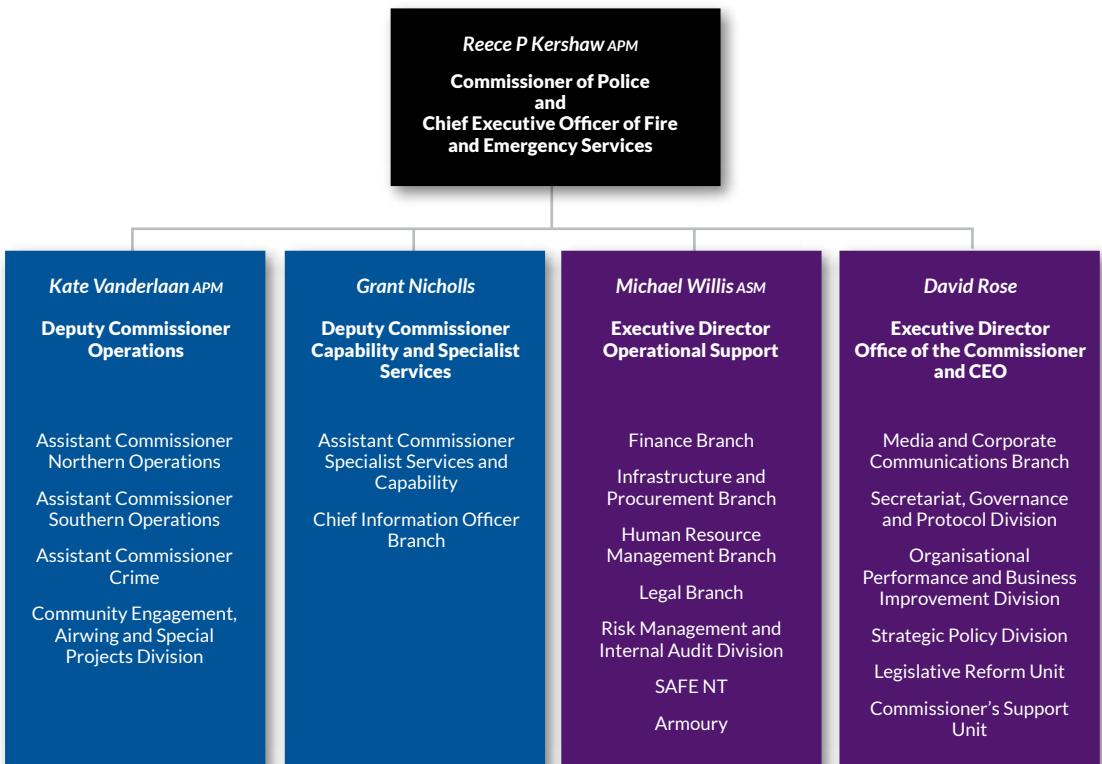
- Recruiting frontline staff in law enforcement, fire services and emergency management.
- Engaging specialist staff to ensure frontline resources are able to respond to the community's needs.
- Providing youth diversion and youth management options for those involved with or at risk of engaging in youth crime.
- Fostering relationships with youth, families, schools and communities based on communication and guidance.
- Creating partnerships with service providers through reform and innovation to support wraparound services for greater engagement with youths.
- Enabling access in smaller communities to specialist resources during times of emergency and community need through an agile and adaptable workforce that can be readily and flexibly deployed.
- Working with communities in partnership through collaboration and cooperation.
- Enhancing community confidence by providing responsive law enforcement and emergency services.
- Ensuring emergencies are managed rapidly, effectively and safely through responsive operations management.
- Targeting drivers of crime, particularly alcohol and drug abuse, to facilitate a reduction in crime and increase community safety.
- Fostering community safety, equity and strong communities through integrated community partnerships and service delivery.
- Implementing an NT-wide police case management system to ensure efficient and appropriate business continuity leading to improvements and community safety.
- Ensuring the effective and efficient allocation and use of resources, and progressing innovative solutions to enhance frontline capability.
- Empowering the community to engage in community safety, volunteer and workforce opportunities.
- Enabling first responders through specialist support, adaptive training and technology-enabled work processes.
- Reducing domestic and family violence by focussing on safer communities and stronger families.
- Building community resilience through community safety programs, activities and local policing and emergency services.



The NTPF Business Plan 2017–18 defines the following strategic priorities:

Goal	Initiative
Preventing crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • target drivers of crime, particularly alcohol and drugs through proactive strategies • reduce domestic and family violence • focus on reducing recidivist youth crime • Information-based operational planning.
Our people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adaptive training aligned to future needs • highly capable and technology-enabled • common operating principles • effective leadership and management.
Our community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • relationships based on communication and consultation • integrated service delivery • information is available and accessible • responsive police services that enhance community confidence.

NTPF ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



Current as at 30 June 2017.

NTFRES SUMMARY

NTFRS



Responded to **6998** fire and emergency incidents



975 building and fire safety **inspections** conducted by operational crews



1603 community resilience education and awareness programs delivered



8.88 minutes average incident response time

NTES



Responded to **199** rescue, emergency and recovery operational events



11 741 operational hours undertaken by volunteers



360 volunteers



69 training courses run for volunteer members



NTFRES SUMMARY

NORTHERN TERRITORY FIRE, RESCUE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

OVERVIEW

The 2016–17 year has been significant, with the commencement of the amalgamation of NTFRS and NTES into the NTFRES. While the integration is still in progress, once completed, synergies will be realised with increased consistency and efficiency of training, increased focus on community resilience, and increased focus on the volunteers that form a large part of the NTFRES workforce.

Throughout 2016–17, NTFRES members have performed to a high standard to ensure the NTPFES vision of being values-led to serve and protect the people of the NT is achieved.



Year in review

During 2016–17, a new executive was appointed to lead the transition to the new NTFRES structure, following the Enhancing our Capability Review. The NTFRES welcomed Director and Chief Fire Officer Mark Spain, Director and Chief Officer, Strategy and Capability, NTFRES Jenny Willis, and Director and Chief Officer, Emergency Service Jason Collins, to the team. The new executive quickly built on strengthening and integrating the governance of the amalgamated NTFRES, and several new initiatives commenced, including:

- review of the Community Fire Safety Command
- review of recruiting, with a focus on diversity and inclusion
- review of Strategy and Capability, with a focus on amalgamation of NTFRS and NTES training, community resilience and volunteer functions
- review of NTFRES Emergency Management
- development of a Service Delivery Framework.

Negotiations continued on the Firefighters Enterprise Agreement, which was finalised in January 2017.

Based on a volunteer workforce of approximately 700 volunteers, the NTES Volunteer Unit Officers Forum and NTFRS Volunteer Captains Forum recommenced, identifying the importance of bringing volunteer captains and unit officers together.

The year ahead

The year ahead will build on the foundations and implementation of many of the initiatives that commenced in 2016–17, with a major focus on the implementation of a Service Delivery Framework. This framework will align NTFRES strategic priorities under *Vision 2020* of our operations, our people, our community, governance and stakeholder engagement while maintaining a focus on achieving the NTPFES mission of working in partnership with the community to ensure a safe and resilient NT.

BUSINESS PLANNING FRAMEWORK

NTFRS and NTES business plans established the priorities for 2016–17 and a framework for linking the priorities to the agency's strategic direction and output groups in the NT Government's 2016–17 *Budget Paper No. 3*. The goals established for 2016–17 were:

- enhance response and operations management capability
- our people
- our community.

The NTFRES performance measures established in 2016–17 were under the following output groups:

- Output Group 4–Fire Prevention and Response Management
- Output Group 5–Emergency Services.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES FOR 2017–18

The NTFRES strategic priorities are defined in *Vision 2020* and the NT Government's 2017–18 *Budget Paper No. 3*. The NTFRES strategic priorities for 2017–18 are:

- Empowering the community to engage in community safety, volunteer and workforce opportunities.
- Enabling first responders through specialist support, adaptive training and technology-enabled work processes.
- Building community resilience through community safety programs, activities and local policing and emergency services.
- Providing fire and emergency education programs to develop the capacity and preparedness of the Territory community to better deal with emergencies.

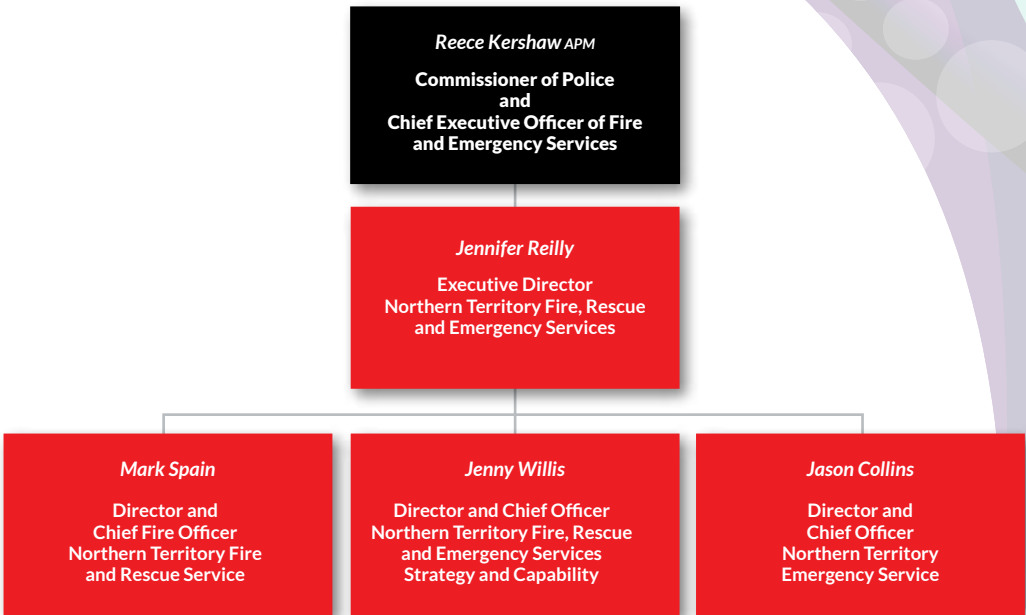




The NTFRES Business Plan 2017-18 defines the following strategic priorities:

Goal	Initiative
Enhanced response and operations management capability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sustain and strengthen a response capability that meets community expectations • minimise the impact of incidents and emergencies • enhance whole-of-government capability through providing excellence in emergency management and response training • demonstrate innovation.
Our people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • drive organisational resilience through continuous improvement, maintaining a focus on workforce and community safety • recognise, develop, value and support our employees and volunteers • safety plan, train, practise and rehearse our business • being trained, organised, equipped and ready.
Our community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • build and enhance strong stakeholder relationships • develop, deliver and support contemporary fire, emergency and disaster resilience education • provide effective emergency management planning to minimise the impact of disasters on the community • inform communities in a timely manner.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE



Current as at 30 June 2017.

NORTHERN TERRITORY FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE

Overview

The *Fire and Emergency Act* requires the NTFRS to respond to fires and emergency incidents within defined emergency response areas and to attend transport and hazardous material incidents throughout the NT. During 2016–17, the NTFRS responded to 6998 fire and emergency incidents.

The NTFRS also provides a range of fire and emergency management activities in an effort to reduce the incidence and impact of fire and other emergencies, including:

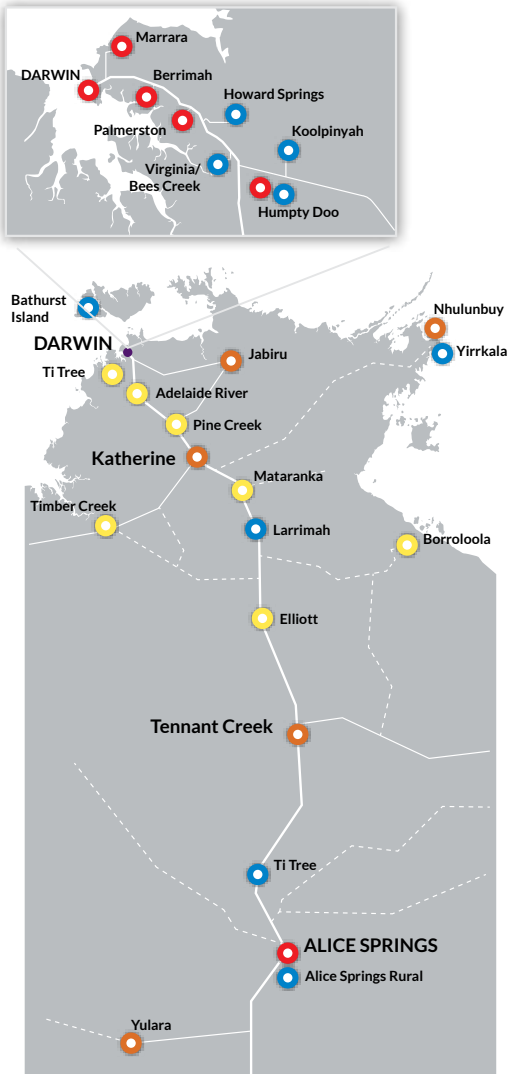
- provision of community resilience, education and awareness programs
- planning and implementing bushfire mitigation strategies
- developing, managing and enforcing fire safety legislation
- ensuring the preparedness of members through professional development of career, auxiliary, volunteer firefighters and command support staff
- provision of resources for urban search and rescue
- provision of fire alarm monitoring and response through the NT Fire Alarm System Transmission
- fire investigations throughout the NT.



Operating from 11 fire stations, the NTFRS provides a 24-hour emergency response service. The major population centres of Darwin and Alice Springs are serviced with career firefighters, while fire stations located in the regional centres of Katherine, Tennant Creek, Nhulunbuy, Jabiru and Yulara are serviced by career, auxiliary and volunteer firefighters. There are eight fire and emergency response groups and nine volunteer fire brigades providing coverage to rural and remote locations throughout the NT.

The following map represents the location of NTFRS fire stations:

- Career Fire Station
- Auxiliary / Career Station
- Volunteer Fire Brigade
- Fire and Emergency Response Group



Performance summary

During 2016–17, the NTFRS demonstrated its commitment to enhancing response and operations management by exceeding the majority of the performance measures defined in the NT Government’s 2016–17 *Budget Paper* No. 3.



4

OUTPUT GROUP 4 – FIRE PREVENTION
AND RESPONSE MANAGEMENT

This output group provides a range of fire and emergency management activities aimed at:

- prevention and preparedness
- enhancing response and recovery capability and capacity
- building community resilience through community participation and education.

OUTPUT GROUP 4
FIRE PREVENTION AND RESPONSE MANAGEMENT

Output Group 4 – Fire Prevention and Response Management						
Performance	2013-14 actual	2014-15 actual	2015-16 actual	2016-17 budget	2016-17 actual	2017-18 budget
Community resilience education and awareness programs delivered ¹	640	498	620	≥ 500	1603	≥ 500
Average incident response time is within internal benchmarks ²	-	-	7.23 mins	≤ 8 mins	8.88 mins	≤ 8 mins
Structure fires contained to room or object of origin	76.8%	94.0%	93.7%	≥ 90%	83%	≥ 90%
Building and fire safety inspections conducted by operational crews	33	365	809	≥ 350	975	≥ 350

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO PERFORMANCE MEASURE

¹ The targets and performance for these community engagement measures have increased due to renewed focus in accordance with the strategic direction of the agency.

² Includes turnout time and travel time at 24/7 stations.



Key achievements in 2016–17

Enhance response and operations management capability

The NTFRES is now able to operate out of a mobile Emergency Operation Centre (EOC). The mobile EOC is an integral NTPFES asset, deployable to any location with the NT, Australia or overseas. It can be operational within two hours of reaching a location and provides the NTPFES and other deployed agencies with a collection and collation point for data and information, providing critical support to teams on site as well as relaying data to strategic decision makers located off-site during major or critical incidents.

In April 2017, the NTFRS established Task Force Aqueous to identify and address possible contamination from historical use of per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in firefighting foam, which has not been used by the NTFRS for approximately 10 years. Current NTFRS and legacy sites are being identified for testing, and a protocol is being

developed for past and current personnel who wish to be tested. The NTFRS also participates in the NT PFAS Interagency Working Group, which is led by the NT Environment Protection Authority.

The June 2017 Grenfell Tower tragedy in London and the Lacrosse Building high-rise fire in Docklands, Melbourne, in 2014 identified that both of these buildings' external wall cladding material significantly contributed to the spread of fire. The NTFRS continues to work closely with the Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics to identify buildings across the NT that may have external wall cladding as part of their construction, with approximately 50 buildings identified so far. The NTFRS also intends to add specific comment into all future fire safety reports requiring confirmation from builders and certifiers for all new and renovated buildings that all adhesive external cladding is compliant as per Australian standards and Building Code of Australia requirements.



Our people

NTFRS recruits joined Andre Jones on part of his 3700-kilometre run from Melbourne to Darwin in support of Beyondblue, raising awareness about depression and suicide. The recruits joined Andre as he passed through Alice Springs and donated more than \$5000 to Beyondblue through fundraising at the Mindil Beach Markets and V8 Supercars.

During 2017, District Officer Simon Burt participated in a study tour hosted by the Fire Protection Association Australia. The study tour commenced in New York where delegates met the Fire Department New York, Manhattan Chief before moving on to Boston to participate in the National Fire Protection Association Conference and Expo. The study tour provided a condensed insight into current and future innovations in the fire prevention industry, along with the opportunity to visit with members of the world's second largest fire department to discuss the department's evolution and challenges they have overcome.

During 2016–17, the NTFRS sought to increase its diversity in line with the recognised business and capability benefits of a diverse workforce as part of the *NTPFES Diversity and Inclusion Strategy 2016–2020*. As a result, the NTFRS implemented a female firefighter Special Measures Plan, under which the priority preference in assessment and selection will be given to female applicants for recruit firefighter positions. This initiative will continue during 2017–18.

Our community

Beginning its life as the Darwin Brigade in the midst of war in 1941, the NTFRS commenced official celebrations of its 75th anniversary in November 2016.

The celebrations during 2016–17 included events such as a media launch of the 75 years logo, the unveiling of a time capsule that will travel to all NT fire stations to be sealed and re-opened on the 100th anniversary, and a 75 years gala ball which raised over \$15 000 for the burns unit at the Royal Darwin Hospital. Celebrations will finalise at the end of 2017.

The NTFRS continued to support the NT Pensioners Christmas Party by playing host to hundreds of pensioners. In its 47th year, the party is a highly anticipated event. It is also supported by dozens of local businesses and politicians. Buses were organised to get people to and from the venue, where they ate, danced and sang along to local performers, with partygoers counting down the days to the 2017 party.



NORTHERN TERRITORY EMERGENCY SERVICE

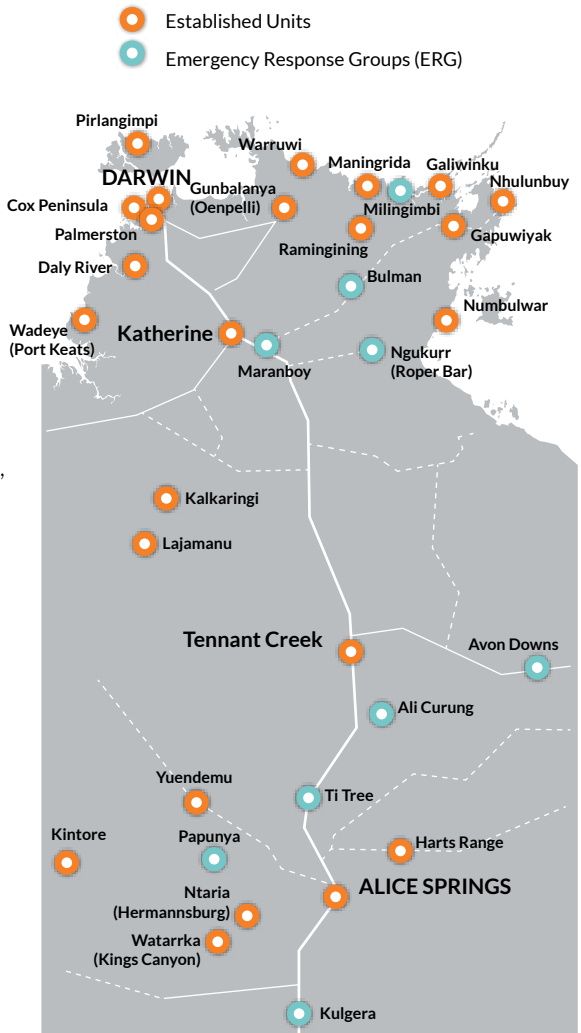
The NTES comprises approximately 370 volunteers with diverse backgrounds and experiences who share a common desire to make a difference by supporting NT communities. This dedicated group of volunteers is supported by a small cohort of public service staff, who are responsible for delivering strategic outcomes through the development of volunteer capabilities and community resilience.

Another of NTES's responsibilities is facilitating emergency management planning, raising public awareness of potential disasters, and coordinating emergency preparation and response for cyclones, floods, severe storms, earthquakes and tsunamis. It also provides responses to road crash rescue, vertical rescue, land and air search and rescue, and other agency operations. The NTES assists other emergency services and law enforcement in critical frontline roles as part of a coordinated and integrated response to emergencies and natural disasters within the NT.

Facilitated through a range of programs such as school visits with the NTES mascot, Paddy Platypus, the NTES is very active in the provision of community safety information. The NTES also attends community meetings and events with displays and presentations that outline the roles and responsibilities of the NTES as well as promoting awareness of the hazards associated with floods, storms and cyclones.

The NTES contributes to a safer, more resilient community through the provision of emergency management and response training that maintains a focus on workforce and community safety, and by encouraging community participation in education and awareness programs.

The following map represents the location of NTES volunteer units:



Performance summary

During 2016–17, the NTES met or exceeded all three of its performance measures as defined in the NT Government's 2016–17 *Budget Paper* No. 3.

5

OUTPUT GROUP 5 -
EMERGENCY SERVICES

This output group provides for emergency management prevention, preparedness and response activities.

OUTPUT GROUP 5
EMERGENCY SERVICES

Output Group 5 – Emergency Services						
Performance	2013-14 actual	2014-15 actual	2015-16 actual	2016-17 budget	2016-17 actual	2017-18 budget
Number of public participating in community education, awareness and prevention programs delivered ¹	-	1 964	4 050	≥ 2 000	11 475	≥ 2 000
NTES recognised courses delivered to emergency service personnel	32	68	80	≥ 50	69	≥ 50
Regional and local emergency plans, which have undergone an annual review	-	100.0%	93.9%	100%	100%	100%

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO PERFORMANCE MEASURE

¹ The targets and performance for these community engagement measures have increased due to renewed focus in accordance with the strategic direction of the agency.





KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2016–17

Enhance response and operations management capacity

During 2016–17, the NTES undertook a number of operational activities, responding and providing support to a range of emergency events including:

- two vertical rescues
- two road crash rescues
- 20 land and air search operations
- five wildfires in several remote communities
- almost 60 flood mitigation and storm damage responses.

Of note, the Alice Springs Volunteer Unit rescued three stranded tourists who had been stuck in a steep-walled crevice on Uluru for more than 16 hours, with all three safely returned to the ground. NTES volunteer units from Kintore and Hermannsburg also responded to a one-in-50-year flood event where 85 people were evacuated to emergency shelters to escape flood waters when the Kintore community received 231.66 millimetres of rain on Christmas Day, 2016.

The Hermannsburg Volunteer Unit also conducted a multi-agency exercise and training weekend centered on land search and rescue. The aim of the exercise was to increase participants' knowledge of land search

techniques, enhance Indigenous involvement with emergency services and promote inter-agency cooperation. Seventeen of the 45 participants were selected by their peers to participate in a two-day emergency management leadership course held in July 2017.

Our people

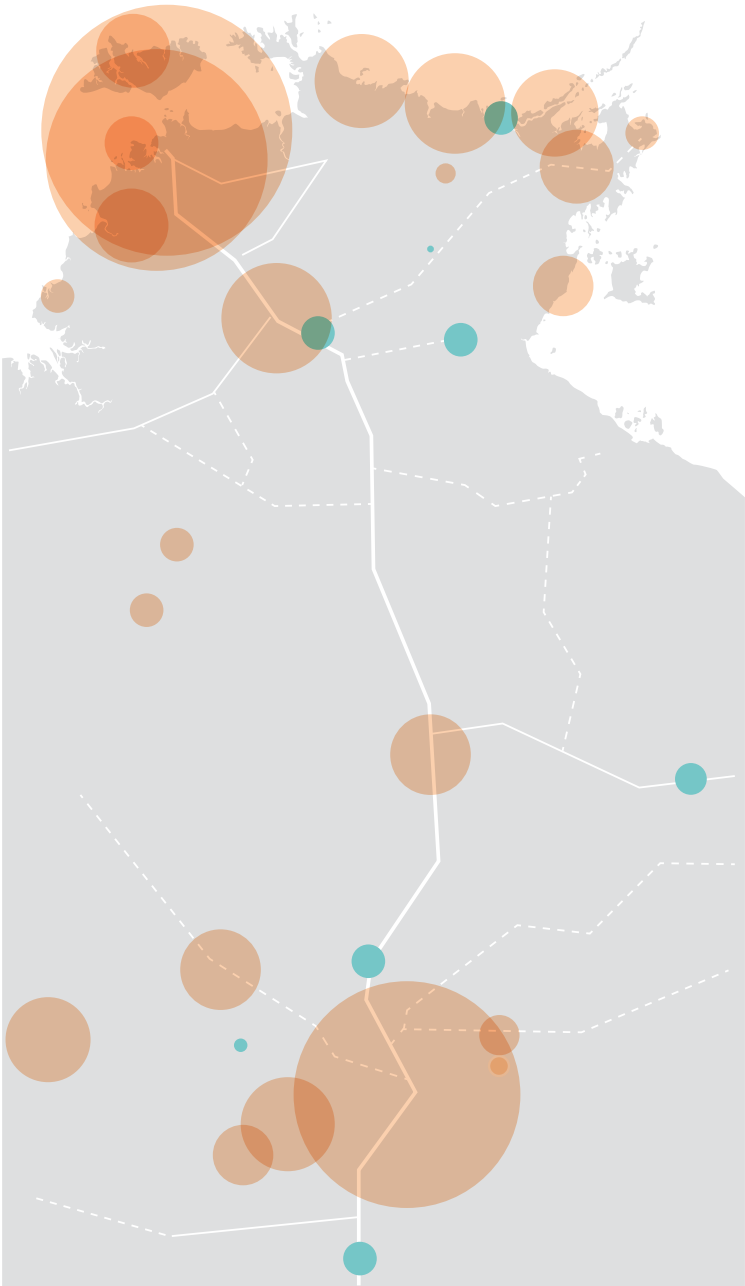
During 2016–17, the NTES focussed on the continued development of its people. Volunteers and staff participated in competency-based training and a range of professional development opportunities throughout the year. These included participation in Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System training, as well as several of our staff joining the NTPF and NTFRS in Level 2 Incident Management courses, which provide participants with the knowledge and skills required to control a multi-team response.

NTES volunteers remain critical to the successful delivery of frontline services and are essential in enhancing community resilience. Volunteers provide valuable assistance to other services and perform a pivotal role in helping communities prepare for, respond to and recover from an emergency event or disaster. This year, NTES volunteers responded to a total of 199 operational tasks across the NT, totalling 11 741 recorded volunteer hours.

NTES volunteer numbers

The 2016–17 year saw a slight decrease in NTES volunteer numbers, with membership dropping from 390 in 2015–16 to 360 in 2016–17.

Ali Curung	0*
Alice Springs	38
Avon Downs	8
Bulman	0*
Cox Peninsula	8
Daly River	9
Darwin	46
Galiwinku	19
Gapuwiyak	12
Gunbalanya (Oenpelli)	0*
Harts Range	2*
Kalkaringi	0*
Katherine	16
Kintore	15
Kulgera	0*
Lajamanu	9
Maningrida	18
Maranboy	0*
Milingimbi	0*
Ngukurr	0*
Nhulunbuy	8
Ntaria (Hermannsburg)	18
Numbulwar	12
Palmerston	39
Papunya	1
Pirlangimpi	11
Ramingining	2
Tennant Creek	17
Wadeye	14
Waruwi	15
Watarrka	13
Yuendumu	10
TOTAL	360



* Volunteer numbers in these locations fluctuate; however, police officers are equipped and trained to provide emergency response for road crash rescue and basic fire response. Communities highlighted in blue are emergency response groups; all other communities are established NTES units.

Our community

The NTES presented cyclone and flood season awareness briefings to schools, NT Government and non-government agencies, and ADF personnel. General awareness displays and presentations at schools, community events and the NT show circuit promoted the roles and responsibilities of the NTES and awareness of the hazards associated with floods, storms and cyclones.

Staff and volunteers also participated in other NT community events by providing first aid, marshalling, displays and transport in flood rescue boats for the public during events such as the Beer Can Regatta and Finke Desert Race. More than 11 000 members of the public participated in these community education, awareness or prevention programs.

'Wear Orange Wednesday' is a national annual event held to thank the volunteers of the NT and state emergency services across Australia. To celebrate, the NTES held two large events on 10 May 2017 in Darwin and Alice Springs. Darwin held a free barbeque at the Waterfront, while Southern Command held a NTPFES Tug of War Challenge on the Alice Springs Town Council lawns.

The NTES also commenced rolling out a project funded through the NT 'Natural Disaster Resilience Program' that will facilitate the delivery of community safety information to communities across the NT. A second official Paddy Platypus mascot has been purchased to enable staff and volunteers of the Southern Command to better connect with children five to 12 and more effectively deliver emergency preparedness messaging and education programs.

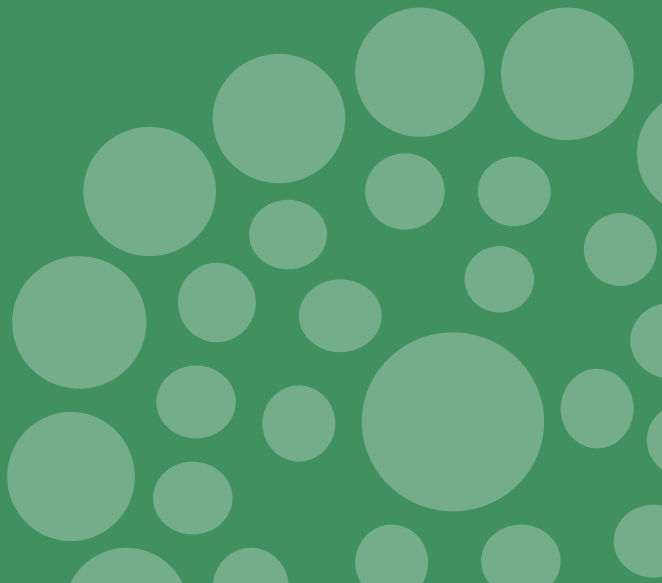


PART 3: CORPORATE AND GOVERNANCE



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CORPORATE AND GOVERNANCE SUMMARY



97.2% completion rate of the internal Risk Management Awareness training



29 formal compliments were received from the community



18 internal audits were completed



79 Information Act requests for access to information were received



40 corporate policies and general orders were developed, reviewed or updated



9457 information requests were processed



8 corporate projects were approved



17 940 new Ochre Cards were issued



339 complaints against police were received. Of those, 211 were declined by the Ombudsman, three were category 1 and 19 were category 2



19 236 Ochre Cards were renewed

Corporate and Governance SUMMARY

6

OUTPUT GROUP 6 – CORPORATE AND GOVERNANCE

This output group provides a range of corporate and governance services to support the agency's functions.

OUTPUT GROUP 6 CORPORATE AND GOVERNANCE

Output 6 – Corporate and Governance

Performance	2013–14 actual	2014–15 actual	2015–16 actual	2016–17 budget	2016–17 actual	2017–18 budget ¹
Proportion of invoices processed within the Territory Government's 30-day payment policy ²	84.8%	88.4%	90.5%	≥ NTG average (90.5%)	92.0%	N/A
Rate of confirmed complaints against police per 100 sworn (operational) staff ³	8.5	3.5	5.3	≤ 6	7.8	N/A
Operational risks ranked as 'high' that have an approved risk mitigation plan in place ⁴	-	-	-	≥ 80%	100%	N/A

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO PERFORMANCE MEASURE

¹ This output group is not continued in the 2017–18 budget paper.

² Source: Department of Corporate and Information Services.

³ This rate is for formal complaints, which include category 1, category 2 and complaints resolution processes.

⁴ This was a new measure for 2016–17.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The NTPFES Risk Management Framework is an integral component of the agency's governance structure and provides a platform for evidence-based decision making. The NTPFES has adopted and follows a detailed and structured framework that is compliant with the directives of the *Financial Management Act* and aligned to the International Organisation for Standardisation 31000:2009 Risk Management – Principles and Guidelines. The framework ensures that risks in the agency are identified, evaluated, monitored and managed. The framework is supported by the agency's robust processes and internal compliance and control systems.

Risk management processes and internal compliance and control systems are made up of various policies, processes, practices and procedures that have been established to provide reasonable assurance that:

- established corporate and business strategies are implemented, and objectives are achieved
- any material exposure to risk is identified and adequately monitored and managed
- significant financial, managerial and operating information is accurate, relevant, timely and reliable
- there is an adequate level of compliance with policies, standards, procedures and applicable laws and regulations.

The framework and associated activities are administered on a day-to-day basis by the Risk Management and Internal Audit division.

During 2016-17, the NTPFES Executive Board supported the continued improvement of the framework by:

- actively supporting the mandatory bi-annual compliance review of the 81 operational risk registers
- endorsing the trial and implementation of the improved risk management templates and guidance documents
- promoting the establishment of the NTFRES Strategic Risk Register and the Deputy Commissioner’s Strategic Risk Register
- ensuring a continued consistent approach to communicating and reporting on the agency’s evolving risk universe and appetite
- proactively raising awareness of the value and importance of risk management across the agency
- supporting the enhanced monitoring of project risks as a component of the Corporate Project Register.

The NTPFES is committed to the ongoing education of all staff regarding the importance of the framework and its place in the agency’s

governance structure. All staff are required to complete the online Risk Management Awareness training, which had a 97.18% completion rate during 2016–17.

INTERNAL AUDIT

The NTPFES Risk Management and Internal Audit division undertakes a risk-based audit program to provide assurance that risks are identified and key controls to mitigate these risks are well designed and working effectively. This includes reviewing the agency’s framework, testing of internal controls and the regular review of compliance to critical processes.

An Internal Audit Plan is approved by the Audit and Risk Committee on an annual basis (for the upcoming financial year). The Internal Audit Plan assists the agency to achieve its vision and mission in the most cost effective and compliant manner possible.



Independent internal audit functions provide continuous review of the effectiveness of governance, risk management and control processes by:

- providing independent, unbiased assessment of the agency's operations
- offering information to management on the effectiveness of governance, risk management and control processes
- acting as a catalyst for improvements in governance, risk management and control processes
- advising management what it needs to know, when it needs to know it.

The NTPFES also undergoes regular financial and compliance audits conducted by the Auditor-General's Office NT. During 2016–17, the Auditor-General performed five audits on NTPFES activities, with no material weaknesses or critical deficiencies identified.

POLICIES AND GENERAL ORDERS

The Commissioner of Police/CEO issues, in writing, corporate policies and general orders to ensure governance and efficient working practices in the NTPFES. To ensure consistent development of all corporate policy documents, the Office of the Commissioner and CEO coordinates and maintains oversight to enhance understanding and awareness across the agency of relevant changes. During 2016–17, one new corporate policy was introduced, 39 corporate policies and general orders were reviewed and updated, and 40 were revoked.

The NTPFES is rationalising existing general orders and corporate policies both in prescriptive content and number. A new style of corporate documents has been designed to minimise prescriptive content and align the agency with its core values. Moving from a prescriptive, rules-based culture to a principle-based and values-led culture empowers employees to act in accordance with agency values and, combined with a common-sense approach, defines actions and decision making to ensure an appropriate outcome in each situation. The rationalised documents and streamlined process will enhance service delivery by reducing red tape and the complexity of policy to improve efficiencies and assist and support the frontline.

CORPORATE PROJECT GOVERNANCE

The Corporate Project Register is responsible for the registration of major NTPFES corporate projects, as well as the coordination of documentation between project managers and approving forums. This centralised registration and approach standardises and improves project processes, policy and governance in line with the NTPFES Project Management Framework.

During 2016–17, eight corporate projects were approved by the NTPFES Executive Board.

INSURANCE REPORTING

The total commercial insurance premium expenditure for 2016–17 and 2015–16 is listed below. This expenditure relates to Accident/public liability insurance for the Junior Police Ranger program and general insurance for the two NT-funded aircraft.

Financial Year	Amount of insurance
2015–16	\$28 880
2016–17	\$26 798

The table below contains expenditure through NT Government self-insurance provisions for vehicle accident damage relating to departmental vehicles, workers compensation for employees and legal settlements.

Risk category	Financial year	Number of claims	Value	Average cost
Assets and inventories (vehicles)	2015–16	173	\$261 303	\$1 510
	2016–17	183	\$282 335	\$1 542
Workers' compensation ¹	2015–16	280	\$7 095 988	\$25 343
	2016–17	253	\$10 134 862	\$40 059
Public liability ²	2015–16	27	\$128 319	\$4 753
	2016–17	31	\$655 619	\$21 149

¹ Includes open workers' compensation claims at the start of the financial year, new claims lodged, re-opened claims and ad-hoc payments made on resolved claims from previous financial years. The increase in workers' compensation expense from the prior year is mainly due to a number of legal settlements being facilitated together with an overall increase in medical and rehabilitation expenses and workers' compensation benefit entitlements.

² The increase in public liability expense the prior year is due to an increase in damages paid in the current year as a result of a number of larger claims being resolved this year. In 2015–16 there were three claims over \$10 000, with the largest being \$20 000. In the current year, there were 12 claims over \$10 000, with the largest being \$290 000.

In accordance with the Treasurer's Directions, the NTPFES manages potential exposures through extensive mitigation practices. Where insurable risk events occur, the agency meets these costs as they fall due.

POLICE STANDARDS

The Police Standards Command (PSC) is responsible for promoting, monitoring and maintaining the highest ethical standards and behaviour within the NTPF. The PSC ensures fulfilment of the Commissioner of Police’s legislative responsibility for taking action on complaints against police and internal breaches of discipline.

For details on PSC performance reporting, refer to Appendix 1.

The PSC has three primary roles:

- 1

Management of complaints against police

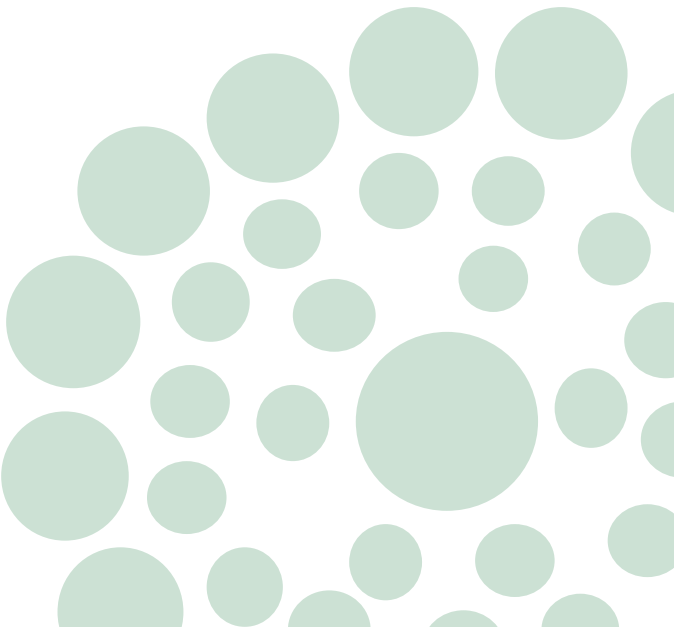
Administration, coordination and investigation of all complaints against police pursuant to the legislative requirements of the *Ombudsman Act*.
- 2

Internal investigations

Administration, coordination and investigation of internal disciplinary matters against police officers pursuant to the legislative requirements of the *Police Administration Act*.
- 3

Special reference investigations

Investigation of allegations of corruption, politically sensitive matters, serious conflicts of interest and other complex internal matters on behalf of the Commissioner of Police.



INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

The NTPFES operates under the accountabilities of the *Information Act* (NT). The Act provides the public with the right to privacy, to access government information and to access or correct personal information. It also stipulates how government agencies must collect, store and use information holdings.

The NTPFES is committed to complying with the Act, information privacy principles and records management standards and is continually reviewing and improving business practices to enhance agency information management responsibilities.

The NTPFES continues to work towards developing sound business practices and increasing awareness of information management and record-keeping responsibilities to further increase compliance and efficiencies. The primary goal is continuous improvement to better meet the needs of the community and other government agencies.

Information requests

In accordance with the Act, the Information Access team coordinates the permissible release and management of information to the community, other government agencies and commercial entities.

A copy of the Act and information request forms are available on the NTPFES website under 'Access to Information' at www.pfes.nt.gov.au

For statistics on information requests processed in 2016–17, refer to Appendix 2.

Privacy

There have been no privacy complaints specifically dealt with under the Act in the past two financial years. Complaints dealt with by the Police Standards Command may also include elements of breaches of the information privacy principles.

Records management

The Records Management team is responsible for overseeing and providing advice on record-keeping practices that are consistent and compliant with the Act and NT Government Records Management Standards. During 2016–17, the Records Management team successfully saw the conversion of 2482 human resource management files into electronic records. It also saw a total of 97 399 documents captured in Hewlett Packard Records Manager compared to 97 272 in 2015–16.



SCREENING ASSESSMENT FOR EMPLOYMENT NT (SAFE NT)

SAFE NT is responsible for conducting national police checks (previously called criminal history checks) for individuals seeking employment and issuing national police certificates to individuals.

In addition, SAFE NT provides information release and screening services for the purposes of administration of justice, fingerprint services to NT and interstate police jurisdictions, and probity checks for other government agencies.

SAFE NT Services	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17
National police certificates issued	15 737	16 723	15 022 ¹
Fingerprint services to individuals	1 895	1 865	1 255
Criminal history eligibility for jury selection	7 200	6 448	7 900
Probity checks for administration of justice	1 262	1 280	1 280

1 The Territory Business Centre commenced processing national police checks in 2016 specifically for NT Government licence requirements, with the resulting impact of a reduction in total national police checks conducted through SAFE NT.

SAFE NT also issues working with children clearance notices (Ochre Cards) and provides secretariat, administrative and research support to the Screening Authority. In 2016–17, there were:

- 59 screening authority meetings
- 216 persons denied an Ochre Card (assessed as being unacceptable risk)
- 417 applicants case managed through the assessment process

- three local court reviews of decisions of the authority. Two decisions of the authority to deny an Ochre Card were upheld, and one decision of the authority was overturned in favour of the applicant.

Ochre Cards are valid for two years. The following table shows the cyclical nature of the renewal process, with peaks in applications corresponding to the anniversary of the scheme's introduction.

New Ochre Cards issued	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17
Employment	12 639	13 650	15 647	14 249
Volunteer	3 360	3 305	3 988	3 691
Subtotal	15 999	16 955	19 639	17 940
Renewals of Ochre Cards	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17
Employment	5 814	16 750	8 079	17 058
Volunteer	1 064	1 994	1 285	2 178
Subtotal	6 878	18 744	9 364	19 236
Total Ochre Cards applications issued in this period	22 877	35 699	29 003	37 176

SAFE NT endeavours to continuously improve service standards to clients. Acknowledging the heavy customer attendance at the SAFE NT Darwin office and increased need for client services, SAFE NT relocated to larger premises at 37 Woods Street Darwin in July 2016.

To help reduce the administrative burden on frontline policing services at police stations and to reduce turnaround time, the need to physically mail applications to SAFE NT was removed. The following table shows continued success in client transition from attendance at police stations to using the online service.

Where/how national police check and working with children check applications were lodged	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Online application	28.3%	48.0%	50.0%	64.0%
SAFE NT office (including lodgement in person at Darwin shopfront, email, mail/post to SAFE NT directly)	45.7%	36.1%	36.8%	25.0%
Territory Business Centres	12.7%	7.9%	6.2%	6.0%
NT police stations	13.3%	8.0%	7%	5.0%

Further improvements to streamline the application process and provide for electronic resulting to organisations will be pursued in 2017-18.

PART 4: OUR PEOPLE



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OVERVIEW

The Human Resource Management (HRM) branch is committed to maximising organisational effectiveness in response to increased demands and expectations from the community and the NT Government, with a focus on attracting people from culturally diverse backgrounds to the NTPFES and increasing gender equity within the NTPF and NTFRES.

The HRM branch provides specialist advice and assistance to managers and employees on a range of human resource, work health and safety and industrial relations matters. It also provides employee support and chaplaincy services.

In 2016–17, an external consultancy firm was engaged to undertake a full review of the HRM branch. The review outcomes were approved by the NTPFES Executive Board, and it is anticipated that recommendations will be fully implemented during 2017–18.

SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2016–17

- The decommissioning of the Performance Plus Framework and the implementation of a new Career and Performance Development Framework and associated electronic recording system, myCareer.
- The implementation of an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) Special Measures Plan, under which priority preference will be given in assessment and selection to ATSI applicants for civilian vacancies.
- The implementation of a female firefighter Special Measures Plan, under which the NTFRS will give priority preference in assessment and selection to female applicants for recruit firefighter positions.
- More than 5% of the organisation has been trained in mental health first aid, with monthly courses anticipated to continue throughout 2017–18.



WORKFORCE DATA

NTPF classification	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Commissioner	1	1	1	1
Deputy Commissioner	0	1	1	2
Assistant Commissioner	3.48	4	4	5
Commander	9	10	8	8.35
Superintendent	34	29	32.5	41.5
Senior Sergeant	61.85	67	81.8	70
Sergeant	183.39	186	222.94	208.5
Remote Sergeant	41	30	45	43
Constable	886.49	860.83	805.17	812.06
Recruit Constable	0	25	30	27
ACPO	56.34	59.88	60.5	67.5
Recruit ACPO	0	6	0	0
Police Auxiliary	129.55	118.08	120.27	117.35
Auxiliary Recruit	0	0	0	0
Total	1 406.10	1 397.79	1 412.18	1 403.26

Source: BoxiHR.

Note: The table reflects FTE paid staffing numbers, excluding casual employees.

NTFRS firefighters	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
District Officer	7	8	10	8
Senior Station Officer	9.50	8.50	19	22
Station Officer	42.10	37.50	36	34
Leading Firefighter	30.50	29.70	25	16
Senior Firefighter	29.50	32.80	26	36.89
Firefighter	66	65	67.6	70.89
Recruit Firefighter	14	24	22	12
Total	198.60	205.50	205.60	199.78

Source: BoxiHR.

Note: The table reflects FTE paid staffing numbers, excluding Fire Auxiliaries.

NTPFES civilian employees	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17
Executive Contract Officer	3	2	3	3
Administrative Officer	12	12.50	11	15
Technical	3	3	3	3
Professional	2	3	4	3
Total	20	20.5	21	24

Source: BoxiHR.

Note: The table reflects FTE paid staffing numbers, excluding casual employees.

NTES classification	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17
Executive Contract Officer	1	1	0.1	1
Senior Administrative Officer	0	0	2	1
Administrative Officer	17.54	17.12	16	16.78
Total	18.54	18.12	18.10	18.78

Source: Boxi HR.

Note: The table reflects FTE paid staffing numbers, excluding casual employees.

Police civilian employment unit/tri service classification	2013–14	2014–15	2015–16	2016–17
Executive Contract Officer	7.5	8	8	8
Senior Administrative Officer	16	15.50	20.1	25
Administrative Officer	293.17	305.10	324.31	308.39
NTPS Apprentice	0	2	0	1
Senior Professional	5	6	7	5
Professional	24.48	24.60	24.2	24.96
Technical	29	29.94	29	34.5
Physical	15.66	12.95	13.66	11.51
Chief Pilot	1	1	1	1
Senior Pilot	6.6	7	7	7
Total	398.41	412.09	434.27	426.36

Source: BoxiHR.

Note: The table reflects FTE paid staffing numbers, excluding casual employees

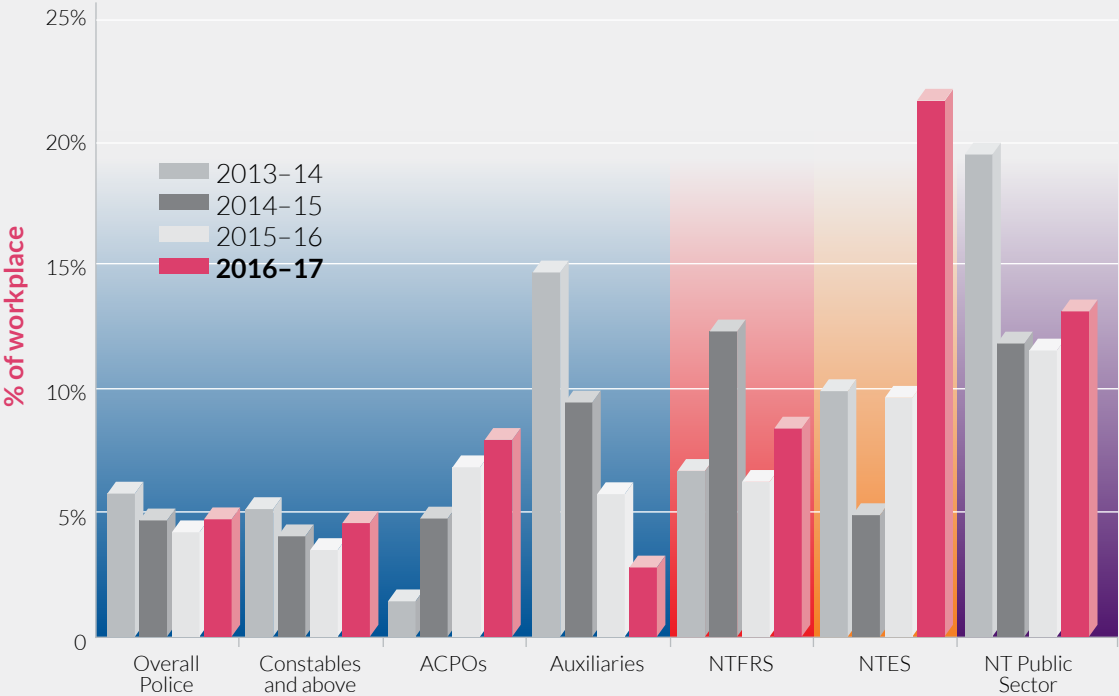
RECRUITMENT

During 2016–17, 183 employees were recruited to the NTPFES. Of those, five NTPF constable, ACPO and Auxiliary recruit squads were undertaken, which saw the graduation of 81 recruits. An NTFRS firefighter recruit squad of 12 commenced in April 2017, and an NTPF constable recruit squad of 29 commenced in May 2017. Both of these squads are due to graduate during 2017–18. Public sector recruitment was undertaken as required for positions within the administrative, technical and professional streams.

SEPARATIONS

Separations for the NTPF increased slightly, although overall remained fairly stable during 2016–17. The separation rate for ACPOs reduced by 3% in 2016–17 compared with 2015–16. During the reporting period, 60 public sector staff separated, excluding employees on temporary contracts.

Separations, 2016–2017



Source: BoxiHR.
Note: Excludes employees who leave due to the completion of temporary contracts and Fire Auxiliaries. NTFRS administrative staff are included in NT Public Sector.

DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION

The *NTPFES Diversity and Inclusion Strategy 2016–2020* and *Respect, Equity and Diversity Framework* complement *Vision 2020* to further confirm the agency's ongoing commitment to being values-led through ensuring a diverse and inclusive workforce.

During 2016–17, a number of significant achievements were realised and initiatives implemented and/or progressed.

A voluntary, confidential online staff survey was commissioned as a key outcome of *Vision 2020* and the *NTPFES Diversity and Inclusion Strategy 2016–2020* to ensure the NTPFES understood its workplace environment regarding both the past and present existence and extent of unacceptable behaviour across the agency. The full suite of survey results was released to all staff and the community. The results showed that generally, the NTPFES is tracking well, but there are clear areas for improvement with regard to sexual harassment, bullying in the workplace, withholding information, racial discrimination and the complaints management process.

Initiatives progressed as a result of the survey include creation of a Diversity and Change Management division within the Office of the Commissioner and CEO. With an Assistant Director already appointed, this division will

continue to grow throughout 2017–18 to progress both work resulting from the survey, as well as the continued implementation of the *NTPFES Diversity and Inclusion Strategy 2016–2020* more broadly. The agency also enlisted the assistance of former Australian Fair Work Commissioner and diversity and inclusion subject matter expert within emergency services, Ms Dianne Foggo AM. Ms Foggo conducted a series of facilitated workshops across the agency, which provided a qualitative insight into the survey results to further inform related initiatives.

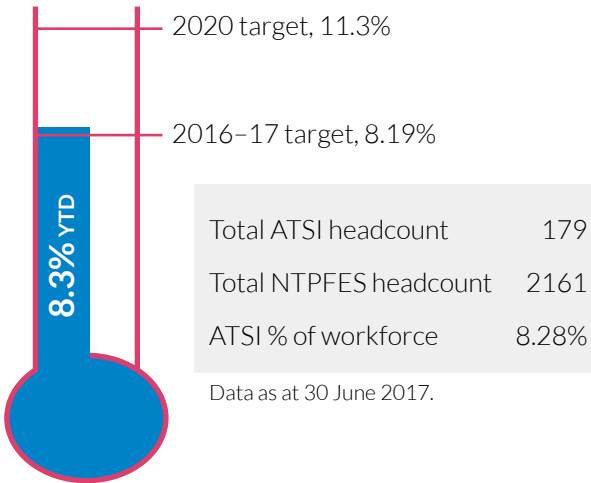
The NTPF saw a steady increase in the number of both female applicants and successful candidates for constable recruit squads, achieving its first 50/50 recruit squad since the 50/50 gender recruiting target was implemented in October 2015. Through active engagement with the multicultural community, the NTPF has seen an increase in applicants and successful candidates from those who are culturally and linguistically diverse. The NTFRS also saw two women recruited to the latest recruit firefighter squad of 12, which commenced in April 2017, and the implementation of a Special Measures Plan to further increase gender diversity whereby female applicants will be given preference in assessment and selection for recruit firefighter positions.



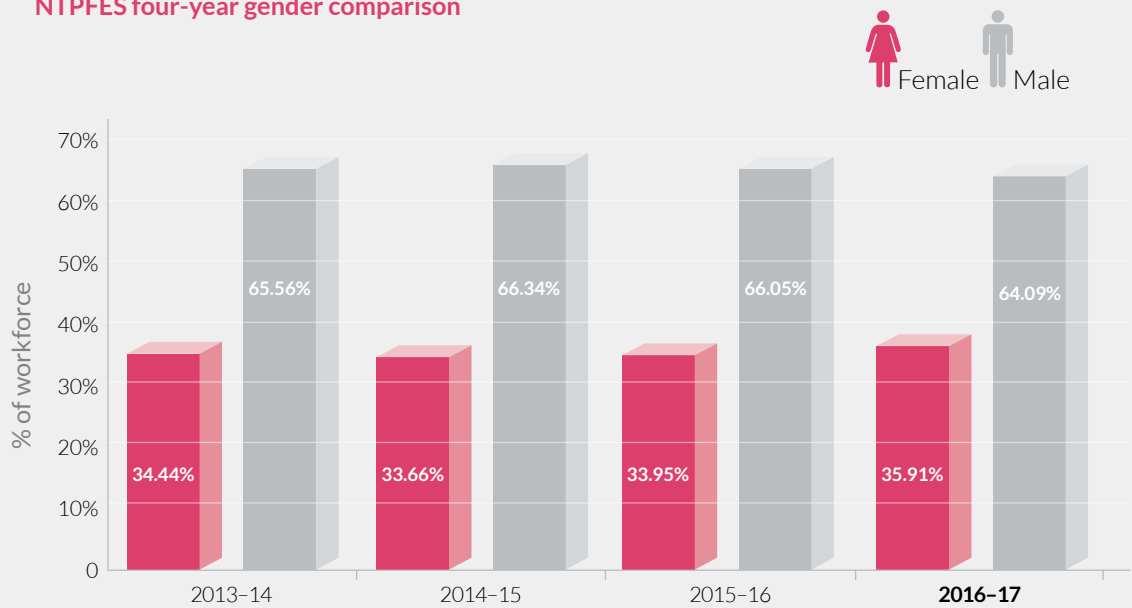
The NTPF held the inaugural Indigenous Policing Pathways Forum in Alice Springs in May 2017. The forum brought together 16 Indigenous employees from communities throughout the Southern Command from the constable, ACPO and ALO streams over two days. The forum was facilitated by a local 100% Indigenous company and focussed on empowering participants to be proud, confident members of the NTPF, as well as providing an opportunity to network and build relationships. A key outcome of the forum was a presentation by all participants to the NTPFES Executive Board. By all accounts, the forum was a resounding success, and more are planned throughout the Northern Command during 2017–18.

The continued implementation of the ATSI Special Measures Plan for public sector employees resulted in 11.7% of all successful applicants identifying as Indigenous. This, along with the ongoing recruitment of police officers and firefighters, has seen an increase in the NTPFES overall Indigenous workforce to 8.28%, which surpasses the NTPFES target of 8.1% for the 2016–17 year.

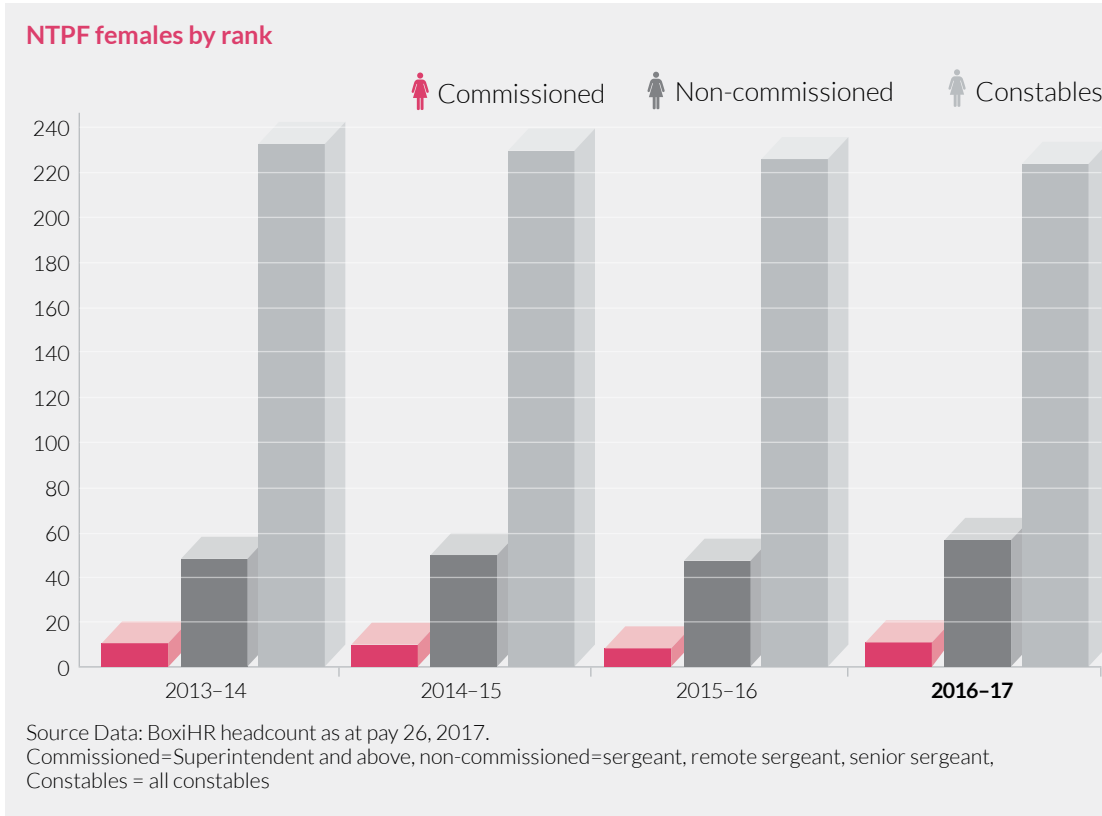
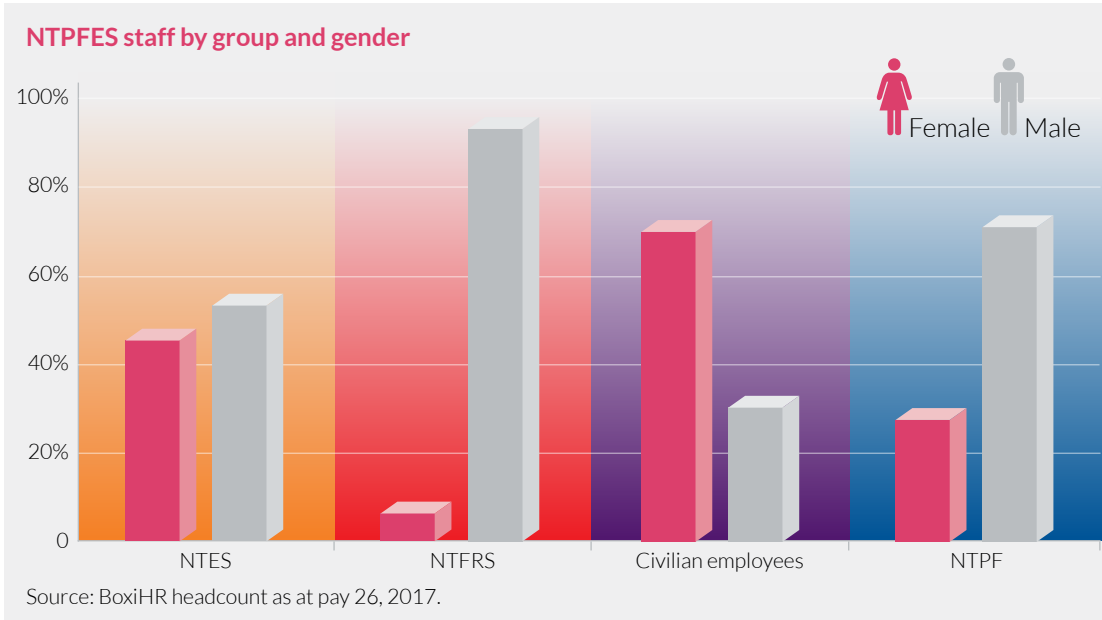
The Diversity and Inclusion Steering Committee and Women’s Advisory Group continued to advocate for diversity, inclusion and gender equity across the NTPFES. These groups are agents for change in the workplace and contribute to meaningful agency objectives and outcomes.



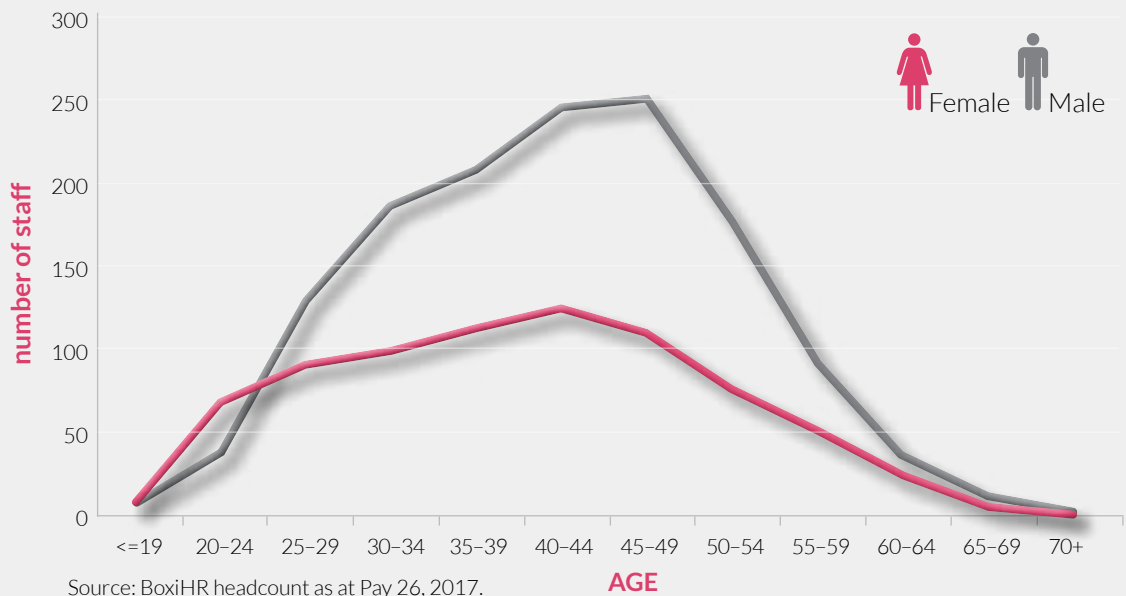
NTPFES four-year gender comparison



Source: BoxiHR headcount as at pay 26, 2017.



NTPFES staff by age and gender



HEALTH, SAFETY AND WELLBEING

The NTPFES offers a range of services to support the health, safety and wellbeing of all staff, volunteers and their immediate families.

A team of five internal psychologists, two chaplains, three wellbeing and health officers and 68 trained peer support officers provide professional assistance, with agency or self-referral to the NT Government Employee Assistance Program (EAP) also available. Approximately 1300 counselling sessions were provided for staff, volunteers and their family members through the EAP during 2016–17.

The NTPFES engaged not-for-profit organisation Alongside to provide education and support services to family members of police officers to increase support networks and a better understanding of the negative impacts frontline service can have on mental wellbeing. More than 5% of the NTPFES has also completed Mental Health First Aid, where participants are trained to provide initial support to people who are developing a mental illness or experiencing a mental health crisis. Monthly workshops will continue across the NT in 2017–18.

The NTPFES encourages a proactive and preventative approach to work health and safety (WHS) management and offers specialist advice and administrative support to senior management, employees, volunteers and external stakeholders on a range of matters relating to WHS in the workplace. To ensure all new employees were provided with the relevant training and understanding of their WHS responsibilities, the HRM branch delivered eight group WHS training and induction sessions during 2016–17.

The NTPFES employs two avenues for the management of work related injury or illness: the Workplace Injury Early Intervention Program (WIEIP) and workers' compensation.



During 2016–17, a total of 431 accident, injury and incident reports were submitted by employees and volunteers. This is a reduction of 6.9% compared with 2015–16. Of these:

- 82 were managed through the WIEIP
- 60 were managed through workers' compensation
- 289 resulted in no claim being made.

A further 17 workers' compensation claims were lodged as the result of an accident or injury incurred prior to the current reporting period.

ENTERPRISE BARGAINING

The NT Public Sector Fire and Rescue Service 2013–2017 Enterprise Agreement came into effect on 24 January 2017 and provided pay increases of 3% over four years. Due to the protracted negotiations, these pay increases were backdated to the nominal expiry date of the previous agreement.

The NTPF Consent Agreement 2014 expired on 29 June 2017. Negotiations for a new agreement are ongoing.

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

NTPF

The NTPFES College provides high-quality education programs to maintain exceptional professional practice. The definitive goal of the NTPFES College is to design, develop and deliver training that underpins individual and organisational capability to provide quality, professional public safety services.

The table below indicates the budget spent on training and education during 2016–17.

