



NORTHERN TERRITORY
POLICE, FIRE & EMERGENCY SERVICES

ANNUAL REPORT

2019-20



NT POLICE,
FIRE & EMERGENCY
SERVICES

Contacts


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Fire & Emergency Services.

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Queries about this report or the information
contained in it should be directed to:

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*Office of the Commissioner
and Chief Executive Officer (CEO)*

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and Emergency Services (NTPFES) can be
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-  PO Box 39764, Winnellie NT 0821
-  (08) 8999 5511 (business hours)
-  (08) 8922 1560 (after hours)
-  NT Police 24-Hour Police Assistance Line
(non emergencies): 131 444
-  Crime Stoppers (toll free): 1800 333 000
-  AnnualReport.NTPFES@nt.gov.au
-  www.pfes.nt.gov.au



Minister for Police,
Fire and Emergency Services

GPO Box 3146
DARWIN NT 0801

Dear Minister

As part of the presentation of the agency's Annual Report, and in accordance with Treasurer's Direction R2.1.6, I am pleased to provide you with a report on the operations and achievements of the Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services ("the Agency") for the period 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020.

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

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

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, sweeping 'J' followed by a smaller 'C'.

Jamie Chalker APM
Commissioner of Police and
CEO of Fire and Emergency Services
28 August 2020



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

The Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services acknowledges the First Nations people throughout the Northern Territory, from the red sands of Central Australia to the coastal people in the Top End.

We recognise their continuing connection to their lands, waters and culture. We also pay our respects to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people with whom we work and who we serve and protect.

We pay our respects to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures, and to their leaders past, present and emerging.



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Key Locations

NTPFES Headquarters

NAB House
71 Smith Street
Darwin NT 0800

NT Police Force (NTPF)

Peter McAulay Centre
McMillans Road
Berrimah NT 0828

Metropolitan Social Order Engagement Unit

Phoenix Street
Nightcliff NT 0828

NT Police Recruitment Office

NAB House
71 Smith Street
Darwin NT 0800

Screening Assessment for Employment (SAFE) NT

37 Woods Street
Darwin NT 0800

Police Stations

Adelaide River
Ali Curung
Alice Springs
Alyangula (Groote Eylandt)
Angurugu (Groote Eylandt)
Arlparra
Avon Downs
Batchelor
Borrooloola
Casuarina
Daly River
Darwin
Elliott
Galiwinku
Gapuwiyak
Gunbalanya (Oenpelli)

Harts Range
Humpty Doo
Jabiru
Kalkarindji (Wave Hill)
Katherine
Kulgera
Lajamanu
Ltyentye (Santa Teresa)
Maningrida
Maranboy
Mataranka
Mutitjulu
Ngukurr
Nhulunbuy
Ntaria (Hermannsburg)
Numbulwar
Palmerston
Papunya
Peppimenarti
Pine Creek
Pirlangimpi
Ramingining
Tennant Creek
Ti Tree
Timber Creek
Wadeye
Wurrumiyanga
Yarralin
Yuendumu
Yulara

Police Shopfronts

Parap Police Beat

Multi-jurisdictional Facilities

Kintore (NT)
Warakurna (WA)

Police Posts

Alpurrurulam
Bulman
Apatula (Finke)
Haasts Bluff
Imanpa
Kaltukatjara (Docker River)
Milikapiti
Milingimbi
Minjilang
Minyerri
Nyirripi
Robinson River Post
Titjikala
Umbakumba (Groote Eylandt)
Waruwi
Willowra



NT Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services (NTFRES)

NTPFES Headquarters

Level 5, NAB Building
71 Smith Street
Darwin NT 0800

Fire Stations

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

NTES Volunteer Units

Alice Springs
Cox Peninsula
Daly River
Darwin
Galiwinku
Gapuwiyak
Harts Range
Katherine
Kintore
Lajamanu

Maningrida
Nhulunbuy
Ntaria (Hermannsburg)
Numbulwar
Palmerston
Pirlangimpi
Ramingining
Tennant Creek
Wadeye
Warruwi
Watarrka
Yuendumu

Volunteer Fire Brigades

Alice Springs Rural
Wurrumiyanga
Howard Springs
Humpty Doo
Koolpinyah
Virginia / Bees Creek
Yirrkala

