

The Honourable Paul Henderson, MLA
Minister for Police, Fire and Emergency Services
Parliament House
DARWIN Northern Territory 0800

Dear Minister

Pursuant to section 28 of the *Public Sector Employment and Management Act*, I submit to you a report on the operations of the Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services for the period 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004.

In respect of my duties as an Accountable Officer, pursuant to section 13 of the Financial Management Act, I advise that to the best of my knowledge and belief:

- a) proper records of all transactions affecting the agency are kept and that employees under my control observe the requirements of the *Financial Management Act*, the Financial Management Regulations and Treasurer's Directions
- b) procedures within this agency afford proper internal control and a current description of such procedures is recorded in the Accounting and Property Manual which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Financial Management Act*
- 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
- e) the financial statements included in the annual report were prepared in accordance with Treasurer's Directions Part 2 section 5 and Part 2 section 6 where appropriate
- f) all Employment Instructions issued by the Commissioner for Public Employment were satisfied.

Yours sincerely



Paul White APM
Commissioner of Police
Chief Executive Officer, Police, Fire and Emergency Services

22 September 2004

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Purpose of the Report

Pursuant to section 28 of the *Public Sector Employment and Management Act*, this annual report aims to provide a record of achievement against the Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services (NTPFES) Budget Paper Number Three.

The report aims:

- to inform Parliament, Territorians and other stakeholders of significant activities during the financial year
- to provide information on those factors which affected the performance of the functions of the Tri service.

Commissioner's Overview

The 2003-2004 financial year was exciting and challenging for the Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services (NTPFES).

For the year ending 30 June 2004, the NTPFES - also known as the Tri service - underwent major structural change, bringing a renewed focus to continue the agency's pivotal role of enhancing community safety and protection for Territorians.

The annual report provides an opportunity to outline our achievements and identify areas where the agency can improve. The report highlights some outstanding accomplishments by our people in making the Northern Territory safer.



I am pleased to present this report as the Commissioner of Police and the Chief Executive Officer of the NTPFES.

Crime reduction

For the second consecutive year, reported crime reduced significantly. In 2003-2004, total reported offences dropped 17 per cent or 5 173 offences, almost matching the 18 per cent overall reduction in 2002-2003.

Break-ins into homes and businesses dropped by 23 per cent, motor vehicle theft and related offences fell 16 per cent, while damage to property was reduced by 22 per cent compared to the 2002-2003 crime index. Offences against the person fell four per cent compared to the previous reporting period, matching the fall in the 2002-2003 financial year. Significant reductions were recorded in homicide and related offences.

Intelligence led and forensic led policing and a crime reduction strategy focusing on active repeat offenders, crime hot spots, crime series and preventive patrolling all significantly contributed to our crime reduction effort.

Offences - NT	Percentage drop in 2003/2004, from 2002/2003
Total reported crime	Down 17%
Overall crimes against the person	Down 4%
Overall crimes against property	Down 19%
Homicide and related offences	Down 48%
Unlawful entries	Down 23%

Review of Human Resource services and functions

During the course of the reporting period, a major review of the NTPFES Human Resource services and functions was conducted. The major outcomes of that review were the establishment of a Human Resource Service command within the NTPFES and the establishment of a Human Resource strategy for the agency.

Continuous Improvement Program (CIP)

The CIP reviewed almost every sector of the Northern Territory Police Force (NTPF) including the Tri service college, the Human Resources area and the Crime and Operations Commands. The CIP successfully implemented the outcomes of the core structure review. The program is seen as a critical component of the agency's focus on its ongoing development.

New Core Structures Implementation

A review of the core structures for the NTPF was undertaken by the CIP. The review focused on the integrated delivery of services within and outside the agency's and operational structures.

The review realised significant changes to the agency, which mainly affected structures relating to frontline policing and criminal investigation. The establishment of Tasking and Coordination Groups (TCGs) across the Northern Territory was a major initiative combining the resources of frontline police officers and detectives.

The identification of crime and its trends is pivotal to the working of TCGs. Intelligence gained by these groups identifies likely crime hot spots and determines the priority of resource allocation at the local command level.

Intelligence led /problem oriented policing

A part purpose of the agency's restructure was the achievement of better coordination at the frontline, with the exchange of information between officers and the better use of crime pattern information. Intelligence led policing is a process of identifying the who, what, when, where, why and how of criminal activity and utilising police resources proactively to target the problem.

Forensic led policing

The process of applying good science to policing has emerged as a crucial tool for solving crimes. The identification of fingerprints, the wide use of DNA and the adoption of emerging technologies and practices have considerably aided the NTPF in this area. The purchase of the state of the art "Genetic Analyser" will greatly enhance the analytical capacity of the Forensic Biology Section. The NTPF will continue to develop and improve this forensic led policing framework.

Crime reduction strategy

During the reporting period, the agency worked towards a blueprint to reduce crime – the crime reduction strategy. This will be introduced in the early part of next reporting period. The aim of this strategy is to provide police officers at all levels with a tool kit and resources for a problem solving approach to crime prevention and reduction.

Police promotional qualifications framework

The agency placed a stronger emphasis on preparing staff for promotion rather than testing people for promotion. There was a greater emphasis on training to prepare members for promotion. A highlight of the year was the achievement by some ACPOs of the Certificate IV in Public Safety. This is the highest level of attainment by ACPOs and demonstrates the agency's commitment to developing its indigenous staff.

Counter terrorism

In line with emerging national priorities, the NTPFES placed a significant focus on counter terrorism (CT). The Counter Terrorism Security Coordination Unit (CTU) was further expanded in the reporting period and concentrates on issues such as national coordination and the response to chemical, biological and radiological threats. During the reporting period, NTPFES staff undertook a major role in the first national multi-jurisdictional counter terrorism exercise (Exercise Mercury 04). The Government has allocated funding of \$1 000 000 over three years for the purchase of CT equipment and specialist training.

O'Sullivan Assessment

Following a review of resources by former Queensland Police Commissioner Jim O'Sullivan, the Northern Territory Minister for Police, Fire and Emergency Services announced the Building our Police Force Plan in August 2003. The plan committed an extra \$75 million in funding and resources to the NTPF budget over four years. The announcement complemented the direction of the NTPF, which fosters a culture of innovation and best practice models through the CIP.

The O'Sullivan Assessment resulted in record recruitment numbers with 119 new police officers graduating in this reporting period. A significant outcome of the O'Sullivan Assessment has been a notable reduction in attrition and an improvement in the overall morale of police. The adoption of the O'Sullivan Assessment recommendations significantly improved service conditions and continues to make policing an attractive career option.

National Handgun buy back

The Northern Territory took part in the National Handgun buy back scheme, which commenced on 1 July 2003 and finished on 31 January 2004. The buy back scheme was conducted in close consultation with the NT Shooters Council and resulted in the return of 67 handguns.

Road safety

A significant improvement in the NT road toll was attained with a 26 per cent reduction – or the saving of 16 lives – in this reporting period, the lowest in the past five years. The reduction can be attributed to the adoption of intelligence driven road safety enforcement programs and better driver behaviour. The previous reporting period recorded 61 deaths, compared to this reporting period, which resulted in 45 deaths on our roads.

Sharing resources

The establishment of the Kintore multi-jurisdiction police facility near the NT/WA border was the first arrangement of its kind in Australia. Commencing operations in December 2003, the station enjoys a permanent staffing that includes both NTPF and a serving member of the Western Australia Police Service. The facility provides a base for the provision of policing services to the communities of Kintore (NT), Kiwikurra (WA) and the surrounding districts.



Investigations

During the reporting period, the NTPF conducted a number of successful special investigations including a double homicide at Adelaide River (Operation Damala), ending a child pornography ring (Operation Sextant) and a phone-in operation to identify paedophiles (Operation Chameleon).

Drug enforcement

A number of targeted operations were conducted during the reporting period, which led to a reduction in the availability of illicit drugs in the community. Six clandestine drug laboratories were detected in 2003-2004, a 100 per cent increase on results of the previous reporting period.

The agency continues to focus significantly on disrupting the manufacture, distribution and supply of illicit drugs. This focus is demonstrated by the detailed planning for the introduction of a specific drug detector dog unit, the implementation of the Remote Communities Drug Strategy and the continued enforcement of current legislation.

In the reporting period, a total of 41 drug house notices were served on business and residential premises found in possession of drugs.

Fire and Emergency Services

A review of Human Resource and Industrial Relations issues within the Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service (NTFRS) resulted in 10 recommendations being supported by Government and the welcome addition of \$2.5 million funding over the next four years.

The continuation of the Hazard Abatement Program reduced the number of scrub fires by more than 400 from the previous reporting period, a reduction of 50 per cent over the last three years.

In response to the completion of the Alice Springs to Darwin railway line, rail and heavy rescue equipment were purchased to provide a ready response capability to a major heavy vehicle and rail accident, with equipment based at Alice Springs and Katherine.

The construction of the Humpty Doo Police/Fire Station commenced late in the reporting period. Four firefighters and seven police officers will staff this new facility.

Emergency Services

The NTES responded to 67 incidents in the reporting period.

A total of 21 local and regional counter disaster plans were reviewed and amended during the reporting period. In addition, a section dealing with counter disaster measures concerning the Alice Springs/Darwin railway was inserted in the relevant area plans.



During the reporting period, counter disaster responses were implemented for four major incidents – two cyclones in December 2003 and March 2004 and flooding in Tindal Creek and Katherine.

Our people

This reporting period resulted in an increase in women being promoted across the agency. In particular, the percentage of female commissioned police officers (rank of Superintendent and above) increased from 10 to 15 per cent.

The training and education budget increased by \$2 875 000 in the reporting period as a result of the stronger emphasis on additional recruitment and the provision of training and education opportunities for existing staff.

A significant focus is placed on in-service training to ensure our people have the appropriate skills. For the NTPF, 33 training courses were completed in this reporting period and many more courses are anticipated in the years ahead. More than half of the NTPF received in-service training in relation to leadership and management, crime investigation and crime intelligence.

The NTFRS provided 235 training courses during the reporting period, a 144 per cent increase in 2003/04. A total of 1491 people were provided training, which includes NTFRS staff, police and emergency services personnel and external clients such as NT Bushfire Council volunteers, Department of Health and Community Services (DHCS) staff and the general public in a wide range of programs. This compares with 991 in the previous year, an increase of 50 per cent in the number of persons trained.

The NTES expended \$280 247 on training. Training was provided to NTPFES staff and volunteers plus outside agencies such as the Australian Red Cross, the Department of Immigration, Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA), Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) and the Royal Australian Navy (RAN).

The Human Resource Strategy was developed as a two-year plan focusing the agency's thinking on areas of management critical to the supervision and development of NTPF personnel.

The NTPF participated in an exchange program with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP). Superintendent Anne-Marie Murphy travelled to Canada in September 2003 to witness the operations of the RCMP. This followed the visit of Inspector Earla-Kim McColl from the RCMP.

The NTPF hosted the Australasian Drug Strategy Conference in Alice Springs in May 2004, which attracted international and national delegates. Jointly hosted with the Australian Federal Police (AFP), keynote speakers from the United States, Thailand and Canada and several other drug and alcohol experts provided valuable information and knowledge to participants in the battle against drug and alcohol misuse.





Corporate governance

This section of the annual report provides an overview of the agency's corporate governance structure and performance. The key to corporate governance success is a commitment to our mission and core business – to serve and protect, which is achieved through the professional values and codes of ethics of all police, fire and emergency personnel working in cooperative partnership.

VISION AND MISSION

Successful organisations obtain clarity of purpose and direction by describing and committing themselves to vision and mission statements that spell out the aim and primary role of an agency.

The NTPFES is a Tri service and has an overarching vision to enhance community safety and protection.

Vision

"Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services will enhance community safety and protection through excellent policing, fire prevention and emergency response services to the community."

Our vision demonstrates a two-fold commitment: an overarching aim to provide public safety and achievement of this outcome through service delivery that is second to none. By its very nature, this means we must remain responsive to our operating environment and continually improve our services.

Mission

"Work together to reduce crime and protect the community from fires, other emergencies and disasters."

Our mission focuses on a clear role that incorporates a mandate to protect the community through the notion of working together and developing meaningful partnerships.

KEY MANAGEMENT AREAS

- Leadership
- Service delivery
- Working together
- Managing performance
- Managing resources
- Developing our people
- Corporate image
- Ethics and integrity

GOVERNING LEGISLATION

The Commissioner of Police exercises Chief Executive Officer authority over the Northern Territory Police Service, the Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service, the Northern Territory Emergency Service and Tri service support personnel. In accordance with the Administrative Arrangements Order under section 35 of the *Interpretation Act*, the agency administers the *Police Administration Act*, *Fire and Emergency Act*, *Disasters Act*, *Firearms Act* and the *Weapons Control Act*.

The agency has active administrative responsibility for the following legislation in order to achieve the service delivery outcome of enhanced community safety and protection through our motto – to serve and protect.

Police Administration Act

Establishes the NTPF and provides general policing powers and the administration, control and discipline of the Police Force. The Office of the Commissioner for Public Employment is responsible for Part 111 of the Police Administration Act that governs conditions of service for NTPF members.

Fire and Emergency Act

Establishes the NTFRS with the Commissioner of Police as Chief Executive Officer. The Act empowers members of the Fire and Rescue Service to respond to fires and other emergencies.

Disasters Act

Establishes the NTES and makes the Commissioner of Police Territory Controller for all counter disaster activities in the Northern Territory. The Act provides members of police and authorised persons with special powers during a state of disaster or emergency.

Firearms Act

Provides the Commissioner of Police with powers to grant, refuse, suspend and/or revoke licences and permits for various classes of firearms, shooting galleries and clubs. The Act regulates the sale and use of firearms and provides criminal penalties for breaches of the Act.

Weapons Control Act

Provides for the regulation of the possession, sale, carriage and use of weapons (other than firearms) and body armour. Provides the Commissioner of Police with powers to grant and revoke approvals and authorities in relation to the sale, possession and use of prohibited weapons and body armour.

Other legislation and regulations that confers responsibilities on NTPFES is listed at appendix A of this annual report.

AGENCY PROFILE

The NTPFES is a unique agency, both for its structure and the land/sea it protects.

The NTPFES is the only agency in Australia where police officers, firefighters and emergency service personnel, ultimately report to the Commissioner of Police. From the small beginnings of seven men in the 1860s, the Tri service has grown to almost 1 500 personnel, including its public sector employees.

The Tri service was formally merged in 1983 and has grown and adapted to serve a Territory population of nearly 200 000. This reporting period recorded the significant milestone of more than 1 000 operational police staff, representing a significant improvement in policing services to Territorians.

With the opening of the Kintore police station in the southern region, there are now 38 police stations, 11 Aboriginal community police outposts, nine fire stations, 17 volunteer fire brigades and 33 emergency service units including six fire and emergency response units (FERGs).

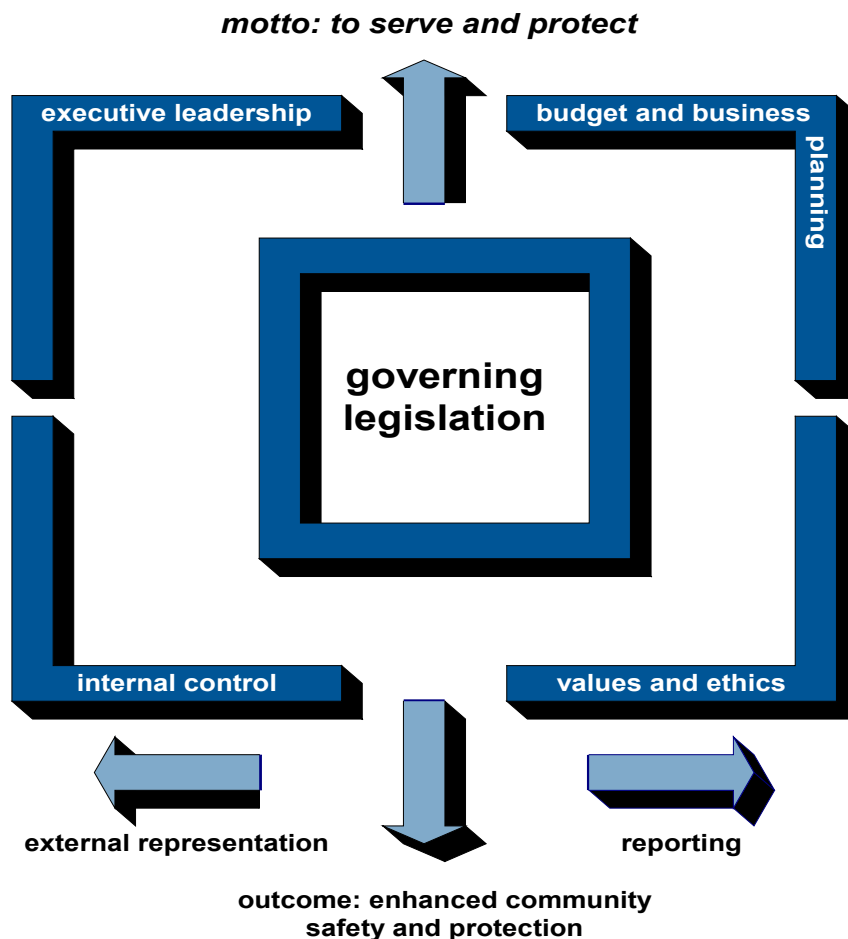
THE AGENCY

The Minister for Police, Fire and Emergency Services, the Hon Paul Henderson MLA, has held portfolio responsibility for the Tri service since October 2002.

The core business of the NTPFES is primarily focused on three output groups:

- ◆ Community Safety and Protection
- ◆ Investigations
- ◆ Road Safety

This diagram places governing legislation at the core of corporate governance. The four cornerstones form the vital platform of focused service delivery. To realise service delivery outcomes, corporate governance effectiveness is achieved through a range of mechanisms oversighted by the ongoing vigilance of the Executive Leadership Group.



EXECUTIVE LEADERSHIP GROUP



Paul White APM, Commissioner of Police/Chief Executive Officer Police, Fire and Emergency Services

Mr White was appointed to the position in December 2001 after a 30-year career with South Australia Police, during which time he attained the rank of Assistant Commissioner. Mr White worked in the fields of uniform general duties, criminal investigation, criminal intelligence and training and education. He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree with first class honours and was awarded the Australian Police Medal for distinguished service in 2000.



Bruce Wernham APM, Deputy Commissioner

Mr Wernham was appointed Deputy Commissioner in February 2002 having previously held the position of Assistant Commissioner Operations Command for five years. Mr Wernham joined Northern Territory Police in 1974 and has extensive experience in frontline policing, police training, task force, crime investigation, road safety, domestic violence, victims of crime and professional responsibility. He was awarded the Australian Police Medal for distinguished service in 2000 and holds Police Management qualifications.



Darryl Pepper AFSM, Director Fire and Emergency Services and Chief Fire Officer (until 09/01/2004)

Mr Pepper joined the executive team in January 2002 from Queensland Fire and Rescue Services where he held the position of Assistant Commissioner for a period of seven years. Mr Pepper started his career as a firefighter in 1975 at Southport Queensland and has served in all fields within the fire service. He has a Graduate Certificate in Leadership and was awarded the Australian Fire Service Medal in 1998 for distinguished service. Mr Pepper retired in 2004 and was replaced by Mr Bruce Mouatt.



Mr Bruce Mouatt, Director Fire and Emergency Services (from 16/02/2004)

Mr Mouatt, AM, Director Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service and Northern Territory Emergency Services. Mr Mouatt joined the executive team in February 2004 from the Northern Territory Industry Search and Opportunities Office where he was the general manager. Prior to that Mr Mouatt was Telstra's general manager in the Northern Territory. Mr Mouatt had a distinguished career in the RAAF over a 30-year period where he rose through the ranks to become the Commander for four years of the then new Tindal RAAF Base.



Grahame Kelly, Assistant Commissioner, Crime and Support Command

Mr Kelly joined the Northern Territory Police Force in 1979, serving in both Crime and Operations Commands and in regional and remote communities across the Northern Territory. His most recent position before his appointment to the Assistant Commissioner level was the Director of the NTPFES College. Mr Kelly holds a Bachelor of Business from the NT University, he graduated from the Police Management Development Program from the Australian Institute of Police Management (AIPM) NSW and successfully completed the Australian Federal Police Management of

Serious Crime Course in Canberra and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Academy in the USA. He was appointed Assistant Commissioner in September 2003.

Mark Payne, Assistant Commissioner Operations Command

Mr Payne joined the Northern Territory Police Force in 1984 and spent the majority of his career stationed in the Southern Region serving in a variety of roles at both major centres and remote localities. Among his previous roles have been Commander of the Continuous Improvement Program and staff officer to the Commissioner. Mr Payne has a Graduate Certificate in Public Sector Management from Flinders University and a Graduate Certificate in Applied Management from the Australian Institute of Police Management. He was appointed Assistant Commissioner in September 2003.



Mark McAdie, Assistant Commissioner, Human Resources Command

Mr McAdie joined the executive team in May 2002 from his preceding post as Commander, Darwin Region. Mr McAdie joined Northern Territory Police in 1975 and spent most of his career as a General Duties police officer in urban and remote locations before attaining commissioned rank in 1992. He holds a Bachelor of Economics degree, a Master of Public Policy and Administration and a Graduate Certificate in Applied Management.

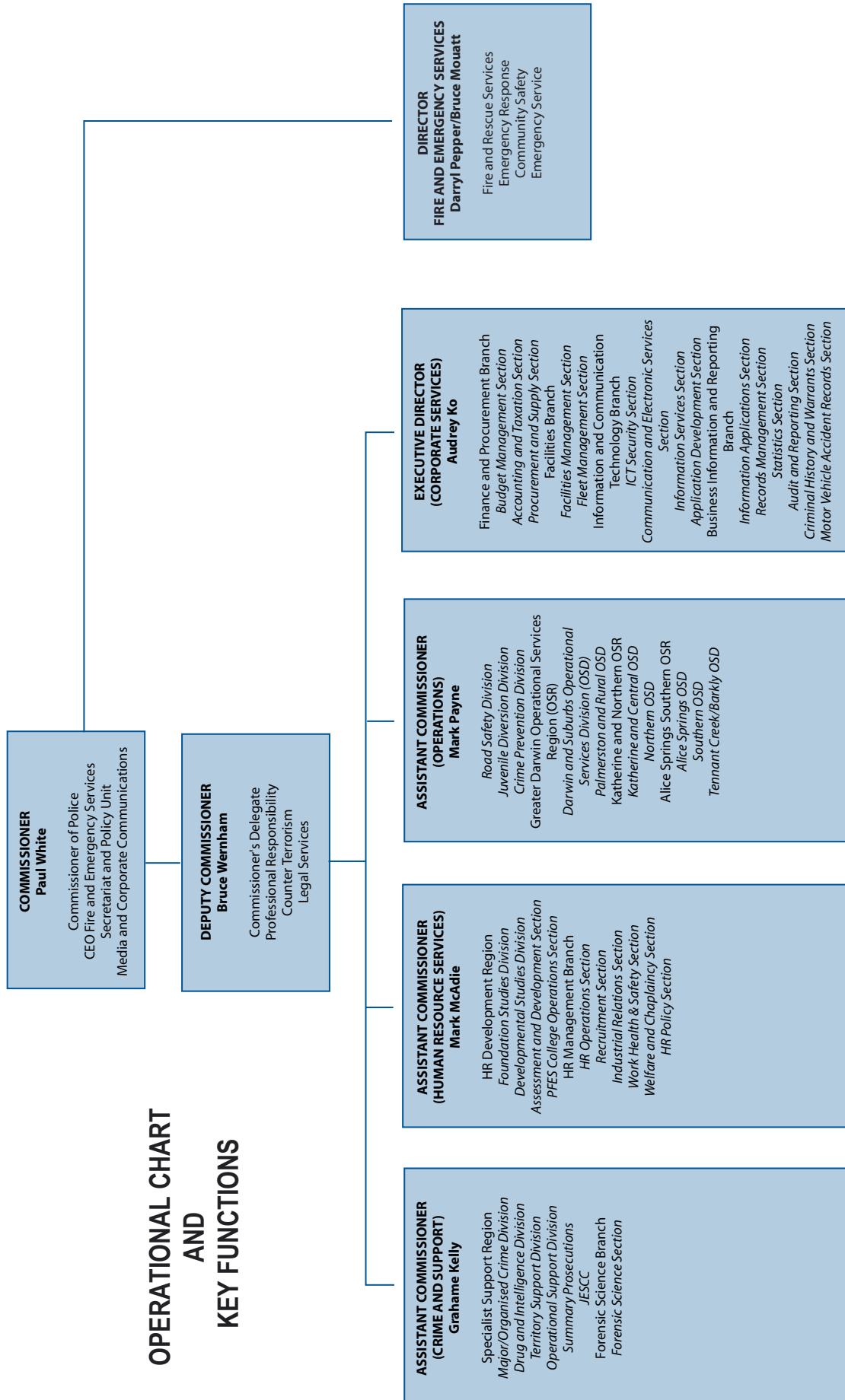


Audrey Ko, Executive Director, Corporate Services Command

Ms Ko was appointed to the position in October 2003 after 25 years service in finance and administrative related positions within the Northern Territory Government. Ms Ko had 10 years experience in private enterprise in Hong Kong before joining the Northern Territory Government in 1979 where she has worked with the Department of Transport and Works, Health and Community Services, Department of the Chief Minister, Education and NTPFES. Ms Ko holds a Bachelor of Business degree, with double majors in Management and Computing and a Masters degree in Business Administration.



OPERATIONAL CHART AND KEY FUNCTIONS

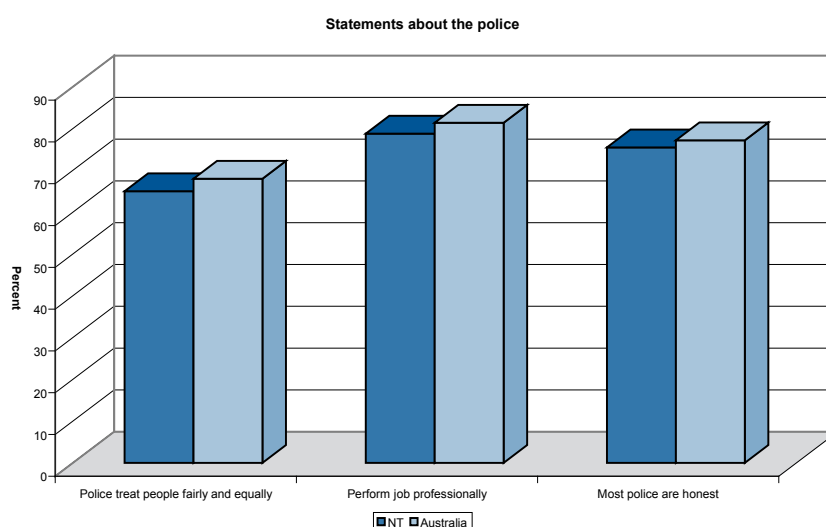


EXECUTIVE BUDGET COMMITTEE

The Executive Budget Committee comprises the Commissioner of Police/Chief Executive Officer Police, Fire and Emergency Services, the Deputy Commissioner, Executive Director Corporate Services and the Director Finance and Procurement. The group meets on a monthly basis to develop budgetary policies to consider strategic directions, oversight and monitor the performance of the corporate budget and to implement budget containment measures to ensure budget allocations are not exceeded.

ETHICAL WORK PRACTICES

Integrity, ethical practice and professionalism are the cornerstones of the delivery of police services and are the responsibility of all. Ensuring the community has confidence and respect for police, fire and emergency services through competent professional responsibility leadership is a key management fundamental.



Values and ethics snapshot 2003-2004:

65 per cent of respondents 'strongly agreed' or 'agreed' that police treat people fairly and equally

79 per cent of survey respondents 'strongly agreed' or 'agreed' that police perform their job professionally

76 per cent of survey respondents 'strongly agreed' or 'agreed' that police are honest

Source: National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2003 – 2004.

PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY DIVISION

The Professional Responsibility Division (PRD) of the NTPF has a specific charter to promote the agency's integrity and reduce the risk of corruption. The primary responsibilities of PRD include:

- ◆ Investigation of serious complaints against police and management of the Complaints Against Police system
- ◆ Investigation of internal disciplinary matters and the management of the disciplinary process

- ◆ Investigation of alleged corruption and other serious matters
- ◆ Ethics and integrity training to recruits and supervisors
- ◆ Training for supervisors in the investigation of complaints against police
- ◆ Oversighting Deaths in Custody investigations
- ◆ Executive auditing of the agency's policies, procedures and practices

Complaints Against Police

The total number of matters dealt with by PRD during the reporting period was 335. This consisted of preliminary enquiries (44), minor complaints (132) and Joint Review Committee (JRC) and non-JRC complaints against police (159).

The total number of JRC and non-JRC complaints against police received during the reporting period was 159, resulting in 17 more complaints being received than the preceding period. Of these, 51 were made direct to the police, 82 were received through the Ombudsman's office and 26 came through other agencies.

The status of the JRC and non-JRC complaints against police is:

• Substantiated	25
• Not substantiated	34
• Unresolved	7
• Withdrawn	7
• Not finalised	83
• Conciliated	3

Fourteen complaints required members to be counselled, four complaints involved members being disciplined, two matters involved members being criminally charged, four complaints required members to have remedial training and 11 letters of apology/regret were written to complainants.

Minor Complaints Against Police

A total of 132 minor complaints were received involving the Minor Complaint Resolution Process, four more minor complaint matters than the preceding period.

The status of minor complaints is:

• Acceptance members conduct lawful and reasonable	37
• Acceptance of apology by/on behalf of member	8
• Acceptance of apology given on behalf of the Police Force	17
• Acceptance of police attempts to resolve complaint *NFAR	30
• Unable to be conciliated	3
• Withdrawn	4
• Not conciliated	18
• Not finalised	15

Preliminary Enquiries

In addition, a further 44 matters, forwarded by the Ombudsman's office, were investigated as preliminary enquiries and the results returned to the Ombudsman's office for information and review, 28 more preliminary enquiries than the preceding financial year.

Information Act

This reporting period saw the introduction of the Act into the NT. This new legislation significantly impacted on the NTPFES. The Act principally deals with the public's right to access/correct government and personal information and the right to privacy. In response to this legislation and other matters, the agency restructured and created a new branch with a specific focus on privacy and information management.

Interstate experience indicated that this legislation would have considerable impact on the NTPFES and experience during the reporting period has demonstrated this observation to be true. More than half of all applications to all government agencies under the Act are received and processed by NTPFES.

For the reporting period, the agency received 137 applications under the Act. This represents more than 50 per cent of all applications received by government agencies.

Applications

Of the 137 applications received in the reporting period, 131 were accepted as complying with the Act, four required additional information related to the identity of the applicant, one was transferred to another agency and one required additional information. Most applications (105) were for personal information held by the NTPFES - the balance being for government information.

Of the 131 applications accepted in the reporting period, 116 were finalised within the financial year. Of all applications accepted, most were finalised within the statutory 30-day completion period. Those not completed in the 30-day period were generally complex and/or complicated applications. Six applications were not processed within 60 days of acceptance.

Subsequent to the commencement of the process, the NTPFES was subject to two audits - one formal audit by the Auditor General and one informal audit by the Information Commissioner. Recommendation from both these audits has been incorporated into future planning for the agency.

Status	Number
Applications granted in full	70
Applications granted in part	39
Applications refused in full	7

INTERNAL COMMITTEES

Audit and Risk Assessment Committee

The Audit and Risk Assessment Committee (ARAC) chaired by the Deputy Commissioner, includes three Assistant Commissioners, Director Fire and Emergency Services, Assistant Chief Fire Officer, Commander Professional Responsibility Division, Manager Audit and Reporting and a Risk Management Services representative from the Department of the Chief Minister. During the reporting period, the group met on a quarterly basis to monitor corporate risk and the adequacy of internal control arrangements.

The committee initiated a total of four audits in 2003-2004:

- Review of litigation against police
- Review of receipts of drug seizures
- Review of decision making process for prosecutions
- Review of Peter McAulay Centre (PMC) security

Information Management and Communications Committee

The Executive Director Corporate Services Command chairs the committee and composition includes the Assistant Chief Fire Officer, Assistant Commissioner Operations Command, Assistant Commissioner Crime and Support Command and the Director Information Technology and Telecommunications. The group meets on a monthly basis with the aim to ensure the achievement of business goals through appropriate information management and technology solutions. The group oversees all information strategies and projects and approaches to significant information management and technology issues. It is responsible for the maintenance of consistency with the whole of government changes to managing information and the information policy and knowledge management.

Key achievements to support our systems of internal control included the approval and distribution of the ICT user Policy and Security Frameworks and Policies.

Command Management groups

The respective Assistant Commissioners (or equivalent) of Crime and Support Command, Operations Command, Human Resources Command, Corporate Services Command and senior Fire and Emergency Services officers monitored systems of internal control and formulated tactical and operational strategies on a daily or weekly basis. Strategic imperatives are reported throughout the key management areas performance and output group performance sections of this report.



Women's Advisory Committee (WAC)

The Women's Advisory Committee (WAC), currently chaired by a Superintendent, aims to:

- ◆ maximise the contribution of women in the NTPFES
- ◆ identify current and emerging issues that may impact on women in the workplace,
- ◆ provide advice to other national and international women's policing agencies on behalf of NTPFES female members
- ◆ establish and maintain a support network for female members within the agency and identify and promote a system of mentors for females within the NTPFES.

The WAC reports to the Commissioner of Police.

EXTERNAL REPRESENTATION

The NTPFES works in collaboration with international, national and Northern Territory agencies to formulate strategic policy imperatives. In the pursuit of best practice, external representation reinforces our ongoing commitment to continuous improvement and professional competence and strengthens the realisation of our mission and core business to serve and protect the Northern Territory community.

Examples of the external committees involving NTPFES staff include:

- ◆ Australasian Crime Commissioners' Forum
- ◆ Australasian Fire Authorities Council
- ◆ Australian Centre for Policing Research
- ◆ Australian Council of State Emergency Services
- ◆ Australian Crime Commission Board
- ◆ Commissioner's Australasian Women In Police Advisory Committee (CAWIPAC)
- ◆ Crim Trac
- ◆ National Counter Terrorism Committee
- ◆ Police Commissioners' Conference
- ◆ Senior Officers – Australian Police Ministers' Conference
- ◆ VOCAL NT

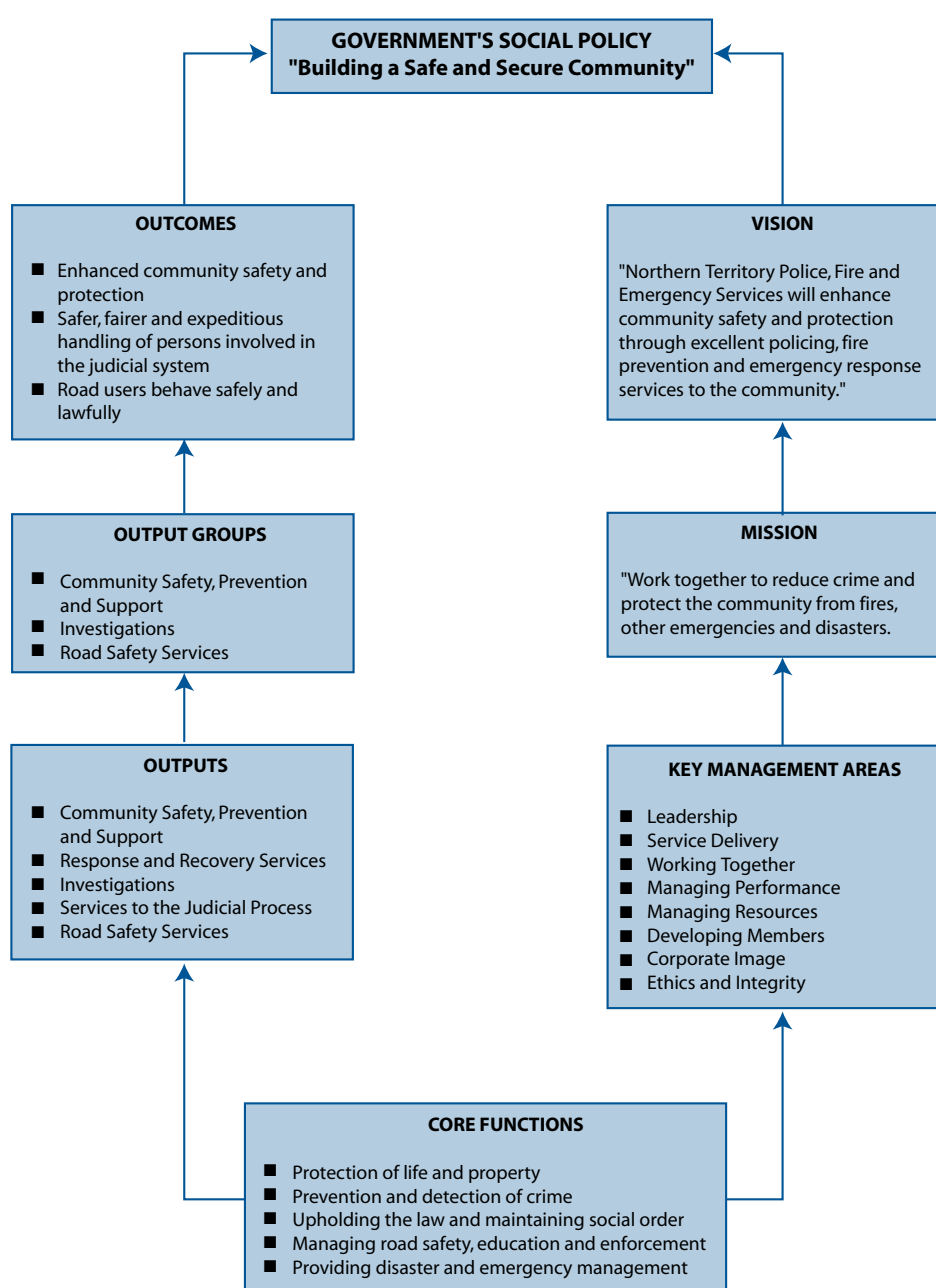
A full list of committees involving NTPFES can be viewed in *Appendix B* of this document.