NTPFES expenditure on formal training activities	
College	\$6 258 891
NTFRS	\$2 313 718
NTES	\$259 149
Other various units	\$1 053 138
Total	\$9 884 896

During 2016–17, the NTPFES College also commenced the Capability Development Framework project. The project will see capability development programs that:

- enable quality professional development opportunities to meet the current and future needs of the organisation and performance requirements of individuals
- create leadership and management at all levels within the organisation that demonstrate behaviours, enable our values and produce the required results

- continually provide programs and courses that enhance individual career progression
- enhance development of staff resulting in an adaptive workforce that takes ownership of their professional development
- are equitable for a diverse workforce and remote and regional staff.

RECRUITMENT ACTIVITIES, 2016–17

The NTPF continued to promote recruitment to the community through a variety of forums including the NT show circuit, career expos, senior school programs, remote community engagement activities and at public places such as shopping centres.

The 2016–17 year has seen the recruitment of:

- three recruit constable squads – Squads 129 / 130 / 131
- one ACPO Squad – Squad 23
- two auxiliary squads – Squads 51 / 52
- five ALOs.

A total of 123 new NTPF employees have been recruited during 2016–17. Of note, Squad 131 was 50% female; the highest percentage of female recruits of any previous constable recruit squad. In total, 56 females were recruited during the period, comprising 45.5% of all new recruits. Twenty-eight, or 22%, of the new employees were Indigenous.



RECRUIT TRAINING

In 2016–17, a total of 81 new recruits graduated from four recruit squads. This included 58 constables, nine ACPOs and 14 auxiliaries.

The graduated recruits were posted to various locations within the NT as follows:

	Darwin	Katherine	Alice Springs	Tennant Creek	Remote
Constables	9	20	21	8	0
Constable (re-appointees)	0	1	0	0	0
ACPOs	0	2	5	1	1
Auxiliaries	10	1	3	0	0

An additional recruit squad of 29 constables commenced training in May 2017.



PROMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

A total of 133 police officers successfully completed the required professional development courses to receive promotion to the ranks of senior constable, sergeant and senior sergeant.

The following table details the number of police officers successfully completing development courses offered by the NTPFES College:

Course description	Participants
Senior Constable – Operational Development	56
Sergeant – Supervision Development Program	62
Senior Sergeant – Management Development Program	15
Strategic Incident Command	12

SPECIALIST TRAINING

The NTPFES College provides a number of specialist courses to develop members to undertake required duties in specialist fields.

The following table details the number of police officers successfully completing specialist courses offered by the NTPFES College:

Course description	Participants
Investigative Interviewing Level I	40
Investigative Interviewing Level II	24
Investigator	39
Detective course	20
Crash Investigation Level 1	18
Intelligence Practitioner course Level 1	11
Intelligence Practitioner course Level 2	8
Advanced Off-Road Motorcycle course	4
Drug Driving Saliva Testing course	81
Draeger Drug Test 5000 Operator	202
Draeger Drug Test 5000 Instructor	1
Laser Instructor	2
Bee III Radar Instructor	2
Bee III Radar Operator	89

YOUTH TRAINING

The NTPFES College delivered training to two NTPFES cadet Squads and three Junior Police Ranger (JPR) groups for the year. In September 2016, 12 members of NTPFES Cadet Squad 1 graduated, having completed more than 600 hours of training and volunteer work throughout the two-year program, which includes a Certificate III in Business and a Certificate II in Community Engagement. In December 2016, 22 members of JPR Group 29 graduated from the program, having completed the requisite three-year commitment.

NTFRS

The NTFRS Training and Development Command maintains three distinct functional units:

- Career and Auxiliary Training unit (incorporates firefighter Recruit College)
- Quality Training and Assessment unit (includes workforce development officers and ensures compliance with Australian Skills Quality Authority standards)
- Volunteer Training Support unit (also oversees the Volunteer Community Educator program).

There were no recruit squads graduating during 2016–17. A recruit squad of 12, including two females, commenced in April 2017 and will graduate during 2017–18.

In 2016–17, the NTFRS delivered 139 courses, including refresher courses, which were delivered to the following participants:

- 168 career firefighters
- 285 auxiliary and volunteer firefighters
- 12 police officers.

The above courses included 1986 delivery hours and 712 preparation hours.

During 2016–17, the NTFRS completed the rollout of nationally accredited training of the Firefighter Level 1 Program to volunteer staff across the NT.

NTES

During 2016–17, the NTES coordinated 83 training courses with 622 attendees, delivering courses to NTES volunteers, NTPF members, and other government and non-government agencies that have roles and responsibilities under local, regional and NT emergency management arrangements.

Training courses delivered by NTES under the Public Safety Training Package are essential to equip NTES staff and volunteers with contemporary knowledge and skills in emergency management, operational response and recovery. The Public Safety Training Package modules included:

- Induction
- First aid
- Road crash rescue
- Vertical rescue
- Wildfire
- Land search
- Storm damage
- Chainsaw
- Small craft handling
- Flood boat courses.

The Emergency Management Training unit (EMTU) developed a number of training modules under the Public Safety Training Package that have met the stringent requirements of the NTPFES registered training organisation. These packages have been placed on scope for delivery across the emergency management sector of the NT.

As an initiative in enhanced emergency management training across NT Government agencies, the EMTU facilitated the delivery of 12 Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System courses to members of government and non-government agencies involved in the management of responses to natural disaster and emergency incidents.



AWARDS AND RECOGNITION

While serving and protecting the NT community, the staff and volunteers of the NTPFES are recognised for their bravery, outstanding performance, service excellence and professional achievements as well as their continued dedication and outstanding service. Inclusion criterion for the below listings is set at those who have been awarded a medal or award within the last financial year. The recipient may not have been presented their medal or award prior to release of this annual report.

AWARDS ADMINISTERED UNDER THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM OF HONOURS AND AWARDS

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'.

Herbert, Betty	Farmer, Robert	Godwin, Lance
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Australian Fire Service Medal (AFSM)

The Australian Fire Service Medal recognises distinguished service by members of an Australian fire service. It may be awarded to both paid and volunteer members.

Recipients are entitled to the post nominal 'AFSM'.

Spain, Mark	Burt, Simon	Clay, Ryan
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Emergency Services Medal (ESM)

The Emergency Services Medal recognises distinguished service by members of emergency services across Australia and people who are involved in emergency management, training and education. Recipients are entitled to the post nominal 'ESM'.

Hutton, Keith

National Police Service Medal (NPSM)

In recognition of 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.

Brown, Wendy	Graetz, Dallas	Mitson, Jonathan	Svikart, Gottlieb
Burlingson, Hugh	Grant, Bruce	Nickson, Lukas	Tonkin, Janelle
Cabunsol, Rosario	Harris, Troy	O'Brien, Christopher	Vale, Nathan
Chalker, Robin	Holden, Douglas	Payne, Bruce	Van Heythuysen, Michael
Curtiss, Michael	Hulm, Warwick	Preca, Michelle	Wallace, Stephen
Darwen, Harold	Jacobs, William	Proctor, Kylie	Walshe, Ross
Davern, Thomas	Mader, John	Rankine, Steven	Warren, Brent
Errington, Douglas	Maley, John	Shervill, Brendon	Wells, Kieren
Farquharson, Graeme	McCue, Paul	Siebert, Alexander	Wilson, Brett
Faulds, Robert	Meecham, Wayne	Smith, Douglas	Young, Peter
Fermin, Erwin	Millar, Leonie	Smith, Tania	

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.

Banks, Rohan	Gould, Adam	Meredith, Jason	Siebert, Alexander
Beven, Luke	Harris, Troy	Millar, Leonie	Smith, Ian
Brotherton, Geoffrey	Hayes, Neil	Morris, Scott	Smith, Tania
Cabunsol, Rosario	Hulm, Warwick	Nickson, Lukas	Tonkin, Janelle
Ciolka, George	Hutton, Michael	O'Brien, Christopher	Vale, Nathan
Curtiss, Michael	Kilgour, Matthew	Payne, Bruce	Warren, Brent
Dugdell, Seth	MacDonald, Neil	Preca, Michelle	Wells, Kieren
Evans, Jakson	Mader, John	Proctor, Kylie	Wilson, Brett
Fermin, Erwin	Magnoli, Brendon	Rankine, Steven	Young, David
Fishlock, Mark	Mastin, Stephen	Scott, Warren	
Fong, Bradley	McCue, Paul	Shervill, Brendon	

First Clasp to the NM (25 years of service)

Barrett, Craig	Cunnington, Mark	Lewis, Keith	Mitson, Jonathan
Coombe, John	Freson, Simon	Miles, Anthony	Osborne, Gary

Second Clasp to the NM (35 years of service)

Anderson, Peter	Gordon, Peter	Meecham, Wayne	Raabe, Stephen
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AWARDS ADMINISTERED BY THE NTPFES

NTPF

Commissioner's Policing Excellence Medal

In recognition of excellence in policing by individuals or an identified group in pursuit of the NTPF core business outcomes and encompassing corporate values to the highest level.

Blanchard, Shane	Brand, Christopher	Jeremiah, Wade	Perdjert, Ernest
Botterell, Vicki-Lynn	Dole, Martin	O'Neill, Hayley	Sims, Erica
Bradshaw, Kenneth	Hart, Josef	Pemberton, Kaye	Spencer, Jonathan

Commissioner's Commendation Ribbon

Awarded to any member who displays exemplary service and / or dedication to duty far exceeding that which may reasonably be expected. In recognition of brave actions involving a riotous incident in Wadeye.

Phipps, Ainsley	Rose, Scott
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In recognition of outstanding leadership and dedication to duty during the concept and construction stages of the refurbishment of the Joint Emergency Services Communications Centre (JESCC).

Laidler, Craig

Patricia Anne Brennan Award

Awarded in recognition of a significant contribution made to women in the NTPFES by an individual employee, either sworn or unsworn.

Pemberton, Kaye

NT Police Service Medal

In recognition of the ethical and diligent service by sworn members of the NTPF. Ten years eligible service is necessary to qualify for the medal, and clasps are available for each additional 10 years of service.

Baird, Timothy	Daly, Lynette	Kent, Robert	Smith, Daniel
Barnett, Roberta	Dare, Jerrifus	Kilgour, Matthew	Souey, Kerin
Berlin, Brendan	Donovan, Joshua	Krepapas, Nicolette	Streeter, Joshua
Borton, Corey	Easthope, Timothy	Larsen-Smith, Tanya	Todd, Walter
Bowtell, Trent	Edwards, Melinda	Lawson, Paul	Wake, Rowan
Brauns, David	Evans, Jakson	Lisson, Maxwell	Ward, Tanja
Brotherton, Geoffrey	Frost, Julie	Lister, David	Watts, Natalie
Burke, Megan	Gray-Spence, James	Manuel, Niki	Weller, Kieron
Chalk, Thomas	Harrison, Leslie	Milde, Michael	Wrigglesworth, David
Charrington, Cameron	Hollemans, Julie	Parker, Robyn	
Craske, Daniel	Jolley, Anne	Ryan, Jaime	

20 year clasp

Amy, Tamara	Hansen, Sheree	Malogorski, Mark	Strohfeltd, Dean
Bound, Peter	Holliday, Tanya	Mellon, Neil	Tennosaar, Siiri-Kai
Bryant, Anne	Humphreys, Michael	Mitson, Lisa	Watkinson, James
Burnell, Bindi-Jane	Kazem, Merwan	Moore, David	Wilson, Taryn
Funnell, Meghan	Kennedy, Gavin	Rothe, Jason	
Hand, Christopher	MacMichael, Kate	Ruzsicska, Christopher	

30 year clasp

Anderson, Peter	Green, Glennys	Meggitt, Jacqueline	Rowe, Megan
D'Souza, Roger	Herrmann, Ruth	Musgrave, Raymond	Sandry, Timothy
Fuller, Tony	MacCarthy, Rory	Paice, Kevin	Stringer, Mark
Gray, Peter	Manley, Scott	Pazniewski, Andrew	

Remote Service Ribbon

The Remote Service Ribbon recognises the meritorious service of members who have served in remote areas. All sworn members including police auxiliaries and ACPOs are eligible to apply. The eligibility criteria is that members have served 24 months continuous service or longer at locations that do not include Darwin, Katherine or Alice Springs.

94 Remote Service Ribbons were awarded.



NTFRS

NTFRS Medal

In recognition of ethical and diligent service by officers of the NTFRS. Ten years eligible service is necessary to qualify for the medal, and clasps are available for each additional 10 years of service.

Adamson, Matthew	Jenner, Sam	Rubie, Paul	Styles, Adam
Cowdery, Jason	Morris, Scott	Stubbs, Ashburn	Way, Lachlan
Dalton, James	Peberdy, Christopher		

20 year clasp

Francis, Mathew	Svara, Peter	Way, Bronte
Manuel, Christopher		

NTES

NTES Volunteer Service Medal

In recognition of meritorious service by NTES volunteers. Five years eligible service is necessary to qualify for the medal.

Hawkes, Paulette	McKay, Jonathan	Stanger, Christopher
McKay, Andrew	Phillis (Blackadder), Louise	

NTPFES Public Sector

NTPFES Public Sector Medal

In recognition of ethical and diligent service by NTPFES public service personnel. Ten years eligible service is necessary to qualify for the medal, and clasps are available for each additional five years of service.

Agg, Philip	Brennan, Allan	Edwards, Sharmini	McDade, Neil
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Other significant awards

Australian Federal Police Operations Medal - Pleach

Allen, Matthew	Brennan, Alexander	Dargan, Nevan	Hanrahan, Renee
Bacon, Daniel	Carew, Tonya	DeVos, Robert	Helton, Kirsten
Barton, Maryua	Cassidy, Margaret	Discombe, Jonathan	James, Robert
Black, Kathleen	Colthorpe, Robert	Dunstone, Darrell	Lynch, Neil
Board, Christopher	Crews, Gregory	Fox, Bradley	Morgan, Lee
Allen, Matthew	Brennan, Alexander	Dargan, Nevan	Hanrahan, Renee

Administrator's Aboriginal Community Police Officer Medal

Herbert, Betty

NT Emergency Service – Volunteer: 10 Year Certificate from the Chief Minister

Hutton, Keith	Weir, Geoffrey
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Rotary NT Police Officer of the Year, 2016

Gaffney, Cherie

During 2016–17 the Commissioner/CEO of Police also recognised the exceptional support and outstanding level of professionalism demonstrated by NTPFES employees and volunteers by awarding 17 Commissioner/CEO certificates of appreciation and 80 letters of recognition. The Commissioner/CEO also recognised members of the public by awarding four Commissioner/CEO certificates of appreciation and four letters of recognition.



Recruit Squad awards

Recruit awards

Police Recruit Squad

Commissioner's Trophy
Gouverneur, Timothy (Squad 129)
Heffernan, Vanessa (Squad 130)

Rod Evans Memorial Award

Rolfe, Zachary (Squad 129)
Henwood, Fiona (Squad 130)

Physical Training Trophy

Higgie, Gary (Squad 129)
Burston, Rebecca (Squad 130)

Glen Huitson Medal

Nankivell, Mia (Squad 129)
Hulbert, Byron (Squad 130)

Auxiliary Recruit Squad

Most Dedicated Trophy

Godwin, Kyle (Squad 51)

Aboriginal Community Police Officer

Commissioner's Trophy

Clarke, Keshia (Squad 23)

Gavin Jabaltjari Spencer Memorial Trophy

Sutton, Dale (Squad 23)

Physical Training Trophy

Garling, Richard (Squad 23)

Northern Territory Police Association Most Dedicated Trophy

Milburn, Aaron (Squad 23)

Cadet Squad

Excellence in Leadership

Baird, Rodney (Cadet Squad 1)

Excellence in Business Administration

O'Connor, Agnes (Cadet Squad 1)

Outstanding Displays of Community Engagement

Barlow, Wynona (Cadet Squad 1)

Exceptional Work on Personal Development

Parvez, Hamza (Cadet Squad 1)

PART 5: FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



FINANCIAL STATEMENT OVERVIEW FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

This section of the report provides an analysis of the financial outcome of the NTPFES for the year ended 30 June 2017.

The NTPFES's financial performance is reported in three financial statements: the Operating Statement, Balance Sheet and Cash Flow Statement. These statements are enhanced by the inclusion of the Statement of Changes in Equity. The statements and the accompanying notes have been prepared on an accrual basis and in accordance with relevant Australian Accounting Standards. The financial statements include financial data from the 2016–17 financial year and comparative data from 2015–16.

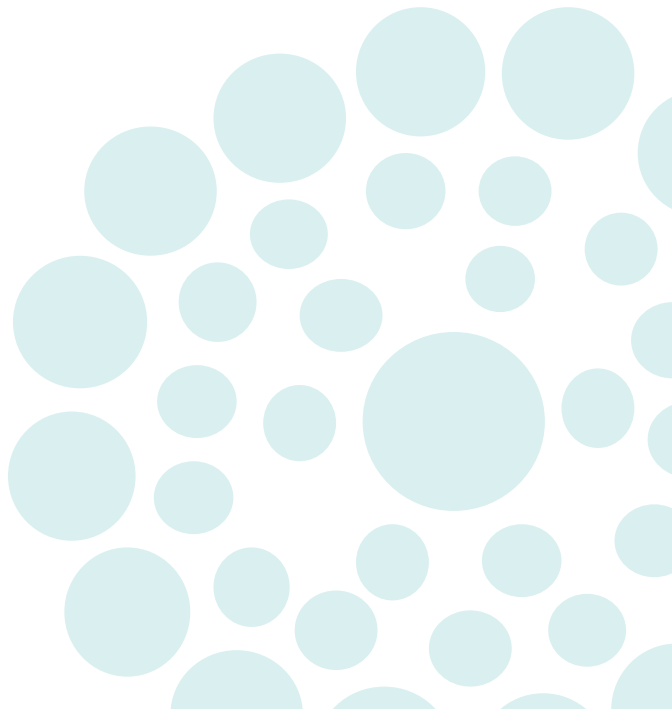
Budgets and performance are reported by output. Details of the NTPFES's financial performance by output group are provided at Note 3 to the financial statements.

OPERATING STATEMENT

The Operating Statement provides information on the NTPFES's income and expenses during the year. The net surplus or deficit is derived by subtracting expenses from income.

NT Government agencies are generally budgeted to record a deficit. This is mainly due to the recording of depreciation as an operating expense for which there is no corresponding revenue line. Approvals to expend revenues received in a different financial year will also produce an operating deficit.

For the year ended 30 June 2017, the NTPFES recorded a deficit of \$40.4M, a deterioration of \$13.7M on the forecast budget deficit of \$26.6M with larger employee related expenses the major driver contributing to the operating result.



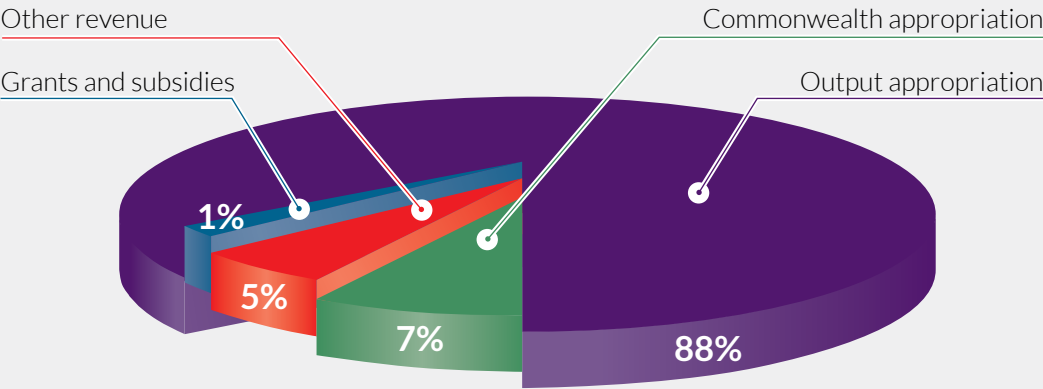
OPERATING STATEMENT AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

	Budget estimate \$'000	Actual \$'000	Variance \$'000	Variance %
INCOME				
Grants and Subsidies	2 774	2 203	-571	-21%
Appropriation				
Output	332 041	336 711	+4 670	+1%
Commonwealth	27 233	25 933	-1 300	-5%
Other revenue	19 774	19 073	-701	-4%
TOTAL INCOME	381 822	383 920	+2 098	+1%
EXPENSES				
Employee expenses	296 180	313 025	+16 845	+6%
Administrative expenses	110 556	110 202	-354	
Grants and subsidies expenses	1 718	837	-881	-51%
Interest expenses	0	209	+209	
TOTAL EXPENSES	408 454	424 273	+15 819	+4%
NET SURPLUS/DEFICIT	-26 632	-40 353	+13 721	

OPERATING INCOME

Income is received from a variety of sources, with the primary funding source being Parliamentary Appropriation (Output Appropriation) at 88% provided by the NT Government.

Composition of operating income 2016-17



Compared to the 2016-17 budget estimate, an improvement in operating revenue of \$2.1M, or 1%, was recorded primarily due to:

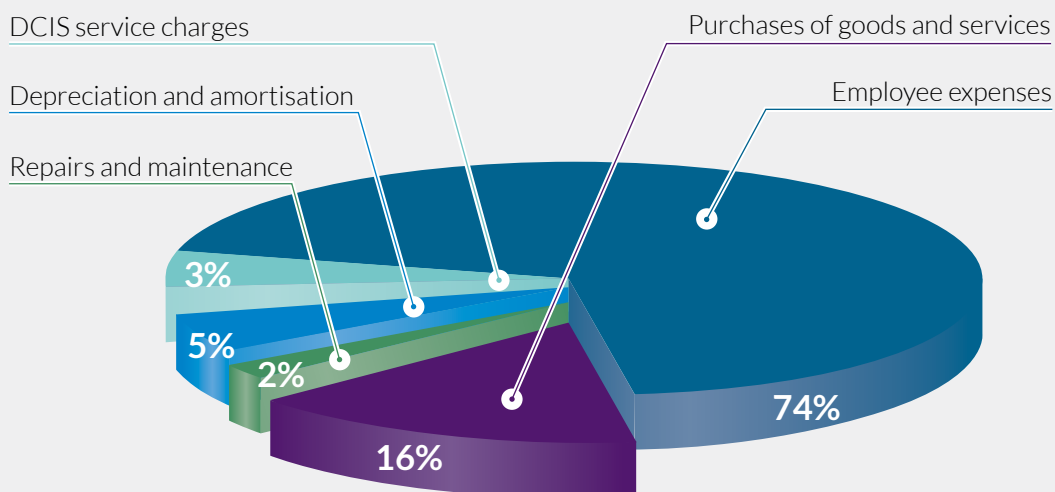
- end-of-year capital to output appropriation transfer for the 400MHz project of \$2.8M combined with a Treasurer’s Advance for unbudgeted workers’ compensation lump sum payments of \$1.9M

offset by

- lower revenues than forecast of \$1.3M combined for SAFE NT criminal history checks, United States Navy boat protection and other minor items, the Community Engagement Police Officer program now combined in Commonwealth Appropriation (National Partnership Agreements) and Commonwealth deferral of \$1.3M in Natural Disaster Resilience Grant payments until 2017-18.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Composition of operating expenses for 2016–17



Compared to the 2016–17 budget estimate, an operating expenses overspend of \$15.8M, or 4%, was recorded due to:

- employee expenses being larger than budget due to the Immigration Policing cessation in the year prior, with recruit squads maintaining police numbers, police housing costs, back pay following resolution of firefighter enterprise bargaining agreement and increasing workers' compensation payments

offset by

- the timing of some repairs and maintenance projects and lower Natural Disaster Resilience program grant expenditure than forecast.