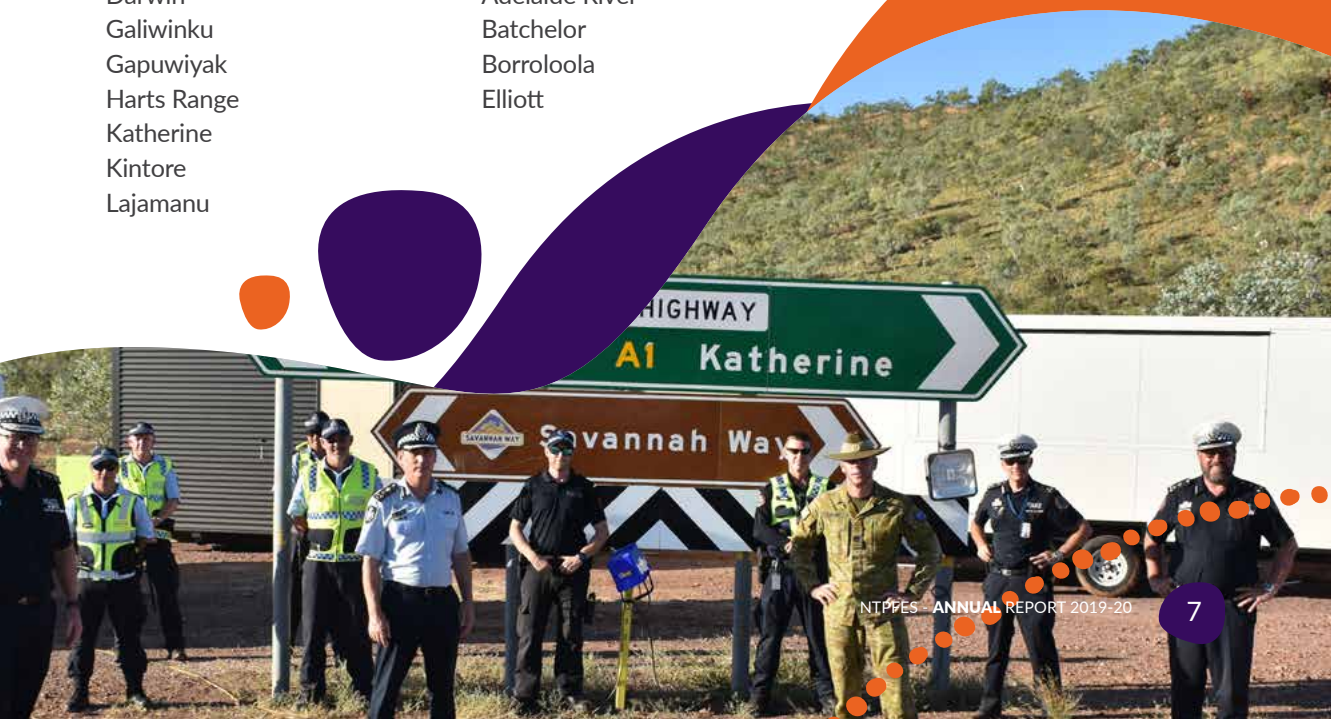
Fire and Emergency Response Groups

Adelaide River
Batchelor
Borrooloola
Elliott

Mataranka
Pine Creek
Timber Creek
Ti Tree

Emergency Response Groups

Ali Curung
Avon Downs
Gunbalanya (Oenpelli)
Kalkarindji (Wave Hill)
Kulgera
Maranboy
Ngukurr
Papunya
Ramingining
Yarralin



Commissioner and CEO Overview

The 2019-20 year was one that has and will mark history for the Northern Territory Police, Fire & Emergency Services (NTPFES) for a number of reasons. Firstly, I would like to thank the outgoing Commissioner and CEO Reece Kershaw and interim Commissioner and CEO Michael Murphy for their professionalism, guidance and stewardship of the NTPFES. I was honoured with my appointment as the new Commissioner of Police and CEO of the NTPFES on 11 November 2019.

In my tenure so far, we have already faced some unprecedented challenges but I am extremely proud to lead this agency, bringing us together to serve and protect the people of the Northern Territory community. With that, I am proud to present the agency's 2019-20 annual report.

I have commenced resetting the culture of our agency through the development of Project 2030: Back to Basics to Set Our Future. This was launched in January 2020 with the intention to draw focus back to the frontline, particularly the regional and remote workforce across the tri service. We began the development of the Police, Fire and Emergency Services Ten Year Strategy to formalise our commitment to our people and our community, who are at the heart of everything we do. We are blessed with a wonderfully rich and diverse operating environment and it is our responsibility to serve and protect our communities.

I established two new strategic priorities for the agency - our people and our community. These are of the utmost importance and will remain front and centre as we deliver on our new mission: to serve and protect, and strive toward our vision: a safe and resilient Northern Territory.

2020 marks 150 years of policing in the Northern Territory. This is an opportunity to celebrate our achievements, reflect on our past challenges that made us who we are as an agency today and strive to create a better future for all Territorians through the important work we all do for the community.

We continue to deliver on business at the heart of our organisation – fighting fires, locating and arresting criminals, preparing for weather events and generally keeping our communities safe. It is when an event such as COVID-19 is thrust upon us that we truly appreciate the value of our people and their dedication to serve and protect, putting their community first before themselves. COVID-19 has changed the way we deliver our services and created what is now known as the new normal.

Ongoing investment in our people through the development of key infrastructure in 2019-20 allowed our people to continue to meet community expectations through our service delivery. Not only have we maintained our business as usual posture, but we also upheld border controls for much of the 2020 period. If it were not for our partner agencies across the Northern Territory Government as well as our Commonwealth colleagues (Australian Defence Force, Australian Federal Police and Australian Border Force), we would not have been able to protect Territorians as effectively as we have to date.