Reporting performance

The Working for Outcomes framework is based on outputs, performance and accruals for budgeting, accounting and reporting. The framework links the NTPFES outputs and outcomes to the objectives of government, particularly in relation to social initiatives, policies and programs as part of our shared commitment to Building our Community. Priorities are structured around three Output Groups, which match to three key outcomes as shown in the following table.

Output Group	Outcomes
Community Safety and Protection	Enhanced community safety and protection
Investigations	Safer, fairer and expeditious handling of persons involved in the judicial system
Road Safety	Road users behave safely and lawfully



The previous diagram shows how our core functions are linked to our outputs, which enable us to contribute towards achieving the shared outcomes of Government. By following our Business Plan, all activities are focused towards realising our outcomes.

The three output groups rely on five outputs (or service delivery areas) to achieve desired and identified outcomes, as detailed below.

Output Group	Outputs/Service Delivery	Outcome
Community safety and protection	<i>Output 1</i> Community safety, prevention and support	Enhanced community safety and protection
	<i>Output 2</i> Response and recovery services	
Investigations	<i>Output 3</i> Investigations <i>Output 4</i> Services to the judicial process	Safer, fairer and expeditious handling of persons involved in the judicial system
Road Safety	<i>Output 5</i> Road safety services	Road users behave safely and lawfully

CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (CIP)

The CIP impacts across the NTPF and therefore relates to all of the agency's outputs.

In this reporting period, the CIP oversaw the implementation of new core structures for the NTPF and the establishment of intelligence led and problem solving policing models.

The restructure of the NTPF ensures the agency demonstrates best practice to maintain and enhance community safety, reduce crime and support victims of crime. The establishment of tactical teams integrating detectives and General Duties police, specialised squads to target anti-social behaviour in public places and repeat criminal offenders and intelligence officers in each Division are some of the methodologies to achieve this output.

The Crime Command was reviewed and changes made to improve investigations and develop solid evidential briefs.

METHODOLOGY OF REPORTING

Performance reporting follows the pattern of identification of the output group with a clear statement of the output, the core strategies utilised to achieve the output stated, identification of the key performance indicators and a summary statement on the achievement of the expected outcome.



OUTPUT GROUP

COMMUNITY SAFETY AND PROTECTION

Output 1

Community Safety, Prevention and Support

(Actual expenses: \$53.099 million)

Output 1 consists of a range of proactive services, which addresses community safety issues. These services include community education and awareness programs, the development and testing of emergency response plans and the provision of a visual presence in the community through general and targeted patrols, public events and accessible operational service locations.

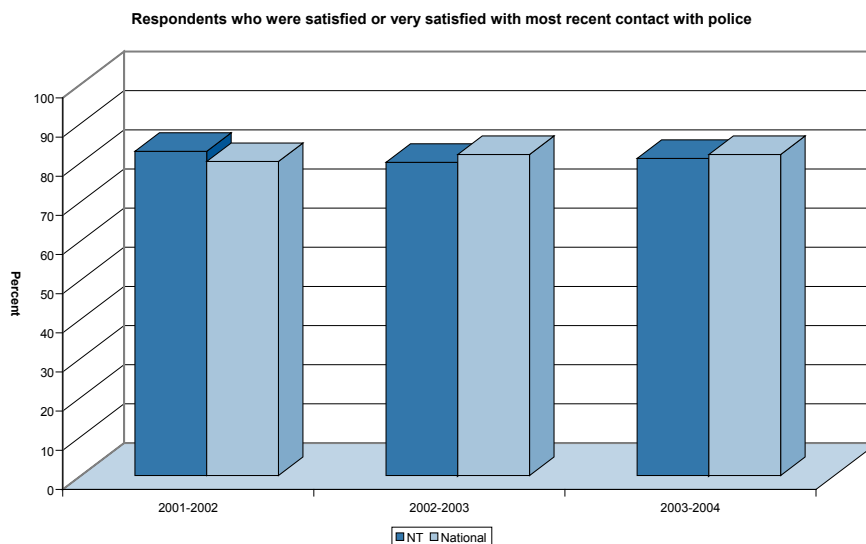
CORE STRATEGIES

- Provide coordination and leadership in the community and with government agencies to share ownership of crime prevention and public order issues
- Encourage community participation in addressing crime with Crime Stoppers and Neighbourhood Watch programs
- Provide leadership and advice in the development of a safety conscious community
- Provide a visible presence in the community through general and targeted police patrols
- Hot spot policing
- Develop leadership in crime prevention and community policing
- Develop and implement a crime reduction strategy
- Develop and implement problem solving and intelligence led community policing plans
- Develop and implement protocols to ensure that victims of crime are made aware of support services that are available to them

EXPECTED OUTCOME

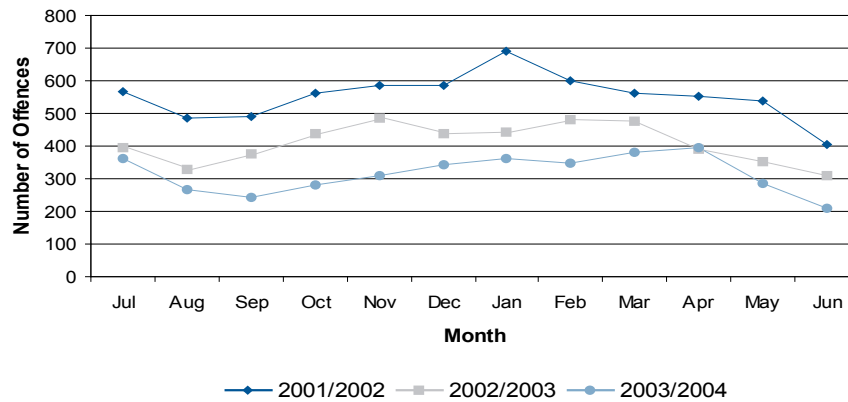
Enhanced community safety and protection.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



The above figure compares national satisfaction with police services with Territory responses. Satisfaction has improved for this reporting period.

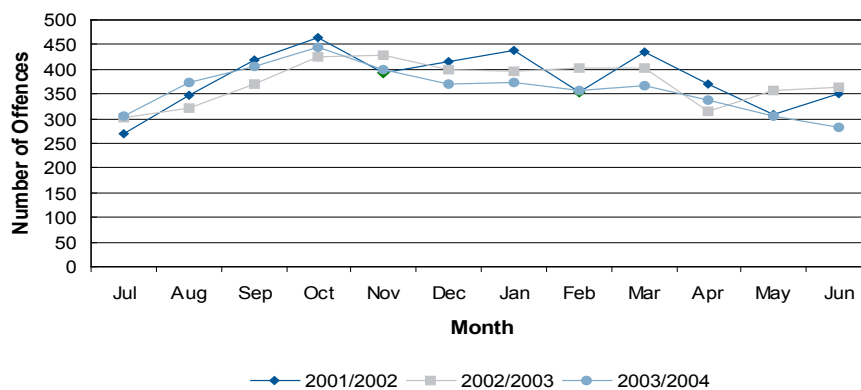
Reported Unlawful Entry With Intent Offences in NT



The above figure indicates that over the three financial years these offences have consistently dropped over most of the year with 2003-2004 having the lowest number of offences for any financial year from July 2003 to March 2004.



Reported Offences Against Person Category in NT



The above figure shows these offences decreased across most of the 2003-2004 period. When compared to previous financial years, the number of offences was also lower for the 2003-2004 year.

Performance target	2002-03 Actuals	2003-04 Original Estimate	2003-04 Revised Estimate	2003-04 Actuals	Explanations to Variations
Quantity					
Hours					
• Police	437 419	424 000	424 000	441 589	1
• Fire	61 186	52 000	52 000	61 795	2
• Emergency Service	10 223	10 000	10 000	9 523	
Awareness, prevention or training programs delivered					
• Police	2 752	3 730	3 530	2 768	3
• Fire	5	5			4
• Emergency Service	72	30	30	51	5
Volunteer training programs delivered					
• Fire	5	5			6
• Emergency Service	43	24	24	33	7
Quality					
Respondents who felt "safe" or "very safe" at home alone during the day*					
• Police	91%	≥national average 95%	≥national average 92%	92%	
Respondents who felt "safe" or "very safe" at home alone after dark*					
• Police	79%	≥national average 84%	≥national average 81%	80%	
Premises which comply with NT Fire and Rescue Services requirements	83%	80%	N/A	N/A	8
Cost					
Average cost per hour					
• Police	\$87	\$92	\$107	\$104	9
• Fire	\$80	\$87	\$93	\$94	
• Emergency Service	\$83	\$94	\$90	\$92	

Source: National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2003-2004. The respondents' age groups were amended in 2003-04 to include 15 year olds and above, previously 18 year olds and above were surveyed.

Explanations to variations:

1. The forecasting process for police hours involves the estimation of the number of staff applied to each task within the output framework. Estimation is difficult as police officers' hours are influenced by factors such as training and leave. The process was further complicated by the need to estimate the impact of the additional staff approved as part of the Building our Police Force Program.
2. The forecasting process for fire and rescue service hours involves the estimation of the number of staff applied to each task within the output framework. Estimation is difficult as fire and rescue officer's hours are influenced by factors such as training and leave.
3. The number of programs delivered to the Northern Territory community during 2003-04 was similar to that delivered in 2002-03 but was below the revised estimate for 2003-04 by 762. It was discovered late in the financial year that the 2003-04 estimate was based on an incorrect assumption when converting the original target which estimated the number of hours of program delivery to the actual number of programs delivered. It did not take into account that some sessions can be full day/s thereby overstating the target. Even though the target figure was revised during the year, it still proved to be overstated.
4. This measure was dropped during 2003-04 when an inconsistency in the data collection methodology was discovered which made meaningful comparisons impossible. It will be re-instated in 2004-05 with revised targets.
5. 2002/03 activity was high as a result of a major influx of Defence Force personnel and their families to Robertson Barracks. These new arrivals, as part of their duties, require the provision of Disaster Management Programs pertaining to the Top End. The 2003-04 actuals exceeded targets due to an unforeseen increase in demand for pre-cyclone briefings.
6. Refer point 4 above
7. Activity was lower in 2003-04 due to the lack of Certified IV qualified instructors for Competency based training. The length of courses can vary between two and four days – more two day courses were conducted during 2003-04 than planned, resulting in the target being exceeded.
8. This performance measure was dropped during 2003-04 as it suggested NT Fire and Rescue Service inspects all commercial and high-rise buildings for fire safety and that an 80% success rate is acceptable. This is not the case - only those premises where a licence is required to operate are inspected annually. A replacement measure will be introduced for 2004-05.
9. The average cost per hour represents the total cost of the output divided by total hours worked. Variations to either will impact upon these figures. Major budget variations including the Police Resources Review (Building our Police Force), notional DCIS charging for corporate support functions and the implementation of the National Handgun Buyback initiative amongst others resulted in a substantial increase to the Budget in 2003-04 which impacted on the unit costs.

OUTCOME SUMMARY

For the reporting period, outputs in this category contributed significantly to enhancing the outcome of community safety and protection. This is exemplified particularly by a continued and significant reduction in Unlawful Entry with Intent, down for the third consecutive year, reductions in overall Offences Against The Person, which have decreased from last year and additional police presence in the community as measured by actual hours. Whilst not reflected in the 000 or general calls response performance measure cited above, the agency notes overall response times for category one events arising from 000 calls continue to be reducing.

Initiatives and Outcomes

Police

High profile tactical patrols

The NTPF used a multitude of tactical methods to demonstrate its presence in the community and response to incidents quickly and professionally.

Apart from patrols in marked and unmarked vehicles, the NTPF has introduced other patrol methods:

- Bicycle – Darwin, Katherine and Alice Springs
- Foot – All centres
- Mounted – Darwin and rural area
- Motorbike – Darwin, Katherine and Alice Springs

The Mounted Patrol Unit conducted 22 horse patrols of the Darwin CBD and six horse patrols of the Palmerston CBD and surrounding areas when the Palmerston markets operated. Horse patrols also operated every Thursday at Mindil Beach markets. Other events attended by the Mounted Patrol unit included the Fred's Pass Show, the Royal Darwin Show, the Adelaide River Show, V8 Supercars event, international cricket matches and the NT Expo.

The use of these tactical patrol methods has proved to be successful in reducing offender activity and providing a positive interface between the community and police. Patrols target public areas identified by intelligence to be hot spots of criminal and anti-social activities such as shopping centres, parks, coastal areas and entertainment locations.

Operation Ranger

Operation Ranger ended in February 2004 when the tactical teams, attached to the major police stations, were formed. The operation targeted property crime such as house break-ins and motor vehicle theft with members responsible for the reduction of property and volume crime offences. During Operation Ranger (November 2002–February 2004), the unit was responsible for 354 apprehensions and 1959 offences were cleared.

The Operation made a significant contribution towards the reduction of property crime in the Darwin region.

Taskforce Mosquito

Taskforce Mosquito was formed in the previous reporting period and was aimed at the reduction of anti-social behaviour in or near public entertainment areas, group-related violence and associated property and drug-related crime.

Using information from internal and external sources, members of Taskforce Mosquito targeted repeated offenders and areas where anti-social behaviour was predicted to occur. The Taskforce

ended its operation in February 2004 on the formation of tactical teams. Taskforce Mosquito's entire results are listed below.

Result	Measure
Offenders prosecuted (arrests, summons, diversions, Traffic Infringement Notices)	331
Property recovered	\$320 640
Property accounted for	\$445 225
Offences cleared	718
Persons taken into Protective Custody	62
Drug House Notices issued	6
No. of solvent abuse instances intercepted	31
No. of litres of liquor destroyed	313

Community Education Programs

Crime Prevention Through Environment Design (CPTED)

Preventing criminal behaviour and encouraging and educating people is as important as enforcing the law. Proactive policing is required for successful crime prevention and reduction services to the community.

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) courses teach Territorians about simple techniques to reduce the potential of crime through clever and innovative design and practice.

A total of 13 one-hour Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design overviews and courses were presented to 155 persons and 14 CPTED audits were conducted. In addition, the NTPF conducted 22 Armed Hold Up/Bomb Awareness/Personal Safety/Cash Management presentations to 176 persons from the Northern Territory Government, commercial business groups and public, together with three Women at the Wheel awareness programs to 24 persons through the Motor Traders Association.

Police at Ali Curung formed partnerships with other key stakeholders to examine and analyse Ali Curung in respect of CPTED principles.

Tiwi Islands Alcohol Management Plan

The NTPF is involved in this initiative to manage community members who become involved in violence and anti-social behaviour, particularly as a result of alcohol intake.

Establishment of the Kintore multi-jurisdiction police facility

In December 2003, this facility jointly staffed by NT and WA Police commenced operation. The facility provides a base for the provision of policing services to the communities of Kintore (NT), Kiwikurra (WA) and surrounding districts. Since opening, NT Police and WA Police attended to 164 Police Realtime Online Information System (PROMIS) incidents.

School-based Officers (SBO)

This important program allows police officers to reach children and deliver personal safety, crime prevention and career advice. There were 20 school-based officers in this reporting period, servicing 133 primary and secondary schools. Only four schools Territory-wide did not receive servicing during the reporting period.



Officers also conducted regular patrols in areas where children congregate such as shopping centres and bus interchanges. A total of 5 400 patrols and road safety campaigns were conducted in the reporting period. School-based officers conducted 520 hours of traffic campaigns in school areas resulting in five Juvenile Diversions, 19 Summonses and 240 Traffic Infringement Notices (TINs) being issued.

Marine and Fisheries Enforcement Section (MFES)

The MFES contributes to sustaining the fish stocks of the Northern Territory through enforcement and education and provides an effective marine search and rescue capability. During the reporting period, MFES coordinated the operation and maintenance of the Fish Watch program resulting in 250 calls from the public.

The MFES provided information, training and assistance for 10 students at Ramangining and Maningrida in the Sea Ranger program. This program was conducted in conjunction with the Northern Land Council and the Marine Safety Branch of the Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Environment.

The MFES conducted an ongoing program of education regarding boating safety at boat ramps within the greater Darwin area. Fifty-eight patrols were conducted in the reporting period at various boat ramps in this area, with 38 harbour patrols conducted ensuring compliance by harbour users.



The MFES investigated 30 complaints, leading to 75 charges being laid, in support of the viability of the fishing industry.

The MFES provides a 24-hours/seven days a week response capability for Search and Rescue (SAR) incidents and marine incidents and responded to 91 SAR incidents in the reporting year, a decrease from 108 on the previous reporting period.

Operation City Safe

Operation City Safe continues to be an effective method to reduce incidence of anti-social behaviour in Darwin city. Territory Response Section members assisted officers from Darwin and Casuarina stations. The requirement for such operations has reduced from previous years with the formation of the tactical teams, however results in this reporting period were as follows:

Result	Measure
Offenders arrested	14
Offenders summonsed	3
Persons moved on	634
Persons taken into protective custody	108
Summary of Traffic Infringement notices	43
Litres of alcohol destroyed	51
Defects issued	2

Operation Clear Sky

This Operation ran over three weekends in March and June 2004 targeting anti-social behaviour and unlawful activity associated with nightclubs in Darwin City area. The results of the operation were as follows:

Result	Measure
Offenders arrested	10
Offenders summonsed	4
Persons cautioned	18
Persons taken into protective custody	100
Summary of Traffic Infringement notices	32
Litres of alcohol destroyed	165

Crime Stoppers

Weekly profiles of unsolved crimes are publicised in the local media with an appeal for public assistance. In 2003-2004, this resulted in 971 reports, an increase of 151 calls on the previous reporting period.

Nine people were arrested and 38 charges laid.

Neighbourhood Watch (NHW)

NHW programs are conducted in most Australian jurisdictions where police work closely with the community to reduce crime. The NTPF has NHW programs in operation in Darwin, Palmerston, Humpty Doo/Howard Springs, Dundee Beach, Wagait Beach, Litchfield, Katherine, Alice Springs and Tennant Creek. In this reporting period, NHW ran 21 enrolment days to encourage more Territorians to join NHW and nine bicycle engraving days to prevent bike theft and identify stolen bicycles. These sessions were conducted in schools and at shopping centres.

Firearms amnesty

A six-month general firearms amnesty ran from 1 July - 31 December 2003 to coincide with the national handgun buyback scheme. Territorians had the opportunity to hand in any unregistered, illegal or unwanted firearms. A total of 67 firearms were surrendered. A one-month general weapons amnesty was held from 1 –31 December 2003 to coincide with the legislative amendments to the Weapons Control Act regarding the prohibition of commercial slingshots. A total of 34 items were surrendered.

In the previous amnesty, in November 2001, 137 firearms were surrendered in three months. Fewer firearms were handed in this reporting period due to the excellent response by the community in 2001.

Tasking and Coordination Groups (TCGs)

Improved policing processes based on the intelligence led policing model were introduced following the implementation of the core structure review in February 2004. These processes involved a greater focus on crime management, the identification of hot spots and crime reduction and prevention initiatives. The management of these processes was overseen by the Tasking and Coordination Groups (TCGs) comprising management and functional heads.

Daily TCGs have been established in the following areas – Darwin, Casuarina, Palmerston, Katherine, Alice Springs and Tennant Creek with a specialist support TCG in Darwin.

Weekly TCGs have been established for Northern, Central, Barkly and Southern operational services divisions.

Tactical teams

The introduction of a Command tactical team has focused police resources on reducing the volume crime, particularly in relation to property offences. The Command tactical team uses intelligence led principles to target offenders, identify outlets for stolen property and low level drug dealers as well as developing networks with businesses.

In the reporting period, tactical teams were established in Alice Springs, Casuarina, Darwin and Palmerston to continue proactive targeting of recidivist offenders and hotspots. This resulted in continued reductions of unlawful entry and stealing offences.

The policing of strict bail conditions including curfew and bail checks, contributed significantly to the reduction of property related crime.

Operation Corso

The operation ran in January 2004 with the aim of gathering intelligence within the greater Darwin area to ascertain patterns for offenders and unlawful entries. Outcomes were four arrests, 28 persons identified as persons of interest, 71 traffic infringement notices and nine vehicles identified as vehicles of interest. Four Territory Response Section (TRS) members also assisted in this Operation.

Operation Tigress

Utilising school-based officers and general duty officers, patrols were introduced during the Christmas school holiday period at the Casuarina and Palmerston shopping centres. This highly visible police presence acted as a strong deterrent to juvenile crime and promoted greater community confidence in the perception of public safety. Outcomes of this Operation were 48 arrests, 11 summonses, 21 diversions, 105 TINs issued, 58 persons into Protective Custody, 353 litres of liquor destroyed and 1173 persons moved on.

Operation Elmo

Operation Elmo was an initiative to address anti-social behaviour in Alice Springs in March 2004. Its aim was to gather intelligence on juveniles in respect of substance abuse within the greater Alice Springs area.

Result	Measure
Offenders arrested	2
Offenders summonsed	5
Solvent abusers intercepted	9
Juveniles spoken to	106
Persons taken into protective custody	61
Summary of Traffic Infringement notices	5
Litres of alcohol destroyed	134

Operation Street Smart

Operation Street Smart targeted recidivist anti-social behaviour groups and was held in Alice Springs in April 2004.

Result	Measure
Offenders arrested	-
Solvent abusers intercepted	8
Persons moved on	155
Persons taken into protective custody	24
Summary Infringement notices	1
Litres of alcohol destroyed	68

Operation Targus

In Tennant Creek, Operation Targus ran from December 2003 to February 2004 and targeted juvenile offending and anti-social behaviour. Outcomes were the early arrest of 10 juvenile recidivists and two others for aggravated assault and unlawful use of motor vehicle. Unlawful entries reduced to seven in this period from 13 in the previous reporting period.

Operation Stuka 2

Operation Stuka 2 was conducted in August 2003 concentrating on hot spots and business areas at Casuarina, Parap and Winnellie following increases in unlawful entry offences in these areas. The three-night operation resulted in the arrest of 15 people with five other people summonsed for property and traffic offences. Five Drug Infringement Notices were issued.

Drug Enforcement Section (DES)

Members assisted in actively targeting drug manufacturers and suppliers by liaising with interstate counterparts and community representatives in the medical, glassware and pharmaceutical industry. This initiative resulted in the discovery of six clandestine laboratories, a 100 per cent increase on the previous reporting period.

Remote Communities Drug Strategy

A proactive strategy of targeting the supply of illicit drugs to remote communities was developed. The strategy centred on the transport routes, specifically air and sea transport. The DES, with the assistance of the Australian Customs Drug Detector Dog Unit provided a regular visible presence at air charter companies and shipping companies that service these communities. This initiative is intelligence led and maintained a targeted approach to the transport industries.

Central to the Remote Communities Drugs Strategy was the establishment of a remote communities drug desk in May, led by a Detective Sergeant. The desk used intelligence analysis to record results, interpret data and identify targets. The development of informants in remote communities is central to the success of this strategy.



A number of initiatives put in place resulted in the arrests of 10 persons and the forfeiture of \$13 500. Assistance from local transport companies has resulted in a number of arrests and seizures of dangerous drugs at airports and freight companies. Informant management training has also commenced in remote communities. This has increased the flow of valuable information, enhancing the intelligence led approach to policing in this area.

Community participation

By actively working with community, business and other government agencies, police take a leading role in bringing crime prevention and community policing to the NT community. Police community youth programs such as Junior Police Rangers, Police and Citizens Youth Club (PCYC) and the Blue Light Disco NT Association offer an array of activities and provide skills to the

youth of the Northern Territory by getting them involved in supervised healthy activities that provide an alternative to crime.

At the end of the reporting period, there were:

- ◆ 60 Junior Police Rangers registered
- ◆ 1 094 members of the PCYC and
- ◆ 55 Blue Light Discos conducted Territory-wide with 35 in Darwin and Top End Aboriginal communities.

Community safety plans

Police are actively involved in the development and ongoing support for several community safety plans, with pilot programs under way at Tennant Creek, Alyangula and Nguui. The interim success of community safety plans in providing structure, purpose and direction to community crime prevention initiatives has prompted the adoption of the concept at Mutitjulu.

Criminal Intelligence Section (CIS)

The CIS provides a coordinated intelligence collection and analysis service to all units and sections of the NTPF and developed and delivered a training program to 32 officers incorporating crime prevention.

The CIS completed threat assessments concerning international and Australian VIPs, recognised events, visiting naval vessels and uranium shipment vessels and protest activities.

For this reporting period, the CIS processed 2 245 Information Reports. Of these, 1 439 related to drugs and/or organised criminal enterprise.

Combating domestic violence

The Domestic Violence Unit (DVU) continues to provide in-service training to police officers and Aboriginal Community Police Officers (ACPOs). This training is designed to broaden their knowledge and understanding of domestic violence and to ensure that appropriate evidence is provided for the judicial system in support of the no drop policy.

In the reporting period, 2 668 contacts of domestic violence were made, comprising 445 contacts for Darwin City, 1 162 for Casuarina, 715 for Palmerston, 162 for Alice Springs and 184 at other locations.

The number of sworn officers who received domestic violence training in this reporting period was 138 police members and 22 Aboriginal Community Police Officers (ACPOs). Training includes the type of evidence required to support an offence relating to domestic violence and ensuring the initial police response is appropriate in each incident.

Fire and Rescue Services

Building Safety

A new annual building inspection program has been developed and introduced for all commercial premises licensed under NT legislation. The initial fire safety inspections are undertaken by operational fire crews and focus mainly on ensuring compliance with maintenance and testing standards of fire equipment and fire alarm systems, building evacuation procedures and staff training. In this reporting period, 232 inspections were undertaken.

Major building developments inspected by firefighters include the emergency wards at Alice Springs and Darwin hospitals, Quest Accommodation units in Darwin, Toll Depot in Darwin, several high rise unit developments in Darwin including the new Territory Insurance Office (TIO) building in Mitchell Street.

Fire safety reports

There was a 27 per cent increase in requests for fire safety reports for new and refurbished buildings during the reporting period. A total of 521 initial building reports and 215 final reports were completed within the 10 days of lodgement as required by legislation (*NT Building*





Act). Fire safety inspectors were primarily focused on the construction of multi-storey residential premises in the Central Business District (CBD), industrial buildings in the East Arm Port business precinct and enhancing public safety in hospitals throughout the NT.

A total of 215 fire safety inspections were also carried out on premises licensed for consumption of liquor, public entertainment, accommodation and child care facilities.

False alarms

The NTFRS is working hard to reduce the number of false alarm notifications from the fire alarm monitoring system. To this end, the fire alarm monitoring system has been further enhanced with backup hardware installed in most Territory centres to ensure continuity.

Total NT Fire Alarm System Transmission (NTFAST) clients stand at 740 with 11 new clients bought online in this reporting period. The reliability of the NTFAST system has been improved by the installation of redundancy equipment at Tennant Creek, Yulara and Nhulunbuy.

The NTFRS continues to work closely with fire alarm contractors and building developers to improve the standard of maintenance of fire systems.

Community awareness

The NTFRS conducted public education programs across the Northern Territory focusing on school based education with six schools visited.

Public awareness displays were also undertaken at local shows, school fetes and local shopping centres. Burns Awareness Week displays featured prominently in the lead up to Territory Day celebrations.

The Fire and Rescue Service is working closely with staff from the Department of Education, Employment and Training (DEET) to develop a burns awareness education program for children from remote communities. This program will complement the already developed program for urban school children.

Fire awareness in the NT was enhanced with the NTFRS participation in the national April Fool public awareness campaign to promote the need for residential smoke alarms and the annual replacement of smoke alarm batteries on 1 April. A media campaign was conducted through newspapers and television.

NTFRS members assisted with a number of community events including the annual pensioners Christmas party in Darwin, the Tennant Creek Go Kart Grand Prix, speedway events and firework displays throughout the NT. Some 500 people attended the annual pensioners' Christmas party.

Bushfire safety

The continuation of the Hazard Abatement Program (HAP) in Darwin's rural area and other parts of the Territory reduced the number of grass and scrub fires by more than 400 fires from the previous reporting period.

Hazard reduction programs on Crown land have taken place in and around Darwin, Alice Springs, Yulara, Tennant Creek, Elliott, Borroloola, Mataranka, Katherine, Timber Creek, Pine Creek, Adelaide River, Batchelor and Jabiru. This program clearly had an impact on the reduced amount of grass fires within NTFRS emergency response areas and over the past three years, the number of grass fires has reduced by over 50 per cent. This decrease is attributed to the effectiveness and success of the HAP.

Volunteers

NTFRS volunteers provided a total of 12 179 hours service during the reporting period. Increased activity associated with training and community safety took up the majority of the volunteers' time.

Emergency Services

Storm surge protection

Northern Territory Emergency Services (NTES), in conjunction with the Bureau of Meteorology, was successful in gaining part project funding from Emergency Management Australia (EMA) for the production of a storm surge prediction model for the Northern Territory and Kimberley Coast. NTES contributed \$50 000 towards the project. Completion of this model will greatly assist in storm surge forecasting and warning during cyclonic events.

Career progression program

NTES training and development staff have conducted a pilot career progression program at Dripstone High School in Darwin for Year 10 and 11 students. The program includes an introduction to Emergency Management, practical training in a range of General Rescue skills together with a small boat-handling course. In the initial year, the course has been very well accepted.

Volunteers

There are a total of 593 volunteers across the Territory. A breakdown is located at Appendix C.





OUTPUT GROUP

COMMUNITY SAFETY AND PROTECTION

Output 2

Response and recovery services

(Actual expenses: \$44.329 million)

Output 2 includes response services to calls for assistance from the community, call centre operations, response tasking, incident attendance, search and rescue operations and incident recovery services.

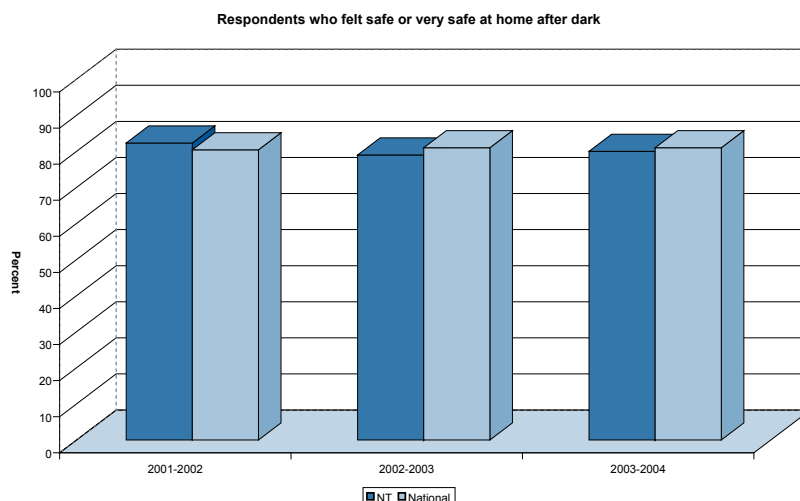
CORE STRATEGIES

- Redevelop the NT Police communications strategy
- Provide an effective response to all calls for assistance
- Provide effective responses to all emergency incidents and disasters
- Maintain a high level of preparedness to deal with disasters and emergencies

EXPECTED OUTCOME

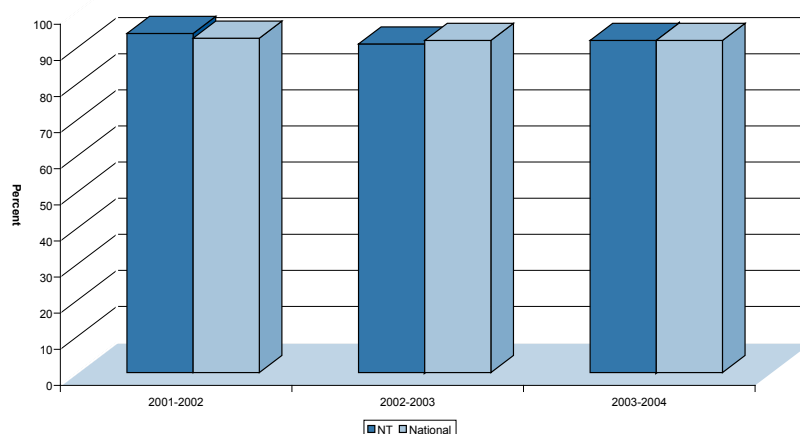
Enhanced community safety and protection.

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



80% of NT respondents said they felt safe at home after dark only slightly lower than the national average of 81 %.

Respondents who felt safe or very safe at home during the day



As shown in the above figure, 92 % of respondents in the NT said they felt safe at home during the day, which is equal to the national average.

Performance target	2002-03 Actuals	2003-04 Original Estimate	2003-04 Revised Estimate	2003-04 Actuals	Explanations to Variations
Quality					
Hours					
• Police	284 952	276 000	276 000	298 871	1
• Fire	154 038	130 000	130 000	155 566	2
• Emergency Service	9 030	9 000	9 000	8 372	
Quality	80%			81%	
Respondents who said they were "satisfied or "very satisfied" with police in their most recent contact*		≥national average 80%	≥national average 82%		
Structural fires contained to room of origin	66%	70%	70%	75%	
Volunteer fire brigades available to respond to incidents	17	17	17	17	
Emergency Service volunteer units available to respond to incidents	19	19	19	19	
Ability to respond to incidents					
• Emergency services	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Timeliness					
Time to answer 000 calls within 10 seconds	87%	85%	85%	82%	3
Time to answer other general calls within 20 seconds	81%	80%	80%	77%	3
Time to dispatch police to incidents within 10 minutes	70%	70%	70%	79%	4
Time to dispatch Emergency Service to incidents	30 minutes	30 minutes	30 minutes	30 minutes	
Response time within fire emergency response area within eight minutes	76%	80%	80%	78%	
Cost					
Average cost per hour					
• Police	\$88	\$96	\$106	\$99	5
• Fire	\$81	\$91	\$97	\$90	
• Emergency Service	\$84	\$98	\$94	\$89	

*Source: National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing 2003-2004. The respondents' age groups were amended in 2003-04 to include 15-year-olds and above, previously 18-year-olds and above were surveyed.

Explanations to Variations:

1. The forecasting process for police hours involves the estimation of the number of staff applied to each task within the output framework. Estimation is difficult as police officers' hours are influenced by factors such as training and leave. The process was further complicated by the need to estimate the impact of the additional staff approved as part of the Building our Police Force Program.
2. The forecasting process for fire and rescue service hours involves the estimation of the number of staff applied to each task within the output framework. Estimation is difficult as fire and rescue officer's hours are influenced by factors such as training and leave.
3. Significant alterations to the building housing the communications centre and the implementation of the new call centre impacted during the reporting period.
4. Above target response times compensated for a slight reduction in call times.
5. The average cost per hour represents the total cost of the output divided by total hours worked. Variations to either will impact upon these figures. Major budget variations including the Police Resources Review (Building our Police Force), notional DCIS charging for corporate support functions and the implementation of the National Handgun Buyback initiative amongst others resulted in a substantial increase to the Budget in 2003-04, which impacted on the unit costs.

OUTCOME SUMMARY

For the reporting period, outputs in this category contributed to meeting the outcome of community safety and protection. An improvement in the key indicator, *Satisfaction with Policing Services* was seen in this reporting period, however the result remains marginally below the national average for this measure. It is pleasing to note that police dispatch times exceeded the target.