BALANCE SHEET

The Balance Sheet provides information about the NTPFES's equity or net worth at the end of each reporting period. It is the net effect of assets minus liabilities. Equity decreased by \$4.8M from the prior year to \$349.9M in 2016–17.

Current assets decreased by \$7.1M reflecting changes to cash based on business activity outlined in the Operating Expenses section above and higher receivables than the same time last year.

Non-current assets increased by \$4.7M due to a number of capital works projects recognised through equity transfer from the NT Government's construction authority, the Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics to NTPFES, existing building asset revaluations and property, plant and equipment purchases offset by depreciation.

Total liabilities for the agency increased by \$2.4M, largely as a result of increased Deposits Held – Accountable Officer's Trust Account, which is money held on behalf of third parties and Provisions which are the value of employee entitlements such as recreation leave, leave loading and leave fares that will be paid in the future.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The Cash Flow Statement shows the flows of cash receipts and payments for the year. The final cash balance at the end of the year decreased by \$7.9M, reflecting changes to cash based on business activity outlined in the Operating Expenses section above and asset investment-related activity. It is the total of all receipts plus cash held at the beginning of the year, minus all outgoings.

The Cash Flow budget estimate for remaining cash at the end of the financial year was \$7.7M; actual cash was \$3.7M lower at \$4M. The major drivers for this position are increased operating income (\$2.1M) and an end-of-year equity injection (\$9M) offset by employee expenses being larger than forecast as described earlier.

CERTIFICATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We certify that the attached financial statements for the NTPFES have been prepared from proper accounts and records in accordance with the prescribed format, the *Financial Management Act* 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 2017 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.



Reece P Kershaw APM
Commissioner of Police and
CEO of Fire and Emergency Services
NTPFES
30 August 2017



Paul Kelly
Chief Financial Officer
NTPFES
30 August 2017

COMPREHENSIVE OPERATING STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Note	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
INCOME			
Grants and subsidies revenue			
Current		2 203	20 469
Appropriation			
Output		336 711	312 545
Commonwealth		25 933	25 673
Sales of goods and services		4 463	3 760
Goods and services received free of charge	4	12 967	13 040
Gain on disposal of assets	5	522	2 582
Other income		1 121	2 482
TOTAL INCOME	3	383 920	380 552
EXPENSES			
Employee expenses		313 025	299 086
Administrative expenses			
Purchases of goods and services	6	55 634	54 217
Repairs and maintenance		8 801	7 082
Property management		10 533	9 928
Depreciation and amortisation	11	22 245	21 445
Other administrative expenses ¹		12 989	13 087
Grants and subsidies expenses			
Current		837	500
Interest expenses		209	233
TOTAL EXPENSES	3	424 273	405 579
NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		-40 353	-25 027
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items that will not be reclassified to net surplus/deficit			
Asset revaluation reserve		1 176	21 459
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		1 176	21 459
COMPREHENSIVE RESULT		-39 177	-3 569

¹ Includes DCIS 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 2017

	Note	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and deposits	8	4 011	11 877
Receivables	9	2 502	1 980
Inventories	10	2 216	2 172
Prepayments		223	74
Total Current Assets		8 952	16 103
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	11	397 826	393 094
Total Non-Current Assets		397 826	393 094
TOTAL ASSETS		406 778	409 197
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Deposits held		4 033	3 078
Payables	13	4 206	4 013
Borrowings and advances	14	42	17
Provisions	15	44 130	31 008
Total Current Liabilities		52 412	38 117
Non-Current Liabilities			
Borrowings and advances	14	4 455	4 290
Provisions	15	0	12 041
Total Non-Current Liabilities		4 455	16 331
TOTAL LIABILITIES		56 867	54 448
NET ASSETS		349 910	354 749
EQUITY			
Capital		464 582	430 242
Asset revaluation reserve	18	129 300	128 125
Accumulated funds		-243 972	-203 618
TOTAL EQUITY		349 910	354 749

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 2017

	Note	Equity at 1 July \$'000	Comprehensive result \$'000	Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners \$'000	Equity at 30 June \$'000
2016–17					
Accumulated Funds		-197 881	-40 353		-238 235
Changes in accounting policy		-224			-224
Transfers from reserves		-5 513			-5 513
		-203 618	-40 353		-243 972
Reserves					
Asset revaluation reserve	18	128 125	1 176		129 300
Capital – Transactions with Owners					
Equity injections					
Capital appropriation		141 731		14 115	155 846
Equity transfers in		271 699		11 225	282 924
Other equity injections		31 927		9 000	40 927
National partnership payments		15 249			15 249
Equity withdrawals					
Capital withdrawal		-24 765			-24 765
Equity transfers out		-5 600			-5 600
		430 242		34 340	464 582
Total Equity at End of Financial Year		354 749	-39 177	34 340	349 910
2015–16					
Accumulated Funds		-172 853	-25 027		-197 881
Changes in accounting policy		-224			-224
Transfers from reserves		-5 513			-5 513
		-178 591	-25 027		-203 618
Reserves					
Asset revaluation reserve	18	106 666	21 459		128 125
Capital – Transactions with Owners					
Equity injections					
Capital appropriation		132 519		9 212	141 731
Equity transfers in		240 038		31 663	271 699
Other equity injections		31 927			31 927
National partnership payments		15 249			15 249
Equity withdrawals					
Capital withdrawal		-20 978		-3 787	-24 765
Equity transfers out		-5 600			-5 600
		393 155	-3 569	37 088	430 242
Total Equity at End of Financial Year		321 230	-3 569	37 088	354 749

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 2017

	Note	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Operating Receipts			
Taxes received			
Grants and subsidies received			
Current		2 203	20 469
Appropriation			
Output		336 711	312 545
Commonwealth		25 933	25 673
Receipts from sales of goods and services		12 311	14 588
Total Operating Receipts		377 157	373 275
Operating Payments			
Payments to employees		-311 434	-303 547
Payments for goods and services		-82 528	-82 260
Grants and subsidies paid			
Current		-837	-500
Interest paid		-209	-233
Total Operating Payments		-395 007	-386 540
Net Cash From/(Used in) Operating Activities	19	-17 850	-13 265
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Investing Receipts			
Proceeds from asset sales	5	2 383	4 290
Total Investing Receipts		2 383	4 290
Investing Payments			
Purchases of assets		-16 437	-15 273
Total Investing Payments		-16 437	-15 273
Net Cash From/(Used in) Investing Activities		-14 054	-10 983
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Financing Receipts			
Deposits received		955	292
Equity injections			
Capital appropriation		14 115	9 212
Other equity injections		9 000	0
Total Financing Receipts		24 070	9 504
Financing Payments			
Finance lease payments		-31	-48
Equity withdrawals		0	-3 787
Total Financing Payments		-31	-3 835
Net Cash From/(Used in) Financing Activities		24 039	5 669
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		-7 866	-18 579
Cash at beginning of financial year		11 877	30 456
CASH AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR	8	4 011	11 877

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 NTPFES's mission is working in partnership with the community to ensure a safe and resilient NT.

The NTPFES is predominantly funded by, and is dependent on, the receipt of Parliamentary appropriations. The financial statements encompass all funds through which the NTPFES controls resources to carry on its functions and deliver outputs. For reporting purposes, outputs delivered by the NTPFES are summarised into several output groups. Note 3 provides summary financial information in the form of a Comprehensive Operating Statement by output group.

2. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Financial Management Act* and related Treasurer's Directions. The *Financial Management Act* requires the NTPFES to prepare financial statements for the year ended 30 June based on the form determined by the Treasurer. The form of agency financial statements is to include:

- (i) certification of the financial statements
- (ii) Comprehensive Operating Statement
- (iii) Balance Sheet
- (iv) Statement of Changes in Equity
- (v) Cash Flow Statement
- (vi) applicable explanatory notes to the financial statements.

b) Basis of accounting

The financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, which recognises the effect of financial transactions and events when they occur, rather than when cash is paid out or received. As part of the preparation of the financial statements, all intraagency transactions and balances have been eliminated.

Except where stated, the financial statements have also been prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention.

The form of the agency financial statements is also consistent with the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards. The effects of all relevant new and revised Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that are effective for the current annual reporting period have been evaluated.

The following new and revised accounting standards and interpretations were effective for the first time in 2016–17:

AASB 124 Related Party Disclosures

This standard applies to the not-for-profit sector for the first time in 2016–17. The accounting standard requires disclosures about the remuneration of key management personnel, transactions with related parties, and relationships between parent and controlled entities. For any such transactions, disclosures will include the nature of the related party relationship, as well as information about those transactions' terms/conditions and amounts, any guarantees given/received, outstanding receivables/payables, commitments, and any receivables where collection has been assessed as being doubtful.

Several other amending standards and AASB interpretations have been issued that apply to the current reporting periods, but are considered to have no impact on public sector reporting.

At the date of authorisation of the financial statements, the following standards and interpretations were in issue but are not yet effective and are expected to have a potential impact on future reporting periods:

AASB 16 Leases

AASB 16 Leases is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 and will be reported in these financial statements for the first time in 2019–20. When the standard is effective it will supersede AASB 117 Leases and requires the majority of leases to be recognised on the balance sheet.

For lessees with operating leases, a right-of-use asset will now come onto the balance sheet together with a lease liability for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying assets are of low value. The Comprehensive Operating Statement will no longer report operating lease rental payments, instead a depreciation expense will be recognised relating to the right-to-use asset and interest expense relating to the lease liability.

While for lessors, the finance and operating lease distinction remains largely unchanged. For finance leases, the lessor recognises a receivable equal to the net investment in the lease.

Lease receipts from operating leases are recognised as income either on a straight-line basis or another systematic basis where appropriate.

Consequently, it is expected that approximately \$13 764M in operating lease commitments will be required to be recognised in the balance sheet through a lease liability and corresponding right to use asset from 2019–20 in accordance with AASB 16 Leases. In the comprehensive income statement the operating lease expense will be replaced with a depreciation expense relating to the right to use asset and interest expense relating to the lease liability. These cannot be quantified at this time.

AASB 1058 Income for not-for-profit entities and AASB 15 Revenue from contracts with customers

AASB 1058 Income for not-for-profit entities and AASB 15 Revenue from contracts with customers are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019 and will be reported in these financial statements for the first time in 2019–20.

Under the new AASB 1058 Income for not-for-profit entities, revenue from grants and donations will be recognised when any associated performance obligation to provide goods or services is satisfied, and not immediately upon receipt as currently occurs. Consequently, more liabilities will be recognised in the balance sheet after adoption of this standard.

AASB 1058 clarifies and simplifies income-recognition requirements that apply to not-for-profit entities in conjunction with AASB 15 Revenue from contracts with customers.

While the full impacts are yet to be determined, potential impacts identified include:

- Grants received to construct or acquire a non-financial asset will be recognised as a liability, and subsequently recognised as revenue as the performance obligations under the grant are satisfied. At present, such grants are recognised as revenue on receipt
- Grants with an enforceable agreement and sufficiently specific performance obligations will be recognised as revenue progressively as the associated performance obligations are satisfied. At present, such grants are recognised as revenue on receipt

- Grants that have an enforceable agreement but no specific performance obligations but have restrictions on the timing of expenditure will also continue to be recognised on receipt as time restriction on the use of funds is not sufficiently specific to create a performance obligation
- Grants that are not enforceable and/or not sufficiently specific will not qualify for deferral, and continue to be recognised as revenue as soon as they are controlled.

Several other amending standards and AASB interpretations have been issued that apply to future reporting periods, but are considered to have limited impact on future financial reporting.

c) Reporting entity

The financial statements cover the NTPFES as an individual reporting entity.

The NTPFES is a Northern Territory Agency established under the *Interpretation Act* Administrative Arrangements Order.

The formal legislative basis for the NTPFES is the *Police Administration Act* and the *Emergency Management Act*.

The NTPFES operates out of many locations/stations across the NT. The principal place of business of the agency is:

NAB House, 71 Smith Street, Darwin NT 0800.

d) Agency and Territory items

The financial statements of NTPFES include income, expenses, assets, liabilities and equity over which the NTPFES has control (agency items). Certain items, while managed by the agency, are controlled 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 NT 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 NT Government and managed by agencies on behalf of the NT Government. The main Territory item is Territory income, which includes taxation and royalty revenue, Commonwealth general purpose funding (such as Good and Services Tax (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 the NT Government, these items have been separately disclosed in Note 25 – Schedule of Administered Territory Items.

e) Comparatives

Where necessary, comparative information for the 2015–16 financial year has been reclassified to provide consistency with current year disclosures.

f) 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.

g) Changes in accounting policies

There have been no changes to accounting policies adopted in 2016–17 as a result of management decisions.

h) Accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of the financial report requires the making of judgments and estimates that affect the recognised amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgments and estimates that have significant effects on the financial statements are disclosed in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

i) Goods and services tax

Income, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office (ATO). In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as part of receivables or payables in the Balance Sheet.

Cash flows are included in the Cash Flow Statement on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are classified as operating cash flows. Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable or payable unless otherwise specified.

j) Contributions by and distributions to government

The agency may receive contributions from the NT Government where the NT Government is acting as owner of the agency. Conversely, the agency may make distributions to the NT Government. In accordance with the *Financial Management Act* 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, the NT 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, the NT Government.

3. COMPREHENSIVE OPERATING STATEMENT BY OUTPUT GROUP

		Community safety and crime prevention		General policing crime detection investigation and prosecution	
	Note	2017	2016	2017	2016
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
INCOME					
Grants and subsidies revenue					
Current		716	6 755	1 303	12 077
Appropriation					
Output		92 857	87 513	169 091	159 398
Commonwealth		7 454	7 933	13 573	14 184
Sales of goods and services		1 104	923	2 011	1 650
Goods and services received free of charge	4	3 576	3 651	6 512	6 650
Gain on disposal of assets	5	144	723	262	1 317
Other income		364	810	663	1 449
TOTAL INCOME		106 215	108 308	193 415	196 725
EXPENSES					
Employee expenses		86 325	84 062	157 197	153 279
Administrative expenses					
Purchases of goods and services		18 257	18 029	33 246	32 873
Repairs and maintenance		2 427	1 991	4 420	3 630
Depreciation and amortisation	11	6 135	6 027	11 171	10 991
Other administrative, expenses ¹		3 582	3 678	6 523	6 706
Grants and subsidies expenses					
Current		166	165	0	0
Interest expenses		68	76	124	138
TOTAL EXPENSES		116 960	114 028	212 681	207 617
NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		-10 745	-5 720	-19 266	-10 892
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME					
Items that will not be reclassified to net surplus/deficit					
Asset revaluation reserve		-340	6 031	-628	10 997
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-340	6 031	-628	10 997
COMPREHENSIVE RESULT		-11 085	311	-19 894	105

This Comprehensive Operating Statement by output group is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

Road safety services		Fire prevention and response management		Emergency services		Corporate and governance		Total	
2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
184	1 638	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 203	20 469
23 810	21 878	32 925	28 129	3 635	3 125	14 393	12 502	336 711	312 545
1 911	1 923	1 690	1 633	1 305	0	0	0	25 933	25 673
283	224	1 065	963	0	0	0	0	4 463	3 760
917	913	1 268	1 174	140	130	554	522	12 967	13 040
37	181	51	232	6	26	22	103	522	2 582
94	196	0	27	0	0			1 121	2 482
27 236	26 953	36 999	32 158	5 086	3 281	14 969	13 127	383 920	380 552
22 135	21 587	30 609	27 552	3 380	3 099	13 380	9 507	313 025	299 086
4 681	4 630	6 474	5 909	715	665	2 794	2 039	66 167	64 145
622	511	861	652	95	73	376	225	8 801	7 082
1 573	1 548	2 175	1 976	240	222	951	682	22 245	21 445
919	945	1 270	1 206	140	136	555	416	12 989	13 087
0	0	0	0	671	335	0	0	837	500
17	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	233
29 947	29 240	41 389	37 295	5 241	4 530	18 056	12 869	424 273	405 579
-2 711	-2 287	-4 390	-5 137	-155	-1 249	-3 087	258	-40 353	-25 027
-96	1 550	1 416	1 977	823	223	0	681	1 176	21 459
-96	1 550	1 416	1 977	823	223	0	681	1 176	21 459
-2 807	-737	-2 974	-3 160	668	-1 026	-3 087	939	-39 177	-3 569

Income

Income encompasses both revenue and gains.

Income is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received, exclusive of the amount of GST. Exchanges of goods or services of the same nature and value without any cash consideration being exchanged are not recognised as income.

Grants and other contributions

Grants, donations, gifts and other non-reciprocal contributions are recognised as revenue when the agency obtains control over the assets comprising the contributions. Control is normally obtained upon receipt.

Contributions are recognised at their fair value. Contributions of services are only recognised when a fair value can be reliably determined and the services would be purchased if not donated.

Appropriation

Output appropriation is the operating payment to each agency for the outputs they provide and is calculated as the net cost of agency outputs after taking into account funding from agency income. It does not include any allowance for major non-cash costs such as depreciation.

Commonwealth appropriation follows from the Intergovernmental Agreement on Federal Financial Relations, resulting in Specific Purpose Payments and National Partnership 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 onpassed to the relevant agencies as Commonwealth appropriation.

Revenue in respect of appropriations is recognised in the period in which the agency gains control of the funds.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised (net of returns, discounts and allowances) when:

- the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer
- the agency retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold
- the amount of revenue can be reliably measured
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the agency
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Rendering of services

Revenue from rendering services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The revenue is recognised when:

- the amount of revenue, stage of completion and transaction costs incurred can be reliably measured
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity.

	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
4. GOODS AND SERVICES RECEIVED FREE OF CHARGE		
Corporate and Information Services	12 967	13 040
	12 967	13 040
5. GAIN ON DISPOSAL OF ASSETS		
Assets Acquired for nil consideration	3	500
Assets Acquired for nil consideration	3	500
Net proceeds from the disposal of non-current assets	2 383	4 290
Less: Carrying value of non-current assets disposed	(1 907)	(2 226)
Gain on the disposal of non-current assets	476	2 064
Proceeds from sale of minor assets	43	17
Total Gain on Disposal of Assets	522	2 582
6. PURCHASES OF GOODS AND SERVICES		
The net surplus/(deficit) has been arrived at after charging the following expenses:		
Goods and services expenses:		
Consultants ¹	1 374	1 462
Advertising ²	41	50
Marketing and promotion ³	153	123
Document production	219	257
Legal expenses ⁴	1 711	1 198
Recruitment ⁵	609	793
Training and study	1 345	976
Official duty fares	1 040	996
Travelling allowance	1 904	2 119
Information Technology expenses	13 423	13 493
Motor vehicle expenses	5 517	5 780
Other equipment expenses	6 260	6 029
Other	22 038	20 941
	55 634	54 217

¹ Includes marketing, promotion and IT consultants.

² Does not include recruitment, advertising or marketing and promotion advertising.

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.

Repairs and maintenance expense

Funding is received for repairs and maintenance works associated with agency assets as part of output appropriation. Costs associated with repairs and maintenance works on agency assets are expensed as incurred.

Interest Expense

Interest expenses include interest and finance lease charges. Interest expenses are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

7. WRITE-OFFS, POSTPONEMENTS, WAIVERS, GIFTS AND EX GRATIA PAYMENTS

	Agency		Agency		Territory items		Territory items	
	2017	No. of Trans.	2016	No. of Trans.	2017	No. of Trans.	2016	No. of Trans.
	\$'000		\$'000		\$'000		\$'000	
Write-offs, postponements and waivers under the Financial Management Act								
Represented by:								
<i>Amounts written off, postponed and waived by Delegates</i>								
Irrecoverable amounts payable to the Territory or an agency written off	14	6	6	14	1	1		
Losses or deficiencies of money written off								
Public property written off	10	2	45	47				
Waiver or postponement of right to receive or recover money or property								
Total written off, postponed and waived by delegates	24	8	51	61	1	1		
Amounts written off, postponed and waived by the Treasurer								
Irrecoverable amounts payable to the Territory or an agency written off	0	0	5	1			10	1
Losses or deficiencies of money written off								
Public property written off								
Waiver or postponement of right to receive or recover money or property	0	0					2	1
Total written off, postponed and waived by the treasurer	0	0	5	1			12	2
Write-offs, postponements and waivers authorised under other legislation								
Gifts under the Financial Management Act	0	0	0	2				
Gifts authorised under other legislation								
Ex-gratia payments under the Financial Management Act								

	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
8. CASH AND DEPOSITS		
Cash on hand	41	45
Cash at bank	3 970	11 832
	4 011	11 877

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 that are ultimately payable to the beneficial owner – refer also to Note 24.

9. RECEIVABLES

Current

Accounts receivable	888	518
Less: Allowance for impairment losses	0	-2
	888	516
 GST receivables	 1 573	 1 298
Other receivables	41	165
	1 614	1 463
Total receivables	2 502	1 980

Receivables include accounts receivable and other receivables and are recognised at fair value less any allowance for impairment losses.

The allowance for impairment losses represents the amount of receivables the agency estimates are likely to be uncollectible and are considered doubtful. Analysis of the age of the receivables that are past due as at the reporting date are disclosed in an ageing schedule under credit risk in Note 20 Financial Instruments. Reconciliation of changes in the allowance accounts is also presented.

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

Prepayments

Prepayments represent payments in advance of receipt of goods and services or that part of expenditure made in one accounting period covering a term extending beyond that period.