Initiatives and Outcomes

Media and Corporate Communications

The Media and Corporate Communications Unit assists the agency to achieve its communication goals internally and externally with members based in Darwin and Alice Springs. A Printing and Publications Manager is part of the Unit and is responsible for the graphic design and printing of internal documents such as The Drum magazine and the agency's annual report. The maintenance and improvement of the agency's Internet site is also controlled from this Unit.

In this reporting period, more than 600 media releases were issued to international, interstate and local media to advise of matters relating to the NTPFES. In addition, staff handled daily media enquiries on various issues with incidents attracting intense media interest including:

- the double homicide at Adelaide River
- the discovery of the two remaining vessels unaccounted for from Cyclone Tracy
- the investigation into a child pornography ring involving offenders from the Northern Territory and interstate

Members of the Unit also participated in Exercise Mercury in March 2004 and assisted in the weekly publication of a "target crime" as part of the Crime Stoppers campaign. A major recruitment drive to recruit more Territorians to the NTPF was also launched through television, print, radio and cinema advertising.

More than 200 staff received media awareness training from members of the Unit during the reporting period.

Publications produced in this reporting period including the agency's Equity and Diversity plan, the Human Resources Strategy and documentation for the Australasian Drug Strategy Conference (ADSC) held in Alice Springs in May.

Victims of Crime

The NTPF developed and implemented protocols to ensure that victims of crime are made aware of support services that are available to them, eg. Victims of Crime Assistance League VOCAL NT. All areas are monitored on a regular basis to ensure adherence to the policy.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the NTPF and VOCAL NT has been promulgated in respect of established protocols. The document will be finalised in the next reporting period. The agency continued to provide strong support with key partners such as VOCAL NT, Family and Children's Services (FACS) and Sexual Assault Resource Centre (SARC).

Disaster and emergency response

NTPFES provides effective responses to all emergency incidents and disasters and maintains a high level of preparedness to deal with disasters and emergencies. The NTPFES responded to 67 incidents in the reporting period. This comprised action by 12 permanent staff members and 313 volunteer members for a total of 13 023 person hours during the reporting period.

A total of 21 local and regional counter disaster plans were reviewed and amended during the reporting period. In addition, a section dealing with counter disaster measures concerning the Alice Springs/Darwin railway were inserted in the relevant area plans.

During the reporting period, counter disaster responses were implemented for

- Tropical Cyclone Debbie - 20 December 2003 (Croaker Island)
- Tropical Cyclone Evan - 1 March 2004 (Alyangula)
- Flooding Tindal Creek - 23 December 2003 (Katherine)
- Localised flooding at Katherine - 22 February 2004 (Uralla Road and Hobbits Auto)

NTFRS volunteer brigades responded to 584 incidents. This is a decrease on the previous reporting period and is a direct result of the stronger focus on proactive community safety programs such as prescribed burning, firebreak inspections and fire permit inspections. These proactive programs are planned and reduce the impact on volunteers' work and family commitments.



Joint Emergency Services Call Centre (JESCC)

Maintaining an effective response time to all code one incidents (life threatening) was achieved well above target and is attributed to more "on road" operational police within the greater Darwin region and NT generally and the adoption of a stringent policy of dispatching resources to these incidents.

Exercise Mercury 04

The CTU was heavily involved with the writing and management of the national counter terrorism (CT) exercise, Mercury 04. This exercise was run under the auspices of the National Counter Terrorism Committee (NCTC) and was the first time a terrorism exercise in Australia focused on inter-jurisdiction cooperation in order to resolve a CT incident. The exercise involved personnel

ranging from the Governor-General, Prime Minister and Chief Minister, down to operational staff.

Counter terrorism

Weekly CT security intelligence meetings are held with Australian Security Intelligence Organisation (ASIO), Australian Federal Police (AFP), Australian Defence Force (ADF) and Australian Customs Service (ACS) where current and possible emerging issues are identified and prevention and investigation actions are discussed. These meetings add significantly to national coordination and national preparedness for various threats.

■ *NT Counter Terrorism Plan*

A counter terrorism plan, specific to the Northern Territory, was prepared in consultation with all relevant stakeholders. The plan articulates the Northern Territory jurisdictional arrangements, responsibilities and response requirements as outlined in the national counter terrorism plan and handbook.

■ *NT Chemical, Biological and Radiological Plan*

The Northern Territory Chemical, Biological and Radiological Response Plan (CBRP) was prepared. It outlines the arrangements for the management of a chemical, biological or radiological incident in the Northern Territory. The CBRP is a threat specific plan and forms part of the Territory's overall emergency management arrangements.

■ *NCTC equipment allocation*

The CTU played a pivotal role in the development of a MOU between the Australian Government and the Northern Territory Government in order to boost CT capability through acquisition of advanced technical equipment. The equipment was delivered during the year and now forms an integral part of CT capability within the Northern Territory.

■ *Council of Australian Governments (COAG) review of hazardous materials*

The CTU has participated in meetings along with government agencies and industry pertaining to control measures and regulation of hazardous materials used in the community. Amendments to existing legislation and the development of new legislation in order to achieve government outcomes of a safer community have been made.

■ *NT critical infrastructure*

The CTU has established links and representation with government and non-government agencies within the NT with a view to identifying those structures critical to the continuation of business within the NT and also to assist these agencies to develop plans should threats occur.

■ *Port security*

The CTU was involved in meetings with Port authorities, private operators, Department of Transport and Regional Services and local police with regards to the development and implementation the port security plans in the NT.

The Ports of Darwin, Bing Bong, Nhulunbuy and Alyangula developed their security plans and the CTU was responsible for the coordination of police response plans which complimented these arrangements.

■ *Aviation security*

The CTU developed strong links and representation on the Darwin Aviation Security Committee (DASC). The DASC gathered private businesses, airport security and federal regulators together to discuss security issues at the Darwin International Airport.

■ *Police CT capability areas*

The Government allocated funding of \$1 000 000 over three years for the purchase of CT equipment and specialist training. This funding has enabled the unit to coordinate the purchase of vital CT equipment and develop our people skills to a much higher level. This enabled the NTPFES to have an improved first response capability and provide a safer Territory community.

Police Air Section

The Air Section maintains a response capability to all emergency incidents in the NT. A Pilatus PC12 is based in Darwin while a Piper Navajo is based in Alice Springs. The section participated in regular training provided by Australian Search and Rescue (AusSAR) in electronic homing and visual search techniques. Training was also provided to NTES Air Observers for visual air search procedures.



Air Section conducted 24 search and rescue operations, including 12 Emergency Position Indicator Radio Beacons (EPIRB) activation responses, three overdue parties and three distress calls. The service also provided air support for six TRS responses. The section provided transport for police and fire services for the Yulara fires, as well providing staff for aerial fire spotting and coordination. The Air Section provided frontline support in the form of 43 remote area/island patrols.

Territory Response Section

The TRS provides a diverse range of general and specialist support to other sections including:

- bomb response capability to render safe improvised explosive devices
- underwater recovery capability in black water conditions
- land search coordination and provision of team leaders and riders
- portable vertical rescue capability for remote response
- close personal protection services for dignitaries and witness security
- training support for allied agencies especially firearm and bomb response
- general support for civil disturbance, investigations and operations.

Throughout the reporting period, the TRS responded in nine high-risk search warrants/apprehensions, conducted 13 search and rescues missions for missing persons and a prison escapee and attended four bomb threats and assessments.

TRS underwater recovery unit completed dives on the recently located wrecks of the Booya and Darwin Princess, vessels lost during Cyclone Tracy. In addition, TRS undertook eight underwater recovery dives.

A total of 34 VIP protection tasks throughout the reporting period, accounting for 1 131 hours. Fifty-five witness protection duties totalled 521 hours.

Fire response

The NTFRS responded to 5 808 incidents during the reporting period, a decrease of 10 per cent over the previous period. Responses to fire related incidents were lower than the previous reporting period by 14 per cent. Responses to non-fire related calls remained steady. Calls to incidents involving rescue and medical assists also remained steady. The reduction in calls to fires is attributed to the appointment of a dedicated officer to the hazard abatement program and an aggressive hazard abatement campaign throughout the NT.

Total property loss due to fires was valued at \$2 342 460 in this reporting period compared to \$3 376 230 in 2002-2003. One person died as a result of a structure fire during the reporting period.

Response times continued to be on par with national benchmark figures, however response times in rural areas are outside national response times due to distances and remoteness.

Equipment purchases/buildings

Rail/heavy rescue equipment valued at \$300 000 was purchased to respond in the event of a railway incident. With the continuation of the Alice Springs to Darwin railway line and the heavy use of road trains on Territory roads, the NTFRS is now equipped to respond to a major incident. The rail/heavy rescue equipment will be kept in containers and located at Alice Springs and Katherine for use by firefighters.

The construction of the Humpty Doo Police-Fire Station commenced late in the reporting period. Four full time firefighters and seven police officers will staff this new facility. A tanker appliance equipped with rescue equipment and a grass fire appliance will be located at the station.

The NTFRS continues to increase its operational capabilities through the procurement of additional and replacement appliances. In this reporting period, a replacement rescue unit for the Darwin Fire Station, a new pumping appliance for the Education and Training Division and a replacement rescue vehicle for the appliance that was destroyed in a bush fire at Yulara were purchased. Grassfire units for Emily Hills and Yirrkala volunteer brigades and the Alice Springs, Katherine and Casuarina fire stations were also replaced as part of the annual grass fire unit replacement program at a cost of \$78 000.

NTFRS INCIDENT STATISTICS 2003/2004																										
STATION	FIRE RELATED INCIDENTS										NON FIRE RELATED INCIDENTS															
	Structure fire	Grass fire	Vehicle fire	Bin/ Rubbish Fire	Fire other	Explosion	Bomb threat	Smoke complaint	Automatic Fire Alarms	Domestic smoke alarm	Hazmat	CBR	Rescue (other)	MVA Person Trapped	Vehicle accident	Aircraft incident	Marine incident	Industrial accident	Urgent medical assist	Non urgent medical assist	Person lock in or out	Power lines down	Other incident	False Alarm	TOTAL	
Darwin	32	179	5	20	2	3	4	9	854	1	14		17	28	121	1	2		33	17	6	7	47	17	1419	
Casuarina	29	261	18	34	7	4	1	16	424	3	3		7	31	93	6			25	26	5	6	73	28	1100	
Palmerston	12	310	21	22	3		1	6	305	1	5		9	31	61				45	3	9	1	58	7	910	
Katherine	11	290	8	7	5				63		2		5	9	17					10		1	20	2	450	
Jabiru	2	35	1						72						9		1		3	2			2		127	
Nhulunbuy	2	84	2	10	4			2	220		4			8	14				4	2		2	10	2	370	
Tennant C	4	91	1	9	3				30		4			3	3	1			2				6	7	164	
Alice Sp.	26	439	41	24	12		1	2	398		12		3	5	19				1	24	2	1	70	15	1095	
Yulara	1	15	3						140						3	2							8	1	173	
Total	119	1704	100	126	36	7	7	35	2506	5	44	0	41	115	340	10	3	0	113	84	22	18	294	79	5808	
2002/03	130	2137	104	119	56	5	12	37	2202	13	34	1	40	99	299	9	0	0	132	120	20	14	178	711	6472	
2001/02	137	3479	112	67	130	3	8	133	2772	27	58	15	13	73	430	19	7	0	39	44	11	27	176	112	7892	

As shown in the above table, there has been a substantial drop in the number of grass fires over the past three years due mainly to the NTFRS hazard abatement program. A decrease in the number of medical assists has resulted because St John Ambulance has increased the number of ambulances on the road at any one time. There has been an increase in the number of responses to automatic fire alarms as a result of new additional buildings going on to the alarm system and poor testing procedures by alarm contractors.

OUTPUT GROUP

INVESTIGATIONS

Output 3

Investigations

(Actual expenses: \$38.404 million)

Output 3 captures the activities following the initial response to incidents or information received where a breach of the law is suspected, through to bringing the offender before the court or other point of resolution. Activities include investigation, surveillance, forensic analysis and the care and protection of victims and witnesses.

CORE STRATEGIES

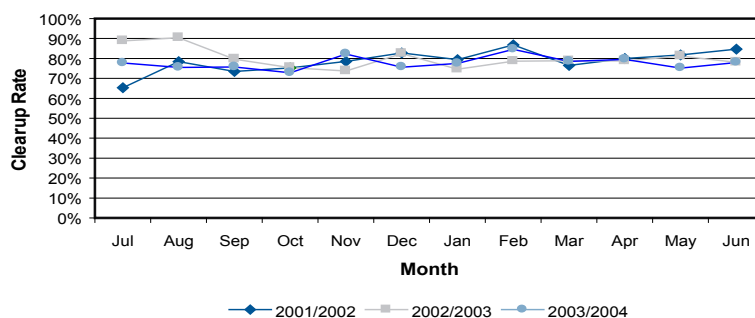
- Implement the policing initiatives of the Government's Three Point Plan "Tough on Drugs"
- Enhance proactive intelligence led approach to detecting and investigating crime
- Fully exploit technological and scientific methods in the processing of investigating criminal activity

EXPECTED OUTCOME

Safer, fairer and expeditious handling of persons involved in the judicial system.

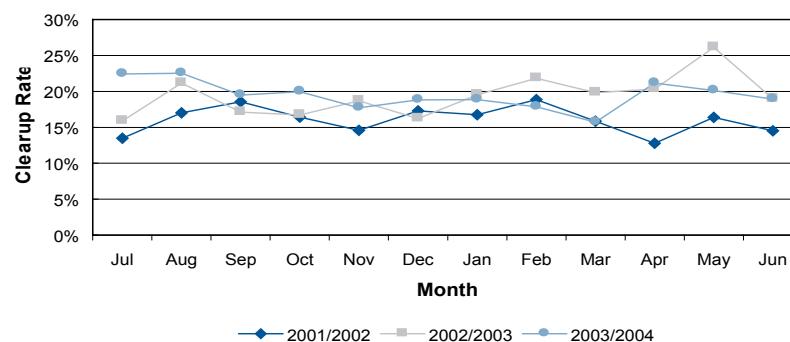
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Clearup Rate for Offences Against Person Category in NT



Clearup rates continue to be relatively high and exceed the national average. The three-year trend demonstrates a significant similarity between year on year results in clearing offences against the person.

Clearup Rate for Offences Against Property Category in NT



The clearup rate has improved over the last two years.

Performance target	2002-03 Actuals	2003-04 Original Estimate	2003-04 Revised Estimate	2003-04 Actuals	Explanations to Variations
Quantity					
Hours					
• Police	381 178	369 000	369 000	389 728	1
• Fire	1 454	1 000	1 000	1 467	2
Complaints from the public successfully resolved					
• Fire	100%	95%	95%	100%	
Quality/Timeliness					
Clearance rate of stated offences					
• Victims of property crime; Outcome of investigations, 30 day status	13%	≥national 30 day average	≥national 30 day average 12.1%	16%	
• Victims of crimes against the person; Outcome of investigations, 30 day status	68%	≥national 30 day average	≥national 30 day average 53.2%	70%	
Cost					
Average cost per hour					
• Police	\$85	\$92	\$100	\$98	
• Fire	\$78	\$87	\$91	\$89	3

Explanations to Variations:

1. Estimation is difficult as police officers' hours are influenced by factors such as training and leave. The process was further complicated in 2003-04 by the need to estimate the impact of the additional staff approved as part of the Building our Police Force Program.
2. Estimation is difficult as fire officers' hours are influenced by factors such as training and leave.
3. The average cost per hour represents the total cost of the output divided by total hours worked. Variations to either will impact upon these figures. Major budget variations including the Police Resources Review (Building our Police Force), notional DCIS charging for corporate support functions and the implementation of the National Handgun Buyback initiative amongst others resulted in a substantial increase to the Budget in 2003-04 which impacted on the unit costs.

OUTCOME SUMMARY

For the reporting period, activities in this category contributed to meeting the outcome, safer fairer and expeditious handling of persons involved in the judicial system. This was achieved through effective investigations in response to incidents or information where a breach of the law was suspected. Activities included a number of operations targeting criminal networks, illegal drug offences, child pornography, major fraud investigations and forensic led policing services. The combined efforts contributed to a significant increase in the clear up rates for property crime offences and offences against the person. All performance measures demonstrate a general achievement of the outcome for this output group. This is demonstrated through the statistical information as outlined in the Appendix.

Initiatives and outcomes

Police

Operation Invar

Operation Invar highlighted the continued efforts of the target development team combining the resources of NTPF, ACS and the AFP, which resulted in the detection and apprehension of members of an Asian crime network with significant links to the Northern Territory.

Operation Invar resulted in the arrest of:

- ◆ a person charged with attempting to export 269 grams of methamphetamine and possession of a further 600 grams of methamphetamine.
- ◆ A male person in Sydney on 12 May 2004, charged with two counts of procuring the importation of trafficable quantities of MDMA and methamphetamines.
- ◆ a male person in Darwin on arrest warrants issued in NSW related to possess and manufacture commercial quantities of methamphetamine and the importation and possession of MDMA
- ◆ summons of a female person in Darwin for possess heroin – trafficable quantity (4.1 grams) and possess dangerous drug (88 MS Contin tablets)

Operation WANT

A member of the Crime Intelligence Section participated in a multi-agency checkpoint on the Western Australia/Northern Territory border in May 2004, in order to detect breaches of WA, NT and federal legislation. The primary objective of the operation was focussed on drugs and prohibited substances. A secondary objective was the identification of breaches of the Immigration Act, wildlife smuggling, breaches of Territory and State laws and public education and awareness. All agencies worked cohesively to produce a highly successful operation.

Result	Measure
Number of vehicles checked	255
Traffic Infringement Notices	6
Defected vehicles	7
Drug Infringements Notices	2
Summons	2 (unregistered and unlicensed)
Firearms seized	2

Drug investigation operations

Eight significant drug operations were undertaken in the period including Operations Hazard, Capella, Boxter, Prism and Eden. Operation Capella was a joint intelligence led operation incorporating the ADF military police, which required the development of a MOU between agencies. The operations were successful and resulted in the arrest and successful prosecution of 15 persons (10 civilians, five ADF personnel) involved in this trade.

Operation Eden is a joint intelligence led operation involving the DES and the Special Operation Section (SOS) and is currently on going. It focuses of the illegal drug activities and crime derived wealth of targets within the Darwin area.

Through intelligence collated by the joint target development team consisting of the NTPF CIS, AFP and ACS, offenders were apprehended dealing and supplying heroin and MS Contin from residences in Palmerston.

Operation Sextant

Intelligence support was provided to the Sexual Crimes Unit (SCU) concerning a child pornography distribution ring in Darwin. Computers and hard drives were seized, which contained thousands of images and movies containing child pornography. Links were established in South Australia, Victoria and Western Australia, where other members of the ring were apprehended or identified. Seven offenders are facing prosecution.

Operation Damala

Intelligence support was provided to the Major and Organised Crime Section (MOCS) in the identification and location of two men. The men were arrested for the murder of two female sex workers whose bodies were found in the Adelaide River at the bridge on the Arnhem Highway.

Operation Chameleon

The Territory wide phone-in, as part of a national campaign, was conducted in November 2003. It targeted child sex offenders and was supported by other government and non-government agencies. Fifty-seven reports were received and 41 investigations initiated. Twenty-six are under active investigation.

Operation Labrador

The joint investigation between the SOS and the Australian Crime Commission (ACC) targeted organised criminal activity. Criminal assets to the value of \$960 000 are currently restrained.

Serious Fraud Investigations

In this reporting period, serious fraud investigations resulted in a man being charged with the theft of \$1 000 000 from a Darwin company.

Police also arrested and charged a man and woman over the theft of about \$2 500 000 over a period of 10 years from a bank in Darwin.

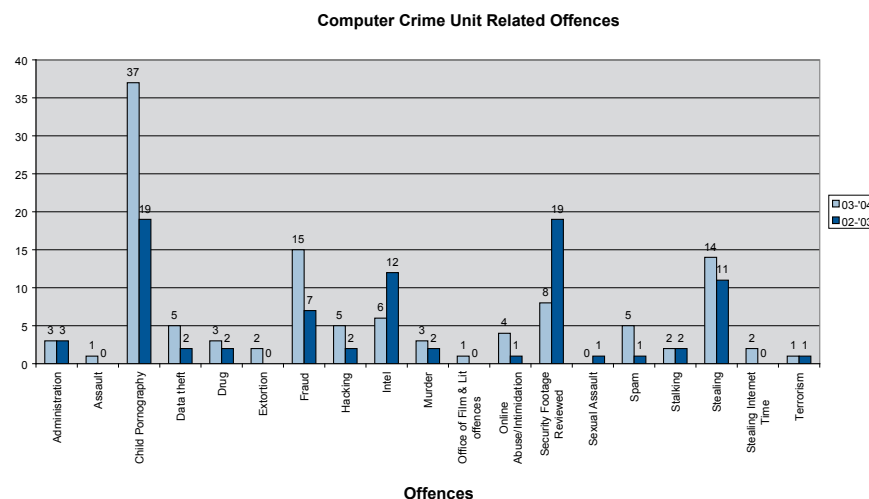
Another significant investigation led to the arrest of four people in Darwin for credit card skimming offences including two Malaysian nationals. The matter was jointly investigated with the ACC over links to international credit card and identity fraud.

Computer Crime

For the fifth straight reporting period, the number of investigations undertaken by the Computer Crime Unit (CCU) has steadily increased. In this reporting period, 117 investigations were handled by the unit, an increase of 33 on the previous reporting period.

The forensic examination of computers by the unit led to a marked increase in the detection and investigation of online and other computer-based offences. The number of investigations is expected to increase due to greater use of the Internet and the emergence of other electronic technologies.

The CCU investigated 37 cases involving the detection of child pornography, a 117 per cent increase from 2002-2003.



Forensic services

The use of the forensic services is an important element in investigations, as the concept of forensic led policing has been embraced by the NTPFES. The identity of the offender can be established through analysing evidence such as fingerprints and DNA.

In this reporting period, members in Darwin and Alice Springs attended more than 1 700 crime scenes, locating evidence at almost half of those crime scenes. More than 300 people, otherwise unknown offenders, could be linked to offences due to the forensic evidence collected at these crime scenes



	Darwin	Alice Springs
Scenes attended	1 298	467
No evidence located	671 (52%)	182 (39%)
Evidence but no ID made	431 (33%)	179 (38%)
Evidence of ID located	196 (15%)	106 (23%)

Genesweep IV

Genesweep IV incorporates the use of DNA and forensic evidence to identify known criminals responsible for offences committed across the Territory. This operation, conducted for one month, involved 72 incidents that were investigated, with offenders identified through the use of forensic testing, including DNA and fingerprints.

The operation accounted for \$11 000 worth of vehicles and almost \$53 000 of other property being found.

Operation	Apprehensions	Offences
Genesweep I (Aug 2002)	28	71
Genesweep II (Nov 2002)	24	84
Genesweep III (Apr 2003)	26	162
Genesweep IV (Aug 2003)	28	45



Missing Persons Unit

The Missing Persons Unit recorded 788 reports of missing people, an increase of 25 per cent from 2002-2003. A change in reporting practices has occurred with matters previously classified as concerns for welfare now being dealt with as a missing persons report. This accounts for the bulk of the increase over last period.

Zero Tolerance on Drug Production and Distribution

The DES executed 185 Dangerous Drug Search Warrants during the 2003-2004 financial period. A total of 539 persons have been charged with drug related offences across the Northern Territory for this financial period and a further 491 issued with Drug Infringement Notices.

In the 2003-2004 financial year, the following results were achieved through Territory-wide drug seizures:

Drug	Amount (grams)
Cannabis	24 665
Amphetamines	37 258 *
Heroin	6.8
Ecstasy (MDMA)	148 (three tablets per gram)
LSD (Lysergic Acid)	8
Steroids	128
MS Contin (Prescription Drug)	340

** According to section 3(2)(a)(ii) of the Misuse of Drugs Act, the amount of amphetamines seized includes the counting of "admixture" where a substance is counted by its entire weight not percentage of pure amphetamine. An offender is charged and convicted of possessing the entire weight, not the percentage of the illegal drug seized. For example, 1kg of white powder may contain 10 per cent pure amphetamine and 90 per cent glucodin however statistics will count it as 1kg amphetamine.*

Targeting proceeds of crime

The legislation, Crimes (Forfeiture of Proceeds) Act, commenced operation on 1 June 2003. A specialist Assets Forfeiture Unit (AFU) was created in February 2004 to specifically enforce the Act to restrain proceeds of crime and seizing unexplained wealth from criminals. In the reporting period, \$204 774 worth of assets were forfeited. Sixty-four restraining orders were obtained with 28 forfeiture orders being declared during the reporting period.

A forensic accountant position is planned for the next reporting period.

Drug house notices

In the reporting period, a total of 41 drug house notices were served on business and residential premises found in possession of drugs.

1st residential record/notice	2nd residential record/ notice	3rd residential record/ notice	1st commercial record/ notice
19 in Darwin	Nil	Nil	1 in Darwin
3 in Alice Springs	Nil	Nil	Nil
6 in Katherine	Nil	Nil	Nil
6 in Tennant Creek	Nil	Nil	Nil
3 in Nhulunbuy	Nil	Nil	Nil
1 in Batchelor	Nil	Nil	Nil
1 Adelaide River	Nil	Nil	Nil

Sexual Crimes Unit

The SCU, in partnership with the Media and Corporate Communications unit, developed a sexual assault media strategy incorporating the early notification of the media when cases of suspected incidents of drink spiking are reported. Awareness training has been conducted and protocols established with external agencies such as Ruby Gaea, Department of Health and Community Services (DHCS) and Sexual Assault Resource Centre to effectively manage reported cases of drink spiking. The Australian Hoteliers Association NT (AHA NT) responded to requests by police to ban suspected patrons who involve themselves in drink spiking.

The Sexual Crimes Unit investigated five cases of suspected drink spiking during the 2003-2004 period. Other investigations undertaken by SCU are listed below.

Offences	Total
Assault- sexual	132
Armed robbery	1
Assault indecent	48
Assault aggravated	6
Assault	1
Indecent behaviour	4
Breach DVO	3
Child welfare (sexual and other)	99
Crime Stoppers	3
Coronial investigation	1
Missing person	2
Stealing	1
Suspicious person/stalking	2
Threats	1
Total	304

Fire and Rescue Services

A total of 37 property fires were investigated by the NTFRS during the reporting period with all major loss or suspicious structure fires investigated in conjunction with police forensic section. The cause of 15 fires was deemed undetermined, while nine had an electrical cause, one was caused by radiated heat, six were deemed suspicious, six had an accidental cause and one had a mechanical fault as a cause.



OUTPUT GROUP

INVESTIGATIONS

Output 4

Services to the Judicial Process

(Actual expenses: \$24.277 million)

Output 4 provides a prosecution service, court case and evidence presentation, bail processing and reporting, offender and suspect processing, support to the Coroner, court security, custody and transport of persons and diversion of juveniles from the criminal justice system.

CORE STRATEGIES

- Further develop and maintain consistency in brief preparation and quality prosecution brief management process
- Monitor and evaluate the Illicit Drug Pre-Court Diversion scheme
- Monitor and evaluate the Juvenile Pre-Court Diversion scheme

EXPECTED OUTCOME

Safer, fairer and expeditious handling of persons involved in the judicial system.

Performance target	2002-03 Actuals	2003-04 Original Estimate	2003-04 Revised Estimate	2003-04 Actuals	Explanations to Variations
Quantity Hours • Police	210 176	206 000	206 000	217 507	1
Quality Actions which resulted in a guilty verdict	N/A	80%	80%	97%	2
Cases where costs were awarded against Police	1.8%	<2%	<2%	1.5%	
Timeliness Prosecution briefs submitted by due date	70%	100%	85%	53%	3
Cost Average cost per hour • Police	\$88	\$92	\$114	\$112	4

N/A = no performance measure was available.

Explanations to Variations:

1. The forecasting process for police hours involves the estimation of the number of staff applied to each task within the output framework. Estimation is difficult as police officers' hours are influenced by factors such as training and leave. The process was further complicated in 2003-04 by the need to estimate the impact of the additional staff approved as part of the Building our Police Force Program.
2. The agency has implemented some new procedures aimed at improving the quality of prosecution briefs including the scheduling of a Duty Prosecutor to extend a service for Darwin police members and running an Advanced Prosecutors Course for members.
3. Whilst this target could not be achieved, partly due to the difficulties of remote service delivery, it is important to note that the number of briefs submitted to court by the due date remained high.
4. The average cost per hour represents the total cost of the output divided by total hours worked. Variations to either will impact upon these figures. Major budget variations including the Police Resources Review (Building our Police Force), notional DCIS charging for corporate support functions and the implementation of the National Handgun Buyback initiative amongst others resulted in a substantial increase to the Budget in 2003-04, which impacted on the unit costs.

OUTCOME SUMMARY

For the reporting period, activities in this category contributed to meeting the outcome, Safer, fairer and expeditious handling of persons involved in the judicial system, through effective

prosecution services, the administration of the Juvenile Diversion Scheme and participation in the Northern Territory Illicit Drug Pre Court Diversion Program. Activities included streamlining the prosecution process and diverting (where applicable) juvenile offenders and first time drug offenders away from the formal justice system. The combined efforts contributed to a significant increase in actions resulting in guilty verdicts, an increase in the delivery of verbal and written warnings to juvenile offenders as well as the successful participation and completion of all juveniles diverted to the Northern Territory Illicit Drug Pre Court Diversion Program.

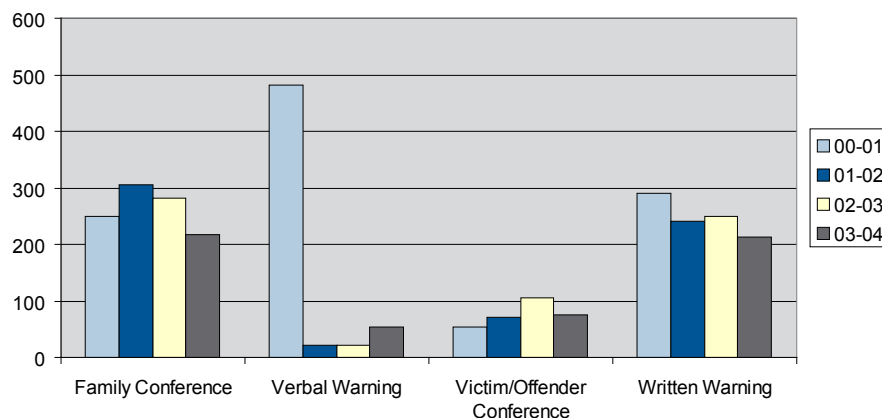
Initiatives and outcomes

Police

Juvenile Diversion Scheme (JDS)

The aim of the scheme is to divert juvenile offenders away from the formal justice system and the courts. The principles of the scheme are to treat young people fairly, to support and involve victims, to take account of the impact of crime upon victims and to reduce the involvement of youth in crime. The restorative justice philosophies underlying the scheme encourage parental responsibility. The scheme encourages youth to take responsibility for their own actions, fosters police and community interaction and promotes positive social change. Important statistics relating to the JDS in 2003-2004 are:

- 1 439 apprehensions involving 1 016 individuals
- 78 per cent of apprehensions occurred in the major centres of Darwin, Katherine, Tennant Creek and Alice Springs
- 20 per cent of apprehensions were female and 80 per cent were males
- 67 per cent were indigenous and 33 per cent were non-indigenous
- 44 per cent of juveniles who were apprehended were offered diversion and two per cent denied diversion when diversion was offered
- 56 per cent were denied diversion – this involved a six per cent increase from 2002-2003 due to changes to the schedule of excluded offences in November 2003.
- Nine per cent of diversions were verbal warnings, 39 per cent were written warnings, 39 per cent family conferences and 13 per cent were victim offender conferences.
- 244 on diversion participated in programs of which 56 per cent were community based, 12 per cent were counselling, 10 per cent were substance abuse prevention and 22 per cent were training programs.



There has been a significant reduction in juveniles going to conference (both victim and family conferences). This is believed to be a consequence of an amendment to Police General Orders (J1) Juvenile Diversion on 20 November 2003, which involved an expansion of the types of offences, which come under Excluded Offences. These offences are considered to be of very serious nature and are not eligible for diversion. Additionally, the implementation of Verbal and Written Warning Notices Books to simplify the delivery of verbal and written warnings appears to have led to a 6% increase in the number of verbal warnings recorded.



Northern Territory Illicit Drug Pre Court Diversion Program (NT IDPCDP)

The NT IDPCDP was developed as part of a broader commitment to improve referral, education, counselling and treatment options for people with illicit drug problems, who come into contact with the criminal justice system. This means that offenders who are eligible and provide consent are being diverted away from the criminal justice system to drug education, counselling and/or treatment agencies at the time of arrest.

The NT IDPCDP model enables police to divert first time drug offenders (both juvenile and adults) in possession of less than a trafficable quantity of an illicit drug.

In 2003-2004, the program diverted 34 drug offenders, all of whom were juveniles.

All diversions related to the use or possession of cannabis. Of these offenders, five failed to comply and were proceeded with by prosecution. All remaining offenders attended and complied with the program requirements successfully completed their program. No adult offenders were diverted due to either a refusal to undertake diversion or a failure to satisfy the criterion to make them suitable for diversion.

The program is presently limited to Darwin and Alice Springs due to limited availability of assessment and treatment services in other areas. There were 377 police officers trained in Darwin, Alice Springs, Tennant Creek and Nhulunbuy.

Prosecution services

To facilitate fair and expeditious hearings, the NTPF has made some significant changes to its prosecution services in this reporting period.

Some of the highlights for the reporting period are:

- The scheduling of a Duty Prosecutor extending a service for Darwin police members to ensure that prosecution briefs are of the highest standard
- Twelve members from smaller stations have completed the Advanced Prosecutors Course and now process all files submitted at their respective stations
- Officers in Charge of police stations have implemented a more efficient file tracking system to improve the management of hearing files
- Development towards streamlining the prosecution process by determining the feasibility of preparing electronic prosecution files with hyperlinks to statements, photographs, videos and other relevant documents
- Streamlining bush circuit management training provided to rural station staff.
- A standard rate for outsourcing was established and circulated amongst private counsel.
- Independent review of the prosecution decision making process, implementation of recommendations pending.



OUTPUT GROUP

ROAD SAFETY

Output 5

Road Safety Services

(Actual expenses: \$10.086 million)

Output 5 incorporates education and enforcement activities to influence driving behaviour and encourages compliance with road laws. It includes the capacity to respond to motor vehicle accidents with adequate investigation and reporting procedures to the Coroner and other relevant stakeholders.

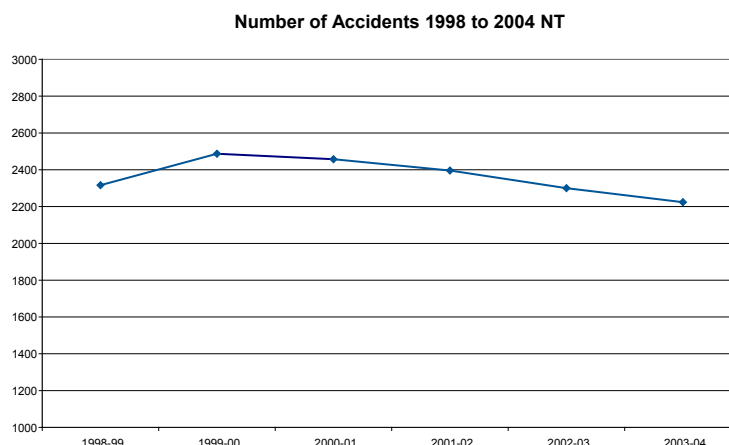
CORE STRATEGIES

- Implement NT Police Road Safety Strategy focusing on enforcement, education, engineering and evaluation strategies
- Work with community and government agencies to develop and implement road safety education and crash prevention programs
- Develop, in partnership with Aboriginal Community Councils and ATSIC, road safety and driver education programs/campaigns for Aboriginal people
- Develop and implement rural road safety policy initiatives and road safety awareness programs for tourists
- Establish partnerships with the media to effectively promote road safety and enforcement and driver awareness strategies
- Continued large-scale speed compliance, random breath testing and roadworthy assessment programs
- Provide leadership in intelligence driven road safety enforcement programs
- Develop and implement traffic management and road safety training programs for police

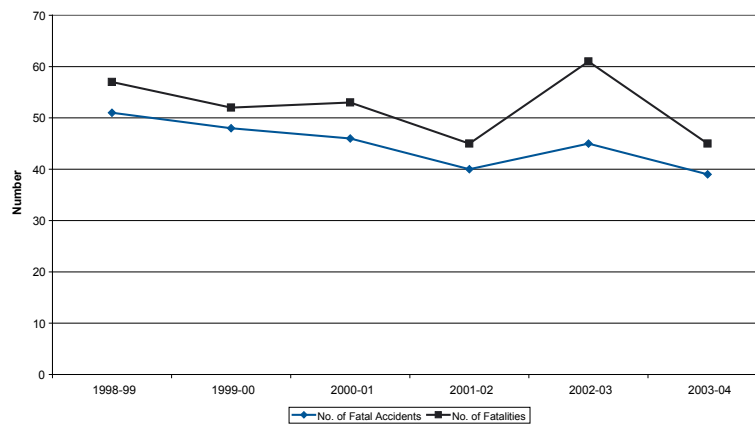
EXPECTED OUTCOME

Road users behave safely and lawfully.