	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
10. INVENTORIES		
General inventories		
At cost	0	0
At net realisable value	0	0
	0	0
Inventories held for distribution		
At cost	2 216	2 172
At current replacement cost	0	0
	2 216	2 172
Total Inventories	2 216	2 172

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

General inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, while those held for distribution are carried at the lower of cost and current replacement cost. Cost of inventories includes all costs associated with bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. When inventories are acquired at no or nominal consideration, the cost will be the current replacement cost at date of acquisition.

The cost of inventories 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.

	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Land		
At fair value	29 558	28 897
	29 558	28 897
Buildings		
At fair value	496 155	468 678
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-191 072	-164 448
	305 083	304 231
Infrastructure		
At fair value	290	290
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-77	-65
	214	225
Construction (work in progress)		
At capitalised cost	54	0
	54	0
Plant and equipment		
At fair value	133 048	123 349
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-74 510	-67 809
	58 538	55 540
Leased property, plant and equipment		
At capitalised cost	4 905	4 683
Less: Accumulated depreciation	-526	-481
	4 379	4 202
Total property, plant and equipment	397 826	393 094

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

2017 Property, plant and equipment reconciliations

A reconciliation of the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of 2016–17 is set out below:

	Land	Buildings
	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying Amount as at 1 July 2016	28 897	304 231
Additions		215
Disposals		
Depreciation		-10 361
Additions/(Disposals) from asset transfers		10 484
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	661	515
Impairment losses reversed		
Other movements		
Carrying Amount as at 30 June 2017	29 558	305 083

2016 Property, plant and equipment reconciliations

A reconciliation of the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of 2015–16 is set out below:

Carrying Amount as at 1 July 2015	18 364	271 448
Additions		
Disposals		
Depreciation		-9 459
Additions/(Disposals) from asset transfers	2 500	31 060
Revaluation increments/(decrements)	8 033	11 180
Impairment losses		
Other movements		
Carrying Amount as at 30 June 2016	28 897	304 231

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Infrastructure	Construction (work in progress)	Plant and equipment	Leased property, plant and equipment	Total
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
225	0	55 540	4 202	393 094
		14 744	222	15 181
		-1 907		-1 907
-11		-11 828	-45	-22 245
	54	521		11 059
				1 176
		-10		-10
		1 478		1 478
214	54	58 538	4 379	397 826
98		53 881	4 322	348 113
		13 804		13 804
		-2 226		-2 226
-9		-11 857	-120	-21 445
136		500		34 196
		16		19 229
		-45		-45
		1 469		1 469
225		55 540	4 202	393 094

Acquisitions

All 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.

The construction cost of property, plant and equipment includes the cost of materials and direct labour, and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

Complex assets

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

Subsequent additional costs

Costs incurred on property, plant and equipment subsequent to initial acquisition are capitalised when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed performance of the asset will flow to the agency in future years. Where these costs represent separate components of a complex asset, they are accounted for as separate assets and are separately depreciated over their expected useful lives.

Construction (work in progress)

As part of the financial management framework, the Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics is responsible for managing general government capital works projects on a whole-of-government basis. Therefore, appropriation for all NTPFES capital works is provided directly to the Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics 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.

REVALUATIONS AND IMPAIRMENT

Revaluation of assets

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

- land
- buildings.

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 2017 were independently conducted. The valuer was Colliers International. Refer to Note 12: Fair Value Measurement of Non-Financial Assets for additional disclosures.

Impairment of assets

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

Non-current physical and intangible agency assets are assessed for indicators of impairment on an annual basis or whenever there is indication of impairment. If an 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 depreciated 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 that an available balance exists in the asset revaluation surplus.

In certain situations, an impairment loss may subsequently be reversed. Where an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the Comprehensive Operating Statement as income, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment reversal results in an increase in the asset revaluation surplus. Note 18 provides additional information in relation to the asset revaluation surplus.

Agency property, plant and equipment assets were assessed for impairment as at 30 June 2017. As a result of this review, \$10 000 of impairment losses were recognised against plant and equipment (2016: \$45 000). Impairment losses were charged to expenses.

Depreciation and amortisation expense

Items of property, plant and equipment, including buildings but excluding land, have limited useful lives and are depreciated or amortised using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives.

Amortisation applies in relation to intangible non-current assets with limited useful lives and is calculated and accounted for in a similar manner to depreciation.

The estimated useful lives for each class of asset are in accordance with the Treasurer's Directions and are determined as follows:

	2017	2016
Buildings	20–50 years	20–50 years
Infrastructure assets	10–15 years	10–15 years
Plant and equipment	1–10 years	1–10 years

Assets are depreciated or amortised from the date of acquisition or from the time an asset is completed and held ready for use.

Assets held for sale

Assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered through a sale transaction or a grant agreement rather than continuing use. Assets held for sale consist of those assets that management has determined are available for immediate sale or granting in their present condition and their sale is highly probably within one year from the date of classification.

These assets are measured at the lower of the asset's carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. These assets are not depreciated. Non-current assets held for sale have been recognised on the face of the financial statements as current assets.

Leased assets

Leases under which the agency assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as finance leases. Other leases are classified as operating leases.

Finance leases

Finance leases are capitalised. A lease asset and lease liability equal to the lower of the fair value of the leased property and present value of the minimum lease payments, each determined at the inception of the lease, are recognised.

Lease payments are allocated between the principal component of the lease liability and the interest expense.

Operating leases

Operating lease payments made at regular intervals throughout the term are expensed when the payments are due, except where an alternative basis is more representative of the pattern of benefits to be derived from the leased property. Lease incentives under an operating lease of a building or office space is recognised as an integral part of the consideration for the use of the leased asset. Lease incentives are to be recognised as a deduction of the lease expenses over the term of the lease.

12. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT OF NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS

a) Fair value hierarchy

Fair values of non-financial assets categorised by levels of inputs used to compute fair value are:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total fair value
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2016–17				
Asset Classes				
Land (Note 11)			29 558	29 558
Buildings (Note 11)			305 083	305 083
Infrastructure (Note 11)			214	214
Plant and equipment (Note 11)			58 538	58 538
Construction work-in-progress			54	54
Total			393 447	393 447

2015–16

Asset Classes

Land (Note 11)			28 897	28 897
Buildings (Note 11)			304 231	304 231
Infrastructure (Note 11)			225	225
Plant and equipment (Note 11)			55 540	55 540
Construction work-in-progress			0	0
Total			388 892	388 892

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Levels 2 or 3 during 2016–17.

b) Valuation Techniques and Inputs

Valuation techniques used to measure fair value in 2016–17 are:

	Level 2 techniques	Level 3 techniques
Asset Classes(a)		
Land		Cost approach
Buildings		Cost approach
Infrastructure		Cost approach
Plant and equipment (Note 11)		Cost approach
Construction work-in-progress		Cost approach

There were no changes in valuation techniques from 2015–16 to 2016–17.

Colliers International provided valuations for the land and building assets.

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.

c) Additional information for level 3 fair value measurements

i) Reconciliation of recurring level 3 fair value measurements

	Land	Buildings	Infrastructure	Plant and equipment	Construction works-in-progress
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2016-17					
Fair value as at 1 July 2016	28 897	304 231	225	55 540	0
Additions		10 753		16 743	54
Disposals		-54		-1 917	
Depreciation	0	-10 361	-11	-11 828	
Gains/losses recognised in other comprehensive income	661	515			
Fair value as at 30 June 2017	29 558	305 083	214	58 538	54
2015-16					
Fair value as at 1 July 2015	18 364	271 448	98	53 881	0
Additions	2 500	31 060	136	15 773	
Disposals				-2 226	
Depreciation		-9 459	-9	-11 857	
Gains/losses recognised in other comprehensive income	8 033	11 180		16	
Fair value as at 30 June 2016	28 897	304 231	225	55 542	0

ii) Sensitivity analysis

The NTPFES had unobservable inputs used in computing the fair value of buildings that include the historical cost and the consumed economic benefit for each building. Given the large number of NTPFES buildings, it is not practical to compute a relevant summary measure for the unobservable inputs. In respect of sensitivity of fair value to changes in input value, a higher historical cost results in a higher fair value and greater consumption of economic benefit lowers fair value.

	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
13. PAYABLES		
Accounts payable	1 017	2 092
Accrued expenses	3 189	1 921
Total Payables	4 206	4 013

Liabilities for accounts payable and other amounts payable are carried at 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 30 days.

14. BORROWINGS AND ADVANCES		
Current		
Finance lease liabilities	42	17
	42	17
Non-Current		
Finance lease liabilities	4 455	4 290
	4 455	4 290
Total Borrowings and Advances	4 497	4 307

15. PROVISIONS		
Current		
<i>Employee benefits</i>		
Recreation leave	37 900	25 151
Leave loading	730	674
Other employee benefits – Recreation leave fares	390	270
<i>Other current provisions</i>		
Other provisions – FBT/Payroll Tax/Superannuation	5 111	4 913
	44 130	31 008
Non-Current		
<i>Employee benefits</i>		
Recreation leave	0	12 041
	0	12 041
Total Provisions	44 130	43 050

15. PROVISIONS (continued)

	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
Reconciliations of Provisions		
Recreation leave		
Balance as at 1 July	25 151	23 820
Additional provisions recognised	40 243	67 084
Reductions arising from payments	-27 494	-65 753
Balance as at 30 June	37 900	25 151
Leave loading		
Balance as at 1 July	674	619
Additional provisions recognised	1 010	941
Reductions arising from payments	-954	-886
Balance as at 30 June	730	674
Recreation, leave fares		
Balance as at 1 July	270	407
Additional provisions recognised	402	716
Reductions arising from payments	-282	-853
Balance as at 30 June	390	270
Fringe benefits tax		
Balance as at 1 July	285	263
Additional provisions recognised	2 141	1 948
Reductions arising from payments	-2 124	-1 926
Balance as at 30 June	302	285
Payroll Tax		
Balance as at 1 July	2 116	2 348
Additional provisions recognised	2 282	4 540
Reductions arising from payments	-2 255	-4 772
Balance as at 30 June	2 143	2 116
Employer super contribution		
Balance as at 1 July	2 512	2 855
Additional provisions recognised	2 842	5 440
Reductions arising from payments	-2 688	-5 783
Balance as at 30 June	2 666	2 512
Non-current recreation leave		
Balance as at 1 July	12 041	12 647
Additional provisions recognised	2 282	5 487
Reductions arising from reclassification to Current Rec Leave	-14 323	-6 093
Balance as at 30 June	0	12 041

The agency employed 2072.18 FTE employees as at 30 June 2017 (2091.15 FTE employees as at 30 June 2016). Both years exclude fire auxiliaries.

Employee benefits

Provision is made for employee benefits accumulated as a result of employees rendering services up to the reporting date. These benefits include wages and salaries and recreation leave. Liabilities arising in respect of wages and salaries, 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, calculated using the NT Government long-term bond rate.

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, sick 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 NT Government agencies, including the NTPFES and as such no long service leave liability is recognised in the agency's financial statements.

	2017 \$'000	2016 \$'000
16. OTHER LIABILITIES		
Current		
Other liabilities - Accountable Officer's Trust Account	4 033	3 078
	4 033	3 078
Total Other Liabilities	4 033	3 078

Superannuation

Employees' superannuation entitlements are provided through the:

- NT Government and Public Authorities Superannuation Scheme
- Commonwealth Superannuation Scheme
- non-government employee-nominated schemes for those employees commencing on or after 10 August 1999.

The NTPFES 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 as such are not recognised in the agency's financial statements.

17. COMMITMENTS

(i) Capital Expenditure Commitments

Capital expenditure commitments primarily relate to the construction of buildings and the purchase of equipment. Capital expenditure commitments contracted for at balance date but not recognised as liabilities are payable as follows:

Within one year

Purchase Order	11 080	7 542
Police Overnight Facilities - Mt Liebig, Areyonga, Robinson River	2 258	1 800
Police Overnight Facilities - Epenarra and Angurugu	0	539
Themis Stations	0	789
Angurugu	0	12 178
Groote Eylandt Police Infrastructure Project	5 758	0
Remote Policing – Balance of Commonwealth Funding for construction of remote police stations. Locations to be determined.	9 285	0

Later than one year and not later than five years

Later than five years

28 381 **22 848**

(ii) Operating Lease Commitments

The agency leases property under non-cancellable operating leases expiring from one to five years. Leases generally provide the NTPFES with a right of renewal at which time all lease terms are renegotiated. The NTPFES also leases items of plant and equipment under non-cancellable operating leases. Future operating lease commitments not recognised as liabilities are payable as follows:

Within one year

Housing	9 357	11 716
Photocopiers	4	9

Later than one year and not later than five years

Housing	4 402	6 912
Photocopiers	1	20

Later than five years

13 764 **18 657**

	2017		2016	
	Internal	External	Internal	External
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
17. COMMITMENTS (cont'd)				
(iii) Other Expenditure Commitments				
Other non-cancellable expenditure commitments not recognised as liabilities are payable as follows:				
Within one year				
Repairs and maintenance	487	0	1 201	0
Carry overs	1 800	7 923	226	12 880
Later than one year and not later than five years				
Later than five years				
	2 287	7 923	1 427	12 880

	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
18. RESERVES		
Asset Revaluation Surplus		
(i) <i>Nature and purpose of the asset revaluation surplus</i>		
The asset revaluation surplus includes the net revaluation increments and decrements arising from the revaluation of non-current assets. Impairment adjustments may also be recognised in the asset revaluation surplus.		
(ii) <i>Movements in the asset revaluation surplus</i>		
Balance as at 1 July	128 125	106 666
Changes in accounting policies		
Correction of prior period errors		
Increment/(Decrement) – land	660	10 263
Impairment (losses)/reversals – land		
Increment/(Decrement) – buildings	515	11 195
Impairment (losses)/reversals – buildings		
Increment/(Decrement) – infrastructure		
Impairment (losses)/reversals – infrastructure		
Balance as at 30 June	129 300	128 125

19. NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Reconciliation of Cash

The total of agency 'Cash and deposits' of \$4011 recorded in the Balance Sheet is consistent with that recorded as 'Cash' in the Cash Flow Statement.

Reconciliation of Net Surplus/(Deficit) to Net Cash from Operating Activities

	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
Net Surplus/(Deficit)	-40 353	-25 027
<i>Non-cash items:</i>		
Depreciation and amortisation	22 245	21 446
Asset write-offs/write-downs	10	45
Asset donations/gifts	0	-500
(Gain)/Loss on disposal of assets	-479	-2 064
Repairs and Maintenance – Minor New Works Non Cash	169	197
<i>Changes in assets and liabilities:</i>		
Decrease/(Increase) in receivables	-523	1 477
Decrease/(Increase) in inventories	-44	-242
Decrease/(Increase) in prepayments	-149	83
Decrease/(Increase) in other assets	0	0
(Decrease)/Increase in payables	194	-8 769
(Decrease)/Increase in provision for employee benefits	883	642
(Decrease)/Increase in other provisions	198	-553
(Decrease)/Increase in other liabilities	0	0
Net Cash from Operating Activities	-17 850	13 265

20. 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. Financial instruments held by the NTPFES include cash and deposits, receivables, payables and finance leases. The NTPFES has limited exposure to financial risks as discussed below.

Financial instruments for most general government agencies are only limited to cash and deposits, receivables, payables and finance leases. It is important for agencies to consider the operations of the agency in the context of operational and policy management of financial risk as outlined in AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures.

Additional agency disclosures will be required throughout these notes where financial instruments represent a significant part of or a significant risk to an agency's operations. In these cases, agencies are required to ensure that all relevant information is disclosed as per the requirement of AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. Additional disclosures could include:

- presentation of income, expense, gain or loss relating to financial assets and financial liabilities in the Comprehensive Operating Statement
- disclosure of any reclassifications and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities
- for any loan payables, disclosures of any defaults and breaches.

Due to the nature of operating activities, certain financial assets and financial liabilities arise under statutory obligations rather than a contract. Such financial assets and liabilities do not meet the definition of financial instruments as per AASB 132 Financial Instruments Presentation. These include statutory receivables arising from taxes including GST and penalties.

Exposure to interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, credit risk, price risk and liquidity risk arise in the normal course of activities. The NTPFES' investments, loans and placements, and borrowings are predominantly managed through the Northern Territory Treasury Corporation 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) Categorisation of financial instruments

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

	Fair value through profit or loss	
	Held for trading	Designated at fair value
	\$'000	\$'000
2016–17 Categorisation of financial instruments		
Cash and deposits		4 011
Receivables ¹		
Total Financial Assets		4 011
Deposits held ¹		
Payables ¹		
Finance lease Liabilities		
Total Financial Liabilities		
2015–16 Categorisation of financial instruments		
Cash and deposits		11 877
Receivables ¹		
Total Financial Assets		11 877
Deposits held ¹		
Payables ¹		
Finance Lease Liabilities		
Total Financial Liabilities		

¹Total amounts disclosed here exclude statutory amounts.

a) Categorisation of financial instruments

Held-to-maturity investments	Fair value through profit or loss			Total
	Financial assets - loans and receivables	Financial assets - available for sale	Financial liabilities - amortised cost	
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
				4 011
	929			929
	929			4 940
			4 033	4 033
			4 206	4 206
			4 497	4 497
			12 736	12 736
			11 877	
681			681	
681			12 558	
		3 078	3 078	
		4 013	4 013	
		4 307	4 307	
		11 398	11 398	

Classification of financial instruments

AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures requires financial instruments to be classified and disclosed within specific categories depending on their nature and purpose.

Financial assets are classified into the following categories:

- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
- held-to-maturity investments
- loans and receivables
- available-for-sale financial assets.

Financial liabilities are classified into the following categories:

- financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- financial liabilities at amortised cost.

Financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial instruments are classified as at FVTPL when the instrument is either held for trading or is designated as at FVTPL.

An instrument is classified as held for trading if it is:

- acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term with an intention of making a profit
- part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking
- a derivative that is not a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument.

A financial instrument may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise
- the instrument forms part of a group of financial instruments, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement permits the contract to be designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include deposits held excluding statutory deposits, accounts payable and accrued expenses. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include short-term securities and bonds.

Held-to-maturity investments

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity dates that the NTPFES has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held-to-maturity investments. Held-to-maturity investments are recorded at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment, with revenue recognised on an effective yield basis.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market other than those held for trading and available for sale. Loans and receivables exclude statutory receivables.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are those non-derivative financial assets, principally equity securities, that are designated as available-for-sale or are not classified as any of the three preceding categories. After initial recognition available-for-sale securities are measured at fair value with gains or losses being recognised as a separate component of equity until the investment is derecognised or until the investment is determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously reported in equity is recognised in the Comprehensive Operating Statement.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial instrument liabilities measured at amortised cost include all advances received, finance lease liabilities and borrowings. Amortised cost is calculated using the effective interest method.

Derivatives

The agency enters into a variety of derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate risk. The NTPFES does not speculate on trading of derivatives.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value at each reporting date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in the Comprehensive Operating Statement immediately unless the derivative is designated and qualifies as an effective hedging instrument, in which event, the timing of the recognition in the Comprehensive Operating Statement depends on the nature of the hedge relationship. Application of hedge accounting will only be available where specific designation and effectiveness criteria are satisfied.

Netting of swap transactions

The NTPFES, 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 NT 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

The NTPFES 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 NTPFES's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral or other security obtained.

Receivables

Receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis to ensure that exposure to bad debts is not significant. A reconciliation and ageing analysis of receivables is presented below:

Internal receivables	Ageing of receivables \$'000	Ageing of impaired receivables \$'000	Net receivables \$'000
2016-17			
Not overdue	30		30
Overdue for less than 30 days	1		1
Overdue for 30 to 60 days	0		0
Overdue for more than 60 days	0		0
Total	31		31
Reconciliation of the allowance for impairment losses			
Opening		0	
Written off during the year		0	
Recovered during the year		0	
Increase/(Decrease) in allowance recognised in profit or loss		0	
Total		0	
2015-16			
Not overdue	33		33
Overdue for less than 30 days	0		0
Overdue for 30 to 60 days	0		0
Overdue for more than 60 days	0		0
Total	33		33
Reconciliation of the allowance for impairment losses			
Opening		0	
Written off during the year		0	
Recovered during the year		0	
Increase/(Decrease) in allowance recognised in profit or loss		0	
Total		0	

External receivables	Ageing of receivables \$'000	Ageing of impaired receivables \$'000	Net receivables \$'000
2016–17			
Not overdue	578		578
Overdue for less than 30 days	52		52
Overdue for 30 to 60 days	58		58
Overdue for more than 60 days	169		169
Total	857		857

Reconciliation of the allowance for impairment losses

Opening	2
Written off during the year	(2)
Recovered during the year	0
Increase/(Decrease) in allowance recognised in profit or loss	0
Total	0

2015–16

Not overdue	162	0	162
Overdue for less than 30 days	56	0	56
Overdue for 30 to 60 days	34	0	34
Overdue for more than 60 days	233	(2)	231
Total	485	(2)	483

Reconciliation of the allowance for impairment losses

Opening	9
Written off during the year	0
Recovered during the year	0
Increase/(Decrease) in allowance recognised in profit or loss	(7)
Total	2

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the NTPFES will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The NTPFES’s approach to managing liquidity is to continuously monitor commitments through the Operating Statement and Cash Flow in the delivery of outcomes and promptly briefing the minister, Treasurer and Cabinet on business related matters as they arise. This approach ensures that NTPFES will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they fall due.

The following tables detail the agency’s remaining contractual maturity for its financial assets and liabilities:

	Variable interest rate			Fixed interest rate			Non interest bearing	Total	Weighted average
	Less than a year	1 To 5 years	More than 5 years	Less than a year	1 To 5 years	More than 5 years			
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000			
2017 Maturity analysis for financial assets and liabilities									
Assets									
Cash and deposits							4 011	4 011	
Receivables							929	929	
Total Financial Assets							4 940	4 940	
Liabilities									
Deposits held							4 033	4 033	
Payables							4 206	4 206	
Finance lease liabilities					42	4 455		4 497	
Total Financial Liabilities					42	4 455	8 239	12 736	
2016 Maturity analysis for financial assets and liabilities									
Assets									
Cash and deposits							11 877	11 877	
Receivables							681	681	
Total Financial Assets							12 558	12 558	
Liabilities									
Deposits held							3 078	3 078	
Payables							4 013	4 013	
Finance lease liabilities					17	4 290		4 307	
Total Financial Liabilities					17	4 290	7 091	11 398	

d) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that 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.