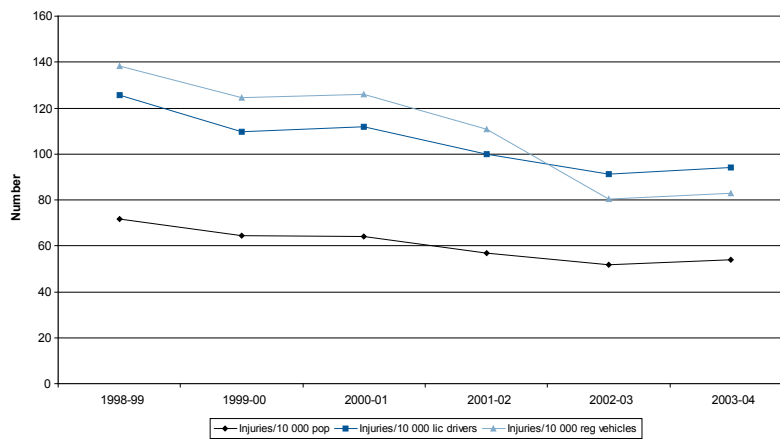
PERFORMANCE INDICATORS



Fatalities and Fatal accidents 1998-2004 NT



Injuries per 10 000 population NT



Accidents 1998 to 2004

	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
No. of Accidents	2316	2487	2457	2396	2300	2224
No. of Fatal Accidents	51	48	46	40	45	39
No. of Fatalities	57	52	53	45	61	45
No. of Injuries	1378	1259	1272	1131	1033	1069
Injuries/10 000 pop	71.5	64.4	64.0	56.7	51.7	53.8
Injuries/10 000 licensed drivers	125.5	109.8	111.8	99.8	91.1	94.12
Injuries/10 000 reg vehicles	138.2	124.6	126.1	110.6	80.2	82.93

As shown in the above figures, the number of fatal accidents and fatalities has generally decreased demonstrating a trend to safer road usage. All other indicators follow a similar trend.

Performance target	2002-03 Actuals	2003-04 Original Estimate	2003-04 Revised Estimate	2003-04 Actuals	Explanations to Variations
Quantity					
Hours					
• Police	87 373	84 000	84 000	87 583	1
• Fire	13 831	12 000	12 000	13 970	2
Speed and red light camera checks	1 142 584	765 000	1 130 000	978 661	3
Traffic Infringement Notices given for other offences	40 365	31 000	38 000	36 043	3
Random Breath Testing stations	4 519	4 855	4 350	5 025	
Respondents aged 15 years or over who had driven in the past 12 months and sometimes or more often travelled in a car without wearing a seatbelt*	N/A	N/A	≥national average 11%	18%	
Respondents aged 15 years or over who indicated that they had driven in the past 12 months when possibly over the 0.05 alcohol limit sometimes or more often*	N/A	N/A	≥national average 10%	16%	
Respondents aged 15 yrs or over who indicated that they had driven in the last 12 months more than 10km above the speed limit sometimes or more often*	N/A	N/A	≥national average 60%	64%	
Time taken to dispatch a response to a reported incident within 10 minutes	81%	70%	70%	93%	4
Cost					
Average cost per hour					
• Police	\$85	\$95	\$102	\$101	5
• Fire	\$78	\$90	\$97	\$90	

Source: National Survey on Community Satisfaction with Policing 2003-2004. N/A = the respondents' age groups were amended in 2003-04 to include 15 year olds and above, previously 18 year olds and above were surveyed. Additionally, different questions were asked in the 2003-04 survey making comparisons inappropriate.

Explanations to Variations:

1. The forecasting process for police hours involves the estimation of the number of staff applied to each task within the output framework. Estimation is difficult as police officers' hours are influenced by factors such as training and leave. The process was further complicated in 2003-04 by the need to estimate the impact of the additional staff approved as part of the Building our Police Force Program.
2. The forecasting process for fire hours involves the estimation of the number of staff applied to each task within the output framework. Estimation is difficult as police officers' hours are influenced by factors such as training and leave.
3. The emphasis on intelligence led policing concepts has led to the active targeting of identified hot spots in relation to excessive speed resulting in fewer random checks being conducted
4. Due to increased policing resources, as a consequence of BOPF.
5. The average cost per hour represents the total cost of the output divided by total hours worked. Variations to either will impact upon these figures Major budget variations including the Police Resources Review (Building our Police Force), notional DCIS charging for corporate support functions and the implementation of the National Handgun Buyback initiative amongst others resulted in a substantial increase to the Budget in 2003-04 which impacted on the unit costs.

OUTCOME SUMMARY

For the reporting period, outputs in this category contributed considerably to enhancing the outcome of road users behave safely and lawfully. This is exemplified particularly by a significant reduction in the number of road deaths in the reporting period, demonstrating a long-term trend in the reduction of road deaths. Activities included the formulation of strategic partnerships and alliances with community and agency committees as well as the implementation of education and enforcement programs. Work on driver education and enforcement needs to focus on these critical areas of speeding, driving under the influence and failure to wear seat belts.

Initiatives and outcomes

Number of road fatalities by road type users						
	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Motor Vehicle Driver	21	19	15	13	18	21
Motor Vehicle Passenger	17	17	21	15	34	12
Motorcycle (rider and passenger)	8	3	6	3	3	0
Bicycles, Pedestrians and Other	11	13	11	14	6	12
Total	57	52	53	45	61	45

The accident statistics were extracted from the Vehicle Accident Data Base on 30 July 2004.

The database is managed by the Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Environment.

Partnership and safety

The NT Road Safety Division (RSD) was established within the NTPF and launched in the previous reporting period. Strategies to reduce the road toll are coordinated through this area. However, the fight to reduce the road toll is one of partnership with the community, through representation on local and national committees (see Appendix A).

Enforcement

Random breath testing stations (RBTs) are utilised heavily along with the fundamental mandate of all uniformed police officers to enforce the Traffic Act. Regular remote area patrols are conducted and members at smaller stations have developed initiatives to effectively deal with problems in their area of operations. Across the Northern Territory, there were 5 025 RBTs conducted, exceeding the performance target.

In the greater Darwin region, planned and spontaneous traffic campaigns throughout the year targeting drink driving, seat belts and speed are conducted together with targeted patrols of recognised traffic hot spots to reduce incidents of drag racing and other traffic offences.

In the Alice Springs and surrounding areas, police continue to work with Motor Vehicle Registry (MVR) inspectors and the Road Safety Council (RSC) on combined vehicle awareness campaigns.

Inspectors from Alice Springs and Darwin and road safety officers from Tennant Creek, focus on vehicle roadworthiness inspections and education for tourists, especially those towing caravans and large trailers.

Education and safety

The RSD continues to focus on the education of road users, initiatives have included school education, driver awareness courses, electronic and print media advertising, road safety campaigns and black-spot identification.

Young drivers road safety program

Road safety awareness seminars for senior high school students were organised in conjunction with the Accident Investigation Unit (AIU), School Based Officers, Territory Insurance Office (TIO), Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Environment (DIPE) and St John Ambulance. The program was delivered to 460 year 11 and year 12 students at a number of schools across the Territory.



Aboriginal road safety program

The NTPF and partner groups have conducted numerous indigenous Road Safety Campaigns. Operations Command, through RSD, work closely with Regional Road Safety Councils, schools, indigenous associations and local councils, ensuring that maximum effort is in place to "get the message across". Statistics indicate a four per cent drop in indigenous road deaths from the previous year, due mainly to a reduction in the number of passenger fatalities (a 38 per cent decrease).

Indigenous pedestrian road deaths have climbed from five in the previous reporting period to nine in this period. A large proportion of indigenous pedestrian deaths involve itinerants in and around major centres and all involve people who were heavily intoxicated at the time of their death. Traditional mainstream methods of education in road safety do not seem to impact on indigenous pedestrian safety. DIPE and the NT police are investigating alternatives.

As a result of the indigenous fatalities within Kalkaringi and Lajamanu Communities, OIC of Kalkaringi Police Station encouraged a local band to formulate a road safety song to help get the road safety message to the local people. A grant application to the Road Safety Council was successful and the song was professionally recorded and delivered to the general public. In addition, ACPOs are being utilised in joint presentations with Road Safety members for Road Safety Education programs in Alice Springs gaol.

Projects such as the Look After Your Mates use the family bond as a motivating factor to increase community road safety awareness and are designed to decrease the tension that occurs during any enforcement episode. An intelligence led element was included in the program, when road safety statistics were analysed and major issues of this road user group were identified.

Targeting interstate and international tourists

The NTPF and partner groups have developed multilingual road safety pamphlets, which are distributed at highway rest spots, camping and caravan grounds and at other commercial outlets across the Territory.

Police, DIPE and Regional Road Safety Committees continue to work with hire car companies, airlines and accommodation providers to promote relevant road safety issues amongst interstate and overseas visitors.



Campaigns

All police participate in all traffic campaigns conducted including those at Christmas, New Year, Easter and the Back to School campaigns.

In addition, individual stations participate in national road safety traffic campaigns. Vehicle awareness campaigns focusing on vehicle safety and roadworthiness are conducted throughout the Territory on a regular basis.



During the reporting period, road safety traffic campaigns were conducted targeting vehicles and drivers involved in illegal street drags in the Darwin and Alice Springs areas. Operation Darwin Cup Day was conducted to establish high profile traffic policing in the greater Darwin area to deter drink drivers over the Beer Can Regatta and Darwin Cup weekend. Territory wide Christmas and New Year road safety campaigns were conducted, targeting speed, drink driving and other traffic offences in Darwin urban and rural areas using unmarked police vehicles.

During the reporting period within the greater Darwin region, police conducted a total of 2 059 RBTs. In Alice Springs, school based officers carry out patrols of roads in their respective school zones on a daily basis.

Operational members conduct regular radar duties and a minimum of one RBT per shift is enforced. In Tennant Creek, police ensure that a minimum of two RBTs or radar stations are conducted each day. Ongoing speed compliance programs are conducted in school zones during terms.

Equipment

Following the O'Sullivan assessment, additional equipment has been purchased to support the outcome of improved road safety:

- replacement of old radar equipment with new laser and radar equipment
- three new BMW motorcycles
- the speed advisory trailer
- three BEE111 radars, laser enforcement tools
- 20 Mark IV Draeger evidentiary machines.

Accident Investigation Unit (AIU)

The AIU is the lead unit in respect to all serious and fatal motor vehicle and pedestrian accidents. The unit has investigated 12 fatal accidents and issued 5 151 TINs throughout the reporting period.

Fire and Rescue Services

The NTFRS attended 340 motor vehicle accidents during the year, 41 more than the previous year and rescued 115 people from motor vehicle accidents, 16 more people than the previous year. The NTFRS continue to provide an important road safety function, ensuring the best possible service to trapped vehicle users and ensuring that the public can use roads safely as soon as possible following an accident.



Our people

MULTI-SKILLED, INNOVATIVE AND COMPETENT STAFF

The agency is very proud of the dedicated and committed staff, who serve the community to maintain and enhance its safety. The men and women that work for the NTPFES provide the innovation and knowledge required to make the Territory a safer place. Staff also respond quickly and professionally when the community needs the agency's support.

The agency recognises the commitment of employees by providing training opportunities to upskill staff and recognises that staff work in a difficult and challenging environment.

CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

To meet the community expectation of public safety, the Northern Territory Police Force continues to reassess its role in a constantly changing environment and ensure the relevance and effectiveness of operating strategies.

During the reporting period significant changes were made to the structure and operating philosophies of the agency.

Highlights were:

In February 2004, the NTPF was formally restructured to engage these new principles of service delivery with specific emphasis placed on:

- Intelligence support targeting criminal offences and offenders including forensic led policing approaches.
- Reducing the desire to commit crimes by increasing the likelihood of detection.
- Effective management and targeting of hot spots.
- Effective crime series (multiples crimes by the same person or group) management and targeting.
- Effective targeting of recidivist criminals.

Significant strategies implemented were:

- Establishment of a Regional Tactical Team in Darwin which integrated detectives and General Duties members under the command of the Commander, Darwin Region, dedicated to targeting series and volume crime such as unlawful entries.
- Establishment of Divisional Tactical Teams in Darwin and Alice Springs dedicated to targeted patrols of hot spots, shopping centres and public places.
- Establishment of Investigation Teams in Darwin, Casuarina and Palmerston under the command of Station OICs targeting general crime.
- Establishment of a Major Crime Section and a Special Operations Section (organised crime) under the Crime Command.
- Establishment of 11 divisional Tasking and Coordination Groups (TCGs) and four Regional TCGs across the Territory.
- Development and use of Information Technology tools and systems to specifically support intelligence led policing such as BRIO
- Establishment of Intelligence Officer positions in each Division to support intelligence led policing practices.

The implementation of the recommendations of the Review of Core Structures remained a major project of the Continuous Improvement Program throughout the reporting period and a number of other significant projects were undertaken.

Review of Human Resource services and functions

A review of Human Resource services and functions was conducted to identify critical human resource issues as a basis for guidance and direction of Northern Territory Police into a new era of strategic human resource management. The main areas examined included recruitment and selection, promotion and career development, performance management, succession planning, welfare and chaplain services, work health and safety and industrial relations. Based on research and findings, 53 of 54 recommendations were endorsed by the Executive Leadership Group for implementation under the carriage of the Human Resource Services Command.

Development of a Human Resource Strategy 2003-2005 for NTPF

The Human Resource Strategy was developed as a two-year plan focusing organisational thinking on areas of management critical to the management and development of Northern Territory Police personnel.

Building Our Police Force

The Building Our Police Force (BOPF) program was established in August 2003 to oversee implementation of the 112 recommendations outlined in the report *An Assessment of Resource*

Requirements of the Northern Territory Police (O'Sullivan Assessment). Five core project groups Funding Our Resource Needs, Delivering Frontline Policing, Recruiting and Retaining Staff, Leading and Managing Our People, Conditions of Employment were created from which a number of projects were instituted to address the recommendations. At 30 June 2004, 96 of the 112 recommendations are either completed, operational or are work in progress.

An implementation steering committee has been established to oversee the recommendations being actioned. Membership of this committee and a management team of key stakeholders involved in the implementation of the recommendations can be viewed in the *Appendix E*.



Key achievements in this reporting period include:

- Two 7.4 metre coastal vessels, one Pirlangimpi and one for Borroloola, were constructed;
- Satellite telephones were purchased for all Northern Territory police stations;
- Road Safety Equipment Procurement Program purchases such as vehicle mounted speed detection devices, a mobile radar trailer in Darwin and Evidentiary Breath Analysis Units;
- Work towards the establishment of a Call Centre for non-emergency calls;
- The graduation of 119 police officers, 25 police auxiliaries, 14 ACPOs
- 25 new public servant and 24 police positions, for various locations, were created
- An increase of staff at the Tri Service college to cope with increased police recruit intakes and course development

- The introduction of Fares Out of Isolated Localities (FOILs) and freight allowances extended to Aboriginal Community Police Officers
- Negotiations continue on issues such as the housing allowance, death and disability coverage, electricity for remote locations and lateral entry provisions for police officers.

Changes to the NTFRS structure

The Assessment of Organisational Effectiveness and Human Resource Management within the NT Fire and Rescue Service was released in February 2004.

The Commissioner and the Government recognised the importance of the review by implementing 10 recommendations, which addressed key issues.

Among the recommendations were:

- ◆ more specialist operational and strategic expertise
- ◆ increased community and Parliamentary accountability
- ◆ transparent and accountable merit based appointments and promotions
- ◆ additional specialist expertise in adult education, vocational training and industrial relations

In this reporting period, the NTFRS are working towards the implementation of all recommendations.

Human Resource Management Branch Overview

The Human Resource Management Branch (HRM Branch) has 19 staff (17 civilian and two police) providing the following services:

- ◆ HR Operations including administration of the Police Gazette and transfers
- ◆ Industrial/Employee Relations
- ◆ Occupational Health & Safety
- ◆ Rehabilitation and Compensation coordination
- ◆ Police Recruitment
- ◆ Housing
- ◆ Civilian Recruitment
- ◆ HRM Policy including PIPS support and establishment management and Equity & Diversity/ EEO
- ◆ Equity and Diversity Policy
- ◆ Indigenous Policy, Welfare and HRM advice and support to the Tri service
- ◆ Services provided by the Police Chaplains.

The HRM Branch is implementing the recommendations of the October 2003 Review of HRM Services and Functions and the HR Development Branch (the College) is implementing the Human Resource Strategy 2003–2005, released in December 2003.

The HRM Branch has also closely supported the NTFRS in the implementation of the *Assessment of Organisational Effectiveness and Human Resource Management Systems* within the Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service, released in January 2004.



Equity & Diversity Outcomes

Equal opportunity is reported pursuant to section 28 (2)(f) of the *Public Sector Employment and Management Act*. The NTPFES Equity and Diversity Plan encompasses all employees, members and volunteers of the Tri service.

The Equity & Diversity Plan, introduced during this reporting period, provides clear objectives and strategies including a system of conciliation, investigation and resolution of complaints. The Plan also reflects a wide range of diversity issues.

The NTPFES has implemented strategies in accordance with the Equity & Diversity Plan. Achieved outcomes are as follows:

Desired outcomes	Results
A respectful culture that is inclusive for employees, volunteers and clients.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Equity & Diversity Plan has been marketed and distributed across the agency. The Equity & Diversity Plan is available on the Intranet. A formal and informal complaints resolution framework has been implemented. Seventeen complaints were received during the reporting period.
A workplace that is free from discrimination and sexual harassment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A reporting tool is available to all members and employees. A formal and informal complaints resolution framework has been implemented.
Accessible equity and diversity information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A network of Equity & Diversity Contact Officers has been established across the Territory. Selection criteria and promotional assessments include Equity & Diversity. The Equity and Diversity Management Plan provides for flexible delivery of accessible information through education, on-line intranet and job description profiles. Training was provided across the Tri service from recruits to senior staff.
Fair employment structures and procedures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Employment strategy continues to place persons with special needs. Flexible work arrangements are managed at local level to accommodate work and family responsibilities.

In January 2004, the NTPFES introduced a renewed HRM complaints reporting and resolution framework with 17 complaints received during the reporting period, 11 formal and six informal.

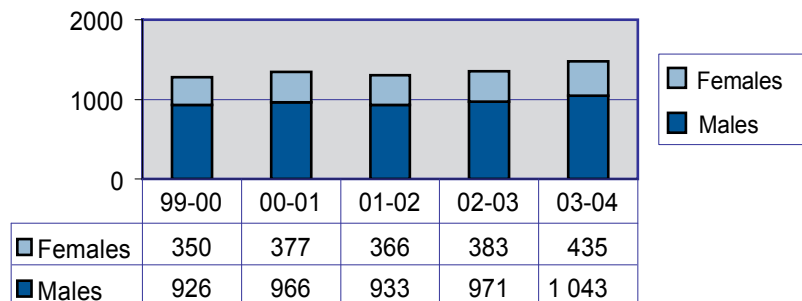
Of the 11 formal complaints, seven were resolved through mediation, with four matters still ongoing. Four of the informal complaints were resolved through consultation or mediation, with two matters ongoing.

The Equity and Diversity Officer continues to provide advice and assistance to members, employees, volunteers and supervisors. The Gay and Lesbian Liaison Officer provides assistance and support to members of the community and employees.

This reporting period resulted in an increase in female promotion across the agency, in particular, the percentage of commissioned officers has increased from 10 to 15 per cent. Women continue to participate in developmental opportunities, with the NTPFES preparing a bid presentation to host the International Association of Women Police Conference. The WAC continues to provide advice and information directly to the Commissioner of Police.

The following bar chart outlines the agency gender mix over the past five years. The chart shows a marginal increase in the percentage of females in the police force from around 27 per cent in 1999-2000 to 29 per cent in 2003-2004. However, the percentage of female commissioned police officers has increased from 10 to 15 per cent over the reporting period.

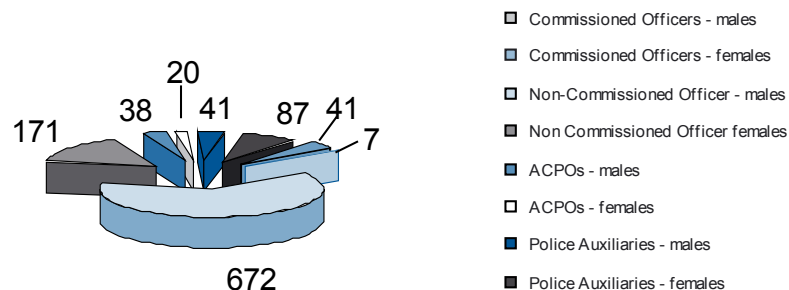
five year tri-service gender trend



Source: Personnel Information Payroll System

The pie chart below shows police ranks by gender as at 30 June 2004. Commissioned officer ranks include Superintendents, Commanders, Assistant Commissioners, the Deputy Commissioner and the Commissioner. Non-commissioned officer ranks include Constables to Senior Sergeants (inclusive).

police staff by gender as @ 30 June 2004



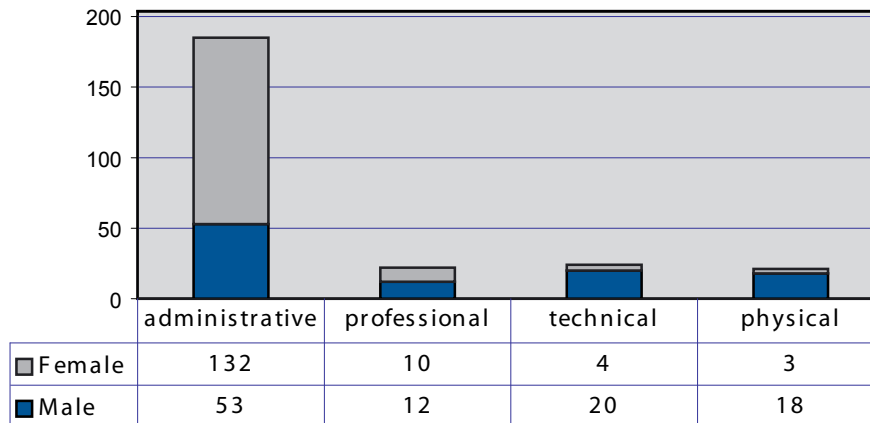
Source: Personnel Information Payroll System

Women account for approximately 15 per cent of commissioned officers and men account for 85 per cent. Females account for about 20 per cent of non-commissioned officers and men account for 80 per cent. Women account for 35 per cent ACPOs and 65 per cent are men. Women account for 68 per cent of Police Auxiliaries and 32 per cent are men.



The bar chart below shows the civilian classifications account for 149 (59 per cent) women compared to 103 (41 per cent) men. Police pilots are included in the professional classification.

**tri-service corporate support staff by classification & gender
as @ 30 June 2004**



The Indigenous Employment and Career Development Strategy

The NTPFES made significant progress in its Indigenous Employment and Career Development Strategy. In April 2004, an Indigenous Policy Officer was appointed for 12 months to review and propose strategies regarding recruitment, development and retention of Indigenous employees and volunteers. This strategy is being aligned to the NTPFES Indigenous Employment and Career Development Strategy 2002-2006.

For the period of 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004, 14 ACPOs graduated from training to provide a total of 58 in the service. During the period, one ACPO recruit squad commenced in Alice Springs.

Initiatives supporting indigenous employment, career development and community involvement included:

- the participation in 2004 of young Indigenous Territorians in early entry programs such as Apprenticeships and Cadetships. One Indigenous Cadet was located in the Legal Services Branch and one Indigenous Apprentice located at the Training College. These programs were accessed for the first time in 2004 and provide work experience and employment opportunity.
- increased participation by Indigenous sworn members in a range of training and leadership opportunities such as Certificates II to IV in Public Safety Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Community Policing, Certificate IV in Workplace Training and Assessment, the Kigaruk Men's Leadership Program, a restricted coxswain's course and individual professional development support.

Workplace Health and Safety Outcomes

Workplace health and safety is reported pursuant to section 28(2)(h) of the Public Sector Employment and Management Act. A total of 409 work-related incidents were reported during 2003-2004 across the Tri service. This was an increase of 3.5 per cent from the previous year. Of these incidents, 250 resulted in workers compensation claims being lodged. This was a decrease of 3.1 per cent from the previous year. Details relating to the new claims are as follows:

Claims Data 2003 – 2004

	Claims Lodged	Claims Declined	Days Lost new claims	Days Lost all Claims	Costs (medical and absence)
Police Service	187	2	249	695	\$510 484.18
Fire & Rescue Service	48	0	39	81	\$ 39 317.73
Emergency Service	5	0	2	2	\$1 826.46
Police Civil Employment Unit	10	0	6	11	\$19 382.25
TOTAL	250	2	296	789	\$571 010.62

Source: Figtree database

Of the new compensable claims for the reporting period, the physiological costs totalled \$425 426.10 and the psychological costs totalled \$145 584.52.

Territory Insurance Office (TIO) fees for administering both new and ongoing claims totalled \$210 377.08. This figure includes an administrative increase by TIO of \$67 584 as well as a general increase in costs of \$137 008. Ongoing rehabilitation management and assistance is being provided to 14 compensable claims and eight non-compensable cases.

Seven police stations underwent workplace and workstation assessments. Three risk assessments were also conducted during the reporting period. Health monitoring programs continue across the Tri service including hearing tests, screen based eye examinations, Hepatitis B innoculations and blood testing for heavy metals for members and employees identified as being at risk.

The agency arranged an influenza immunisation program for the members, employees and families. The program commenced in April 2004.

A total of eight Occupational Health and Safety (OH&S) presentations to about 200 staff were conducted during the reporting period.

Medical Incapacity and Discipline

The Government Medical Officer assessed 15 employees – one less than the previous reporting period - to determine fitness for continued duty. The result for one case remains pending, two are participating in graduated return to work programs, one case is currently in the process of inability and 11 cases were resolved with employees returning to full time employment. The provisions of the Public Service Employment and Management Act, general orders, standard operating procedures, standard administration procedures, policies and director's orders were applied and these requirements were met.

Employment instruction outcomes

Employment instruction outcomes are reported pursuant to section 23(2) of the *Public Sector Employment and Management Act* and are applicable only to staff employed under this Act.

Advertising, selection and appointment

The agency's recruitment and promotion procedures met Merit Selection Guide requirements and uniformly applied human resource practices that met legislative compliance. A total of 74 temporary and permanent vacancies were filled.

Review of grievances and appeals

Grievance procedures met agency requirements according to the provisions of the *Public Service Employment and Management Act*. There was a general awareness of grievance and appeal provisions and during the reporting period. Three formal grievances were lodged. One was withdrawn, one was investigated and a decision implemented and one is being progressed under section 59 of the Act.

Industrial relations outcomes

Police

The 2001 Police Consent Agreement is a four-year agreement providing members with annual salary increases of 3.5 per cent in the first year and three per cent in July each year for the following three years. The Agreement is due to expire on 29 June 2005.

The agreement also facilitates ongoing discussions that could lead to further enhancements to conditions of service. Work has progressed on the following items:

- ◆ Housing allowance entitlements
- ◆ ACPOs scheme
- ◆ Forensic restructure
- ◆ Review of consolidated allowance
- ◆ Review of on-call and stand-by provisions
- ◆ Remote locality conditions of service
- ◆ Trialing of alternative shift rosters.

In addition to the above, the Government's initiative to increase the period of paid maternity leave from 12 to 14 weeks was certified by the Police Arbitral Tribunal.

The Police Arbitral Tribunal dealt with six matters during the reporting period.

Fire and Rescue Service

The Northern Territory Public Sector Fire and Rescue Service 2002 Certified Agreement is a two year agreement providing firefighters with increases of four per cent and three per cent in 2002 and a final increase of three per cent from 11 September 2003. Negotiations have commenced to replace the Agreement, which is due to expire on 5 November 2004.

Housing service outcomes

NTPF members are entitled to housing or an allowance/subsidy in lieu of agency accommodation. The current service level agreement between Territory Housing and

the NTPF encompassing Darwin and regional areas and continues to ensure that members were allocated an improved standard of dwelling while standardising policies and procedures throughout the Northern Territory.



The Government approved the development of a program to upgrade all police housing to the new Government Employee Housing Standard. All police housing in regional centres were assessed in consultation with local members and the local housing and construction agencies. Plans have been developed to upgrade police housing commencing with Alice Springs, Tennant Creek and Katherine in the next reporting period and other areas in 2005/2006.

A total of 217 police members were housed according to the service level agreement and head-leasing arrangements, rental subsidies totalled 35 and 512 members received housing allowance.

Chaplaincy and welfare services outcomes

The Welfare Services and Chaplaincy comprises of a welfare co-ordinator, two welfare Officers (one located in Alice Springs), one full time chaplain in Darwin and one part time Chaplain in Alice Springs.

The staff operating in Darwin and Alice Springs provided the following services to the staff, volunteers and their families, of the NTPFES during the reporting period:

- support on 773 occasions made up of 340 personal and 433 work related issues.
- coordinated four critical incident stress information sessions.
- delivered welfare and peer support awareness sessions to recruits and auxiliaries.
- contacted and assisted families and members following the deaths of three retired members and one member of the family of a serving member.
- coordinated the Peer Support team who reported 298 contacts with members.
- visited all major centres and most bush stations throughout the Northern Territory.



Staffing profile 30 June 2004

Pursuant to section 28(2)(c) of the Public Sector Employment and Management Act, a comparison of the agency's staffing profile as at 30 June 2003 and 30 June 2004 is as follows:

Designation	as @ 30 June 2003	as @ 30 June 2004
Commissioner of Police	1	1
Deputy Commissioner	1	1
Assistant Commissioner	3	3
Commander	7	9
Superintendent	36	35
Senior Sergeant	46	39
Brevet Senior Sergeant	1	0
Sergeant	111	125
Brevet Sergeant	32	39
Senior Constable	249	233
Constable	324	407
Police Auxiliary	121	128
Aboriginal Community Police	42	58
Divisional Fire Commander	5	5
Station Fire Commander	12	12
Station Officer	20	24
Senior Firefighter Qualified	14	13
Senior Firefighter	27	30
Firefighter Qualified	27	17
Firefighter B	1	9
Firefighter C	10	9
Firefighter D	9	24
Firefighter Recruit	24	3
Chief Pilot	1	1
Senior Pilot	-	0
Pilot	4	3
Executive Contract Officer 3	1	1
Executive Contract Officer 2	-	1
Executive Contract Officer 1	7	8
Executive Officer 1	2	1
Administrative Officer 8	7	10
Administrative Officer 7	6	12
Administrative Officer 6	15	15
Administrative Officer 5	11	13
Administrative Officer 4	22	22
Administrative Officer 3	32	44
Administrative Officer 2	56	46
Administrative Officer 1	11	11
NTPS Apprentice	-	4
National indigenous Cadet Program	-	1
Professional 4	1	1
Professional 3	4	3
Professional 2	12	13
Professional 1	-	1
Technical 6	3	4
Technical 5	1	1
Technical 4	5	6
Technical 3	6	7
Technical 2	4	4
Technical 1	1	1
Physical 7	2	2
Physical 6	1	3
Physical 5	3	2
Physical 4	1	1
Physical 3	2	2
Physical 2	10	11
TOTAL	1354	1479*

* The increase of 125 people in 2003-04 is due mainly to the implementation of the Building our Police Force program.

Training and education

The NTPFES continued its commitment to develop its people through internal and external education programs aimed at providing the professional standards expected by the community. The total expenditure for the period across the Tri service was \$11 595 078, an increase of \$2 875 000 on the previous reporting period. The increase can be attributed to the stronger emphasis placed on appropriate and additional recruitment, training and education opportunities to staff.

Expenditure

Area	Cost
Police	\$10 490 532
Fire and Rescue Service	\$ 824 299
Emergency Services	\$ 280 247
Total	\$11 595 078

Included in expenditure are operational, personnel, specific courses and training for sworn and unsworn employees.

Leadership Training

The NTPFES places a high priority on leadership training throughout the agency and conducted the first Emerging Leaders Program, involving 20 staff from all areas of the agency. This course is designed to develop and enhance the leadership capabilities of our staff across the Tri service and the police civil employment unit.

During the last financial year, the NTPFES also conducted the first two Leadership Development Programs, which resulted in 15 members becoming qualified to the rank of Superintendent.

Promotional Qualification Framework

The Promotional Qualification Framework for the NTPF was introduced in July 2003 and provided a more structured approach to obtain promotional qualifications. There are now four incremental developmental programs for promotion throughout the ranks, which include assessment centres and courses. During the period, six promotional development programs were conducted with 60 members meeting the required competencies for promotion eligibility.

Tertiary studies assistance

This reporting period saw a reduction in the number and expenditure on tertiary studies assistance. However, internal courses on offer at the Police College generally accounts for this difference. This is consistent with the strategic intent to provide in-house training and development. This period, 95 people across the agency (sworn and unsworn) received tertiary assistance during the year with a total of \$50 646 expended.

Flexible learning/e-Learning

The NTPFES College Development and Assessment Unit (DAU) continued with the flexible learning delivery system (WebCT) to support and enhance the traditional classroom-training model.

In 2003-2004, more than 12 online courses were offered to members including the Certificate IV in Government qualification.

The Unit, in conjunction with Emergency Management Australia, developed a CD-ROM titled Introduction to Emergency Risk Management, which allows flexibility in access to emergency management training for all NTPFES staff.

Police recruit training

Four recruit squads graduated during the period with a total of 119 Constables graduating. These members continue with on the job training working towards their Diploma in Public Safety (Policing).

Four recruits with prior interstate police service were provided fast track training during the financial year. Five ex-NTPF members re-enlisted as recommended under the Building Our Police Force plan and receiving abridged training to current operational standards.

Aboriginal Community Policing Officer

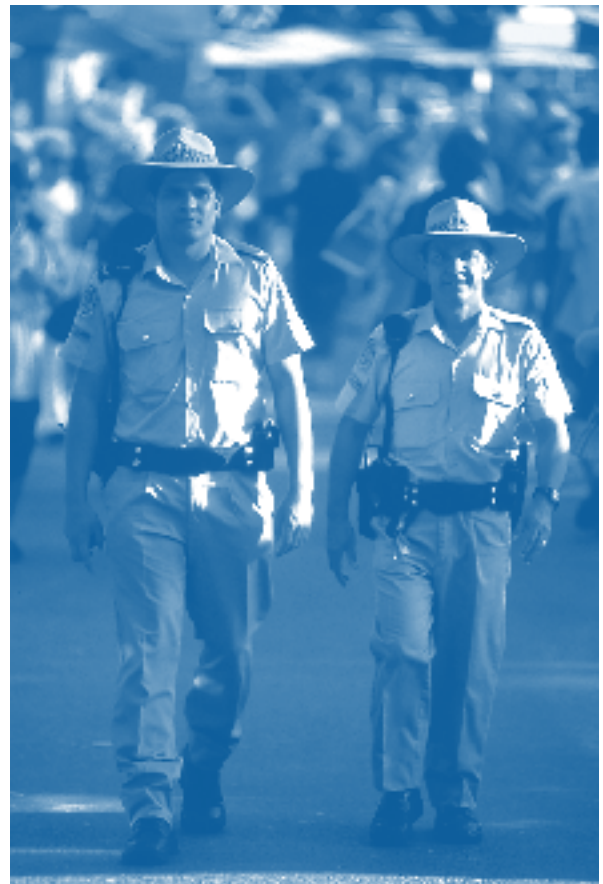
Two ACPO recruitment courses commenced in this reporting period with 14 ACPOs graduating in 2003-2004, with the remainder graduating in the next reporting period.

A significant achievement in 2003-2004 was four ACPOs attaining their Certificate IV in Public Safety (ACPO). This is the highest level attained by an ACPO member since the ACPO scheme was introduced.

Auxiliary training

Twenty-five auxiliary recruits graduated from the NTPFES College during the reporting period, with most graduates deployed to the JESCC to address attrition loss and the development of the Call Centre.

To prepare for the expanded Call Centre responsibilities, four staff received training in the accredited qualification in Customer Contact – Call Centres. These instructors/assessors will provide training to the rest of the JESCC staff in the next reporting period.



Assessment, Development and Personnel Training (ADAPT) Database

Further development work continued with the whole of agency training records database called ADAPT. The full implementation of this system has been slowed due to data integrity issues with the migration of the old database data across to ADAPT.

Remote Workforce Development Strategy

The agency has played an integral part in the development of this strategy and in the first year of implementation.

The NTPFES College was successful in its application for funds (\$27 000) to assist with the training of 14 ACPOs in obtaining their restricted Coxswains ticket.

Reframing the Future

As part of the national training framework, the College as a Registered Training Organisation (RTO) was successful in two grant applications to the Reframing the Future program.

The first grant (\$25 000) was to review the RTO structure that currently exists across the agency and how the three services are operating under this structure in the delivery and assessment of training.

The second grant (\$10 000) was to develop better workplace/on the job assessment tools for the ACPO's and supervisors.

Registered Training Organisation – Accredited courses/programs

The list of qualifications that the agency has the scope to award has remained the same as last reporting period at 47 Certificates, Diplomas and Advanced Diplomas.

The qualifications are drawn from a wide range of Training Packages:

- ◆ Public Safety Training Package
- ◆ Public Service Training Package
- ◆ Business Services Training Package
- ◆ Asset Security Training Package
- ◆ Telecommunications Training Package
- ◆ National Fitness Industry Training Package
- ◆ Seafood Industry Training Package
- ◆ Information Technology Training Package

Australian Police Professional Standards Council (APPSC)

The NTPF has representation on a number of cross-jurisdictional projects. These projects cover a wide range of qualifications and issues with an increase of eight projects from the previous reporting period. Projects included:

- ◆ Australasian Mounted Police Standards
- ◆ Australasian Police Bomb Technician Standards
- ◆ Australasian Police Code of Ethics
- ◆ Australasian Police Dog Handler Standards
- ◆ Australasian Prosecutions Standards
- ◆ Australasian Police Qualifications Framework
- ◆ Australasian Police Surveillance Standards
- ◆ Australasian Police Undercover Operatives Standards
- ◆ Employment Requisites to the Policing Profession
- ◆ Entry and Progression Educational Standards
- ◆ Professional Mobility at Rank
- ◆ Transition from VET to Higher Education
- ◆ Australasian Police Tactical Groups Standards
- ◆ Australasian Police Witness Protection Standards
- ◆ Australasian Counter Terrorist Standards
- ◆ Australasian Police Disaster Victim ID Standards
- ◆ Australasian Police Negotiators Standards
- ◆ Australasian Police Personal Protection Standards
- ◆ Australasian Police Operational Safety Tactics and Training
- ◆ Australasian Police Special Constables

Non-accredited training courses

The DAU has been working with the various business units to establish a Course Development – Delivery – Assessment Framework. The framework provides a process to map various non-accredited training courses across to accredited qualifications/units under the various Training Packages.

Staff selection panel workshop

Staff selection panel training has been delivered to ensure competence, consistency and compliance with merit selection principles for those personnel involved in selection panels for new and promotional positions. In the reporting period, 14 staff attended workshops.

Assessment and Workplace Training

The DAU conducted 20 workshops covering units towards the Certificate IV in Assessment and Workplace Training. These workshops are critical in maintaining qualified and competent trainers and assessors for both our accredited and non-accredited training programs. The DAU has also started developing strategies for delivery and assessment of the new Training and Assessment Qualifications, due to be rolled out nationally later this year.

Other courses that DAU has assisted in the development of in 2003/04:

- ◆ School Based Police Officer training course
- ◆ Operations Investigators course
- ◆ Detective Training
- ◆ PFES Driver Trainer certification
- ◆ Off-road Motorcycle training course
- ◆ Diploma of Search and Rescue Coordination

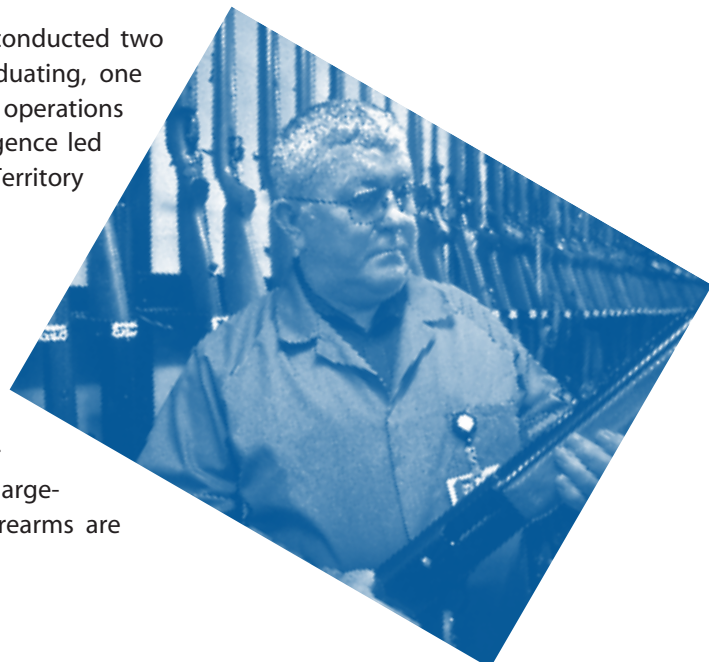
Detective training

A total of 48 members, an increase of 16 on the previous reporting period successfully completed the Detective Training Program. This course provided important training in investigative competencies across the agency allowing members to further progress to the Bachelor of Policing (Investigations) qualification through Charles Sturt University.

The Criminal Investigation Development Unit also conducted two intelligence analyst courses with 32 members graduating, one illicit drug laboratory investigators course and one operations investigators course. The Unit also provided intelligence led policing and TCG training across the Northern Territory throughout the reporting period.

Firearms

Use of the in-house Armoury facility has increased with a sharp rise in the number of firearms repaired rising from 205 repairs to 567 this reporting period. This service utilised the services of two senior armourers from NSW Police to assist in carrying out a large-scale maintenance program to ensure NT Police firearms are maintained in a good state of repair.



Area	03-04 total	02-03 total
Firearms serviced/repaired	567	205
Ammunition re-loads	237 000	145 000
Firearm movements*	424	206

*Transferred in and out of the Armoury

Operational Safety Training and Tactics (OSTT)

The OSTT Unit conducted 3 860 hours of training to recruits and in-service members. This is an increase of 500 hours from the previous reporting period, recruit training is responsible for the majority of hours spent training this reporting period.

The area of in-service training was boosted with the assistance of operational areas by the supply of three extra operational safety instructors. Two members from Alice Springs and one member from the Darwin area were seconded to ensure that the College meets its high standards in operational safety areas.

Fire and Rescue training

Total expenditure for the financial year was \$824 299, including \$321 829 operational expenditure and \$502 470 on personnel expenditure.

However, 235 courses were provided over the reporting period in comparison to 96 courses in 2002/03, representing a 144 per cent increase in 2003/04. For this reporting period, there were no recruits in training leading to an overall reduction in training expenditure.

Highlights for this reporting period are:

- A total of 1491 people were provided training, including NTFRS staff, police and emergency services personnel and external clients such as Bushfire Council volunteers, DHCS staff and the general public in a wide range of programs. This compares with 991 in the previous year, an increase of 50.45 per cent in the number of persons trained.
- Total training hours conducted by NTFRS were 3 248, in comparison to 3 109 in 2002/03 indicating a increase in training hours but not including daily skills maintenance programs by operational crews, which represented about 5 312 hours.
- the acquisition of the medium pumper appliance valued at \$350 000 to enable uninterrupted operational training courses to take place without impact on response appliance capabilities.
- Volunteer training has continued to be a priority with a total of 423 volunteers receiving training. A range of courses including Brigade Organisational Structure, Cyclone Awareness, Electrical Hazards, Incident Response, Personal Protection, Radio Communications, the Grassfire Unit and Wildfire Behaviour were attended by most Darwin area volunteer fire brigades.
- All members at the rank of senior firefighter qualified through to the Chief Fire Officer attained the nationally accredited qualification, Australian Inter-service Incident Management System, Incident Control System (AIIMS ICS), which provides a standardised approach to incident control and management. There were 54 fire officers, 19 auxiliary firefighters and seven external clients trained (total 80).

- Five NTFRS instructors attended the South Australian Country Fire Service over a 10-day period to attain Level II Instructor Compartment Firefighting qualifications, which will enable hot fire and compartment firefighting training to commence within the NTFRS.
- Two NTFRS members qualified as heavy vehicle driving instructors following a three-week intensive course covering all aspects of on and off road driving in emergency and non-emergency conditions. The qualification will enable the members to provide driver training to NTFRS staff and PFES staff required to drive heavy vehicles under emergency conditions.
- Urban search and rescue has become a focal point for the NTFRS given the incidence of building collapse due to terrorism or natural events such as cyclones. Training was provided at all major centres across the Territory to 86 firefighters, 22 auxiliary firefighters and five police (total 113).
- CBR awareness training was provided across all major centres in the Northern Territory ensuring staff have substantial understanding of the nature and complexity of dealing with terrorist incidents involving these substances. A total of 104 firefighters and 38 auxiliary firefighters were provided with training.
- Training for technical staff and training officers responsible for CBR has taken place with two NTFRS Officers attending a mass decontamination training program in Western Australia and a CBR Officer attending Live Agent training in Canada.
- Two NTFRS emergency care instructors provided accredited training at Territory centres in dealing with medical emergency situations to requalify staff in resuscitation, medical treatment and response. A total of 96 firefighters and 26 auxiliary firefighters were trained in this reporting period.
- As part of the NTFRS annual skills maintenance program, assessment of competency in the donning, NTFRS educational and training instructors conducted wearing and donning of Closed Circuit Breathing Apparatus for all available operational personnel. A total of 125 NTFRS staff were assessed.
- A total of 66 firefighters were trained in the new Building Inspection Program as part of response arrangements and building safety inspection requirements.
- Seven A class firefighters commenced studies in the previous reporting period completing all requirements of both theoretical and practical examinations in September 2003 thereby gaining promotion to the rank of senior firefighter.
- Eight senior firefighters attained the rank of Senior Firefighter-Qualified, providing additional leadership at the level of acting station officer when required.



NTES Training Unit

NTES expended \$280 247 on training, which comprised of \$193 046 personnel and \$87 201 operational costs. Training was provided to NTPFES staff and a range of organisations including

Australian Red Cross and several federal agencies including the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA), Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) and the Royal Australian Navy (RAN).

Accessible and appropriate client focused information

Respected and reliable policy advice

Enhancing community safety and protection through appropriate and timely secretariat and legal policy advice.



Secretariat and Policy Unit

The Secretariat Unit provides a focal point for the agency's interaction with executive Government. It coordinates the timely provision of information to the Administrator, Executive Council, Cabinet, Community Cabinet Meetings, Minister for Police, Fire and Emergency Services and for the Tri service's Executive Management.

The Unit oversees, coordinates and vets briefing papers for the Commissioner of Police for his attendance at national conferences such as the Ministerial Council on the Administration of Justice meetings, Australian Crime Commission Board meetings and the Conference of Commissioners of Police of Australasian and the South-West Pacific Region.

During 2003-2004 year, the Unit processed:

- ◆ 488 ministerials plus approximately 470 responses (informal) provided to Ministerial requests for information
- ◆ 100 Cabinet Comments on Cabinet Submissions from other government agencies
- ◆ 14 Cabinet Submissions
- ◆ 84 Legislative Assembly briefings
- ◆ 40 Estimates Committee briefings
- ◆ seven EXCO submissions
- ◆ 39 Justice of the Peace applications
- ◆ eight Community Cabinet briefings
- ◆ eight Business Round-Table briefings

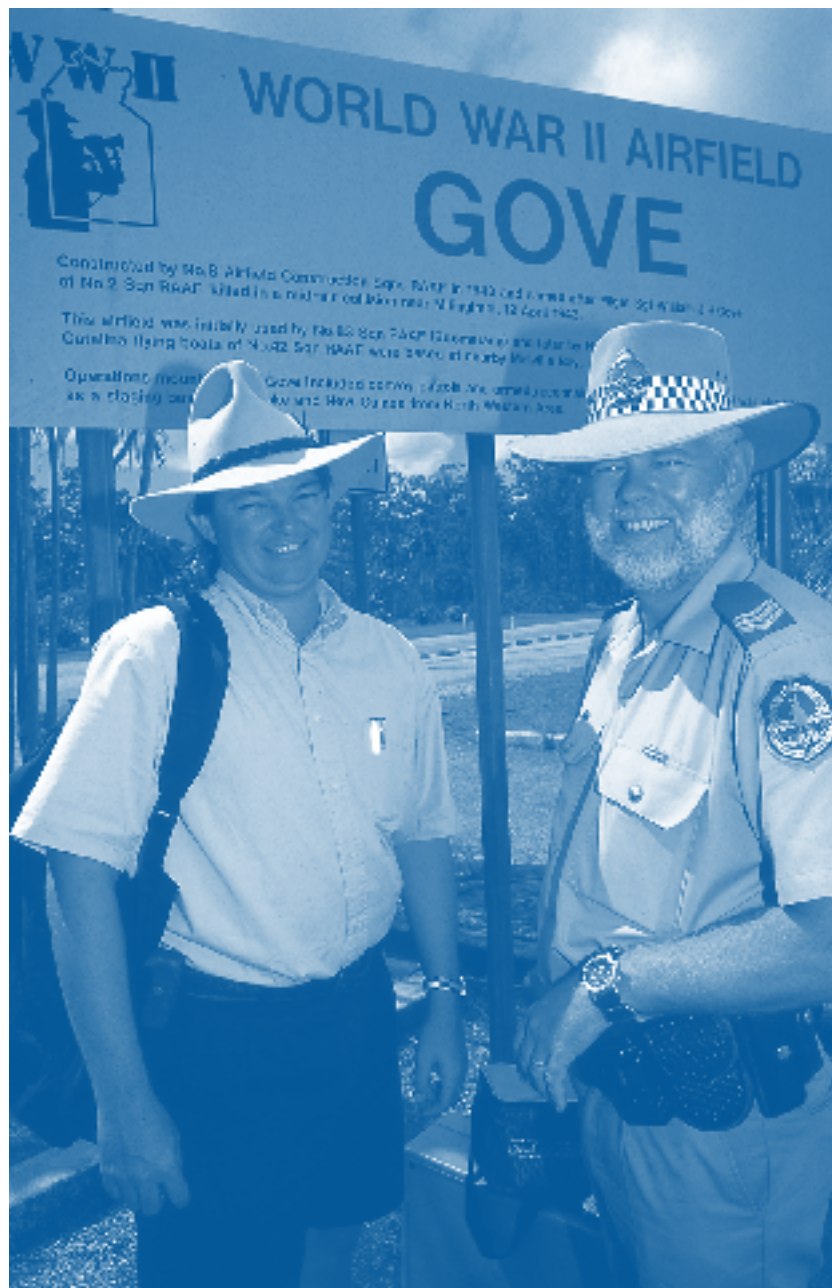
Legal Services

NTPFES Legal Branch provides a full range of in-house legal services to the agency including:

- ◆ legal and legal policy advice
- ◆ management of legislation administered by the Tri service
- ◆ review and comment on other legislation, Ministerials and Cabinet submissions
- ◆ drafting and negotiation of agreements and MOUs
- ◆ legal representation

- ◆ management of outsourced legal representation
- ◆ maintenance of legal records.
- ◆ complying with 229 subpoenas and summonses for production of documents served on the Commissioner of Police and PFES, involving over 31 personal court appearances by members of Legal Branch.

In the reporting period, the Legal Branch was involved in the developments of legislation on issues such as Counter Terrorism, Firearms, the *NT Fire and Emergency Act*, the *Misuse of Drugs Act* and the *Property Forfeiture Act*.





STAFF PROFILE

Achievements

In recognition of their commitment and performance, 18 Operations Command members received medals for both police and national service, the most noteworthy being the Australian Police Medal to Commander Gary Manison and Sergeant Gregory Lade. NTES Officer Stephen Twentyman was also recognised with the Emergency Services Medal.

In addition, 23 members received recognition or commendation for outstanding achievement or service, including the Australasian Police Multicultural Advisory Board Award to Senior Constable Peter Garard for 'Excellence in the Advancement of Partnerships between Police and Multicultural Communities'.

Australian Police Medal

Awarded for distinguished service.

Commander Gary Manison

Sergeant Gregory Lade

Emergency Services Medal

Awarded for outstanding service relating to emergency management, training and education
Stephen Twentyman

United Nations Medal

Awarded for service in a United Nations operation

Senior Sergeant Mark Setter

Senior Constable Heath Eaves

Senior Constable Richard O'Brien

National Medal

The National Medal recognises diligent long service in organisations that protect life and property at some risk to their members. Fifteen years eligible service is necessary to qualify for the medal and clasps are available for each additional ten-year period.

Senior Sergeant Louise Jorgensen

Sergeant Erica Sims

Sergeant Shaun Furniss

Sergeant Timothy Nixon

Sergeant Mary Ann Skelton

Sergeant Joanne Foley

Station Officer Brent Bretts

Senior Firefighter Qualified Mark Harbeck

Firefighter Anthony Butt

Senior Constable Mark Bennett

Senior Constable Dean Barrett
Senior Constable Ghulam Abbas
Senior Constable Michael Schumacher
Senior Constable Patrick Blanch
Senior Constable Kevin Agnew
Senior Constable Ian Gray
Senior Constable Scott Rose
Paul Sloan
Graham Richardson

National Medal 1st Clasp

Commander Grant Hamon
Commander Katerina Vanderlaan
Station Officer Glen Berryman
Senior Firefighter Qualified Gerald Laverty
Firefighter Michael Lew Fatt
Sergeant Wendy Schultz
Sergeant Suzanne Carter
Sergeant Peter Nunn
Senior Constable Bernie Lee
Senior Auxiliary Gerry Oliver

National Medal 2nd Clasp

Senior Firefighter Benjamin John Nagas

Police Overseas Service Medal

Awarded for designated overseas service in peacekeeping roles.
Senior Constable Heath Eaves

Police service medals approved by the Administrator

Police Service Medal 20 Year Clasp

Senior Sergeant Robert Burgoyne
Brevet Sergeant Raymond Musgrave

Police Service Medal 30 Year Clasp

Sergeant Garnet Dixon
Sergeant Geoffrey Bourne

Police Service Medal 20 Year Bar

Senior Constable Christopher Kilian

Police Service Medal

Sergeant Jamie Chalker
Senior Constable Diana Proctor
Senior Constable Sandra Nash
Constable Alan Davis
Senior ACPO Andrew Spencer
Stuart McDonagh



Rotary Police Officer of the Year

Recognises a police officer that has provided outstanding service to the community through acts of courtesy, kindness, understanding, courage or devotion to duty.

Sergeant Glenn McPhee

ACPO Administrators Medal

Recognises an individual ACPO who has undertaken his/her duties with diligence and dedication, recognising the member's contribution within the workplace to contribute to effective and efficient delivery of police services to the community.

ACPO Patricia Groth

Trophies and Awards

The following trophies and awards were presented to the graduating officers in each squad:

The Commissioner's Trophy

Awarded for overall performance in all areas of the Recruit Training Course including academic, practical and physical training.

The Rod Evans Memorial Trophy

Awarded for the highest academic achievement in the Recruit Training Course.

Physical Training Award

Presented for outstanding ability in the physical training component of the Recruit Training Course.

The Glen Huitson Medal

Presented by the Northern Territory Police Association for the most consistent application in all areas of training throughout the Recruit Training Course.

Squad 73	
Commissioner's Trophy	Constable Luke Kingsbury
Rod Evans Memorial Trophy	Constable Jonathon Mitson
The Physical Training Trophy	Constable Justin Schremmer
The Glen Huitson Medal	Constable Brendon McKay

Squad 74	
Commissioner's Trophy	Constable Daniel Parslow
Rod Evans Memorial Trophy	Constable David Overall Constable Jamie Peters (joint winners)
The Physical Training Trophy	Constable Jamie Peters
The Glen Huitson Medal	Constable Tanya Mace

Squad 75	
Commissioner's Trophy	Constable Serge Bouma
The Rod Evans Memorial Trophy	Constable Chee Lean
The Physical Training Trophy	Constable Deanna Horwood
The Glen Huitson Medal	Constable Tracey Meyers

Squad 76	
Commissioner's Trophy	Constable Wade Rogers
The Rod Evans Memorial Trophy	Constable Vanessa Goddard
The Physical Training Trophy	Constable Kristian Whitbread
The Glen Huitson Medal	Constable Jodie Kennedy

Commissioner's Certificate of Commendation

Awarded to a member, unit or group who display exemplary service and/or dedication to duty to a degree far exceeding what might reasonably be expected.

Constable 1st class Paul Blackburn
 Constable Bradley Currie
 Constable David Finch
 Constable Louis Mahony

Certificate of Appreciation

Acknowledges significant contributions and valuable assistance to policing by members of the Police Force and members of the public.

Acting Sergeant Ghulam Abbas
 Senior Constable Leith Phillips
 Constable Neil Baille
 Constable Tamara Randall
 Constable Sean Stanley
 Constable Michael Whiting
 ACPO Phillip Perkins

Letter of Recognition

The Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner or an Assistant Commissioner may send a personal letter commending a member for the performance of good work, or to a member of the public expressing appreciation for assistance given to the Police Force for public-spirited action by a group or person.

- ◆ Senior Constable Leith Phillips
- ◆ Senior Constable Peter Garard
 APMAB Australasian Police Multicultural Advisory Board – Awarded for excellence in the advancement of partnerships between Police and Multicultural Community
- ◆ Senior Constable Peter Styles
 Rotary Award – Excellence in the Work place award
- ◆ Senior Constable Jeff Mosel
 Rotary Award – Excellence in the Workplace award.

- ◆ Brevet Sergeant Peter Anderson
North Australian Motor Sports Board – Honour Roll – Awarded for service to Territory youth in Motor Sport 2001/2004.
- ◆ Recognition of Taskforce Mosquito
Sergeant Timothy Moseley
Senior Constable Rodney Godden
Constable Jamie Cairncross
Constable Elisha Dicker
Constable Peter Henwood
Constable Dominic Hodgson
Constable Tanya Turlow
Constable Cameron Turnbull
Constable Brent Warren
Constable Dave Young
Senior Auxiliary Emma Suradi
- ◆ ACPO Robert Campbell
Gavin Spencer Trophy

Other Awards

Emergency Management Australia Safer Communities Award 2004

School based NTES Cadet Unit, St Phillips College, Alice Springs

Best Government Display – Alice Springs Show

NTES – Southern Region

Conferences attended with papers presented

- ◆ Alison Worsnop (Legal Services)
National Fireworks Working Group
Paper: *NT Position Paper – Model Legislation for Fireworks*
- ◆ Graham Waite (CIP)
4th International Conference on Restorative Practices
Paper: *A Preventative and Restorative Approach to Juvenile Offending*
- ◆ Scott Mitchell (Drug and Alcohol Policy)
3rd Australian Drug Strategy Conference
"Night Patrol Protocols"
- ◆ Detective Superintendent Bert Hofer
National Crime Practitioner's Workshop, Darwin, August 2003
"Operation Genesweep – Utilising DNA technology in Volume Property Crime Investigations"
- ◆ Detective Senior Sergeant Scott Pollock
National Crime Practitioner's Workshop, August 2003
"Taskforce Ranger"
- ◆ Senior Constable Ralph Goodfield
Australasian Technical Support Units Practitioners Forum, Darwin Nov 2003.
"Implications of Industrial, Commercial, and Residential Security on Electronic Surveillance."

- ◆ Senior Constable Shane Lawrence
Australasian Technical Support Units Practitioners Forum, Darwin Nov 2003.
"Man-Portable Remote Video Transmission System."
- ◆ Detective Senior Constable Peter Bravos
Australasian Drug Strategy Conference. Alice Springs May 2004
'Speed Kills' - The Challenges facing Police in the fight against the rise of Methylamphetamine in Australia.
- ◆ Sergeant David Peach
ODPP Bi-Annual Conference 2004
Juvenile Justice Act – Rehabilitation or Punishment
- ◆ Brevet Sergeant Anne Lade
Australasian Coroners Conference
Northern Territory's involvement in the Bali incident.

Other Significant Achievements

- ◆ Assistant Director NTES, Mike Bowman, carried out a review of the Yulara and Kings Canyon Emergency Protection Capability on behalf of the NT Government
- ◆ Senior Constable Richard O'Brien served as technical adviser with the United Nations (Timor Leste Police) on secondment from NT Police between November 2003 – May 2004.

Forensic Services

- ◆ Dayman Steptoe was recognised for his work on Mitochondrial DNA extraction and sequencing.
- ◆ Senior Constables Dave Picker and Gino Rob were recognised for their validation of all firearms methodologies of International significance.
- ◆ Members of the QUIP Committee achieved NATA Accreditation Status for the forensic laboratory. This is the last forensic science laboratory in Australia to be nationally accredited, but only the 3rd police technical section to achieve this status.
- ◆ Dr Peter Thatcher's work on 'Fire and explosion scene examination' was published in 'The Practice of Crime Scene Investigation' 2004 edition.
- ◆ Carmen Eckhoff's work on 'The scientific requirements and outcomes of a sexual assault crime scene investigation' was published in 'The Practice of Crime Scene Investigation' 2004 edition.

CERTIFICATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We certify that the attached financial statements for the Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services 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 statement of financial performance, statement of financial position, statement of cash flows and notes to and forming part of the financial statements, presents fairly the financial performance for the year ended 30 June 2004 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.



.....
Paul White
Commissioner of Police
Chief Executive Officer, Police
Fire and Emergency Services

31 August 2004



.....
Rose Hallett
Director

Finance and Procurement

31 August 2004

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OVERVIEW

For the Year Ended 30 June 2004

The Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services Financial Statements provide information about the financial performance and position of the Agency for 2002-03 and 2003-04.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

2003-04 saw the implementation of some major initiative, which had a significant impact on the Agency's financial performance during the year:

- The Government's commitment to the O'Sullivan Assessment of Resource Requirements of the Northern Territory Police which saw a \$75 million funding package approved over four years with \$6.675 million in output funding provided in 2003-04.

This initiative has resulted in an increase of 119 operational police officers and 25 public servants with a consequent increase in Employee Expenses in 2003-04. The increased number of police has also impacted upon Administrative Expenses with additional expenses incurred on, amongst other items, recruitment, training, equipment and uniforms.

- A Review of the Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service was also conducted during 2003-04 with Government endorsing the implementation of the ten recommendations contained in the report and providing additional resources of \$0.345 million in 2003-04 to commence implementing the recommendations.
- A major multi-jurisdictional Counter Terrorism exercise was held in the Northern Territory during March/April 2004. This exercise was funded by the Australian Government and Operating Expenses of \$0.377 million were incurred.
- Amendments were made to the Firearms Act and Regulations which incorporated the Council of Australian Government's (COAG) reforms regarding handgun control that included a compensated buyback and amnesty for handguns within the NT. Increased Agency revenue resulted from this initiative and an increase in Operating Expenses of \$2.275 million.
- Corporate support costs of services provided by the Department of Corporate and Information Services (DCIS) were distributed to agencies for the first time in 2003-04. As DCIS is not paid by agencies, the transactions are treated on a notional basis. Notional revenue has also been recorded as Services received Free of Charge. This has no net effect on the operating result in the Statement of Financial Performance. The notional cost for these services in 2003-04 was \$5.758 million.

The net operating deficit for 2003-04 was \$13.402 million compared with a deficit of \$7.840 million in 2002-03. The budgeted operating deficit for 2003-04 was \$11.254 million. The operating deficit is mainly a result of depreciation expense and expenditure on programs rolled over from 2003-04 and but other unbudgeted transactions also impacted on the end of year result as outlined below:

- Various unbudgeted non-cash accrual items were reported on the Agency's Statement of Financial Performance. These include non-capitalised Minor New Works and Capital Works, asset write downs and on-costs relating to employee entitlements.
- Timing issues in relation to revenue receipts for some externally funded programs.
- An account for after hours electricity for a leased facility dating back to 1 April 1997 was received for which there was no budget capacity.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

- The Government's commitment to the O'Sullivan Assessment of Resource Requirements of the Northern Territory Police also resulted in an increase of \$2.894 million of capital funding provided in 2003-04. This boost in resources provided for Property, Plant and Equipment Assets, including patrol boats, vehicles and road safety equipment.
- Resources of \$2.032 million were provided for a replacement aircraft in Alice Springs during 2003-04. As the Agency had not fully taken possession of the aircraft by the end of the financial year, expenditure against this item is recorded as Work in Progress.
- Government further increased its equity in NTPFES as a result of:
 - ◆ the new Mounted Patrol facility at Peter McAulay Centre
 - ◆ Cell Upgrades in various remote police stations
 - ◆ Major leasehold improvements to Police Stations in Darwin and Palmerston.
- Additional resources were also provided for:
 - ◆ major fire fighting appliances
 - ◆ counter terrorism equipment
 - ◆ genetic analyser for the forensic laboratory.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
For the year ended 30 June 2004

	NOTE	2004 \$000	2003 \$000
OPERATING REVENUE			
<i>Grants and subsidies</i>			
Current		5 142	5 521
<i>Sales of goods and services</i>			
Output revenue		141 484	125 503
Other agency revenue		2 917	1 574
Miscellaneous revenue		1 267	895
Services received free of charge	13	5 833	162
Profit on disposal of assets	3	148	239
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE	2	<u>156 791</u>	<u>133 894</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Employee expenses		112 791	100 501
<i>Administrative expenses</i>	4		
Purchases of goods and services		38 355	30 008
Repairs and maintenance		3 549	3 037
Depreciation and amortisation	7	6 066	5 880
Other administrative expenses		6 347	294
<i>Grants and subsidies</i>			
Current		3 071	1 986
Interest expense		14	28
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	2	<u>170 193</u>	<u>141 734</u>
NET OPERATING DEFICIT	12	<u>(13 402)</u>	<u>(7 840)</u>
Net Increase in asset revaluation reserve	11	<u>NIL</u>	<u>812</u>
Total changes in Accumulated Funds from non-owner related transactions		<u>NIL</u>	<u>812</u>

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

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
For the year ended 30 June 2004

	NOTE	2004 \$000	2003 \$000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and deposits	5	2 633	5 224
Receivables	6	1 715	1 041
Prepayments		16	29
Inventories		1 269	1 401
Total current assets		5 633	7 695
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	7	131 762	126 013
Total non-current assets		131 762	126 013
TOTAL ASSETS		137 395	133 708
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Deposits held	16	200	260
Payables	8	5 697	6 577
Borrowings and advances	9	65	68
Provisions	10	19 507	19 297
Total current liabilities		25 469	26 202
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings and advances	9	28	93
Total non-current liabilities		28	93
TOTAL LIABILITIES		25 497	26 295
NET ASSETS		111 898	107 413
EQUITY			
Capital	11	132 328	114 441
Reserves	11	812	812
Accumulated funds	11	(21 242)	(7 840)
TOTAL EQUITY		111 898	107 413

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

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the year ended 30 June 2004

	NOTE	2004 \$000 (Outflows)/ In flows	2003 \$000 (Outflows)/ Inflows
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
<i>Operating receipts</i>			
<i>Grants and subsidies received</i>			
Current		5 142	5 521
<i>Receipts from sales of goods and services</i>			
Output revenue received		141 484	125 503
Other agency receipts		8 384	5 793
Total operating receipts		155 010	136 817
<i>Operating payments</i>			
<i>Grants and subsidies paid</i>			
Current		(3 071)	(1 986)
Payments to employees		(115 236)	(100 989)
Payments for goods and services		(44 022)	(34 704)
Interest paid		(14)	(28)
Total operating payments		(162 343)	(137 707)
Net cash used in operating activities	12	(7 333)	(890)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
<i>Investing receipts</i>			
Proceeds from asset sales	3	3 186	4 034
Total investing receipts		3 186	4 034
<i>Investing payments</i>			
Purchase of assets	7	(11 792)	(6 208)
Total investing payments		(11 792)	(6 208)
Net cash used in investing activities		(8 606)	(2 174)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
<i>Financing receipts</i>			
Deposits received		(60)	30
Capital appropriation		13 476	4 571
Total financing receipts		13 416	4 601
<i>Financing payments</i>			
Finance lease payments		(68)	(73)
Total financing payments		(68)	(73)
Net cash from financing activities		13 348	4 528
Net lincrease/(decrease) in cash held		(2 591)	1 464
Cash at beginning of financial year		5 224	3 760
CASH AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR	5	2 633	5 224

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2004

1. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) **Objectives and funding**

Our mission is to work together to reduce crime and protect the community.

Whilst the NTPFES is predominantly funded by Parliamentary appropriations, the financial statements encompass all funds which the NTPFES control.

In the process of reporting on the NTPFES as a single Agency, all intra Agency transactions and balances have been eliminated.

(b) **Central Holding Authority**

The Central Holding Authority (CHA) is the parent body that represents the Government's ownership interest in Government controlled entities.

The CHA also records all Territory items. Territory items are revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities controlled by the Government and managed by Agencies on behalf of the Government. The main Territory item is Territory revenue, which includes taxation and royalty revenue, Commonwealth general purpose funding (such as Goods and Services Tax (GST) revenue), fines and statutory fees and charges.

The CHA 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 long service leave.

Territory items

The CHA recognises all Territory items, therefore the Territory items managed by the NTPFES on behalf of Government are not included in the NTPFES financial statements. However, as the NTPFES is accountable for the Territory items they manage on behalf of Government, these items have been separately disclosed in Note 18, titled Schedule of Territory Items.

(c) **Basis of accounting**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Financial Management Act* and Treasurer's Directions.

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

These financial statements do not comply with International Accounting Standards, as Australia is not adopting these requirements until reporting periods commencing on or after 1 January 2005. However the potential impact on accounting policies that will arise from the transition to AASB equivalents of IASB pronouncements is disclosed in note 19.

The following is a summary of the material accounting policies which have been adopted in the preparation of the financial statements.

(d) **Changes in accounting policies**

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous year except in respect of services received free of charge.

Currently all agencies receive services free of charge, predominantly from the Department of Corporate and Information Services (DCIS) and Internal Risk

Management Services for various finance and human resource functions and internal audits. In 2002 the NTPFES reported only Internal Risk Management Services for internal audits. From 1 July 2003 all services received free of charge have been disclosed within the Statement of Financial Performance as revenue under *Services Received Free of Charge* and under *Purchases of Goods and Services* in Administrative Expenses and Audit Expenses. Previously the finance and human resource function provided by DCIS had been disclosed by way of note but not reflected within the Statement of Financial Performance. The financial effect has been to increase both Total Operating Revenue and Operating Expenses by \$5 758 000, with no impact on the net operating deficit.

(e) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received net of the amount of GST. Exchanges of goods or services of the same nature and value without any cash consideration are not recognised as revenues.

Output revenue

Output revenue represents Government funding for the NTPFES operations and is calculated as the net cost of the NTPFES outputs after taking into account funding from the NTPFES revenue.

The net cost of the NTPFES outputs for output appropriation purposes does not include any allowance for major non-cash costs such as depreciation.

Revenue in respect of this funding is recognised in the period in which the NTPFES gains control of the funds.

Grants and other contributions

Grants, donations, gifts and other non-reciprocal contributions are recognised as revenue when the NTPFES 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.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised (net of returns, discounts and allowances) when control of the goods passes to the customer.

Rendering of services

Revenue from rendering services is recognised in proportion to the stage of completion of the contract.

Sale of non-current assets

The profit or loss on disposal of non-current asset sales is included as revenue at the date control of the asset passes to the buyer, usually when an unconditional contract of sale is signed.

The profit or loss on disposal is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset at the time of disposal and the net proceeds on disposal.

Contribution of assets

Contributions of assets and contributions to assist in the acquisition of assets, being non-reciprocal transfers are recognised unless otherwise determined by Government,

as revenue at the fair value of the asset received when the entity gains control of the asset or contribution.

(f) Goods and services tax

Revenues, 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 an item 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 Statement of Financial Position.

Cash flows are included in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is 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 from, or payable to, the ATO.

(g) Interest expenses

Interest expenses include interest and finance lease charges and are expensed as incurred.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the Statement of Financial Position and the Statement of Cash Flows, cash includes cash on hand, cash at bank and cash equivalent assets controlled by the NTPFES. Cash equivalents are highly liquid short-term investments that are readily convertible to cash.

(i) Inventories

Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

(j) Receivables

The collectibility of debtors or receivables is assessed at balance date and specific provision is made for any doubtful accounts.

Trade debtors to be settled within 30 days and are carried at amounts due.

**(k) Property, plant and equipment
Acquisitions**

All items of property, plant and equipment with a cost, or other value, equal to or greater than \$5 000 are recognised in the year of acquisition and depreciated as outlined below. Property, plant and equipment below the \$5 000 threshold are expensed in the year of acquisition.