Interest rate risk

The NTPFES is not exposed to interest rate risk as NTPFES financial assets and financial liabilities with the exception of finance leases are non-interest bearing. Finance lease arrangements are established on a fixed interest rate and as such do not expose the NTPFES to interest rate risk.

Price risk

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

Currency risk

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

e) Net fair value

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.

Fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. The highest and best use takes into account the use of the asset that is physically possible, legally permissible and financially feasible.

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 that are 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 that are not available publicly but are 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.

The fair value of financial instruments is determined on the following basis:

- the fair value of cash deposits, advances, receivables and payables approximates their carrying amount, which is also their amortised cost
- the fair value of derivative financial instruments are derived using current market yields and exchange rates appropriate to the instrument
- the fair value of other monetary financial assets and liabilities is based on discounting to present value the expected future cash flows by applying current market interest rates for assets and liabilities with similar risk profiles.

For financial instruments measured and disclosed at fair value, the following table groups the instruments based on the level of inputs used.

	Total carrying amount	Net fair value level 1	Net fair value level 2	Net fair value level 3	Net fair value total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2017					
Financial assets					
Cash and deposits			4 011		4 011
Receivables			929		929
Total Financial Assets			4 940		4 940
Financial liabilities					
Deposits held			4 033		4 033
Payables			4 206		4 206
Total Financial Liabilities			8 239		8 239
2016					
Financial assets					
Cash and deposits			11 877		11 877
Receivables			681		681
Total Financial Assets			12 558		12 558
Financial liabilities					
Deposits held			3 078		3 078
Payables			4 013		4 013
Total Financial Liabilities			7 091		7 091

The net fair value of cash deposits, receivables and payables are based on their carrying amount which is also their amortised cost.

There were no changes in valuation techniques during the period.

21. RELATED PARTIES

i) Related parties

The NTPFES is a government administrative entity and is wholly owned and controlled by the NT Government. Related parties of the NTPFES include:

- the portfolio minister and key management personnel (KMP) because they have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the NTPFES directly
- spouses children and dependants who are close family members of the portfolio minister or KMP
- all public sector entities that are controlled and consolidated into the whole-of-NT-Government financial statements
- any entities controlled or jointly controlled by KMPs or the Portfolio Minister or controlled or jointly controlled by their close family members.

ii) Key management personnel (KMP)

Key management personnel of the NTPFES are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the NTPFES. These include the Minister for Police, Fire and Emergency Services, the CEO and the seven members of the executive team/the Board Directors of the NTPFES over the period concerned.

iii) Remuneration of key management personnel

The details below exclude the salaries and other benefits of the Minister for Police, Fire and Emergency Services 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 NTPFES is set out below:

	2016–17
	\$,000
Short-term benefits	1 558
Post-employment benefits	140
Long-term benefits	507
Termination benefits	0
Total	2 205

iv) Related party transactions:

Transactions with NT Government-controlled entities

The NTPFES'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 NT Government-controlled entities.

	Revenue from related parties year \$'000	Payments to related parties year \$'000	Amounts owed by related parties year \$'000	Amounts owed to related parties year \$'000
Related Party				
All NT Government departments ¹	14 831	44 395	31	34
Associates				
Subsidiaries				

¹ Both revenue from and payments to related parties include goods and services received free of charge (ie non-cash transaction) from the Department of Corporate and Information Services (DCIS) amounting to \$12 967.

The NTPFES's transactions with other NT Government entities are not individually significant.

Other related party transactions are as follows:

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

Related party transactions of the former minister have not been assessed as the period served during the 2016–17 financial year is considered minor.

The Department of Treasury and Finance advised that there were no declarable related party transactions between the current minister and the NTPFES for the 2016–17 financial year.

The NTPFES did not have any other related party transactions during the year ended 30 June 2017.

22. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

a) Contingent liabilities

NTPFES has contingent liabilities that are not quantified. As at 30 June 2017, no claim had been made on any of these contingent liabilities.

Litigation matters are not disclosed on the basis that disclosure may adversely affect the outcome of any current or future litigation.

b) Contingent Assets

NTPFES had no contingent liabilities or contingent assets as at 30 June 2017 (nil as at 30 June 2016).

23. 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.

24. ACCOUNTABLE OFFICER'S TRUST ACCOUNT

In accordance with section 7 of the *Financial Management Act*, an Accountable Officer's Trust Account has been established for the receipt of money to be held in trust. A summary of activity is shown below:

	Opening balance	Receipts	Payments	Closing balance
	1 July 2016			30 June 2017
Nature of Trust Money				
Warrant and apprehension	-2	0	0	-2
Drug cash seizures	-2 920	-1 383	452	-3 851
Other	-156	-57	33	-180
	-3 078	-1 440	485	4 033

25. SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTERED TERRITORY ITEMS

The following Territory items are managed by the NTPFES on behalf of the NT Government and are recorded in the Central Holding Authority (refer Note 2(d)).

	2017	2016
	\$'000	\$'000
TERRITORY INCOME AND EXPENSES		
Income		
Grants and subsidies revenue		
Capital	5 800	6 000
Fees from regulatory services	4 604	4 450
Other income	119	404
Total Income	10 523	10 854
Expenses		
Other administrative expenses	10 523	10 854
Total Expenses	10 523	10 854
Territory Income less Expenses	0	0
TERRITORY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES		
Assets		
Other receivables	0	0
Total Assets	0	0
Liabilities		
Unearned Central Holding Authority income	0	0
Total Liabilities	0	0
Net Assets	0	0

26. BUDGETARY INFORMATION

COMPREHENSIVE OPERATING STATEMENT	2016-17 actual \$'000	2016-17 original budget \$'000	Variance \$'000	Note
INCOME				
Taxation revenue				
Grants and subsidies revenue				
Current	2 203	1 573	630	1
Appropriation				
Output	336 711	329 073	7 638	2
Commonwealth	25 933	27 283	-1 350	3
Sales of goods and services	4 463	5 002	-539	4
Goods and services received free of charge	12 967	13 282	-315	
Gain on disposal of assets	522	100	423	
Other income	1 121	729	392	
TOTAL INCOME	383 920	377 042	6 879	
EXPENSES				
Employee expenses	313 025	295 433	17 592	5
Administrative expenses				
Purchases of goods and services	66 167	59 400	6 767	6
Repairs and maintenance	8 801	9 920	-1 119	7
Depreciation and amortisation	22 245	20 349	1 896	8
Other administrative expenses	12 989	13 282	-293	
Grants and subsidies expenses				
Current	837	1 316	-479	
Interest expenses	209	0	209	
TOTAL EXPENSES	424 273	399 700	24 573	
NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)	-40 353	-22 658	-17 695	
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Items that will not be reclassified to net surplus/deficit				
Changes in asset revaluation surplus	1 176	0	1 176	9
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	1 176	0	1 176	
COMPREHENSIVE RESULT	-39 177	-22 658	-16 519	

Notes:

The following note descriptions relate to variances greater than 10% (minimum threshold of \$0.5M) or \$1M total or where multiple significant variances have occurred.

- 1 Increased budget for Supportlink (\$0.9M), National Counter Terrorism Council drill style exercise (\$0.16M) and other minor variations. This is offset by lower revenue than forecast (\$0.5M) for the Community Engagement Police Officer program now combined in Commonwealth's Appropriation (National Partnership Agreements).
- 2 Capital to Output Appropriation budget transfer during year to meet 2016-17 Budget commitments (\$3.7M) and refinement of the 400MHz project (\$2.8M) and a Treasurer's Advance for unbudgeted workers' compensation lump sum payments of \$1.9M.
- 3 Commonwealth deferral of \$1.3M in Natural Disaster Resilience Grant payments until 2017-18.
- 4 Budgeted revenue reduced during year for prosecution and leased building services performed for the NTPFES by other NT Government agencies.
- 5 Employee expenses larger than forecast due to the Immigration Policing cessation in the year prior with recruit squads maintaining police numbers, police housing costs, back pay following resolution of firefighter enterprise bargaining agreement and increasing workers compensation payments.
- 6 Budgeted Administrative expense increased during the year for items outlined in note 2 above and other minor variations.
- 7 Variation due to the timing of some repairs and maintenance projects.
- 8 Variation due to the accounting recognition of depreciation on new assets and existing asset revaluations.
- 9 Revaluation of Alice Springs and East Arnhem region's building and land assets.

BALANCE SHEET	2016–17 actual \$'000	2016–17 original budget \$'000	Variance \$'000	Note
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash and deposits	4 011	15 146	-11 135	1
Receivables	2 502	3 457	-955	2
Inventories	2 216	1 930	286	
Prepayments	223	157	66	
Total current assets	8 952	20 690	-11 738	
Non-current assets				
Property plant and equipment	397 826	364 854	32 972	3
Total non-current assets	397 826	364 854	32 972	
TOTAL ASSETS	406 778	385 544	21 234	
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Deposits held	4 033	2 787	1 246	4
Payables	4 206	12 783	-8 577	5
Borrowings and advances	42	50	-8	
Provisions	44 130	42 958	1 172	6
Total current liabilities	52 412	58 578	-6 166	
Non-current liabilities				
Borrowings and advances	4 455	4 305	150	
Total non-current liabilities	4 455	4 305	150	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	56 867	62 883	-6 016	
NET ASSETS	349 910	322 661	27 249	
EQUITY				
Capital	464 582	448 474	16 108	
Reserves	129 300	106 666	22 634	
Accumulated funds	-243 972	-232 479	-11 493	
TOTAL EQUITY	349 910	322 661	27 249	

Notes:

The following note descriptions relate to variances greater than 10% (minimum threshold of \$0.5M) or \$1M total, or where multiple significant variances have occurred.

- 1 Current assets decreased by \$11.7M, reflecting changes to cash balances at end 2015–16 and 2016–17 business activity.
- 2 Lower receivables outstanding than forecast.
- 3 Variation due to a number of capital works projects recognised through equity transfer from the NT Government's construction authority the Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics to the NTPFES, existing building asset revaluations and property, plant and equipment purchases offset by depreciation.
- 4 Variation due to increased monies seized awaiting court outcomes than forecast.
- 5 Lower payables outstanding than forecast.
- 6 Variation predominantly due to annual wage growth.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT	2016-17 actual	2016-17 original budget	Variance	Note
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Operating receipts				
Grants and subsidies received				
Current	2 203	1 573	630	1
Appropriation				
Output	336 711	329 073	7 638	2
Commonwealth	25 933	27 283	-1 350	3
Receipts from sales of goods and services	12 311	5 731	6 580	4
Total operating receipts	377 157	363 660	13 498	
Operating payments				
Payments to employees	311 434	295 433	16 001	5
Payments for goods and services	82 528	69 320	13 208	6
Grants and subsidies paid				
Current	837	1 316	-479	
Interest paid	209		209	
Total operating payments	395 007	366 069	28 939	
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	-17 850	-2 409	-15 441	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Investing receipts				
Proceeds from asset sales	2 383	4 692	-2 309	7
Total investing receipts	2 383	4 692	-2 309	
Investing payments				
Purchases of assets	16 437	25 263	-8 826	8
Total investing payments	16 437	25 263	-8 826	
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities	-14 054	-20 571	6 517	

CASH FLOW STATEMENT	2016–17 actual	2016–17 original budget	Variance	Note
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Financing receipts				
Deposits received	955	0	955	9
Equity injections				
Capital appropriation	14 115	20 571	-6 456	10
Other equity injections	9 000	0	9 000	11
Total financing receipts	24 070	20 571	3 499	
Financing payments				
Finance lease payments	31	0	31	
Total financing payments	31	0	31	
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities	24 039	20 571	3 468	
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held	-7 866	-2 409	-5 456	
Cash at beginning of financial year	11 877	17 555	-5 678	
CASH AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR	4 011	15 146	-11 135	

Notes:

The following note descriptions relate to variances greater than 10 % (minimum threshold of \$0.5M) or \$1M total, or where multiple significant variances have occurred.

- 1 Increased budget for Supportlink (\$0.9M), National Counter Terrorism Council drill style exercise (\$0.16M) and other minor variations. This is offset by lower revenue than forecast (\$0.5M) for the Community Engagement Police Officer program now combined in Commonwealth's Appropriation (National Partnership Agreements).
- 2 Capital to Output Appropriation budget transfer during year to meet 2016–17 Budget commitments (\$3.7M) and refinement of the 400MHz project (\$2.8M) and a Treasurer's Advance for unbudgeted workers' compensation lump sum payments of \$1.9M.
- 3 Commonwealth deferral of \$1.3M in Natural Disaster Resilience Grant payments until 2017–18.
- 4 Variation due to GST receipts (\$6.4M) that is customarily not incorporated into budget calculations.
- 5 Employee expenses being larger than budget due to the Immigration Policing cessation in prior year with recruit squads maintaining police numbers, police housing costs, back pay following resolution of firefighter enterprise bargaining agreement and increasing workers' compensation payments.
- 6 Variation due to GST payments (\$7.2M) that is customarily not incorporated into budget calculations and budgeted increases during year for Purchase of Goods and Services items outlined in note 2 above and other minor variations.
- 7 Variation due to lower vehicle auction revenue and timing of vehicle purchases.
- 8 Variation due to the Capital to Output Appropriation budget transfer outlined in note 2 (excluding workers' compensation) and timing of other asset purchases.
- 9 Deposits received during the year for monies seized awaiting court outcomes.
- 10 Variation due to the Capital to Output Appropriation budget transfer outlined in note 2 (excluding workers' compensation).
- 11 End-of-year equity injection due to Operating Statement deficit position.

27. BUDGETARY INFORMATION: ADMINISTERED TERRITORY ITEMS

In addition to the specific departmental operations that are included in the financial statements, the NTPFES administers or manages other activities and resources on behalf of the NT such as firearms and weapons control and building fire alarm management. The NTPFES does not gain control over assets arising from these collections consequently no income is recognised in the NTPFES's financial statements. The transactions relating to these activities are reported as administered items in this note.

Administered Territory Items	2016-17 actual	2016-17 original budget	Variance	Note
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
TERRITORY INCOME AND EXPENSES				
Income				
Grants and subsidies revenue				
Capital	5 800	4 000	1 800	1
Fees from regulatory services	4 604	4 350	254	
Other income	119		119	
Total income	10 523	8 350	2 173	
Expenses				
Other administrative expenses	10 523	8 350	2 173	1
Total expenses	10 523	8 350	2 173	
Territory income less expenses	0	0	0	
TERRITORY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES				
Assets				
Other receivables	0	0	0	
Total assets	0	0	0	
Liabilities				
Unearned Central Holding Authority income	0	0	0	
Total liabilities	0	0	0	
Net assets	0	0	0	

Notes:

The following note descriptions relate to variances greater than 10% (minimum threshold of \$0.5M) or \$1M total, or where multiple significant variances have occurred.

1 Variation due to additional payment than forecast for the Commonwealth funding commitment to a new Wadeye Police Station. Funding received and transferred to the Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics via the Central Holding Authority for construction of the project.

PART 6: **CRIME STATISTICS**



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METHODOLOGY

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

Offences Against the Person are counted by determining the most serious offences within each Australian and New Zealand Standard Offence Classification 2011 (ANZSOC) division (first two ANZSOC digits) per incident per victim and includes subdivision 049, which is excluded in the ABS Recorded Crime – Victims publication. *Offences Against Property* are counted by determining the most serious offence within each ANZSOC sub-division (the first three digits of the ANZSOC) per incident. These statistics exclude any offences that occurred outside the NT.

The counting rules for the statistics in this section therefore, differ from the counting rules applied in the monthly crime statistics publicly released and some operational

references throughout this document, which refer to total recorded offences. The monthly crime statistic releases count the number of unique offences recorded in an incident, regardless of the number of victims involved.

This section contains NT-level data only. Offence-based crime statistics broken down into geographical regions corresponding with the six main urban centres in the NT, using definitions in accordance with the Australian Statistical Geography Standards ABS are prepared by the Department of the Attorney-General and Justice and published on the NTPFES website on a monthly basis. These statistics can be downloaded from <http://www.pfes.nt.gov.au/>.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON - NT

	2015-16	2016-17	Variance (%)
Homicide and related offences	10	13	30.0%
Murder	4	7	75.0%
Attempted murder	2	3	50.0%
Manslaughter	1	1	0.0%
Driving causing death	3	2	-33.3%
Acts intended to cause injury	7 054	7 004	-0.7%
Serious assault resulting in injury	1 224	1 074	-12.3%
Serious assault not resulting in injury	4 176	4 052	-3.0%
Common assault	1 637	1 849	13.0%
Stalking	15	27	80.0%
Other acts intended to cause injury, n.e.c.	2	2	0.0%
Assault, n.f.d.	0	0	n/a
Sexual assault and related offences	427	442	3.5%
Aggravated sexual assault	272	279	2.6%
Non-aggravated sexual assault	103	121	17.5%
Non-assaultive sexual offences against a child	3	5	66.7%
Child pornography offences	22	17	-22.7%
Sexual servitude offences	0	1	n/a
Non-assaultive sexual offences, n.e.c.	27	19	-29.6%
Sexual assault, n.e.c.	0	0	n/a
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	162	178	9.9%
Neglect or ill-treatment of persons under care	2	3	50.0%
Other dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons, n.e.c.	160	175	9.4%
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	507	425	-16.2%
Abduction and kidnapping	0	1	n/a
Deprivation of liberty/false imprisonment	34	39	14.7%
Harassment and private nuisance	109	74	-32.1%
Threatening behaviour	364	311	-14.6%
Robbery	115	119	3.5%
Aggravated robbery	77	74	-3.9%
Non-aggravated robbery	0	0	n/a
Blackmail and extortion	1	0	-100.0%
Robbery, n.e.c.	37	45	21.6%
Total	8 275	8 181	-1.1%

Note: This table includes all victims against the offence categories in the NT. A small number of criminal incidents are not linked to any of the three regional commands. As such, the sum of victims from the three regional commands will not equal to NT total.

n.e.c. refers to offences 'not elsewhere classified'.

n.f.c. refers to offences 'not further defined'.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON – OFFENCES FINALISED

		2015–16*	2015–16	2016–17*
Homicide and related offences	Reported	10	10	13
	Cleared	10	10	12
	Cleared up rate (%)	100.0%	100.0%	92.3%
Acts intended to cause injury	Reported	7 009	7 054	7 004
	Cleared	5 925	6 169	5 815
	Cleared up rate (%)	84.5%	87.5%	83.0%
Sexual assault and related offences	Reported	401	427	442
	Cleared	325	372	338
	Cleared up rate (%)	81.0%	87.1%	76.5%
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	Reported	157	162	178
	Cleared	126	139	128
	Cleared up rate (%)	80.3%	85.8%	71.9%
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	Reported	499	507	425
	Cleared	425	439	364
	Cleared up rate (%)	85.2%	86.6%	85.6%
Robbery, extortion and related offences	Reported	112	115	119
	Cleared	80	85	81
	Cleared up rate (%)	71.4%	73.9%	68.1%
Total	Reported	8 188	8 275	8 181
	Cleared	6 891	7 214	6 738
	Cleared up rate (%)	84.2%	87.2%	82.4%

Some offences require considerable time to clear and as such 2016-17 figures are considered preliminary and subject to upward revision next year.

2015-16* clear up rate figures should be used when comparing against 2016-17* as it is extracted within the same reporting time frame.

OFFENCE AGAINST PROPERTY – NT

	2015–16	2016–17	Variance (%)
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter – Total	3 332	4 370	31.2%
Attempted	308	510	65.6%
Actual	3 024	3 860	27.6%
<i>Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter - Building</i>	<i>1 776</i>	<i>2 224</i>	<i>25.2%</i>
Attempted	153	234	52.9%
Actual	1 623	1 990	22.6%
<i>Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter - Dwelling</i>	<i>1 556</i>	<i>2 146</i>	<i>37.9%</i>
Attempted	155	276	78.1%
Actual	1 401	1 870	33.5%
Theft and related offences	7 323	7 374	0.7%
Theft and related offences (n.e.c)*	3 573	3 831	7.2%
Illegal use of a motor vehicle	935	930	-0.5%
Theft of motor vehicle parts or contents	1 145	937	-18.2%
Theft from retail premises	924	942	1.9%
Theft (except motor vehicles), n.e.c.	659	653	-0.9%
Receive or handle proceeds of crime	84	79	-6.0%
Illegal use of property (except motor vehicles)	3	2	-33.3%
Property damage	6 581	7 341	11.5%
Total	17 236	19 085	10.7%

Note: This table includes all victims against the offence categories in the NT. A small number of criminal incidents are not linked to any of the three regional commands. As such, the sum of victims from the three regional commands will not equal to the NT total.

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY – OFFENCES FINALISED

		2015–16*	2015–16	2016–17*
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	Reported	3 329	3 332	4 370
	Cleared	1 265	1 375	1 424
	Cleared up rate (%)	38.0%	41.3%	32.6%
Theft and related offences	Reported	7 307	7 323	7 374
	Cleared	2 944	3 065	3 105
	Cleared up rate (%)	40.3%	41.9%	42.1%
Property damage	Reported	6 550	6 581	7 341
	Cleared	3 178	3 299	3 358
	Cleared up rate (%)	48.5%	50.1%	45.7%
Total	Reported	17 186	17 236	19 085
	Cleared	7 387	7 739	7 887
	Cleared up rate (%)	43.0%	44.9%	41.3%

* Some offences require considerable time to clear, and as such 2016–17* figures are considered preliminary and subject to upward revision next year.

2015–16* clear up rate figures should be used when comparing against 2016–17* as it is extracted within the same reporting time frame.

Number of apprehensions and infringements recorded	2015–16	2016–17	Variance (%)
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons – driving offences only	1 610	1 334	-17%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or other substance	176	163	-7%
Dangerous or negligent operation (driving) of a vehicle	1 434	1 171	-18%
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	60 876	63 749	5%
Drive while licence disqualified or suspended	687	694	1%
Drive without a licence	3 383	3 309	-2%
Driver licence offences, n.e.c.	1 614	1 412	-13%
Registration offences	9 536	9 829	3%
Roadworthiness offences	393	395	1%
Exceed the prescribed content of alcohol or other substance limit	2 605	2 693	3%
Exceed the legal speed limit	30 397	32 208	6%
Parking offences	187	211	13%
Regulatory driving offences, n.e.c.	11 963	12 900	8%
Pedestrian offences	111	98	-12%
Total	62 486	65 083	4%

Notes: Other offences for dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons are included in Offences Against the Person. Parking offences shown are only those dealt with by the NTPF, not those dealt with by city councils.

Data Source: IJIS 03 June 2017.