The cost of property, plant and equipment constructed by the NTPFES 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 NTPFES 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 useful lives.

Construction work in progress

As part of Stage 1 of *Working for Outcomes*, Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Environment (DIPE) is responsible for managing general government capital works projects on a whole of Government basis. Therefore appropriation for most capital works is provided directly to DIPE and the cost of construction work in progress is recognised as an asset of that Department. Once completed, capital works assets are transferred to NTPFES.

Revaluations

Assets belonging to the following classes of non-current assets are progressively revalued on a rolling basis with sufficient regularity to ensure that an asset's carrying amount does not differ materially from its fair value at reporting date:

- ◆ land
- ◆ buildings

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arms length transaction.

Other classes of non-current assets are not subject to revaluation and are measured on a cost basis.

Depreciation and amortisation

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, for the current year, are in accordance with the Treasurer's Directions and are provided as follows:

	2004	2003
Buildings	20 - 50 Years	20 - 50 Years
Infrastructure assets	10 - 25 Years	10 - 25 Years
Plant and equipment	1 - 10 Years	1 - 10 Years
Leased plant and equipment	4 Years	4 Years
Self generating and regenerating assets	10 Years	

Assets are depreciated or amortised from the date of acquisition or, in respect of internally constructed assets, from the time an asset is completed and held ready for use.

(l) Leased assets

Leases under which NTPFES assumes substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership are classified as finance leases. Other leases are classified as operating leases.

Finance leases

Finance leases are capitalised. A leased asset and a lease liability equal to the present value of the minimum lease payments are recorded at the inception of the lease.

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 lease property.

(m) Payables

Liabilities for trade creditors 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 NTPFES. Trade creditors are normally settled within 30 days.

(n) 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 annual leave. Liabilities arising in respect of wages and salaries and annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are measured at their nominal amounts based on remuneration rates which are expected to be paid when the liability is settled.

No provision is made for sick leave, which is non-vesting, as the anticipated pattern of future sick leave to be taken indicates that accumulated sick leave is unlikely to be paid.

Employee benefits expenses are recognised in respect of the following categories:

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

against profits on a net basis in their respective categories.

As part of the introduction of Working for Outcomes, the CHA assumed the long service leave liabilities of Government Agencies, including NTPFES. The actual liability was transferred from Agency ledgers during 2002-03.

(o) Superannuation

Employees' Superannuation entitlements are provided through the NT Government and Public Authorities Superannuation Scheme (NTGPASS), Commonwealth

Superannuation Scheme (CSS) and non-government employee nominated schemes for those employees commencing on or after 10 August 1999.

NTPFES makes superannuation contributions on behalf of its employees to the CHA or the non-government employee nominated schemes. Any liability for government superannuation is met directly by the CHA and NTPFES has and will continue to have no direct superannuation liability.

(p) Rounding of amounts

Amounts in the financial statements and notes to the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars.

(q) Comparatives

Where necessary, comparatives have been reclassified and repositioned for consistency with current year disclosures.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A financial instrument is any contract resulting in a financial asset of one Agency and a financial liability of another Agency.

(a) Interest Rate Risk

NTPFES exposure to interest rate risk and the average interest rate for classes of financial assets and financial liabilities is set out below. The average interest rate is based on the outstanding balance at the start of the year.

(b) Credit risk

In dealings with organisations external to Government, NTPFES has adopted the 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 provisions for losses, represents NTPFES maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral or other security obtained.

(c) Net fair value

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the financial statements represents their respective net fair values.

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL
PERFORMANCE BY OUTPUT GROUPS**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 30 June 2004

	Output Group 1		Output Group 2		Output Group 3		Total	
	2004 \$000	2003 \$000	2004 \$000	2003 \$000	2004 \$000	2003 \$000	2004 \$000	2003 \$000
OPERATING REVENUE								
Taxation revenue								
<i>Grants and subsidies</i>								
Current	1 521	3 202	3 621	1 988	NIL	331	5 142	5 521
<i>Sales of goods and services</i>								
Output revenue	81 799	72 792	51 020	45 181	8 665	7 530	141 484	125 503
Other agency revenue	1 683	913	1 056	567	178	94	2 917	1 574
Miscellaneous revenue	731	519	459	322	77	54	1,267	895
Services received free of charge	3 364	94	2 113	58	356	10	5,833	162
Profit on disposal of assets	85	139	54	86	9	14	148	239
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUE	89 183	77 659	58 323	48 202	9 285	8 033	156 791	133 894
OPERATING EXPENSES								
Employee expenses	65 057	58 291	40 842	36 180	6 892	6 030	112 791	100 501
<i>Administrative expenses</i>								
Purchases of goods and services	22 991	17 405	13,146	10 803	2 218	1 800	38 355	30 008
Repairs and maintenance	2 047	1 762	1,285	1 093	217	182	3 549	3 037
Depreciation and amortisation	3 499	3 410	2,196	2 117	371	353	6 066	5 880
Other administrative expenses	3 661	170	2 298	106	388	18	6 347	294
<i>Grants and subsidies</i>								
Current	170	1 152	2,901	715	NIL	119	3 071	1 986
Interest expense	8	16	5	10	1	2	14	28
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	97 433	82 206	62 673	51 024	10 087	8 504	170 193	141 734
NET OPERATING DEFICIT	(8 250)	(4 547)	(4 350)	(2 822)	(802)	(471)	(13 402)	(7 840)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2004

	2004 \$000	2003 \$000
3 LOSS ON DISPOSAL OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
NON-CURRENT		
Proceeds from the disposal of non-current assets	3 186	4 021
Less written down value of non-current assets disposed	3 633	4 341
Loss on the disposal of non-current assets	(447)	(320)
MINOR		
Proceeds from the disposal of minor assets	7	13
	7	13
	(440)	(307)
ASSETS ACQUIRED BELOW FAIR VALUE		
Assets acquired below fair value	588	546
	148	239
4 OPERATING EXPENSES		
The net operating deficit has been arrived at after charging the following expenses:		
Consultants (1)	425	143
Advertising (2)	47	23
Marketing and Promotion (3)	111	64
Document Production	463	471
Legal Fees	902	1192
Recruitment (4)	979	414
Training and Study	1 475	781
Official Duty Fares	1 060	990
Travelling Allowance	643	587
(1) Includes marketing and promotion 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 recruitment related advertising costs.		
5 CASH AND DEPOSITS		
Cash on hand	84	81
Cash at bank	2 212	4 803
Advance Accounts	337	340
	2 633	5 224

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the year ended 30 June 2004

	2004 \$000	2003 \$000
6 RECEIVABLES		
Current		
Trade debtors	761	722
Less: Provision for doubtful trade debtors	(17)	(16)
	744	706
Sundry debtors	908	243
Accrued revenue	63	92
Other receivables	971	335
Total receivables	1 715	1 041
7 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Land		
At cost	1 361	1 361
At fair value	8 217	7 991
	9 578	9 352
Buildings		
At cost	9 516	8 052
At fair value	130 280	130 280
Accumulated depreciation	(46 453)	(43 273)
	93 343	95 059
Infrastructure		
At cost	40	99
Accumulated depreciation	(3)	(51)
	37	48
Capital works in progress		
At capitalised cost	3 617	407
	3 617	407
Plant and equipment		
At cost	36 806	30 731
Accumulated depreciation	(11 683)	(9 679)
	25 123	21 052
Leased plant and equipment		
At capitalised cost	287	287
Accumulated amortisation	(228)	(192)
	59	95
Self generating and regenerating assets		
At fair value	5	0
	5	0
Total property, plant and equipment	131 762	126 013

A valuation of 32 blocks of land and 53 buildings was undertaken by the Australian Valuation Office (AVO) as at 30 June 2003.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2004

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

Reconciliations

Reconciliations of the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the current financial year are set out below:

	Note	Land	Buildings	Infrastructure	Capital Works in Progress	Plant & Equipment	Leased Plant & Equipment	Self Generating and Regenerating Assets	Total
30 June 2004									
<u>Cost/Valuation</u>									
Balance at the beginning of the year		9 352	138 332	99	407	30 731	287	NIL	179 208
Additions					3 518	8 269		5	11 792
Disposals					(308)	(4 555)			(4 555)
Transfers (net)		226	1 464	(59)		2 361			3 684
Balance at the end of the year		9 578	139 796	40	3 617	36 806	287	5	190 129
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>									
Balance at the beginning of the year		NIL	43 273	51	NIL	9 679	192	NIL	53 195
Depreciation and amortisation			3 022	3		3 005	36		6 066
Disposals						(922)			(922)
Transfers (net)			158	(51)		(79)			28
Balance at the end of the year		NIL	46 453	3	NIL	11 683	228	NIL	58 367
<u>Written down value</u>									
Balance at the beginning of the year		9 352	95 059	48	407	21 052	95	NIL	126 013
Balance at the end of the year		9 578	93 343	37	3 617	25 123	59	5	131 762

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2004

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

Reconciliations

Reconciliations of the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the current financial year are set out below:

	Note	Land	Buildings	Infrastructure	Capital Works in Progress	Plant & Equipment	Leased Plant & Equipment	Total
30 June 2003								
<u>Cost/Valuation</u>								
Balance at the beginning of the year		NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Assets introduced on adoption of accrual accounting		9 225	156 108	NIL	NIL	28 835	289	194 457
Additions			11		407	5,789		6,207
Disposals						(5 153)	(2)	(5 155)
Transfers (net)			(71)	99		1 260		1 288
Revaluation (net)		127	(17 716)					(17 589)
Balance at the end of the year		9 352	138 332	99	407	30 731	287	179 208
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>								
Balance at the beginning of the year		NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Assets introduced on adoption of accrual accounting		NIL	59 488	NIL	NIL	6 905	120	66 513
Depreciation and amortisation			3 282	51		2 851	72	6 256
Disposals						(798)		(798)
Transfers (net)			(19 497)			721		(18 776)
Balance at the end of the year		NIL	43 273	51	NIL	9 679	192	53 195
<u>Written down value</u>								
Balance at the beginning of the year		NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Balance at the end of the year		9 352	95 059	48	407	21 052	95	126 013

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2004

	2004 \$000	2003 \$000
7 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)		
Purchase of non-current assets		
Payments for acquisition of buildings	0	11
Payments for capital works in progress	3 211	407
Payments for acquisition of plant and equipment	8 576	5 790
Payments for acquisition of self generating and regenerating assets	5	0
	<u>11 792</u>	<u>6 208</u>
8 PAYABLES		
Trade creditors	4 799	2 710
Unearned revenue	2	0
Accrued salaries	0	2,668
Accrued expenses other	896	1 199
	<u>5 697</u>	<u>6 577</u>
9 BORROWINGS		
Current		
Finance lease liability (Note 15)	65	68
	<u>65</u>	<u>68</u>
Non-current		
Finance lease liability (Note 15)	28	93
	<u>28</u>	<u>93</u>
Total borrowings	<u>93</u>	<u>161</u>
10 PROVISIONS		
Current		
<i>Employee benefits</i>		
Annual leave	17 106	15 531
Leave loading	281	245
<i>Other current provisions</i>	2 120	3 521
Other provisions	<u>19 507</u>	<u>19 297</u>
Total provisions	<u>19 507</u>	<u>19 297</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2004

a) Reconciliations	\$000
Annual leave	
Balance as at 30 June 2003	15 531
Additional provisions recognised	1 575
Balance as at 30 June 2004	17 106
Leave loading	
Balance as at 30 June 2003	245
Additional provisions recognised	36
Balance as at 30 June 2004	281
Other provisions	
Balance as at 30 June 2003	3 521
Reductions arising from payments/other sacrifices of future economic benefits	(1 401)
Balance as at 30 June 2004	2 120
NTPFES employed 1 478 employees as at 30 June	

	2004 \$000	2003 \$000
11 EQUITY		
(a) Capital		
Balance at the beginning of year	114 441	NIL
Equity recognised on adoption of accrual accounting	NIL	88 336
Capital appropriation	9 376	4 571
Equity injections	8 511	1 697
Transfer of long service leave to CHA Note 1 (n)	NIL	19 837
Balance at the end of year	132 328	114 441
(b) Reserves		
Asset revaluation reserve		
(i) <i>Nature and purpose of reserve</i>		
The asset revaluation reserve includes the net revaluation increments and decrements arising from the revaluation of non-current assets in accordance with AASB 1041. An amount of \$127,500 is not available for future asset write-downs as a result of using the deemed cost election for land when adopting AASB 1041.		
(ii) <i>Movements in reserve</i>		
Balance at beginning of the year	812	NIL
Revaluation increment on		
• land	0	127
• buildings	0	685
Balance at end of the year	812	812
(c) Accumulated funds		
Balance at the beginning of year	(7 840)	NIL
Current year operating deficit	(13 402)	(7 840)
Balance at the end of year	(21 242)	(7 840)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2004

12 NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS 2004 \$000 2003 \$000

Reconciliation of net operating deficit to net cash used in operating activities.

Net operating deficit	(13 402)	(7 840)
<i>Non-cash items</i>		
Depreciation	6 030	5 820
Amortisation	36	60
Assets acquired below fair value	(588)	(545)
Assets donated	6	0
Assets written down	583	325
Inventories written off	0	12
Non-Cash repairs and maintenance	755	630
loss on disposal of non-current assets	447	307
<i>Changes in Assets and Liabilities</i>		
Increase in receivables	(675)	(348)
Decrease in prepayments	13	110
Decrease/(Increase) in inventory	132	(432)
(Decrease)/Increase in accounts payable	(881)	2,220
(Decrease)/Increase in provision for employee benefits	45	(2 410)
Increase in unearned revenue	1	0
Increase in other provisions	165	1 201
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(7 333)	(890)

13 SERVICES RECEIVED FREE OF CHARGE

Corporate and information services	5 758	4 975
Internal audits and reviews	75	162

14 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

A financial instrument is any contract resulting in a financial asset of one Agency and a financial liability of another Agency.

(a) Interest Rate Risk

NTPFES exposure to interest rate risk and the average interest rate for classes of financial assets and financial liabilities is set out below. The average interest rate is based on the outstanding balance at the start of the year.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2004

	Weighted Average interest rate %	Variable interest \$000	Fixed Under 1 year \$000	Interest Maturity 1 to 5 years \$000	Over 5 years \$000	Non- Interest bearing \$000	Total \$000
2004 Financial Assets							
Cash assets						2 633	2 633
Receivables						1 715	1 715
						4 348	4 348
Financial Liabilities							
Accounts payable						5 697	5 697
Lease liabilities	13.9		65	28			93
			65	28		5 697	5 790
Net Financial Liabilities			(65)	(28)		(1 349)	(1 442)
2003 Financial Assets							
Cash assets						5 224	5 224
Receivables						1 041	1 041
						6 265	6 265
Financial Liabilities							
Accounts payable						6 577	6 577
Lease liabilities	13.9		68	93			161
			68	93		6 577	6 738
Net Financial Liabilities			(63)	(93)		(312)	(473)

(b) Credit risk

In dealings with organisations external to Government, NTPFES has adopted the 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 provisions for losses, represents NTPFES maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral or other security obtained.

(c) Net fair value

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the financial statements represents their respective net fair values.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2004

15 COMMITMENTS 2004 \$000 2003 \$000

(i) Non-cancellable operating lease expense commitments

Future operating lease commitments not provided for in the financial statements and payable:

Within one year	344	354
One year and no later than five years	157	170
	501	524

NTPFES leases property under non-cancellable operating leases expiring from four months to four years. Leases generally provide NTPFES with a right of renewal at which time all terms are negotiated.

(ii) Finance lease payment commitments 2004 \$000 2003 \$000

Future finance lease commitments are payable:

Within one year	70	83
One year and no later than five years	30	99
Less future lease finance charge	(7)	(21)
	93	161

Lease liabilities provided for in the financial statements:

Current	65	68
Non-current	28	93
Total lease liability	93	161

NTPFES leases plant and equipment under finance leases expiring from one to two years.

(iii) Other non-cancellable contract commitments

Other future commitments not provided for in the financial statements and payable:

Repairs and Maintenance

Within one year	95	150
	95	150

16 ACCOUNTABLE OFFICER'S TRUST ACCOUNT

Nature of Trust Money	Opening Balance 01/07/03	Receipts	Payments	Closing Balance 30/06/04
Warrants of Apprehension	4	25	25	4
Drug Cash Seizures	185	219	262	142
Other	71	3	20	54
	260	247	307	200

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the year ended 30 June 2004

17 WRITE OFFS, POSTPONEMENTS AND WAIVERS

Write offs, waivers and postponements under the *Financial Management Act*

Represented by:

Amounts written off, waived and
postponed by Delegates

Irrecoverable amounts payable to the
Territory or an Agency written off

Losses or deficiencies of money written off

Public property written off

Waiver or postponement of right to
receive or recover money or property

Total

Amounts written off, waived and
postponed by the Treasurer

Irrecoverable amounts payable to the
Territory or an Agency written off

Losses or deficiencies of money written off

Public property written off

Waiver or postponement of right to
receive or recover money or property

Total

Write offs, postponements and waivers authorised under other legislation

	NTPFES		Territory Items		NTPFES		Territory Items	
	2004	No of Trans.	2004	No of Trans.	2003	No of Trans.	2003	No of Trans.
	32	2			12	4		
	32	2	NIL	NIL	12	4	NIL	NIL
	173	1						
	173	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 30 June 2004

18 SCHEDULE OF TERRITORY ITEMS	2004 \$000	2003 \$000
TERRITORY REVENUE AND EXPENSES		
<i>Revenue</i>		
Sale of goods and services		
Fees from regulatory services	959	916
Other revenue	184	70
Total Revenue	1 143	986
<i>Expenses</i>		
CHA revenue transferred	1 136	986
Doubtful debts expense	7	0
Total Expenses	1 143	986
Revenue less Expenses	0	0
 TERRITORY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES		
<i>Assets</i>		
Other receivables	6	29
Total Assets	6	29
<i>Liabilities</i>		
CHA revenue payable	6	29
Total Liabilities	6	29
Net Assets	0	0

Statistical information

Offences against the person Northern Territory	110
Offences against property Northern Territory	110
Active policing Northern Territory	111
Traffic offences Northern Territory	112
Offences against the person Darwin Region	113
Offences against property Darwin Region	113
Active policing Darwin Region	114
Traffic offences Darwin Region	115
Offences against the person Central Region	116
Offences against property Central Region	116
Active policing Central Region	117
Traffic offences Central Region	118
Offences against the person Southern Region	119
Offences against property Southern Region	119
Active policing Southern Region	120
Traffic offences Southern Region	121
Northern Territory offence finalisation	
• Offences against the person	122
• Offences against property	123
• Active policing	124
Northern Territory traffic offences finalisation	125
Darwin Region offence finalisation	
• Offences against the person	126
• Offences against property	127
• Active policing	128
• Traffic offences	129
Central Region offence finalisation	
• Offences against the person	130
• Offences against property	131
• Active policing	132
• Traffic offences	133
Southern Region offence finalisation	
• Offences against the person	134
• Offences against property	135
• Active policing	136
• Traffic offences	137
Northern Territory offenders (a), financial year, age, group and sex	138
Protective custody	139
Drug Infringement Notices	140
Driving offences	141
Infringement Tickets issued	142
Road safety statistics	143

NORTHERN TERRITORY OFFENCE STATISTICS BY OFFENCE CATEGORY

Table 1.1 Offences Against The Person ¹

OFFENCE	2002/2003	2003/2004	% Variance
Homicide and related offences	25	13	-48%
<i>Murder</i>	12	8	-33%
<i>Attempted Murder</i>	4	1	-75%
<i>Manslaughter</i>	9	4	-56%
Acts intended to cause injury	3 942	3 772	-4%
<i>Aggravated Assault</i>	1 542	1 470	-5%
<i>Non-Aggravated Assault</i>	2 400	2 302	-4%
Sexual assault and related offences	332	398	20%
<i>Aggravated Sexual Assault</i>	212	287	35%
<i>Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault</i>	110	97	-12%
<i>Non-Assaultive Sexual Offences Against a Child</i>	10	14	40%
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	59	44	-25%
<i>Other Dangerous or Negligent Acts Endangering Persons</i>	2	2	0%
<i>Neglect of Person Under Care</i>	1	1	0%
<i>Other Dangerous or Negligent Acts Endangering Persons, nec</i>	56	41	-27%
Abduction and related offences	33	31	-6%
<i>Abduction and Kidnapping</i>	3	3	0%
<i>Deprivation of Liberty/False Imprisonment</i>	30	28	-7%
Robbery, extortion and related offences	97	60	-38%
<i>Robbery</i>	25	8	-68%
<i>Aggravated Robbery</i>	64	48	-25%
<i>Non-Aggravated Robbery</i>	7	2	-71%
<i>Blackmail and Extortion</i>	1	2	100%
TOTAL	4 488	4 318	-4%

Table 1.2 Offences Against Property* ²

OFFENCE	2002/2003	2003/2004	% Variance
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	4 907	3 795	-23%
<i>Dwelling</i>	2 788	2 185	-22%
<i>Building</i>	2 119	1 610	-24%
Theft and related offences	11 201	9 481	-15%
<i>Motor Vehicle Theft And Related Offences</i>	41	29	-29%
<i>Illegal Use of a Motor Vehicle</i>	866	696	-20%
<i>Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Contents</i>	1 513	1 279	-15%
<i>Theft (Except Motor Vehicles)</i>	8 289	6 976	-16%
<i>Theft from Retail Premises</i>	378	382	1%
<i>Illegal Use of Property (Except Motor Vehicles)</i>	3	1	-67%
<i>Receiving or Handling Proceeds of Crime</i>	111	118	6%
Property damage and environmental pollution	9 622	7,451	-23%
TOTAL	25 730	20 727	-19%

TOTAL CRIME REPORTED	30 218	25 045	-17%
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Source: PROMIS

* Receiving or Handling Proceeds of Crime category is also counted under Active Policing

¹ Offences against the person relate to offences in which an individual is the victim

² Offences against property relate to offences that occur where some form of property is involved

NORTHERN TERRITORY OFFENCE STATISTICS BY OFFENCE CATEGORY

Table 1.3 Active Policing

OFFENCE	2002/2003	2003/2004	% Variance
Deception and related offences	355	301	-15%
Weapons and explosives offences	841	786	-7%
Public order offences	3 158	2 964	-6%
Receiving or Handling Proceeds of Crime	111	118	6%
Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations	1 641	2 050	25%
<i>Breach of Justice Order</i>	10	8	-20%
<i>Escape Custody Offences</i>	55	65	18%
<i>Breach of Bail</i>	290	494	70%
<i>Breach of Parole</i>	22	23	5%
<i>Breach of Domestic Violence Order</i>	604	740	23%
<i>Breach of Justice Order, nec</i>	73	87	19%
<i>Subvert the Course of Justice</i>	15	12	-20%
<i>Resist or Hinder Police Officer or Justice Official</i>	531	541	2%
<i>Prison Regulation Offences</i>	0	0	N/A
<i>Offences Against Justice Procedures, nec</i>	22	53	141%
<i>Offences Against Government Security, nec</i>	0	0	N/A
<i>Resist or Hinder Government Official (Excluding Police Officer, Justice Official or Government Security Officer)</i>	11	12	9%
<i>Offences Against Government Operations, nec</i>	8	15	88%
Miscellaneous offences	455	424	-7%
<i>Harassment and Private Nuisance</i>	101	115	14%
<i>Offences Against Privacy</i>	2	2	0%
<i>Threatening Behaviour</i>	197	161	-18%
<i>Sanitation Offences</i>	0	0	N/A
<i>Disease Prevention Offences</i>	0	0	N/A
<i>Occupational Health and Safety Offences</i>	5	8	60%
<i>Transport Offences</i>	8	3	-63%
<i>Dangerous Substances Offences</i>	10	12	20%
<i>Licit Drug Offences</i>	3	10	233%
<i>Public Health and Safety Offences, nec</i>	36	27	-25%
<i>Commercial/Industry/Financial Regulation</i>	7	8	14%
<i>Environmental Regulation Offences</i>	73	77	5%
<i>Immigration Regulation Offences</i>	1	1	0%
<i>Quarantine Offences</i>	0	0	N/A
<i>Import/Export Regulations</i>	1	0	-100%
<i>Miscellaneous Offences, nec</i>	11	0	-100%
TOTAL	6 561	6 643	1%

NORTHERN TERRITORY TRAFFIC OFFENCES

Table 2.1 Traffic Offences ¹

OFFENCE	2002/2003	2003/2004	% Variance
Dangerous or negligent operation of a vehicle	1 947	2 175	12%
<i>Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs</i>	476	648	36%
<i>Dangerous or Negligent Driving</i>	1 471	1 527	4%
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences	7 767	10 947	41%
<i>Driving While Licence Cancelled or Suspended</i>	492	851	73%
<i>Driving Without a Licence</i>	1 402	2 065	47%
<i>Driving Licence Offences, nec</i>	92	133	45%
<i>Registration Offences</i>	2 122	2 667	26%
<i>Roadworthiness Offences</i>	234	333	42%
<i>Exceeding the Prescribed Content of Alcohol Limit</i>	1 376	2 331	69%
<i>Exceeding Legal Speed Limit</i>	584	682	17%
<i>Parking Offences</i>	13	10	-23%
<i>Regulatory Driving Offences, nec</i>	1 412	1 838	30%
<i>Pedestrian Offences</i>	40	37	-8%
TOTAL	9 714	13 122	35%

Source: PROMIS

¹ These traffic offences are only those that have been recorded in PROMIS. Not all traffic offences are recorded in PROMIS.

DARWIN REGION OFFENCE STATISTICS BY OFFENCE CATEGORY

Table 3.1 Offences Against The Person ¹

OFFENCE	2002/2003	2003/2004	% Variance
Homicide and related offences	6	5	-17%
<i>Murder</i>	4	4	0%
<i>Attempted Murder</i>	0	1	N/A
<i>Manslaughter</i>	2	0	-100%
Acts intended to cause injury	1 573	1 499	-5%
<i>Aggravated Assault</i>	570	483	-15%
<i>Non-Aggravated Assault</i>	1 003	1 016	1%
Sexual assault and related offences	189	263	39%
<i>Aggravated Sexual Assault</i>	132	200	52%
<i>Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault</i>	51	54	6%
<i>Non-Assaultive Sexual Offences Against a Child</i>	6	9	50%
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	28	19	-32%
<i>Other Dangerous or Negligent Acts Endangering Persons</i>	2	1	-50%
<i>Neglect of Person Under Care</i>	1	0	-100%
<i>Other Dangerous or Negligent Acts Endangering Persons, nec</i>	25	18	-28%
Abduction and related offences	15	12	-20%
<i>Abduction and Kidnapping</i>	1	1	0%
<i>Deprivation of Liberty/False Imprisonment</i>	14	11	-21%
Robbery, extortion and related offences	67	47	-30%
<i>Robbery</i>	17	7	-59%
<i>Aggravated Robbery</i>	45	36	-20%
<i>Non-Aggravated Robbery</i>	5	2	-60%
<i>Blackmail and Extortion</i>	0	2	N/A
TOTAL	1 878	1 845	-2%

Table 3.2 Offences Against Property* ²

OFFENCE	2002/2003	2003/2004	% Variance
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	3 411	2 415	-29%
<i>Dwelling</i>	2 121	1 551	-27%
<i>Building</i>	1 290	864	-33%
Theft and related offences	7 782	6 456	-17%
<i>Motor Vehicle Theft And Related Offences</i>	20	21	5%
<i>Illegal Use of a Motor Vehicle</i>	532	415	-22%
<i>Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Contents</i>	1 311	1 077	-18%
<i>Theft (Except Motor Vehicles)</i>	5 579	4 642	-17%
<i>Theft from Retail Premises</i>	281	250	-11%
<i>Illegal Use of Property (Except Motor Vehicles)</i>	2	0	-100%
<i>Receiving or Handling Proceeds of Crime</i>	57	51	-11%
Property damage and environmental pollution	6 548	4 846	-26%
TOTAL	17 741	13 717	-23%
TOTAL CRIME REPORTED	19 619	15 562	-21%

Source: PROMIS

* Receiving or Handling Proceeds of Crime category is also counted under Active Policing

¹ Offences against the person relate to offences in which an individual is the victim

² Offences against property relate to offences that occur where some form of property is involved

DARWIN REGION OFFENCE STATISTICS BY OFFENCE CATEGORY

Table 3.3 Active Policing

OFFENCE	2002/2003	2003/2004	% Variance
Deception and related offences	243	197	-19%
Weapons and explosives offences	273	266	-3%
Public order offences	880	732	-17%
Receiving or Handling Proceeds of Crime	57	51	-11%
Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations	578	719	24%
<i>Breach of Justice Order</i>	3	3	0%
<i>Escape Custody Offences</i>	16	17	6%
<i>Breach of Bail</i>	82	219	167%
<i>Breach of Parole</i>	8	6	-25%
<i>Breach of Domestic Violence Order</i>	258	250	-3%
<i>Breach of Justice Order, nec</i>	27	24	-11%
<i>Subvert the Course of Justice</i>	8	3	-63%
<i>Resist or Hinder Police Officer or Justice Official</i>	157	165	5%
<i>Prison Regulation Offences</i>	0	0	N/A
<i>Offences Against Justice Procedures, nec</i>	10	16	60%
<i>Resist or Hinder Government Official (Excluding Police Officer, Justice Official or Government Security Officer)</i>	4	6	50%
<i>Offences Against Government Operations, nec</i>	5	10	100%
Miscellaneous offences	216	195	-10%
<i>Harassment and Private Nuisance</i>	46	54	17%
<i>Offences Against Privacy</i>	2	1	-50%
<i>Threatening Behaviour</i>	116	84	-28%
<i>Occupational Health and Safety Offences</i>	2	6	200%
<i>Transport Offences</i>	5	0	-100%
<i>Dangerous Substances Offences</i>	3	10	233%
<i>Public Health and Safety Offences, nec</i>	24	13	-46%
<i>Commercial/Industry/Financial Regulation</i>	2	2	0%
<i>Environmental Regulation Offences</i>	11	25	127%
<i>Immigration Regulation Offences</i>	0	0	N/A
<i>Quarantine Offences</i>	0	0	N/A
<i>Miscellaneous Offences, nec</i>	5	0	-100%
TOTAL	2 247	2 160	-4%

Source: PROMIS

DARWIN REGION OFFENCE STATISTICS BY OFFENCE CATEGORY

Table 4.1 Traffic Offences ¹

OFFENCE	2002/2003	2003/2004	% Variance
<i>Dangerous or negligent operation of a vehicle</i>	1 002	1 227	22%
<i>Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs</i>	201	310	54%
Dangerous or Negligent Driving	801	917	14%
<i>Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences</i>	3 009	3 604	20%
<i>Driving While Licence Cancelled or Suspended</i>	69	90	30%
<i>Driving Without a Licence</i>	409	561	37%
<i>Driving Licence Offences, nec</i>	34	61	79%
<i>Registration Offences</i>	848	880	4%
<i>Roadworthiness Offences</i>	66	81	23%
<i>Exceeding the Prescribed Content of Alcohol Limit</i>	541	813	50%
<i>Exceeding Legal Speed Limit</i>	354	267	-25%
<i>Parking Offences</i>	3	7	133%
<i>Regulatory Driving Offences, nec</i>	665	819	23%
<i>Pedestrian Offences</i>	20	25	25%
TOTAL	4 011	4 831	20%

Source: PROMIS

¹ These traffic offences are only those that have been recorded in PROMIS. Not all traffic offences are recorded in PROMIS.

CENTRAL REGION OFFENCE STATISTICS BY OFFENCE CATEGORY

Table 5.1 Offences Against The Person ¹

OFFENCE	2002/2003	2003/2004	% Variance
Homicide and related offences	8	3	-63%
<i>Murder</i>	2	0	-100%
<i>Attempted Murder</i>	1	0	-100%
<i>Manslaughter</i>	5	3	-40%
Acts intended to cause injury	884	798	-10%
<i>Aggravated Assault</i>	454	441	-3%
<i>Non-Aggravated Assault</i>	430	357	-17%
Sexual assault and related offences	44	67	52%
<i>Aggravated Sexual Assault</i>	26	44	69%
<i>Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault</i>	18	21	17%
<i>Non-Assaultive Sexual Offences Against a Child</i>	0	2	N/A
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	12	13	8%
<i>Other Dangerous or Negligent Acts Endangering Persons</i>	0	0	N/A
<i>Other Dangerous or Negligent Acts Endangering Persons, nec</i>	12	13	8%
Abduction and related offences	6	5	-17%
<i>Abduction and Kidnapping</i>	1	0	-100%
<i>Deprivation of Liberty/False Imprisonment</i>	5	5	0%
Robbery, extortion and related offences	8	4	-50%
<i>Robbery</i>	1	0	-100%
<i>Aggravated Robbery</i>	5	4	-20%
<i>Non-Aggravated Robbery</i>	2	0	-100%
TOTAL	962	890	-7%

Table 5.2 Offences Against Property* ²

OFFENCE	2002/2003	2003/2004	% Variance
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	735	662	-10%
<i>Dwelling</i>	268	304	13%
<i>Building</i>	467	358	-23%
Theft and related offences	1 309	1 076	-18%
<i>Motor Vehicle Theft And Related Offences</i>	7	1	-86%
<i>Illegal Use of a Motor Vehicle</i>	108	102	-6%
<i>Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Contents</i>	65	40	-38%
<i>Theft (Except Motor Vehicles)</i>	1 074	865	-19%
<i>Theft from Retail Premises</i>	30	34	13%
<i>Illegal Use of Property (Except Motor Vehicles)</i>	1	1	0%
<i>Receiving or Handling Proceeds of Crime</i>	24	33	38%
Property damage and environmental pollution	1 200	937	-22%
TOTAL	3 244	2 675	-18%
TOTAL CRIME REPORTED	4 206	3 565	-15%

Source: PROMIS

* Receiving or Handling Proceeds of Crime category is also counted under Active Policing

¹ Offences against the person relate to offences in which an individual is the victim

² Offences against property relate to offences that occur where some form of property is involved

CENTRAL REGION OFFENCE STATISTICS BY OFFENCE CATEGORY

Table 5.3 Active Policing

OFFENCE	2002/2003	2003/2004	% Variance
Deception and related offences	46	29	-37%
Weapons and explosives offences	267	242	-9%
Public order offences	910	874	-4%
Receiving or Handling Proceeds of Crime	24	33	38%
Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations	339	410	21%
<i>Breach of Justice Order</i>	3	4	33%
<i>Escape Custody Offences</i>	16	18	13%
<i>Breach of Bail</i>	72	95	32%
<i>Breach of Parole</i>	5	3	-40%
<i>Breach of Domestic Violence Order</i>	108	182	69%
<i>Breach of Justice Order, nec</i>	11	9	-18%
<i>Subvert the Course of Justice</i>	5	6	20%
<i>Resist or Hinder Police Officer or Justice Official</i>	109	85	-22%
<i>Offences Against Justice Procedures, nec</i>	4	5	25%
<i>Offences Against Government Security, nec</i>	0	0	N/A
<i>Resist or Hinder Government Official (Excluding Police Officer, Justice Official or Government Security Officer)</i>	4	2	-50%
<i>Offences Against Government Operations, nec</i>	2	1	-50%
Miscellaneous offences	80	66	-18%
<i>Harassment and Private Nuisance</i>	12	7	-42%
<i>Offences Against Privacy</i>	0	1	N/A
<i>Threatening Behaviour</i>	27	29	7%
<i>Occupational Health and Safety Offences</i>	3	2	-33%
<i>Transport Offences</i>	3	1	-67%
<i>Dangerous Substances Offences</i>	3	1	-67%
<i>Licit Drug Offences</i>	3	3	0%
<i>Public Health and Safety Offences, nec</i>	6	6	0%
<i>Commercial/Industry/Financial Regulation</i>	3	0	-100%
<i>Environmental Regulation Offences</i>	16	16	0%
<i>Immigration Regulation Offences</i>	1	0	-100%
<i>Miscellaneous Offences, nec</i>	3	0	-100%
TOTAL	1 666	1 654	-1%

Source: PROMIS

CENTRAL REGION TRAFFIC OFFENCES

Table 6.1 Traffic Offences ¹

OFFENCE	2002/2003	2003/2004	% Variance
Dangerous or negligent operation of a vehicle	319	263	-18%
<i>Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs</i>	139	111	-20%
<i>Dangerous or Negligent Driving</i>	180	152	-16%
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences	1 877	2 044	9%
<i>Driving While Licence Cancelled or Suspended</i>	174	162	-7%
<i>Driving Without a Licence</i>	385	386	0%
<i>Driving Licence Offences, nec</i>	26	26	0%
<i>Registration Offences</i>	457	459	0%
<i>Roadworthiness Offences</i>	77	67	-13%
<i>Exceeding the Prescribed Content of Alcohol Limit</i>	350	357	2%
<i>Exceeding Legal Speed Limit</i>	131	210	60%
<i>Parking Offences</i>	1	1	0%
<i>Regulatory Driving Offences, nec</i>	269	369	37%
<i>Pedestrian Offences</i>	7	7	0%
TOTAL	2 196	2 307	5%

Source: PROMIS

¹ These traffic offences are only those that have been recorded in PROMIS. Not all traffic offences are recorded in PROMIS.

SOUTHERN REGION OFFENCE STATISTICS BY OFFENCE CATEGORY

Table 7.1 Offences Against The Person ¹

OFFENCE	2002/2003	2003/2004	% Variance
Homicide and related offences	11	5	-55%
<i>Murder</i>	6	4	-33%
<i>Attempted Murder</i>	3	0	-100%
<i>Manslaughter</i>	2	1	-50%
Acts intended to cause injury	1 485	1 475	-1%
<i>Aggravated Assault</i>	518	546	5%
<i>Non-Aggravated Assault</i>	967	929	-4%
Sexual assault and related offences	99	68	-31%
<i>Aggravated Sexual Assault</i>	54	43	-20%
<i>Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault</i>	41	22	-46%
<i>Non-Assaultive Sexual Offences Against a Child</i>	4	3	-25%
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	19	12	-37%
<i>Other Dangerous or Negligent Acts Endangering Persons</i>	0	1	N/A
<i>Neglect of Person Under Care</i>	0	1	N/A
<i>Other Dangerous or Negligent Acts Endangering Persons, nec</i>	19	10	-47%
Abduction and related offences	12	14	17%
<i>Abduction and Kidnapping</i>	1	2	100%
<i>Deprivation of Liberty/False Imprisonment</i>	11	12	9%
Robbery, extortion and related offences	22	9	-59%
<i>Robbery</i>	7	1	-86%
<i>Aggravated Robbery</i>	14	8	-43%
<i>Non-Aggravated Robbery</i>	0	0	N/A
<i>Blackmail and Extortion</i>	1	0	-100%
TOTAL	1 648	1 583	-4%

Table 7.2 Offences Against Property* ²

OFFENCE	2002/2003	2003/2004	% Variance
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	761	718	-6%
Dwelling	399	330	-17%
Building	362	388	7%
Theft and related offences	2 110	1 949	-8%
Motor Vehicle Theft And Related Offences	14	7	-50%
Illegal Use of a Motor Vehicle	226	179	-21%
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Contents	137	162	18%
Theft (Except Motor Vehicles)	1 636	1 469	-10%
Theft from Retail Premises	67	98	46%
Illegal Use of Property (Except Motor Vehicles)	0	0	N/A
Receiving or Handling Proceeds of Crime	30	34	13%
Property damage and environmental pollution	1 874	1 668	-11%
TOTAL	4 745	4 335	-9%
TOTAL CRIME REPORTED	6 393	5 918	-7%

Source: PROMIS

* Receiving or Handling Proceeds of Crime category is now grouped under Active Policing

¹ Offences against the person relate to offences in which an individual is the victim

² Offences against property relate to offences that occur where some form of property is involved

SOUTHERN REGION OFFENCE STATISTICS BY OFFENCE CATEGORY

Table 7.3 Active Policing

OFFENCE	2002/2003	2003/2004	% Variance
Deception and related offences	66	75	14%
Weapons and explosives offences	301	278	-8%
Public order offences	1 368	1 358	-1%
Receiving or Handling Proceeds of Crime	30	34	13%
Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations	724	921	27%
<i>Breach of Justice Order</i>	4	1	-75%
<i>Escape Custody Offences</i>	23	30	30%
<i>Breach of Bail</i>	136	180	32%
<i>Breach of Parole</i>	9	14	56%
<i>Breach of Domestic Violence Order</i>	238	308	29%
<i>Breach of Justice Order, nec</i>	35	54	54%
<i>Subvert the Course of Justice</i>	2	3	50%
<i>Resist or Hinder Police Officer or Justice Official</i>	265	291	10%
<i>Offences Against Justice Procedures, nec</i>	8	32	300%
<i>Resist or Hinder Government Official (Excluding Police Officer, Justice Official or Government Security Officer)</i>	3	4	33%
<i>Offences Against Government Operations, nec</i>	1	4	300%
Miscellaneous offences	159	163	3%
<i>Harassment and Private Nuisance</i>	43	54	26%
<i>Offences Against Privacy</i>	0	0	N/A
<i>Threatening Behaviour</i>	54	48	-11%
<i>Sanitation Offences</i>	0	0	N/A
<i>Disease Prevention Offences</i>	0	0	N/A
<i>Occupational Health and Safety Offences</i>	0	0	N/A
<i>Transport Offences</i>	0	2	N/A
<i>Dangerous Substances Offences</i>	4	1	-75%
<i>Licit Drug Offences</i>	0	7	N/A
<i>Public Health and Safety Offences, nec</i>	6	8	33%
<i>Commercial/Industry/Financial Regulation</i>	2	6	200%
<i>Environmental Regulation Offences</i>	46	36	-22%
<i>Immigration Regulation Offences</i>	0	1	N/A
<i>Import/Export Regulations</i>	1	0	-100%
<i>Miscellaneous Offences, nec</i>	3	0	-100%
TOTAL	2 648	2 829	7%

Source: PROMIS

SOUTHERN REGION TRAFFIC OFFENCES

Table 8.1 Traffic Offences ¹

OFFENCE	2002/2003	2003/2004	% Variance
Dangerous or negligent operation of a vehicle	626	685	9%
<i>Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs</i>	136	227	67%
<i>Dangerous or Negligent Driving</i>	490	458	-7%
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences	2 881	5 299	84%
<i>Driving While Licence Cancelled or Suspended</i>	249	599	141%
<i>Driving Without a Licence</i>	608	1 118	84%
<i>Driving Licence Offences, nec</i>	32	46	44%
<i>Registration Offences</i>	817	1 328	63%
<i>Roadworthiness Offences</i>	91	185	103%
<i>Exceeding the Prescribed Content of Alcohol Limit</i>	485	1 161	139%
<i>Exceeding Legal Speed Limit</i>	99	205	107%
<i>Parking Offences</i>	9	2	-78%
<i>Regulatory Driving Offences, nec</i>	478	650	36%
<i>Pedestrian Offences</i>	13	5	-62%
TOTAL	3 507	5 984	71%

Source: PROMIS

¹ These traffic offences are only those that have been recorded in PROMIS. Not all traffic offences are recorded in PROMIS.

NORTHERN TERRITORY OFFENCE FINALISATION

Table 9.1 Offences Against The Person

OFFENCE	2002/2003 Reported	2002/2003 % Cleared in 30 days	2002/2003 Cleared	2002/2003 % Cleared	2003/2004 Reported	2003/2004 % Cleared in 30 days	2003/2004 Cleared	2003/2004 % Cleared
Homicide and related offences	25	80%	29	116%	13	85%	15	115%
<i>Murder</i>	12	92%	14	117%	8	88%	8	100%
<i>Attempted Murder</i>	4	100%	5	125%	1	100%	1	100%
<i>Manslaughter</i>	9	56%	10	111%	4	75%	6	150%
Acts intended to cause injury	3 942	71%	3 153	80%	3 772	69%	2 925	78%
<i>Aggravated Assault</i>	1 542	68%	1 235	80%	1 470	68%	1 141	78%
<i>Non-Aggravated Assault</i>	2 400	72%	1 918	80%	2 302	70%	1 784	77%
Sexual assault and related offences	332	52%	254	77%	398	53%	316	79%
<i>Aggravated Sexual Assault</i>	212	54%	175	83%	287	56%	240	84%
<i>Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault</i>	110	52%	72	65%	97	45%	64	66%
<i>Non-Assaultive Sexual Offences Against a Child</i>	10	20%	7	70%	14	36%	12	86%
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	59	71%	47	80%	44	64%	38	86%
<i>Dangerous or Negligent Acts Endangering Persons</i>	2	50%	1	50%	2	50%	1	50%
<i>Neglect of Person Under Care</i>	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%
<i>Dangerous or Negligent Acts Endangering Persons, nec</i>	56	71%	45	80%	41	63%	36	88%
Abduction and related offences	33	67%	32	97%	31	81%	32	103%
<i>Abduction and Kidnapping</i>	3	33%	1	33%	3	33%	3	100%
<i>Deprivation of Liberty/False Imprisonment</i>	30	70%	31	103%	28	86%	29	104%
Robbery, extortion and related offences	97	45%	59	61%	60	45%	27	45%
<i>Robbery</i>	25	44%	13	52%	8	25%	2	25%
<i>Aggravated Robbery</i>	64	45%	42	66%	48	48%	23	48%
<i>Non-Aggravated Robbery</i>	7	57%	4	57%	2	50%	1	50%
<i>Blackmail and Extortion</i>	1	0%	0	0%	2	50%	1	50%
TOTAL	4 488	69%	3 574	80%	4 318	67%	3 353	78%

Note: The clearup rate calculation is different to previous annual report figures. Clearup rate is now calculated by dividing the number of offences, which were cleared, by the total number of offences recorded in that category. Offence cleared is irrespective of when the offence was reported. Hence it is possible that the clearup rate for a particular offence category may be greater than 100%.

Source: PROMIS

NORTHERN TERRITORY OFFENCE FINALISATION

Table 9.2 Offences Against Property

OFFENCE	2002/2003 Reported	2002/2003 % Cleared in 30 days	2002/2003 Cleared	2002/2003 % Cleared	2003/2004 Reported	2003/2004 % Cleared in 30 days	2003/2004 Cleared	2003/2004 % Cleared
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	4 907	17%	1 023	21%	3 795	15%	715	19%
Dwelling	2 788	14%	485	17%	2 185	12%	326	15%
Building	2 119	20%	538	25%	1 610	20%	389	24%
Theft and related offences	11 201	16%	2 200	20%	9 481	17%	1 884	20%
Motor Vehicle Theft And Related Offences	41	12%	7	17%	29	14%	5	17%
Illegal Use of a Motor Vehicle	866	24%	250	29%	696	27%	229	33%
Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Contents	1 513	4%	71	5%	1 279	4%	83	6%
Theft (Except Motor Vehicles)	8 289	15%	1 494	18%	6 976	14%	1 196	17%
Theft from Retail Premises	378	63%	258	68%	382	66%	265	69%
Illegal Use of Property (Except Motor Vehicles)	3	67%	2	67%	1	0%	0	0%
Receiving or Handling Proceeds of Crime	111	68%	118	106%	118	74%	106	90%
Property damage and environmental pollution	9 622	15%	1 736	18%	7 451	16%	1 424	19%
TOTAL	25 730	16%	4 959	19%	20 727	16%	4 023	19%

Note: The clearup rate calculation is different to previous annual report figures. Clearup rate is now calculated by dividing the number of offences, which were cleared, by the total number of offences recorded in that category. Offence cleared is irrespective of when the offence was reported. Hence it is possible that the clearup rate for a category will be greater than 100%.

Source: PROMIS

Table 9.3 Active Policing

OFFENCE	2002/2003 Reported	2002/2003 % Cleared in 30 days	2002/2003 Cleared	2002/2003 % Cleared	2003/2004 Reported	2003/2004 % Cleared in 30 days	2003/2004 Cleared	2003/2004 % Cleared
Deception and related offences	355	49%	233	66%	301	50%	199	66%
Weapons and explosives offences	841	82%	783	93%	786	80%	705	90%
Public order offences	3 158	82%	2 741	87%	2 964	81%	2 532	85%
Receiving or Handling Proceeds of Crime	111	68%	118	106%	118	74%	106	90%
Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations	1 641	84%	1 474	90%	2 050	83%	1 780	87%
<i>Breach of Justice Order</i>	10	70%	8	80%	8	88%	7	88%
<i>Escape Custody Offences</i>	55	85%	49	89%	65	89%	61	94%
<i>Breach of Bail</i>	290	78%	237	82%	494	70%	355	72%
<i>Breach of Parole</i>	22	86%	20	91%	23	87%	22	96%
<i>Breach of Domestic Violence Order</i>	604	78%	520	86%	740	84%	657	89%
<i>Breach of Justice Order, nec</i>	73	88%	67	92%	87	79%	72	83%
<i>Subvert the Course of Justice</i>	15	53%	11	73%	12	58%	9	75%
<i>Resist or Hinder Police Officer or Justice Official</i>	531	95%	524	99%	541	94%	524	97%
<i>Prison Regulation Offences</i>	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
<i>Offences Against Justice Procedures, nec</i>	22	86%	23	105%	53	89%	50	94%
<i>Offences Against Government Security, nec</i>	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
<i>Resist or Hinder Government Official (Excluding Police Officer, Justice Official or Government Security Officer)</i>	11	73%	9	82%	12	75%	9	75%
<i>Offences Against Government Operations, nec</i>	8	75%	6	75%	15	93%	14	93%
Miscellaneous offences	455	61%	313	69%	424	65%	305	72%
<i>Harassment and Private Nuisance</i>	101	60%	75	74%	115	70%	86	75%
<i>Offences Against Privacy</i>	2	100%	2	100%	2	100%	2	100%
<i>Threatening Behaviour</i>	197	60%	134	68%	161	66%	120	75%
<i>Sanitation Offences</i>	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
<i>Disease Prevention Offences</i>	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
<i>Occupational Health and Safety Offences</i>	5	100%	5	100%	8	38%	3	38%
<i>Transport Offences</i>	8	50%	4	50%	3	33%	1	33%
<i>Dangerous Substances Offences</i>	10	40%	5	50%	12	92%	11	92%
<i>Licit Drug Offences</i>	3	67%	2	67%	10	60%	6	60%
<i>Public Health and Safety Offences, nec</i>	36	67%	27	75%	27	67%	26	96%
<i>Commercial/Industry/Financial Regulation</i>	7	43%	3	43%	8	75%	8	100%
<i>Environmental Regulation Offences</i>	73	64%	48	66%	77	52%	41	53%
<i>Immigration Regulation Offences</i>	1	100%	1	100%	1	0%	0	0%
<i>Quarantine Offences</i>	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
<i>Import/Export Regulations</i>	1	0%	0	0%	0	N/A	0	N/A
<i>Miscellaneous Offences, nec</i>	11	55%	7	64%	0	N/A	1	N/A
TOTAL	6 561	79%	5 662	86%	6 643	79%	5 627	85%

Note: The clearup rate calculation is different to previous annual report figures. Clearup rate is now calculated by dividing the number of offences, which were cleared, by the total number of offences recorded in that category. Offence cleared is irrespective of when the offence was reported. Hence it is possible the

Source: PROMIS

NORTHERN TERRITORY TRAFFIC OFFENCES FINALISATION

Table 10.1 Traffic Offences

OFFENCE	2002/2003 Reported	2002/2003 % Cleared in 30 days	2002/2003 Cleared	2002/2003 % Cleared	2003/2004 Reported	2003/2004 % Cleared in 30 days	2003/2004 Cleared	2003/2004 % Cleared
Dangerous or negligent operation of a vehicle	1 947	82%	1 806	93%	2 175	84%	1 984	91%
<i>Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs</i>	476	94%	473	99%	648	94%	627	97%
<i>Dangerous or Negligent Driving</i>	1 471	78%	1 333	91%	1 527	80%	1 357	89%
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences	7 767	89%	7 492	96%	10 947	92%	10 502	96%
<i>Driving While Licence Cancelled or Suspended</i>	492	93%	482	98%	851	93%	831	98%
<i>Driving Without a Licence</i>	1 402	91%	1 376	98%	2 065	93%	2 016	98%
<i>Driving Licence Offences, nec</i>	92	92%	92	100%	133	94%	129	97%
<i>Registration Offences</i>	2 122	91%	2 129	100%	2 667	92%	2 596	97%
<i>Roadworthiness Offences</i>	234	91%	219	94%	333	92%	321	96%
<i>Exceeding the Prescribed Content of Alcohol Limit</i>	1 376	93%	1 364	99%	2 331	96%	2 303	99%
<i>Exceeding Legal Speed Limit</i>	584	91%	583	100%	682	93%	666	98%
<i>Parking Offences</i>	13	85%	12	92%	10	100%	10	100%
<i>Regulatory Driving Offences, nec</i>	1 412	78%	1 196	85%	1 838	82%	1 593	87%
<i>Pedestrian Offences</i>	40	80%	39	98%	37	89%	37	100%
TOTAL	9 714	87%	9 298	96%	13 122	90%	12 486	95%

Note: The clearup rate calculation is different to previous annual report figures. Clearup rate is now calculated by dividing the number of offences, which were cleared, by the total number of offences recorded in that category. Offence cleared is irrespective of when the offence was reported. Hence it is possible that the clearup rate for a particular offence category may be greater than 100%.

Source: PROMIS

DARWIN REGION OFFENCE FINALISATION

Table 11.1 Offences Against The Person

OFFENCE	2002/2003 Reported	2002/2003 % Cleared in 30 days	2002/2003 Cleared	2002/2003 % Cleared	2003/2004 Reported	2003/2004 % Cleared in 30 days	2003/2004 Cleared	2003/2004 % Cleared
Homicide and related offences	6	67%	6	100%	5	100%	5	100%
<i>Murder</i>	4	75%	4	100%	4	100%	4	100%
<i>Attempted Murder</i>	0	N/A	0	N/A	1	100%	1	100%
<i>Manslaughter</i>	2	50%	2	100%	0	N/A	0	N/A
Acts intended to cause injury	1 573	57%	1 076	68%	1 499	58%	1 000	67%
<i>Aggravated Assault</i>	570	54%	389	68%	483	55%	315	65%
<i>Non-Aggravated Assault</i>	1 003	59%	687	68%	1 016	60%	685	67%
Sexual assault and related offences	189	51%	148	78%	263	51%	203	77%
<i>Aggravated Sexual Assault</i>	132	55%	115	87%	200	54%	156	78%
<i>Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault</i>	51	45%	30	59%	54	44%	39	72%
<i>Non-Assaultive Sexual Offences Against a Child</i>	6	17%	3	50%	9	44%	8	89%
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	28	61%	20	71%	19	53%	16	84%
<i>Dangerous or Negligent Acts Endangering Persons</i>	2	50%	1	50%	1	0%	0	0%
<i>Neglect of Person Under care</i>	1	100%	1	100%	0	N/A	0	N/A
<i>Dangerous or Negligent Acts Endangering Persons, nec</i>	25	60%	18	72%	18	56%	16	89%
Abduction and related offences	15	47%	15	100%	12	75%	12	100%
<i>Abduction and Kidnapping</i>	1	100%	1	100%	1	0%	0	0%
<i>Deprivation of Liberty/False Imprisonment</i>	14	43%	14	100%	11	82%	12	109%
Robbery, extortion and related offences	67	46%	42	63%	47	43%	20	43%
<i>Robbery</i>	17	41%	8	47%	7	29%	2	29%
<i>Aggravated Robbery</i>	45	47%	31	69%	36	44%	16	44%
<i>Non-Aggravated Robbery</i>	5	60%	3	60%	2	50%	1	50%
<i>Blackmail and Extortion</i>	0	N/A	0	N/A	2	50%	1	50%
TOTAL	1 878	56%	1 307	70%	1 845	57%	1 256	68%

Note: The clearup rate calculation is different to previous annual report figures. Clearup rate is now calculated by dividing the number of offences, which were cleared, by the total number of offences recorded in that category. Offence cleared is irrespective of when the offence was reported. Hence it is possible that

Source: PROMIS

DARWIN REGION OFFENCE FINALISATION

Table 11.2 Offences Against Property

OFFENCE	2002/2003 Reported	2002/2003 % Cleared in 30 days	2002/2003 Cleared	2002/2003 % Cleared	2003/2004 Reported	2003/2004 % Cleared in 30 days	2003/2004 Cleared	2003/2004 % Cleared
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	3 411	10%	478	14%	2 415	9%	309	13%
<i>Dwelling</i>	2 121	10%	274	13%	1 551	7%	152	10%
<i>Building</i>	1 290	11%	204	16%	864	13%	157	18%
Theft and related offences	7 782	12%	1 158	15%	6 456	12%	998	15%
<i>Motor Vehicle Theft And Related Offences</i>	20	15%	4	20%	21	10%	2	10%
<i>Illegal Use of a Motor Vehicle</i>	532	15%	107	20%	415	19%	100	24%
<i>Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Contents</i>	1 311	3%	48	4%	1 077	3%	59	5%
<i>Theft (Except Motor Vehicles)</i>	5 579	11%	757	14%	4 642	11%	628	14%
<i>Theft from Retail Premises</i>	281	57%	174	62%	250	62%	163	65%
<i>Illegal Use of Property (Except Motor Vehicles)</i>	2	50%	1	50%	0	N/A	0	N/A
<i>Receiving or Handling Proceeds of Crime</i>	57	54%	67	118%	51	71%	46	90%
Property damage and environmental pollution	6 548	8%	689	11%	4 846	9%	575	12%
TOTAL	17 741	10%	2 325	13%	13 717	11%	1 882	14%

Note: The clearup rate calculation is different to previous annual report figures. Clearup rate is now calculated by dividing the number of offences, which were cleared, by the total number of offences recorded in that category. Offence cleared is irrespective of when the offence was reported. Hence it is possible that the clearup rate for a category will be greater than 100%.

Source: PROMIS

DARWIN REGION OFFENCE FINALISATION

Table 11.3 Active Policing

OFFENCE	2002/2003		2002/2003		2002/2003		2003/2004		2003/2004	
	Reported	% Cleared in 30 days	Cleared	% Cleared	Reported	% Cleared	Cleared	% Cleared in 30 days	Cleared	% Cleared
Deception and related offences	243	43%	144	59%	197	42%	121	61%		
Weapons and explosives offences	273	77%	246	90%	266	79%	233	88%		
Public order offences	880	70%	643	73%	732	66%	520	71%		
Receiving or Handling Proceeds of Crime	57	54%	67	118%	51	71%	46	90%		
Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations	578	73%	480	83%	719	78%	602	84%		
<i>Breach of Justice Order</i>	3	67%	3	100%	3	100%	3	100%		
<i>Escape Custody Offences</i>	16	81%	14	88%	17	94%	17	100%		
<i>Breach of Bail</i>	82	67%	60	73%	219	65%	149	68%		
<i>Breach of Parole</i>	8	88%	8	100%	6	83%	6	100%		
<i>Breach of Domestic Violence Order</i>	258	64%	199	77%	250	78%	219	88%		
<i>Breach of Justice Order, nec</i>	27	74%	22	81%	24	75%	19	79%		
<i>Subvert the Course of Justice</i>	8	38%	5	63%	3	0%	1	33%		
<i>Resist or Hinder Police Officer or Justice Official</i>	157	92%	153	97%	165	93%	160	97%		
<i>Prison Regulation Offences</i>	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A		
<i>Offences Against Justice Procedures, nec</i>	10	70%	10	100%	16	88%	15	94%		
<i>Resist or Hinder Government Official (Excluding Police Officer, Justice Officer or Government Security Officer)</i>	4	50%	3	75%	6	67%	4	67%		
<i>Offences Against Government Operations, nec</i>	5	60%	3	60%	10	90%	9	90%		
Miscellaneous offences	216	56%	139	64%	195	58%	128	66%		
<i>Harassment and Private Nuisance</i>	46	52%	32	70%	54	67%	36	67%		
<i>Offences Against Privacy</i>	2	100%	2	100%	1	100%	1	100%		
<i>Threatening Behaviour</i>	116	54%	69	59%	84	56%	53	63%		
<i>Occupational Health and Safety Offences</i>	2	100%	2	100%	6	17%	1	17%		
<i>Transport Offences</i>	5	60%	3	60%	0	N/A	0	N/A		
<i>Dangerous Substances Offences</i>	3	33%	1	33%	10	90%	9	90%		
<i>Public Health and Safety Offences, nec</i>	24	63%	18	75%	13	54%	15	115%		
<i>Commercial/Industry/Financial Regulation</i>	2	50%	1	50%	2	100%	2	100%		
<i>Environmental Regulation Offences</i>	11	55%	7	64%	25	44%	11	44%		
<i>Immigration Regulation Offences</i>	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A		
<i>Quarantine Offences</i>	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A		
<i>Miscellaneous Offences, nec</i>	5	60%	4	80%	0	N/A	0	N/A		
TOTAL	2 247	67%	1 719	77%	2 160	69%	1 650	76%		

Note: The cleanup rate calculation is different to previous annual report figures. Cleanup rate is now calculated by dividing the number of offences, which were cleared, by the total number of offences recorded in that category. Offence cleared is irrespective of when the offence was reported. Hence it is possible that the cleanup rate is higher than the reported rate.

Source: PROMIS

DARWIN REGION OFFENCE FINALISATION

Table 12.1 Traffic Offences

OFFENCE	2002/2003 Reported	2002/2003 % Cleared in 30 days	2002/2003 Cleared	2002/2003 % Cleared	2003/2004 Reported	2003/2004 % Cleared in 30 days	2003/2004 Cleared	2003/2004 % Cleared
Dangerous or negligent operation of a vehicle	1 002	79%	919	92%	1 227	83%	1 125	92%
<i>Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs</i>	201	95%	197	98%	310	93%	298	96%
<i>Dangerous or Negligent Driving</i>	801	75%	722	90%	917	80%	827	90%
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences	3 009	86%	2930	97%	3 604	86%	3 325	92%
<i>Driving While Licence Cancelled or Suspended</i>	69	90%	68	99%	90	82%	82	91%
<i>Driving Without a Licence</i>	409	88%	406	99%	561	89%	535	95%
<i>Driving Licence Offences, nec</i>	34	88%	34	100%	61	89%	58	95%
<i>Registration Offences</i>	848	89%	896	106%	880	84%	815	93%
<i>Roadworthiness Offences</i>	66	83%	59	89%	81	88%	76	94%
<i>Exceeding the Prescribed Content of Alcohol Limit</i>	541	93%	545	101%	813	93%	793	98%
<i>Exceeding Legal Speed Limit</i>	354	90%	364	103%	267	89%	254	95%
<i>Parking Offences</i>	3	100%	3	100%	7	100%	7	100%
<i>Regulatory Driving Offences, nec</i>	665	72%	537	81%	819	77%	680	83%
<i>Pedestrian Offences</i>	20	75%	18	90%	25	92%	25	100%
TOTAL	4 011	84%	3 849	96%	4 831	85%	4 450	92%

Note: The clearup rate calculation is different to previous annual report figures. Clearup rate is now calculated by dividing the number of offences, which were cleared, by the total number of offences recorded in that category. Offence cleared is inspected of when the offence was reported. Hence it is possible that the clearup rate is greater than 100%.

Source: PROMIS

CENTRAL REGION OFFENCE FINALISATION

Table 13.1 Offences Against The Person

OFFENCE	2002/2003 Reported	2002/2003 % Cleared in 30 days	2002/2003 Cleared	2002/2003 % Cleared	2003/2004 Reported	2003/2004 % Cleared in 30 days	2003/2004 Cleared	2003/2004 % Cleared
Homicide and related offences	8	88%	9	113%	3	67%	3	100%
<i>Murder</i>	2	150%	3	150%	0	N/A	0	N/A
<i>Attempted Murder</i>	1	100%	1	100%	0	N/A	0	N/A
<i>Manslaughter</i>	5	60%	5	100%	3	67%	3	100%
Acts intended to cause injury	884	78%	762	86%	798	73%	689	86%
<i>Aggravated Assault</i>	454	76%	388	85%	441	72%	374	85%
<i>Non-Aggravated Assault</i>	430	80%	374	87%	357	73%	315	88%
Sexual assault and related offences	44	57%	30	68%	67	49%	52	78%
<i>Aggravated Sexual Assault</i>	26	54%	19	73%	44	61%	41	93%
<i>Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault</i>	18	61%	11	61%	21	29%	9	43%
<i>Non-Assaultive Sexual Offences Against a Child</i>	0	N/A	0	N/A	2	0%	2	100%
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	12	83%	11	92%	13	85%	12	92%
<i>Other Dangerous or Negligent Acts Endangering Persons</i>	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
<i>Other Dangerous or Negligent Acts Endangering Persons, nec</i>	12	83%	11	92%	13	85%	12	92%
Abduction and related offences	6	83%	5	83%	5	60%	5	100%
<i>Abduction and Kidnapping</i>	1	0%	0	0%	0	N/A	1	N/A
<i>Deprivation of Liberty/False Imprisonment</i>	5	100%	5	100%	5	60%	4	80%
Robbery, extortion and related offences	8	38%	4	50%	4	75%	3	75%
<i>Robbery</i>	1	100%	2	200%	0	N/A	0	N/A
<i>Aggravated Robbery</i>	5	20%	1	20%	4	75%	3	75%
<i>Non-Aggravated Robbery</i>	2	50%	1	50%	0	N/A	0	N/A
TOTAL	962	77%	821	85%	890	71%	764	86%

Note: The clearup rate calculation is different to previous annual report figures. Clearup rate is now calculated by dividing the number of offences, which were cleared, by the total number of offences recorded in that category. Offence cleared is irrespective of when the offence was reported. Hence it is possible the

Source: PROMIS

CENTRAL REGION OFFENCE FINALISATION

Table 13.2 Offences Against Property

OFFENCE	2002/2003 Reported	2002/2003 % Cleared in 30 days	2002/2003 Cleared	2002/2003 % Cleared	2003/2004 Reported	2003/2004 % Cleared in 30 days	2003/2004 Cleared	2003/2004 % Cleared
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	735	35%	297	40%	662	28%	213	32%
<i>Dwelling</i>	268	32%	104	39%	304	27%	89	29%
<i>Building</i>	467	37%	193	41%	358	29%	124	35%
Theft and related offences	1 309	32%	478	37%	1 076	29%	358	33%
<i>Motor Vehicle Theft And Related Offences</i>	7	29%	2	29%	1	0%	0	0%
<i>Illegal Use of a Motor Vehicle</i>	108	58%	71	66%	102	49%	58	57%
<i>Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Contents</i>	65	9%	7	11%	40	8%	4	10%
<i>Theft (Except Motor Vehicles)</i>	1 074	28%	351	33%	865	24%	240	28%
<i>Theft from Retail Premises</i>	30	77%	24	80%	34	74%	26	76%
<i>Illegal Use of Property (Except Motor Vehicles)</i>	1	100%	1	100%	1	0%	0	0%
<i>Receiving or Handling Proceeds of Crime</i>	24	83%	22	92%	33	79%	30	91%
Property damage and environmental pollution	1 200	38%	529	44%	937	36%	379	40%
TOTAL	3 244	35%	1 304	40%	2 675	31%	950	36%

Note: The clearup rate calculation is different to previous annual report figures. Clearup rate is now calculated by dividing the number of offences, which were cleared, by the total number of offences recorded in that category. Offence cleared is irrespective of when the offence was reported. Hence it is possible that the clearup rate for a category may be greater than 100%.

Source: PROMIS

CENTRAL REGION OFFENCE FINALISATION

Table 13.3 Active Policing

OFFENCE	2002/2003 Reported	2002/2003 % Cleared in 30 days	2002/2003 Cleared	2002/2003 % Cleared	2003/2004 Reported	2003/2004 % Cleared in 30 days	2003/2004 Cleared	2003/2004 % Cleared
Deception and related offences	46	63%	37	80%	29	62%	24	83%
Weapons and explosives offences	267	78%	247	93%	242	76%	221	91%
Public order offences	910	86%	829	91%	874	87%	793	91%
Weapons and explosives offences	24	83%	22	92%	33	79%	30	91%
Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations	339	90%	320	94%	410	86%	367	90%
<i>Breach of Justice Order</i>	3	100%	3	100%	4	75%	3	75%
<i>Escape Custody Offences</i>	16	88%	14	88%	18	72%	15	83%
<i>Breach of Bail</i>	72	83%	63	88%	95	86%	83	87%
<i>Breach of Parole</i>	5	100%	5	100%	3	100%	3	100%
<i>Breach of Domestic Violence Order</i>	108	87%	100	93%	182	85%	160	88%
<i>Breach of Justice Order, nec</i>	11	91%	10	91%	9	78%	8	89%
<i>Subvert the Course of Justice</i>	5	80%	5	100%	6	83%	6	100%
<i>Resist or Hinder Police Officer or Justice Official</i>	109	97%	111	102%	85	92%	81	95%
<i>Offences Against Justice Procedures, nec</i>	4	100%	4	100%	5	100%	5	100%
<i>Offences Against Government Security, nec</i>	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
<i>Resist or Hinder Government Official (Excluding Police Officer, Justice Official or Government Security Officer)</i>	4	75%	3	75%	2	100%	2	100%
<i>Offences Against Government Operations, nec</i>	2	100%	2	100%	1	100%	1	100%
Miscellaneous offences	80	73%	60	75%	66	76%	57	86%
<i>Harassment and Private Nuisance</i>	12	83%	10	83%	7	71%	8	114%
<i>Offences Against Privacy</i>	0	N/A	0	N/A	1	100%	1	100%
<i>Threatening Behaviour</i>	27	74%	22	81%	29	69%	22	76%
<i>Occupational Health and Safety Offences</i>	3	100%	3	100%	2	100%	2	100%
<i>Transport Offences</i>	3	33%	1	33%	1	100%	1	100%
<i>Dangerous Substances Offences</i>	3	100%	3	100%	1	100%	1	100%
<i>Licit Drug Offences</i>	3	67%	2	67%	3	100%	3	100%
<i>Public Health and Safety Offences, nec</i>	6	50%	3	50%	6	67%	4	67%
<i>Commercial/Industry/Financial Regulation</i>	3	67%	2	67%	0	N/A	0	N/A
<i>Environmental Regulation Offences</i>	16	75%	12	75%	16	81%	14	88%
<i>Immigration Regulation Offences</i>	1	100%	1	100%	0	N/A	0	N/A
<i>Miscellaneous Offences, nec</i>	3	33%	1	33%	0	N/A	1	N/A
TOTAL	1 666	84%	1 515	91%	1 654	84%	1 492	90%

Note: The clearup rate calculation is different to previous annual report figures. Clearup rate is now calculated by dividing the number of offences, which were cleared, by the total number of offences recorded in that category. Offence cleared is irrespective of when the offence was reported. Hence it is possible the

Source: PROMIS

CENTRAL REGION TRAFFIC OFFENCE FINALISATION

Table 14.1 Traffic Offences

OFFENCE	2002/2003 Reported	2002/2003 % Cleared in 30 days	2002/2003 Cleared	2002/2003 % Cleared	2003/2004 Reported	2003/2004 % Cleared in 30 days	2003/2004 Cleared	2003/2004 % Cleared
Dangerous or negligent operation of a vehicle	319	84%	313	98%	263	80%	245	93%
<i>Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs</i>	139	90%	139	100%	111	90%	109	98%
<i>Dangerous or Negligent Driving</i>	180	80%	174	97%	152	73%	136	89%
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences	1 877	90%	1 790	95%	2 044	93%	2 010	98%
<i>Driving While Licence Cancelled or Suspended</i>	174	94%	167	96%	162	93%	160	99%
<i>Driving Without a Licence</i>	385	90%	373	97%	386	91%	380	98%
<i>Driving Licence Offences, nec</i>	26	96%	27	104%	26	96%	25	96%
<i>Registration Offences</i>	457	89%	429	94%	459	96%	469	102%
<i>Roadworthiness Offences</i>	77	92%	72	94%	67	96%	68	101%
<i>Exceeding the Prescribed Content of Alcohol Limit</i>	350	93%	341	97%	357	95%	359	101%
<i>Exceeding Legal Speed Limit</i>	131	92%	123	94%	210	96%	209	100%
<i>Parking Offences</i>	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%
<i>Regulatory Driving Offences, nec</i>	269	85%	250	93%	369	85%	332	90%
<i>Pedestrian Offences</i>	7	71%	7	100%	7	71%	7	100%
TOTAL	2 196	89%	2 103	96%	2 307	91%	2 255	98%

Note: The clearup rate calculation is different to previous annual report figures. Clearup rate is now calculated by dividing the number of offences, which were cleared, by the total number of offences recorded in that category. Offence cleared is irrespective of when the offence was reported. Hence it is possible that the clearup rate for a category may be greater than 100%.