ACTIVE POLICING – NT

ANZSOC Description	2015–16	2016–17	Variance %
Fraud, deception and related offences	316	277	-12.3%
911 Obtain benefit by deception	266	234	-12.0%
921 Counterfeiting of currency	5	14	180.0%
922 Forgery of documents	41	26	-36.6%
931 Fraudulent trade practices	4	3	-25.0%
932 Misrepresentation of professional status	0	0	
Illicit drug offences	2 398	2 480	3.4%
1010 Import or export illicit drugs	3	0	
1011 Import illicit drugs	2	0	
1020 Deal or traffic in illicit drugs	42	58	38.1%
1021 Deal or traffic in illicit drugs – commercial quantity	392	408	4.1%
1022 Deal or traffic in illicit drugs – non-commercial quantity	176	178	1.1%
1031 Manufacture illicit drugs	7	4	-42.9%
1032 Cultivate illicit drugs	33	37	12.1%
1041 Possess illicit drugs	1 538	1 581	2.8%
1042 Use illicit drugs	32	38	18.8%
1099 Other illicit drug offences, n.e.c.	173	176	1.7%
Prohibited and regulated weapons and explosives offences	1 115	1 029	-7.7%
1111 Import or export prohibited weapons/explosives	0	1	
1112 Sell, possess and/or use prohibited weapons/explosives	47	38	-19.1%
1119 Prohibited weapons/explosives offences, n.e.c.	0	0	
1121 Unlawfully obtain or possess regulated weapons/explosives	187	163	-12.8%
1122 Misuse of regulated weapons/explosives	862	808	-6.3%
1123 Deal or traffic regulated weapons/explosives offences	8	13	62.5%
1129 Regulated weapons/explosives offences, n.e.c.	11	6	-45.5%
Environmental pollution	1	2	100.0%
1229 Environmental pollution, n.e.c.	1	2	100.0%

ACTIVE POLICING – NT (continued)

ANZSOC Description	2015–16	2016–17	Variance %
Public order offences	8 518	7 345	-13.8%
1311 Trespass	1 961	1 766	-9.9%
1312 Criminal intent	19	9	-52.6%
1313 Riot and affray	546	489	-10.4%
1319 Disorderly conduct, n.e.c.	3 137	3 120	-0.5%
1321 Betting and gambling offences	4	4	0.0%
1322 Liquor and tobacco offences	296	224	-24.3%
1323 Censorship offences	1	1	0.0%
1324 Prostitution offences	1	0	
1325 Offences against public order sexual standards	143	131	-8.4%
1326 Consumption of legal substances in prohibited spaces	1 845	1 220	-33.9%
1329 Regulated public order offences, n.e.c.	77	13	-83.1%
1331 Offensive language	252	176	-30.2%
1332 Offensive behaviour	206	166	-19.4%
1334 Cruelty to animals	30	26	-13.3%
Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations	7 672	7 415	-3.3%
1500 Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations (n.e.c)*	2	0	
1511 Escape custody offences	60	56	-6.7%
1512 Breach of home detention	1	1	0.0%
1513 Breach of suspended sentence	197	264	34.0%
1521 Breach of community service order	1	1	0.0%
1522 Breach of parole	52	63	21.2%
1523 Breach of bail	3 118	3 099	-0.6%
1524 Breach of bond – probation	1	0	
1525 Breach of bond – other	20	10	-50.0%
1529 Breach of community-based order, n.e.c.	875	475	-45.7%
1531 Breach of violence order	2 506	2 557	2.0%
1532 Breach of non-violence orders	1	0	
1541 Resist or hinder government official (excluding police officer, justice official or government security officer)	25	22	-12.0%
1542 Bribery involving government officials	1	0	
1543 Immigration offences	2	1	-50.0%
1549 Offences against government operations, n.e.c.	23	13	-43.5%
1559 Offences against government security, n.e.c.	1	2	100.0%
1561 Subvert the course of justice	21	20	-4.8%
1562 Resist or hinder police officer or justice official	745	821	10.2%
1563 Prison regulation offences	2	2	0.0%
1569 Offences against justice procedures, n.e.c.	18	8	-55.6%

ACTIVE POLICING – NT (continued)

ANZSOC	Description	2015-16	2016-17	Variance %
Miscellaneous offences		285	299	4.9%
1612	Offences against privacy	10	11	10.0%
1622	Disease prevention offences	0	0	
1623	Occupational health and safety offences	57	43	-24.6%
1624	Transport regulation offences	32	30	-6.3%
1625	Dangerous substances offences	9	19	111.1%
1626	Illicit drug offences	19	25	31.6%
1629	Public health and safety offences, n.e.c.	16	41	156.3%
1631	Commercial/industry/financial regulation	20	19	-5.0%
1691	Environmental regulation offences	107	102	-4.7%
1694	Import/export regulations	0	2	
1699	Other miscellaneous offences, n.e.c.	15	7	-53.3%
Total		20 305	18 847	-7.2%

NT OFFENDER PROFILE, 2016-17

Age group	Number					Proportion				
	Female	Male	Organisation	Unknown	Total	Female	Male	Organisation	Unknown	Total
10-14	285	726	0	0	1 011	8.1%	5.9%	0.0%		6.4%
15-17	260	1 157	0	0	1 417	7.4%	9.4%	0.0%		9.0%
18-19	184	747	0	0	931	5.2%	6.1%	0.0%		5.9%
20-24	530	1 838	0	0	2 368	15.0%	15.0%	0.0%		15.0%
25-29	575	1 923	0	0	2 498	16.3%	15.7%	0.0%		15.8%
30-34	565	1 778	0	0	2 343	16.0%	14.5%	0.0%		14.8%
35-39	379	1 343	0	0	1 722	10.7%	11.0%	0.0%		10.9%
40-44	328	1 074	0	0	1 402	9.3%	8.8%	0.0%		8.9%
45-49	237	794	0	0	1 031	6.7%	6.5%	0.0%		6.5%
50-54	105	426	0	0	531	3.0%	3.5%	0.0%		3.4%
55-59	49	249	0	0	298	1.4%	2.0%	0.0%		1.9%
60-64	17	116	0	0	133	0.5%	0.9%	0.0%		0.8%
65 +	17	88	0	0	105	0.5%	0.7%	0.0%		0.7%
Unknown	0	0	1	0	1	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%		0.0%
Total	3 531	12 259	1	0	15 791	100%	100%	100%		100%

Note: The base count is the number of distinct apprehensions.

NT PERSONS TAKEN INTO POLICE PROTECTIVE CUSTODY

	Indigenous			Non-Indigenous			Unknown			Total		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
2007-08	8474	18742	27216	167	1756	1923	1	4	5	8642	20502	29144
2008-09	10143	23124	33267	186	1939	2125	0	5	5	10329	25068	35397
2009-10	10601	23224	33825	156	1857	2013	17	17	34	10774	25098	35872
2010-11	5894	13282	19176	104	1060	1164	1	13	14	5999	14355	20354
2011-12	5678	12254	17932	101	1002	1103	450	488	938	6229	13744	19973
2012-13	3910	8378	12288	66	927	993	303	407	710	4279	9712	13991
2013-14	4104	7893	11997	69	663	732	210	309	519	4383	8865	13248
2014-15	3712	6706	10418	38	434	472	222	235	457	3972	7375	11347
2015-16	3271	5529	8800	43	274	317	192	140	332	3506	5943	9449
2016-17	3682	5546	9228	39	231	270	221	157	378	3942	5934	9876

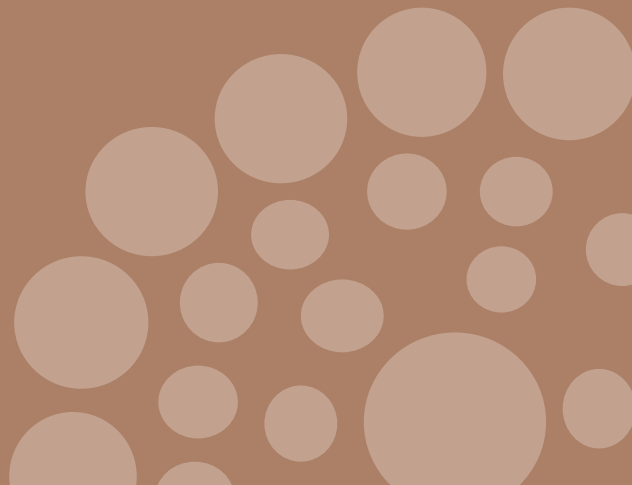


PART 7: **APPENDICES**



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APPENDIX 1: COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICE AND INTERNAL INVESTIGATIONS

COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICE

Complaints are classified by the Ombudsman in consultation with the Commander of PSC according to the level of response considered necessary to appropriately resolve the complaint. If a complaint is deemed by the Ombudsman to be declined under section 67 of the *Ombudsman Act*, it will not progress to classification.

Complaints are classified as:

- **Category 1** – serious complaints relating to alleged serious misconduct or maladministration.
- **Category 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 (CRP)** – minor indiscretions that can be dealt with through a conciliation process.

- **Preliminary Inquiries** – as a result of a business practice change, Preliminary Inquiries are no longer conducted by PSC. As a result, there has been an increase in other complaint types, most noticeably Category 2.

In addition, the PSC undertakes customer service inquiries that do not fall under the auspices of the *Ombudsman Act* to address concerns of the public. In 2016–17, there were 26 inquiries undertaken and resolved compared to 67 in 2015–16. These customer service inquiries are not recorded as reportable complaints against police.

The breakdown of matters progressed is outlined in the tables below:

Complaints against police 2016-17

Complaint type	Number of complaints	Number of members involved	Breakdown of members involved			
			Police officer	Police auxiliary	Acpo	Unidentified*
Preliminary Inquiry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cat 1	3	10	10	0	0	0
Cat 2	19	59	43	2	1	13
107 Deferred	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRP	88	173	147	6	5	15
CAP: Decline	211	480	379	7	13	87
CAP: Info Only	18	18	12	0	0	6
Total	339	740	591	15	19	121

Source: PSC IAPro. * Investigation did not identify the involved police officer.

The comparative figures for reportable complaint matters in 2016–17 compared to 2015–16 indicate a 1% decrease in the number of reportable complaints. Of the 339 reportable complaints that were subject to a preliminary inquiry, a total of 211 matters were declined by the Ombudsman.

There were three Category 1 complaints for 2016–17, the same number recorded in 2015–16. Due to business practice changes regarding Preliminary Inquiries, there was a significant increase in matters recorded as Category 2 complaints with 19 in 2016–17 compared to six in 2015–16. Correspondingly, there was a significant decrease in Preliminary Inquiries, down from nine to zero. The reporting period also saw an increase in CRP matters, up from 65 in 2015–16 to 88 in 2016–17.

Formal complaints

Complaint type	2015-16	2016-17
Category 1	3	3
Category 2	6	19
CRP	65	88

There were three sustained Category 1 complaint findings, down from 11 in 2015–16, and 16 sustained Category 2 complaint findings, down from 39. Overall, six complaint findings were not sustained.

Findings

Complaint type	Sustained	Not Sustained
Category 1	3	1
Category 2	16	5

Source: PSC IAPro.

Note: These numbers indicate findings to individual allegations, and there can be multiple allegations made against a police officer within a case. These numbers include findings for cases received before the financial year 2015–16, for which investigations were completed during the financial year 2016–17.

Outcomes – Category 1 and 2 Complaints

Section 14C <i>Police Administration Act</i> (PAA) - Managerial Guidance	3
Part IV PAA: period of good behaviour	2
Part IV PAA: formal caution in writing	3
Part IV PAA: reduction in rank	0
Part IV PAA: transfer member from locality	0
Part IV PAA: transfer member from position	0
Administrative: remedial advice (Performance Plus)	5
Administrative remedial training	1
No action required	15
Total	29

Source: PSC IAPro.

Note: These numbers include outcomes for cases received before the financial year 2015–16, for which investigations were either completed or ongoing during the financial year 2016–17.

Outcomes – complaint resolution process

Apology by NTPFES	10
Complainant satisfied	44
Brought to attention of member	4
Remedial advice (CRP)	6
Remedial advice (administrative)	2
Apology by member	4
No action required	26
Action or decision by police officer reasonable	25
Total	121

Source: PSC IAPro 30 June 2017.

Note: More than one outcome may be made within a case due to multiple police officers involved.

In addition, investigations into complaints often identify procedural or behaviour concerns that are ancillary to the complaint. These result in action to improve performance or organisational practices and increase the professionalism and integrity of the agency.

In total, 29 formal compliments were received from the community by PSC outlining the positive behaviour of police officers. These compliments are passed onto the police officers through their respective managers.

An online compliments and complaints reporting function continues to operate, with the ability to provide both positive and negative feedback. During 2016–17, there were 29 compliments and 16 complaints received through this avenue.

INTERNAL INVESTIGATIONS

Internal disciplinary matters fall within the following classifications:

- **II: Prelim** – internal investigation – preliminary inquiries – status of a job while under investigation, prior to any action / outcome decisions being made
- **Category 1** – serious unsatisfactory performance or misconduct
- **Category 2** – less serious unsatisfactory performance or misconduct
- **Custody death** – custody death investigation
- **Custody oversight** – relates to custody incidents where issues may exist and are being investigated
- **DC-oversight** – relates to departmental crash investigations (where PSC maintains oversight)
- **DC-NFAR** – relates to departmental crash investigations where the matter has been investigated and there are no discipline and/or managerial guidance outcomes
- **FV: DVO** – is recorded as an outcome for the issue of domestic violence orders / undertakings for or against a police officer
- **FV: report** – is recorded when a domestic violence report involving a police officer is submitted for information with no further action required
- **Offence: infringement** – is now recorded as an outcome due to issuance of an infringement notice being an action / outcome
- **II: NFAR** – internal investigation – no further action required, is an investigation where no disciplinary action was taken.

Internal investigations 2016–17

Investigation referral type	Number of referrals	Number of members involved	Breakdown of members involved			
			Police officer	Police auxiliary	Acpo	Unidentified*
II: Prelim	35	33	27	3	3	0
Category 1	24	27	24	2	1	0
Category 2	13	17	13	2	2	0
Custody – death	1	2	2	0	0	0
Custody – oversight	23	23	14	5	4	0
DC – oversight	2	1	1	0	0	0
DC – NFAR	14	13	13	0	0	0
FV: DVO	7	9	7	1	1	0
FV: report	24	30	27	1	2	0
Offence	14	17	17	0	0	0
II: NFAR	37	43	38	4	1	0
Total	194	215	183	18	14	0

Source: PSC IAPro. *Investigation did not identify the involved police officer.

Note: Figures are based on referral incidents received in the 2016–17 financial year.

Investigation type	Sustained	Not sustained	Investigation suspended
Category 1	43	3	3
Category 2	50	0	0
Offence	11	0	0
II: NFAR	31	22	0
FV: DVO	6	0	0
FV: Report	31	1	0
Custody Oversight	12	9	0
DC: NFAR	20	5	0
Total	204	40	3

Source: PSC IAPro.

Note: These numbers indicate findings to individual allegations, and there can be multiple allegations made against a police officer within a case. These numbers include findings for cases received before the financial year 2016–17, for which investigations were either completed or ongoing during the financial year 2016–17.

Outcomes – Category 1 and 2

Part IV PAA – member dismissed	1
Part IV PAA – formal caution in writing	12
Part IV PAA – period of good behaviour	8
Part IV PAA – reduction in rank	0
Part IV PAA – reduction in salary	0
Part IV PAA – fine	0
Part IV PAA – member transferred from locality	2
Part IV PAA – member transferred from position	0
Outstanding: action not yet taken: separated	3
Section 14C PAA – managerial guidance	25
Offence: Infringement	4
Offence: Caution	3
FV: DVO / Undertaking	4
Total	62

Source: PSC IAPro.

Note: These numbers include outcomes for cases received before the 2016–17 financial year, for which investigations were either completed or ongoing during the 2016–17 financial year.

APPENDIX 2: INFORMATION ACT REQUESTS

<i>Information Act requests for access to information</i>	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Applications received				
Lodged	116	84	96	79
Accepted	104	76	73	65
Transferred	0	0	1	1
Withdrawn	10	6	6	7
Not accepted	12	8	14	14
Pending acceptance	0	0	2	1
Outcome of accepted applications				
Total applications processed	104	97 ¹	107 ²	88 ³
Applications granted in full	19	15	21	14
Applications granted in part	54	44	42	30
Applications refused in full	8	21	28	30
Transferred	0	0	1	1
Outstanding applications at end of year	13	11	9	6
Number of pages processed				
Total number of pages assessed	3 735	2 780	3 863	1 205
Number of pages granted in full	2 157	2 216	1 938	662
Number of pages granted in part	562	282	410	427
Number of pages refused in full	1 016	282	1 515	116
Note: ¹ Includes applications carried over from the 2013-14 financial year. ² Includes applications carried over from the 2014-15 financial year. ³ Includes applications carried over from the 2015-16 financial year.				

There were two applications received in the 2016–17 reporting period for *Information Act* (NT) requests for correction of personal information, compared to nil in 2015–16.

Information requests processed	2015–16	2016–17
Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics	4 447	4 036
Motor vehicle crash reports	1 484	1 488
Motor vehicle crash fatal files	36	45
Requests to interview a police officer	20	7
Crimes Victims Services unit	390	309
Territory Housing reports	2 734	1 498
Complete traffic history reports	586	800
General property insurance reports	501	413
Antecedents reports	385	315
Other government agency requests	75	91
Legal advocacy requests	168	186
CCTV	9	3
General requests for information	192	266
Total	11 027	9 457

APPENDIX 3: EMPLOYMENT INSTRUCTIONS

Under the *Public Sector Employment and Management Act* (the Act), section 18 requires agencies to report on each Employment Instruction in agency annual reports. The NTPFES public sector performance against each instruction is below.

Employment Instruction and Annual reporting Requirements	NTPFES action in 2016–17
<p>1 Filling vacancies</p> <p>A CEO must develop a procedure for the filling of vacancies.</p>	<p>All recruitment activity must be aligned with the NT Public Sector Recruitment and Selection Policy. In addition, there is a requirement that all members of a selection panel must have undertaken training before participating as a panel member.</p> <p>Seventy NTPFES employees completed merit selection training during the reporting period.</p>
<p>2 Probation</p> <p>A CEO must develop a probation procedure.</p>	<p>On commencement, new ongoing employees are advised of the probation process by their manager. No employees were terminated during the probationary period.</p>
<p>3 Natural justice</p> <p>A person who may be adversely affected by an impending decision must be afforded natural justice before a final decision is made.</p>	<p>The principles of natural justice are applied to all dealings with employees. All employment policies, instructions and procedures reflect these principles. The principles of natural justice are also covered in induction.</p>
<p>4 Employee performance management and development systems.</p> <p>A CEO must develop and implement an employee performance management and development procedure.</p>	<p>The NTPFES has the Career and Performance Development Framework and an electronic tool that is used to record conversations between employees and their supervisors. All employees are required to have regular career and performance development conversations with their supervisor.</p>
<p>5 Medical examinations</p> <p>A CEO may engage a health practitioner to undertake an examination of an employee.</p>	<p>The HRM branch provides advice and support to managers in determining whether an employee should be referred to undertake a medical examination. No medical examinations were undertaken during 2016–17.</p>
<p>6 Employee performance and inability</p> <p>Sets out the rules for undertaking an employee performance and inability process in accordance with the Act.</p>	<p>No inability proceedings were commenced during 2016–17.</p>

-
- 7 Discipline**
- Any information that is relied upon by a CEO under section 49A(2) of the Act to satisfy him or herself, on reasonable grounds that an employee has committed a breach of discipline must be documented in a form that enables it to be provided to the employee for comments.
- Two notices of alleged breaches of discipline were served during 2016–17. All matters were finalised.
-
- 8 Internal agency complaints and section 59 grievance reviews**
- A CEO must develop an internal employee grievance handling policy and procedure.
- The NTPFES grievance policy and procedure is available to all employees on the intranet. The HRM branch provides advice and support to managers and staff in dealing with grievances.
- Five formal grievances were lodged with the Commissioner for Public Employment during 2016–17.
-
- 9 Employment records**
- The CEO must comply with the requirements of the *Information Act* (NT) regarding correction, collection and handling of personal information contained in an employee's employment record.
- The Department of Corporate and Information Services stores all personnel files. The NTFRS maintains service history files for all career firefighters.
-
- 10 Equality of employment opportunity programs**
- A CEO must develop an Equality of Employment Opportunity Program consistent with the Act.
- As part of the induction process, employees are made aware of the Respect, Equity and Diversity Framework. The framework is available via an eLearning package, and it is compulsory for all employees to undertake the training on a biennial basis.
- The *NTPFES Diversity and Inclusion Strategy 2016–2020* aims to strengthen capability through diversity. The implementation of special measures in the recruitment of women and Indigenous people will assist the agency to achieve this goal.
-

11 Occupational health and safety standards and programs

A CEO must ensure the application in his or her agency of appropriate occupational health and safety standards and programs.

Chief Executive Officers are required to provide information in his or her agency annual report in relation to the agency occupational health and safety programs.

The NTPFES WHS Policy and Policy Statement are central to the effectiveness of the WHS Management System.

Workplace health and safety matters are addressed in induction.

12 Code of conduct

The code of conduct stipulates the basic level of conduct expected of public sector officers as defined in the Act.

New employees are made aware of the Code of Conduct and the NTPFES values outlined in *Vision 2020* during their induction.

Broadcasts are regularly issued to remind employees about use of IT and other equipment, conflicts of interest, outside employment, bullying and harassment, making public comment, and about accepting gifts and benefits.

13 Appropriate workplace behaviour

A CEO must develop and implement an agency policy and procedure to foster appropriate workplace behaviour and a culture of respect and to deal effectively with inappropriate workplace behaviour and bullying.

All employees have access to the Respect, Equity and Diversity Framework which addresses what is considered inappropriate conduct in the workplace. This has been developed into an eLearning package that is compulsory for all employees to undertake biennially. The NTPFES has policies and instructions and procedures on dealing with inappropriate behaviour. All employees are reminded of their obligations in relation to appropriate behaviour during induction.

14 Redeployment and redundancy procedures

No employees were declared as potentially surplus to the agency during 2016–17.

15 Special measures

This Employment Instruction sets out the requirements and conditions for approval by the Commissioner or agency special measures programs, plans or agreements.

In 2016–17, the NTPFES implemented an ATSI Special Measures Plan, under which the NTPFES will give priority preference in assessment and selection to ATSI applicants for civilian vacancies. In 2016–17, the NTFRS implemented a female firefighter Special Measures Plan, under which the NTFRS will give priority preference in assessment and selection to female applicants for all recruit firefighter positions.