Source: PROMIS

SOUTHERN REGION OFFENCE REALISATION

Table 15.1 Offences Against The Person

OFFENCE	2002/2003 Reported	2002/2003 % Cleared in 30 days	2002/2003 Cleared	2002/2003 % Cleared	2003/2004 Reported	2003/2004 % Cleared in 30 days	2003/2004 Cleared	2003/2004 % Cleared
Homicide and related offences	11	82%	14	127%	5	80%	7	140%
<i>Murder</i>	6	83%	7	117%	4	75%	4	100%
<i>Attempted Murder</i>	3	100%	4	133%	0	N/A	0	N/A
<i>Manslaughter</i>	2	50%	3	150%	1	100%	3	300%
Acts intended to cause injury	1 485	81%	1 315	89%	1 475	78%	1 236	84%
<i>Aggravated Assault</i>	518	77%	458	88%	546	76%	452	83%
<i>Non-Aggravated Assault</i>	967	82%	857	89%	929	80%	784	84%
Sexual assault and related offences	99	52%	76	77%	68	60%	61	90%
<i>Aggravated Sexual Assault</i>	54	50%	41	76%	43	60%	43	100%
<i>Non-Aggravated Sexual Assault</i>	41	56%	31	76%	22	64%	16	73%
<i>Non-Assaultive Sexual Offences Against a Child</i>	4	25%	4	100%	3	33%	2	67%
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	19	79%	16	84%	12	58%	10	83%
<i>Dangerous or Negligent Acts Endangering Persons</i>	0	N/A	0	N/A	1	100%	1	100%
<i>Neglect of Person Under Care</i>	0	N/A	0	N/A	1	100%	1	100%
<i>Dangerous or Negligent Acts Endangering Persons, nec</i>	19	79%	16	84%	10	50%	8	80%
Abduction and related offences	12	83%	12	100%	14	93%	15	107%
<i>Abduction and Kidnapping</i>	1	0%	0	0%	2	50%	2	100%
<i>Deprivation of Liberty/False Imprisonment</i>	11	91%	12	109%	12	100%	13	108%
Robbery, extortion and related offences	22	45%	13	59%	9	44%	4	44%
<i>Robbery</i>	7	43%	3	43%	1	0%	0	0%
<i>Aggravated Robbery</i>	14	50%	10	71%	8	50%	4	50%
<i>Non-Aggravated Robbery</i>	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
<i>Blackmail and Extortion</i>	1	0%	0	0%	0	N/A	0	N/A
TOTAL	1 648	78%	1 446	88%	1 583	77%	1 333	84%

Note: The clearup rate calculation is different to previous annual report figures. Clearup rate is now calculated by dividing the number of offences, which were cleared, by the total number of offences recorded in that category. Offence cleared is irrespective of when the offence was reported. Hence it is possible that

Source: PROMIS

SOUTHERN REGION OFFENCE FINALISATION

Table 15.2 Offences Against Property

OFFENCE	2002/2003 Reported	2002/2003 % Cleared in 30 days	2002/2003 Cleared	2002/2003 % Cleared	2003/2004 Reported	2003/2004 % Cleared in 30 days	2003/2004 Cleared	2003/2004 % Cleared
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter	761	28%	248	33%	718	24%	193	27%
<i>Dwelling</i>	399	24%	107	27%	330	23%	85	26%
<i>Building</i>	362	33%	141	39%	388	25%	108	28%
Theft and related offences	2 110	24%	564	27%	1 949	25%	528	27%
<i>Motor Vehicle Theft And Related Offences</i>	14	0%	1	7%	7	29%	3	43%
<i>Illegal Use of a Motor Vehicle</i>	226	28%	72	32%	179	34%	71	40%
<i>Theft of Motor Vehicle Parts or Contents</i>	137	12%	16	12%	162	12%	20	12%
<i>Theft (Except Motor Vehicles)</i>	1 636	21%	386	24%	1 469	21%	328	22%
<i>Theft from Retail Premises</i>	67	82%	60	90%	98	76%	76	78%
<i>Illegal Use of Property (Except Motor Vehicles)</i>	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
<i>Receiving or Handling Proceeds of Crime</i>	30	83%	29	97%	34	74%	30	88%
Property damage and environmental pollution	1 874	25%	518	28%	1 668	26%	470	28%
TOTAL	4 745	25%	1 330	28%	4 335	25%	1 191	27%

Note: The clearup rate calculation is different to previous annual report figures. Clearup rate is now calculated by dividing the number of offences, which were cleared, by the total number of offences recorded in that category. Offence cleared is irrespective of when the offence was reported. Hence it is possible that the clearup rate for a particular offence category may be higher or lower than the previous year's clearup rate.

Source: PROMIS

Table 15.3 Active Policing

OFFENCE	2002/2003 Reported	2002/2003 % Cleared in 30 days	2002/2003 Cleared	2002/2003 % Cleared	2003/2004 Reported	2003/2004 % Cleared in 30 days	2003/2004 Cleared	2003/2004 % Cleared
Deception and related offences	66	64%	52	79%	75	65%	54	72%
Weapons and explosives offences	301	90%	290	96%	278	84%	251	90%
Public order offences	1 368	88%	1 269	93%	1 358	86%	1 219	90%
Offences against justice procedures,	30	83%	29	97%	34	74%	30	88%
Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations	724	91%	674	93%	921	86%	811	88%
<i>Breach of Justice Order</i>	4	50%	2	50%	1	100%	1	100%
<i>Escape Custody Offences</i>	23	87%	21	91%	30	97%	29	97%
<i>Breach of Bail</i>	136	82%	114	84%	180	67%	123	68%
<i>Breach of Parole</i>	9	78%	7	78%	14	86%	13	93%
<i>Breach of Domestic Violence Order</i>	238	90%	221	93%	308	87%	278	90%
<i>Breach of Justice Order, nec</i>	35	97%	35	100%	54	81%	45	83%
<i>Subvert the Course of Justice</i>	2	50%	1	50%	3	67%	2	67%
<i>Resist or Hinder Police Officer or Justice Official</i>	265	96%	260	98%	291	95%	283	97%
<i>Offences Against Justice Procedures, nec</i>	8	100%	9	113%	32	88%	30	94%
<i>Resist or Hinder Government Official (Excluding Police Officer, Justice Official or Government Security Officer)</i>	3	100%	3	100%	4	75%	3	75%
<i>Offences Against Government Operations, nec</i>	1	100%	1	100%	4	100%	4	100%
Miscellaneous offences	159	63%	114	72%	163	67%	120	74%
<i>Harassment and Private Nuisance</i>	43	63%	33	77%	54	72%	42	78%
<i>Offences Against Privacy</i>	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
<i>Threatening Behaviour</i>	54	67%	43	80%	48	83%	45	94%
<i>Sanitation Offences</i>	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
<i>Disease Prevention Offences</i>	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
<i>Occupational Health and Safety Offences</i>	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A	0	N/A
<i>Transport Offences</i>	0	N/A	0	N/A	2	0%	0	0%
<i>Dangerous Substances Offences</i>	4	0%	1	25%	1	100%	1	100%
<i>Licit Drug Offences</i>	0	N/A	0	N/A	7	43%	3	43%
<i>Public Health and Safety Offences, nec</i>	6	100%	6	100%	8	88%	7	88%
<i>Commercial/Industry/Financial Regulation</i>	2	0%	0	0%	6	67%	6	100%
<i>Environmental Regulation Offences</i>	46	63%	29	63%	36	44%	16	44%
<i>Immigration Regulation Offences</i>	0	N/A	0	N/A	1	0%	0	0%
<i>Import/Export Regulations</i>	1	0%	0	0%	0	N/A	0	N/A
<i>Miscellaneous Offences, nec</i>	3	67%	2	67%	0	N/A	0	N/A
TOTAL	2 648	87%	2 428	92%	2 829	21%	2 485	88%

Note: The clearance rate calculation is different to previous annual report figures. Clearance rate is now calculated by dividing the number of offences, which were cleared, by the total number of offences recorded in that category. Offence cleared is irrespective of when the offence was reported. Hence it is possible the

Source: PROMIS

SOUTHERN REGION TRAFFIC OFFENCE FINALISATION

Table 16.1 Traffic Offences

OFFENCE	2002/2003 Reported	2002/2003 % Cleared in 30 days	2002/2003 Cleared	2002/2003 % Cleared	2003/2004 Reported	2003/2004 % Cleared in 30 days	2003/2004 Cleared	2003/2004 % Cleared
Dangerous or negligent operation of a vehicle	626	84%	574	92%	685	87%	614	90%
<i>Driving Under the Influence of Alcohol or Drugs</i>	136	97%	137	101%	227	96%	220	97%
<i>Dangerous or Negligent Driving</i>	490	80%	437	89%	458	83%	394	86%
Road traffic and motor vehicle regulatory offences	2 881	91%	2 772	96%	5 299	95%	5 167	98%
<i>Driving While Licence Cancelled or Suspended</i>	249	94%	247	99%	599	95%	589	98%
<i>Driving Without a Licence</i>	608	94%	597	98%	1 118	96%	1 101	98%
<i>Driving Licence Offences, nec</i>	32	94%	31	97%	46	100%	46	100%
<i>Registration Offences</i>	817	93%	804	98%	1 328	96%	1 312	99%
<i>Roadworthiness Offences</i>	91	95%	88	97%	185	94%	177	96%
<i>Exceeding the Prescribed Content of Alcohol Limit</i>	485	92%	478	99%	1 161	98%	1 151	99%
<i>Exceeding Legal Speed Limit</i>	99	89%	96	97%	205	96%	203	99%
<i>Parking Offences</i>	9	78%	8	89%	2	100%	2	100%
<i>Regulatory Driving Offences, nec</i>	478	81%	409	86%	650	86%	581	89%
<i>Pedestrian Offences</i>	13	92%	14	108%	5	100%	5	100%
TOTAL	3 507	90%	3 346	95%	5 984	94%	5 781	97%

Note: The clearance rate calculation is different to previous annual report figures. Clearance rate is now calculated by dividing the number of offences, which were cleared, by the total number of offences recorded in that category. Offence cleared is irrespective of when the offence was reported. Hence it is possible that the clearance rate for a particular offence category may be greater than 100%.

Source: PROMIS

NORTHERN TERRITORY OFFENDERS(a), FINANCIAL YEAR, AGE GROUP AND SEX

FYR	AGE GROUP	NUMBER			PROPORTION		
		Male	Female	Not Stated	Male	Female	Total
2002/2003	Unknown	3	1	0	0.0	0.1	N/A
	10-13	87	18	0	0.9	1.1	N/A
	14	126	15	0	1.4	0.9	N/A
	15-16	319	21	1	3.5	1.3	33.3
	17	276	20	0	3.0	1.2	N/A
	18	373	53	0	4.0	3.3	N/A
	19	408	59	0	4.4	3.6	N/A
	20-24	1 640	274	0	17.8	16.9	N/A
	25-29	1 428	251	0	15.5	15.5	N/A
	30-34	1 234	248	1	13.4	15.3	33.3
	35-44	1 508	300	2	16.4	18.5	66.7
	45-54	559	73	0	6.1	4.5	N/A
	55-64	154	12	0	1.7	0.7	N/A
	>=65	33	6	0	0.4	0.4	N/A
	Total	8 148	1 351	4	100.0	100.0	100.0
2003/2004	Unknown	2	1	0	0.0	0.1	N/A
	10-13	137	16	0	1.5	1.0	N/A
	14	137	16	0	1.5	1.0	N/A
	15-16	354	39	0	3.8	2.4	N/A
	17	293	32	0	3.2	2.0	N/A
	18	443	91	0	4.8	5.6	N/A
	19	445	73	0	4.8	4.5	N/A
	20-24	1 896	359	0	20.6	22.2	N/A
	25-29	1 547	272	2	16.8	16.8	66.7
	30-34	1 362	287	0	14.8	17.7	N/A
	35-44	1 724	312	1	18.7	19.3	33.3
	45-54	623	100	0	6.8	6.2	N/A
	55-64	201	16	0	2.2	1.0	N/A
	>=65	57	5	0	0.6	0.3	N/A
	Total	9 221	1 619	3	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) excludes offenders proceeded against by way of non court action including traffic infringement notices
Note: the 2002/2003 figures are updated.

PROTECTIVE CUSTODY

REGION	FINANCIAL YEAR	INDIGENOUS			NON INDIGENOUS			UNKNOWN		FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
		FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL	MALE	TOTAL			
CENTRAL	1998/1999	1 267	2 983	4 250	7	97	104	0	0	1 274	3 080	4 354
	1999/2000	630	1 529	2 159	8	85	93	0	0	638	1 614	2 252
	2000/2001	877	2 059	2 936	1	70	71	1	1	878	2 130	3 008
	2001/2002	729	1 858	2 587	5	61	66	1	1	734	1 920	2 654
	2002/2003	1 355	2 945	4 300	9	86	95	0	0	1 364	3 031	4 395
	2003/2004	1 572	3 047	4 619	11	77	88	0	0	1 583	3 124	4 707
DARWIN	1998/1999	1 252	3 434	4 686	35	631	666	0	0	1 287	4 065	5 352
	1999/2000	1 208	3 916	5 124	43	482	525	3	3	1 251	4 401	5 652
	2000/2001	1 406	4 058	5 464	30	429	459	3	3	1 436	4 490	5 926
	2001/2002	1 361	3 494	4 855	52	365	417	0	0	1 413	3 859	5 272
	2002/2003	1 870	4 487	6 357	65	492	557	0	0	1 935	4 979	6 914
	2003/2004	2 376	5 675	8 051	102	754	856	1	1	2 478	6 430	8 908
SOUTHERN	1998/1999	1 506	4 472	5 978	26	248	274	1	1	1 532	4 721	6 253
	1999/2000	823	2 513	3 336	9	144	153	2	2	832	2 659	3 491
	2000/2001	1 472	3 206	4 678	8	158	166	1	1	1 480	3 365	4 845
	2001/2002	2 239	5 371	7 610	9	193	202	1	1	2 248	5 565	7 813
	2002/2003	1 341	3 543	4 884	22	235	257	0	0	1 363	3 778	5 141
	2003/2004	1 529	4 075	5 605	24	213	237	0	0	1 554	4 288	5 842
TOTAL	1998/1999	4 025	10 889	14 914	68	976	1 044	1	1	4 093	11 866	15 959
	1999/2000	2 661	7 958	10 619	60	711	771	5	5	2 721	8 674	11 395
	2000/2001	3 755	9 323	13 078	39	657	696	5	5	3 794	9 985	13 779
	2001/2002	4 329	10 723	15 052	66	619	685	2	2	4 395	11 344	15 739
	2002/2003	4 566	10 975	15 541	96	813	909	0	0	4 662	11 788	16 450
	2003/2004	5 478	12 797	18 275	137	1 044	1 181	1	1	5 615	13 842	19 457

Source: IJS data

DRUG INFRINGEMENT NOTICES

REGION	DRUG INFRINGEMENT NOTICE	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004
CENTRAL	Cultivate for personal use - not more than two plants	5	1	6	1	1	2
	Possess Cannabis for personal use less than 50 grams	63	68	52	67	76	92
DARWIN	Cultivate for personal use - not more than two plants	15	13	16	15	19	3
	Possess Cannabis for personal use less than 50 grams	208	247	296	249	244	267
SOUTHERN	Cultivate for personal use - not more than two plants	6	2	4	2	0	1
	Possess Cannabis for personal use less than 50 grams	59	74	86	106	83	126
NT	Cultivate for personal use - not more than two plants	26	16	26	18	20	6
	Possess Cannabis for personal use less than 50 grams	330	389	434	422	403	485
TOTAL		356	405	460	440	423	491

Source: IJIS data
The date is based on infringement tickets issued rather than the date of offence

DRINK DRIVING OFFENCES

REGION	SELECTED DRIVING OFFENCE CATEGORY	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003*	2003/2004
CENTRAL	Driver Under Influence	167	126	145	184	192	155
	Refuse Breathalyzer	8	9	7	5	7	4
	Fail to Supply Sufficient Sample	59	54	75	73	78	82
	Exceed 0.00%	39	37	27	49	59	25
	Exceed 0.05%	18	9	9	12	6	19
	Exceed 0.08%	100	102	110	117	99	117
	Exceed 0.15%	240	198	192	212	206	186
	TOTAL	631	535	565	652	647	588
DARWIN	Driver Under Influence	440	351	403	402	366	543
	Refuse Breathalyzer	18	21	20	17	17	20
	Fail to Supply Sufficient Sample	111	115	133	81	34	31
	Exceed 0.00%	89	81	81	53	37	99
	Exceed 0.05%	30	15	13	17	11	24
	Exceed 0.08%	350	265	262	261	252	345
	Exceed 0.15%	562	451	410	355	273	448
	TOTAL	1 600	1 299	1 322	1 186	990	1 510
SOUTHERN	Driver Under Influence	143	199	194	230	270	330
	Refuse Breathalyzer	12	5	11	8	11	14
	Fail to Supply Sufficient Sample	66	96	138	174	175	151
	Exceed 0.00%	88	113	84	88	93	128
	Exceed 0.05%	8	21	18	23	27	54
	Exceed 0.08%	165	226	169	154	317	422
	Exceed 0.15%	318	385	304	300	529	616
	TOTAL	800	1 045	918	977	1 422	1 715
NT	Driver Under Influence	750	676	742	816	828	1 028
	Refuse Breathalyzer	38	35	38	30	35	38
	Fail to Supply Sufficient Sample	236	265	346	328	287	264
	Exceed 0.00%	216	231	192	190	189	252
	Exceed 0.05%	56	45	40	52	44	97
	Exceed 0.08%	615	593	541	532	668	884
	Exceed 0.15%	1 120	1 034	906	867	1 008	1 250
	TOTAL	3 031	2 879	2 805	2 815	3 059	3 813

*2002/2003 figures are updated
Source: IJIS as at 9 August 2004

INFRINGEMENT TICKETS ISSUED

REGION	INFRINGEMENT TYPE	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004
Central	Exceed Speed Limit	474	1 608	1 036	1 098	857	826
	Failed to Comply Seat Belts	430	240	266	217	259	241
	Failed To Obey Traffic Lights	40	120	8	11	16	8
	Failed To Obey Traffic Control Devices	27	33	12	26	11	17
	Unroadworthy	30	20	19	20	31	9
	Drink Drive 0.05-0.08%	13	12	11	11	13	16
	Other	675	2 855	239	370	479	413
	Total	1 689	4 888	1 591	1 753	1 666	1 530
	Exceed Speed Limit	7 357	13 870	22 845	44 454	32 058	26 539
Darwin	Failed to Comply Seat Belts	1 406	967	912	1 581	1 102	1 742
	Failed To Obey Traffic Lights	451	656	1 760	1 955	382	583
	Failed To Obey Traffic Control Devices	120	229	283	341	180	331
	Unroadworthy	161	89	100	167	147	323
	Drink Drive 0.05-0.08%	78	56	56	62	75	121
	Other	15 921	6 024	1 539	2215	3 083	4 168
	Total	25 494	21 891	27 495	50 775	37 027	33 807
	Exceed Speed Limit	574	906	800	1420	1 499	1 186
	Failed to Comply Seat Belts	851	697	383	539	771	422
Southern	Failed To Obey Traffic Lights	58	119	42	53	92	82
	Failed To Obey Traffic Control Devices	39	30	23	48	41	51
	Unroadworthy	34	19	11	11	30	21
	Drink Drive 0.05-0.08%	23	31	13	16	17	54
	Other	864	1 622	333	658	927	879
	Total	2 443	3 424	1 605	2 745	3 377	2 695
	Exceed Speed Limit	8 405	16 384	24 681	46 972	34 414	28 551
	Failed to Comply Seat Belts	2 687	1 904	1 561	2 337	2 132	2 405
	Failed To Obey Traffic Lights	549	895	1 810	2 019	490	673
NT	Failed To Obey Traffic Control Devices	186	292	318	415	232	399
	Unroadworthy	225	128	130	198	208	353
	Drink Drive 0.05-0.08%	114	99	80	89	105	191
	Other	17 460	10 501	2 111	3 243	4 489	5 460
	Total	29 626	30 203	30 691	55 273	42 070	38 032

Source: IJIS data as at 06/08/2004

Note: The date is based on infringement tickets issued

ROAD SAFETY STATISTICS

ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES

	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004
No. of Accidents	2 316	2 487	2 457	2 396	2 299	2 250
No. of Fatal Accidents	51	48	46	40	45	39
No. of Fatalities	57	52	53	45	61	45
No. of Injuries	1 378	1 259	1 272	1 133	1 020	1 075

NUMBER OF ROAD FATALITIES BY ROAD TYPE USERS

	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004
Motor Vehicle Driver	21	19	15	13	18	21
Motor Vehicle Passenger	17	17	21	15	34	12
Motorcycle (rider and passenger)	8	3	6	3	3	0
Bicycles, Pedestrians and Other	11	13	11	14	6	12
TOTAL	57	52	53	45	61	45

Sources: Department of Infrastructure & Planning Vehicle Accident Database and Licence Database

Appendices

APPENDIX A: LIST OF LEGISLATION AND REGULATIONS

Police Administration Act
Police Administration Regulations
Police Administration (Fees) Regulations
Fire and Emergency Act
Fire and Emergency Regulations
Disasters Act
Firearms Act
Firearms Regulations
Terrorism (Emergency Powers) Act
Weapons Control Act
Weapons Control Regulations

APPENDIX B: EXTERNAL COMMITTEES

Aboriginal Essential Services Coordination Sub Committee (Field Officers Forum)
Aboriginal Road Safety
Adelaide River Counter Disaster Committee
AFAC Board of Directors
AFAC Volunteer and Employee Management Strategy Group
Alcan Community Reference Group
Ali Curung Council
Alice Springs Airport Emergency Response Committee
Alice Springs Court Users Group
Alice Springs Liquor Restrictions Evaluation Group
Alice Springs Skate Park Committee
Armourers Authorisation Board
ATSIC NTG Consultative Committee on Justice Issues
Australia and New Zealand Crime Prevention Committee
Australia and New Zealand Equal Opportunity Advisory Committee
Australasian Crime Commissioners' Forum
Australasian Crime Commission Joint Management Committee
Australasian Fire Authorities Council
Australasian Fisheries Law Enforcement Conference
Australasian Heads of Witness Protection
Australasian Identity Crime Working Party
Australasian Institute of Police Management Board of Studies
Australasian Police Ministers Council Firearms Policy Working Group
Australasian Police Multi Cultural Advisory Bureau
Australasian Police Professional Standards Council
Australasian Traffic Police Forum
Australian and New Zealand Equal Opportunity Advisory Committee (ANZEOCC)
Australian Centre for Policing Research
Australian Council of State Emergency Services
Australian Crime Commissioners Forum
Australian Emergency Management Council (AEMIC)
Australian Hotels Association
Australian Institute of Police Management Board of Studies
Australian Integrated Mental Health Initiative
Australian Technical Support Unit Conference
Barkly Blueprint Steering Committee
Barkly Region Alcohol and Drug Abuse Advisory Group Inc (BRADAAG)
Barkly Region Coordination Committee
Barkly Regional Economic Development Committee
Barkly Regional Road Safety Committee
Borroloola Youth Development Unit
Central Australia Quality of Life Project
Child Protection Team
Children, Young People and Domestic Violence – 'The Way Forward'
Clandestine Laboratory Investigators Committee

COAG – Council of Australian Governments
 Commissioner's Australasian Women In Police Advisory Committee (CAWIPAC)
 Commissioners' E Crime Working party
 Commonwealth Office of Status of Women – Improving Women's Safety Project
 Community Government Councils throughout the NT
 Community Reference Groups throughout the NT
 Community Safety and Security Advisory Committees throughout the NT
 Conference of Commissioners of Police of Australasia and South West Pacific Region
 Continuous Improvement Program – Implementation Steering Committee
 COAG – Indigenous community development working party
 Counter Disaster Committees in all regions
 Cox Peninsula Crime Prevention Committee
 Crime Prevention and Detection in Schools
 Crime Prevention and Residents Groups throughout the NT
 Crime Stoppers
 Criminal Justice Forum
 Crim Trac
 Crisis Accommodation Committee (Women's shelter)
 Darwin Airport Security Committee
 Darwin Domestic Violence Network
 Darwin Safety and Security Advisory Committee
 Darwin Regional Road Safety Committee
 DIPE Road Safety Consultative Committee
 Diversion Advisory Group
 DNA Unit Development Committee
 Domestic Violence and Aboriginal Family Violence Interdepartmental Coordination Committee
 Domestic Violence Advisory Committee
 Domestic Violence Screening Implementation Committee
 Drug and Alcohol Services Association
 Drugs Driving Working Group
 DTAL Board
 Firearms Advisory Council
 Fire Safety Officer National Consultative Committee
 Fraud Liaison Group
 Greater Darwin Speed Camera Sites Selection Committee
 Groote Eylandt and Milyakburra Youth Development Unit
 Groote Eylandt Network Committee
 Harmony Project
 Heads of Criminal Intelligence Agencies
 Heads of Drug Squad and Bureau of Criminal Intelligence Conference
 Heads of Fraud Squad Conference
 Housing Implementation Committee
 IMAGE Sagem Fast ID Focus Group
 IMAGE Sagem LiveScan Focus Group
 Inter-Departmental Committee for Implementation of the Asian Engagement Plan
 Inter-Governmental Committee on Drugs
 Intergraph Public Safety User Group
 International Association of Automobile Theft Investigators
 International Visitors Road Safety Working Group
 Interpol Disaster Victim Identification
 Jabiru Road Safety Committee
 Kalkaringi Auskick (Road Safety Committee)
 Kalkaringi Sport and Recreation Committee
 Karama Crime Prevention Committee
 Katherine Harmony Group
 Kava Management Committee
 Key Stakeholders Workshops-Palmerston Integrated Community Plan
 Liquor Licensing Coordination Consultative Working Group
 Maningrida Alcohol and Substance Abuse Committee
 Mental Health and Police Liaison Committee
 Ministerial Council on the Administration of Justice
 Ministerial Council on Drug Strategy
 Multi-Agency Counter Terrorism Committee
 National Anti-Crime Strategy
 National Approach to Fraud Control Working Party

National Chemical Diversion
 National Child Sex Offender System (NCSOS) working party
 National Communications and Information Systems Advisory Group
 National Computer Crime Managers' Group
 National Counter Terrorism Committee
 National Crime Authority – Consultative Group
 National Crime Prevention
 National Disaster Relief and Mitigation Arrangement
 National E-Crime Working Party
 National Emergency Communications Working Group
 National Emergency Management Committee
 National Firearms Managers' Group
 National Investigative Powers Working Party
 National Law Enforcement Research Fund
 National Missing Persons Unit (NMPU)
 National Motor Vehicle Theft Investigators Forum
 National Police Drug and Alcohol Coordinators Committee
 National Police Ethnic Advisory Bureau
 National Road Safety Strategy Panel
 National Safety House Association
 National School Drug Education Steering Committee
 National Search and Rescue Conference
 Nauiyu Community Alcohol Committee
 Nauiyu Community Suicide Intervention Committee
 Neighbourhood Watch
 Night Patrol Working Party
 Northern Australian Fisheries Management Forum
 NT Committee for the Prevention of Marine Oil Pollution
 NT Disaster Victim Identification
 NT Flood Management Committee
 NT Flood Warning Working Group
 NT Law Reform Committee
 NT Refugee Planning Committee
 NT Road Safety Council
 NT Settlement and Planning Committee
 Operations Coordination Committee
 Parole Board
 Police Mental Health MOU Liaison Committee
 Police Working Group of the Steering Committee of Commonwealth/State Service Provision
 Policing Multicultural Australia
 PROMIS National Technical Committee
 Public Behaviour Working Group
 Rail Safety Working Group
 Regional Crime Prevention Committees
 Regional Harmony Groups
 Regional Mental Health Team
 Regional Indigenous Suicide Prevention Programs
 Road Safety Council
 Road Transport Committee
 School Based Policing Review Team
 Senior Managers of Australian and New Zealand Forensic Science Laboratories
 Southern Region Coordination Committee
 Specialist Advisory Group – (Forensic)
 Standing Advisory Committee on Commonwealth/State Cooperation for Protection Against Violence (SAC
 - PAV)
 Substance Misuse Action Group
 Suicide Intervention Committee
 Tennant Creek Regional Coordination Committee
 Tennant Creek Women's Refuge
 Tennant Creek Youth Initiatives and Safe Communities Strategy (TCYISCS) Management Committee
 Tiwi Islands River Counter Disaster Committee
 Tiwi Islands YDU
 The Esplanade and Mitchell Street Action Group
 VOCNT
 Volunteer Units throughout the NT

Work Health Advisory Council
 YMCA Juvenile Diversion Steering Committee
 Youth Affairs Interdepartmental Committee
 Youth at Risk Task Force
 Youth Initiatives Working Group

APPENDIX C: VOLUNTEERS

Emergency Service - Volunteer strengths

Adelaide River	21	Kulgera	14
Ali Curung	5	Lajamanu	22
Alice Springs	40	Maningrida	13
Ayers Rock	10	Maranboy	4
Barkly Tabetland/Avon Downs	22	Mataranka	10
Batchelor	13	Milingimbi	14
Borrooloola	25	Ngukurr	7
Cox Peninsula	24	Nhulunbuy	17
Daly River	10	Ntaria (Hermannsburg)	50
Darwin	42	Palmerston	62
Elliott	19	Papunya	4
Groote Eylandt	3	Pine Creek	13
Gunbalanya	6	Tennant Creek	16
Harts Range	8	Timber Creek	8
Jabiru	5	Ti Tree	15
Kalkaringi	35	Yuendumu	5
Katherine	22	TOTAL	593

APPENDIX D: INTERNAL COURSES CONDUCTED BY THE COLLEGE

Fire Recruit Training	Search and Rescue course
Road Accident Rescue	Command and Incident Management
Basic Fire Safety	Verbal Judo
Breathing apparatus maintenance	Investigative Interviewing
Fire Safety	Navigation, bush skills and patrol
Fire cause investigation	Intelligence Analyst course
Fire Cause Arson	Clandestine laboratory course
Command and Control 1	Prosecutors course
Emerging Leaders Program	Fire and Arson Investigations
Leadership Development Program	Police bomb technician course
Management Development Program	Media Awareness
Supervision Development Program	Peer support
Operational Development Program	Driver training
Confined space rescue	TRG marksman course
Basic fire awareness	Child Protection Investigation course
Aerial appliance Bronto	Laser Operators course
Police recruit training	Maximising Assessment centre experience course
Domestic violence refresher courses	PROMIS training
Defensive tactics instructors course	Victim/Offender conferencing
Supervision and Leadership course	Plan, Conduct and Review Assessments
Cordon and Containment course	Plan and Promote a training session
Annual OSTT training	Plan a training session and deliver
Negotiators course	Certificate IV Assessor and Workplace Training
Close personal protection course	Certificate IV in Frontline Management
Detective Development Program	Aerosol Subject Restraint training
Firearms requalification	Train Small Groups
Operational Supervision Course	

External courses attended by staff

Police Management Development program
Management of Serious Crime
National Police Search and Rescue Mission course
National Strategic intelligence course
Search and Rescue Coordinators course
SACPAV Counter Terrorism negotiator course
Simulation instructors course
Close personal protection course
Public Sector Management Program
Discovery program for women
Coxswains course
Forensic basic handwriting course
Bomb technicians course
Accident Investigation course
Commercial diving course, level 1
Prosecution brief managers course
Economic crime course
SACPAV JIG Coordinators course
Drug induction course
First Aid Training

APPENDIX E: BUILDING OUR POLICE FORCE COMMITTEES

Implementation Steering Committee

An Implementation Steering Committee chaired by Commissioner Paul White was established to oversee a four-year implementation plan of the Building Our Police Force Program. The Committee Membership is:

- Commissioner of Police
- Deputy Commissioner of Police
- Northern Territory Treasury
- Office of the Commissioner for Public Employment
- Northern Territory Police Association

Implementation Management Team

The Implementation Management Team brings together a number of key stakeholders responsible for progressing the implementation process. The management team is made up of:

- Program Manager (Full Time)
- Program Co-ordinator (Full Time)
- Research Officer (Full Time).
- Northern Territory Police Force Directors
- Commanders from Continuous Improvement Program and Human Resource Development
- Representative, NT Police Association

Contact details

Direct all correspondence to:
Commissioner of Police, PO Box 39764, Winnellie NT 0821.

Headquarters

Mitchell Centre
Knuckey Street
PO Box 39764
Winnellie NT 0821
Tel: (08) 8922 3344

Ali Curung

Tel: (08) 8964 1959

Alice Springs

Alice Springs Police Station
Cnr Bath & Parsons Street
PO Box 2630
Alice Springs NT 0871
Tel: (08) 8951 8888

Adelaide River

Tel: (08) 8976 7042

Avon Downs

Tel: (08) 8964 5555

Batchelor

Tel: (08) 8976 0015

Borroloola

Tel: (08) 89758770
Fax: (08) 8975 8769

Casuarina

Casuarina Local Police Office
Driestone Road
Casuarina NT 0812
Tel: (08) 8922 7333

Daly River

Tel: (08) 8978 2466

Elliott

Tel: (08) 8969 2010

Groote Eylandt

Tel: (08) 8987 6122

Harts Range

Tel: (08) 8956 9772

Jabiru

Tel: (08) 8979 2122

Kalkaringi

Tel: (08) 8975 0790

Katherine

Katherine Police Station
Stuart Highway
PO Box 320
Katherine NT 0851
Tel: (08) 8973 8000

Kulgera

Tel: (08) 8956 0974

Kunbarllanjnja (Oenpelli)

Tel: (08) 9879 0180

Lajamanu

Tel: (08) 8975 0622

Maningrida

Tel: (08) 8979 5939

Maranboy (Bamyili)

Tel: (08) 8975 4500

Mataranka

Tel: (08) 8975 4511

Nightcliff

Nightcliff Police Station
Phoenix Street
Nightcliff NT 0810
Tel: (08) 8948 9120

Ngukurr (Roper River)

Tel: (08) 8975 4644

Nhulunbuy

Nhulunbuy Police Station
Endeavour Square
Nhulunbuy NT 0881
Tel: (08) 8987 1333

Ntaria (Hermannsberg)

Tel: (08) 8956 7422

Palmerston

Chung Wah Terrace
Palmerston NT 0830
Tel: (08) 8999 3422

Papunya

Tel: (08) 8956 8510
Pine Creek
Tel: (08) 8976 1255

Peter McAulay Centre

McMillans Road
Berrimah
Tel: (08) 8922 3344

Pirlangimpi (Garden Point)

Tel: (08) 8978 3969

Tennant Creek

Patterson Street
Tennant Creek NT 0860
Tel: (08) 8962 4444

Ti Tree

Tel: (08) 8956 9733

Timber Creek

Tel: (08) 8975 0733

Wadeye (Port Keats)

Tel: (08) 8978 2366

Yuendumu

Tel: (08) 8956 404

Yulara (Ayers Rock)

Yulara Drive
Yulara NT 0872
Tel: (08) 8956 2166

Contacts - Aboriginal Community Police Offices

Galiwinku

Tel: (08) 8987 9089

Imanpa

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Kintore

Tel: (08) 8956 8510

Milikapiti

Tel: (08) 8978 3967

Nguiu

Tel: (08) 8978 3967
Santa Teresa
Tel: (08) 8956 0887
Yarralin
Tel: (08) 8975 0537

Yirrkalá

Tel: (08) 8987 1333

CONTACTS - FIRE & RESCUE SERVICE

Headquarters

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PO Box 39764
Winnellie NT 0821
Tel: (08) 8946 4107

Alice Springs Fire Station

Lot 7728 Telegraph Terrace
Alice Springs NT 0871
Tel: (08) 8951 6688

Casuarina

Dripstone Road
Casuarina NT 0812
Tel: (08) 8927 1222

Jabiru

10 Leichhardt Street
Jabiru NT 0886
Tel: (08) 8979 2502

Katherine Fire Station

1983 Stuart Highway
Katherine NT 0851
Tel: (08) 8973 8014

Palmerston

46 Emery Avenue
Palmerston NT 0830
Tel: (08) 8932 1335

Nhulunbuy

Westall Street
Nhulunbuy NT 0881
Tel: (08) 8987 1906

Tennant Creek

Thompson Street
Tennant Creek NT 0861
Tel: (08) 8962 4403

Yulara

Yulara Drive
Yulara NT 0872
Tel: (08) 8956 2061

CONTACTS - EMERGENCY SERVICE

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Katherine Volunteer Unit

Chardon Street
PO Box 320
Katherine NT 0851
Tel: (08) 8972 3602

Ali Curung

Tel: (08) 8964 1959

Alice Springs

Tel: (08) 8951 6688

Adelaide River

Tel: (08) 8976 7042

Avon Downs

Tel: (08) 8964 5555
Ntaria (Hermansberg)
Tel: (08) 8956 7422

Palmerston

Tel: (08) 8932 1126

Papunya

Tel: (08) 8956 8510

Pine Creek

Tel: (08) 8976 1255

Pirlangimpi (Garden Point)

Tel: (08) 8978 3967

Tennant Creek

Tel: 0418 806704

Ti Tree

Tel: (08) 8956 9733

Timber Creek

Tel: (08) 8975 0733

Yulara (Ayers Rock)

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