An investment in new technology has added to the agency's capability, with the introduction of Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR), assisting our border and biosecurity control efforts



across the Territory's vast 1.4 million square kilometres. We continue to recruit, develop and deliver well trained and job ready Constables, Auxiliaries, Aboriginal Community Police Officers and Aboriginal Liaison Officers through our NTPFES College, with the majority of these staff moving straight into regional locations as their first operational postings.

As COVID-19 continues to challenge us, we will remain agile and respond to the needs of the community as they arise. We will continue to work with our partners to keep this virus from our doorstep. This is a relentless and unforgiving task but one in which we cannot fail.

We will continue to progress Project 2030, build our strategic plans and start to reshape what outcomes and expectations are of greatest importance to Territorians. We will invest in regional and remote locations and continue to look forward to better outcomes for our communities.

“

I have commenced resetting the culture of our agency through the development of Project 2030: Back to Basics to Set Our Future. This was launched in January 2020 with the intention to draw focus back to the frontline, particularly the regional and remote workforce across the tri service.

Jamie Chalker APM
*Commissioner of Police and
CEO of Fire and Emergency Services*



About the Annual Report

The annual report has been prepared to inform the Northern Territory Legislative Assembly through the Minister for Police, Fire and Emergency Services, The Hon. Nicole Manison MLA and the wider community about the agency's activities, strategic intent, performance, outcomes and significant achievements for the reporting year 2019-20.

The annual report also highlights the agency's new strategic direction, Project 2030 and will further inform the agency's priorities for the year ahead. The report satisfies the requirements of the *Public Sector Employment and Management Act (PSEMA) 1993*, the *Financial Management Act 1995* and the *Information Act 2002*.

Pursuant to section 28 of the PSEMA, NTPFES must present a report to the Minister on its operations within three months from the end of the financial year, and it must contain:

- functions and objectives of the agency
- legislation administered
- organisation overview, including number of employees of each designation and any variation in those numbers since the last report
- operations, initiatives and achievements

relating to planning, efficiency, effectiveness, performance and service delivery to the community

- measures taken to ensure public sector principles were upheld
- management training and staff development programs
- occupational health and safety programs
- financial statements prepared in accordance with sections 11 and 13 of the *Financial Management Act 1995*.

The agency is committed to accountability and transparency in our reporting to the community. Feedback is welcomed on the annual report and can be sent to:

AnnualReport.NTPFES@pfes.nt.gov.au

Who we are

The NTPFES was formed in 1983 and comprises the Northern Territory Police Force and the Northern Territory Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services.

The Commissioner of Police and CEO of Fire and Emergency Services, Mr Jamie Chalker APM, exercises CEO authority over all entities and has primary responsibility for the day-to-day governance of the NTPFES.

The Commissioner and CEO reports directly to the Minister for Police, Fire and Emergency Services, the Hon. Nicole Manison MLA.

The NTPFES provides police, fire, rescue and emergency services to communities across the Northern Territory.

With 48 police stations (including two multi-jurisdictional facilities), one police beat and 16 police posts, 11 fire stations, seven volunteer

fire stations, 22 emergency volunteer units, eight fire and emergency response groups and 10 emergency response groups, the NTPFES serves to protect the community and ensure community safety.

As at pay 26, 2019-20, the total number of full-time equivalent (FTE) personnel for the NTPFES was 2175.50. Refer to pages 76-77 for a breakdown.

To return our focus to back to basics, our roadmap forward was reset with Project 2030.

Project 2030 sets our purpose and direction for the next 10 years and is underpinned by our commitment to our people and our community.

Project 2030

In January 2020, our strategic plan, Project 2030 - Back to Basics to Set Our Future was launched. The project's key focus is to reset our priorities back to the frontline, particularly the regional and remote workforce across the tri-service, and to set our direction.

The project includes the development of a framework and accompanying strategies that align us to, and make us accountable for our outputs as outlined in *Budget Paper No. 3*. The strategies will drive our service delivery and enhance our performance against our outputs.

To re-shape our future, we consulted with our people and determined our mission would remain to serve and protect as this goes to the core of everything we do as a tri-service. Through our consultation, we identified that our mission would assist us in achieving our vision, a safe and resilient Northern Territory, and that our vision would be at the heart of our service delivery.

Service is central to all that we do. Knowing our business and our role is pivotal to excellent service delivery. Our ten-year strategy formalises our commitment to our people and our community. Our people and our community are of the utmost

importance, and for this reason they have been identified as our key strategic priorities.

The partnership between our people and our community is embedded throughout our strategy, along with the recurring themes of prevention, preparedness, response and continuous improvement.

Over the next decade we will focus on our core functions first and foremost and take all reasonable steps to meet and exceed expectations of our stakeholders. We will work towards achieving meaningful, long-term outcomes that will hopefully continue to be realised by future generations.

Our ten-year strategy sets our purpose and directions as we challenge ourselves to secure the best possible future for our agency and our community.

Delivery Timeline



We will periodically review and enhance activities which support implementation of the *Ten Year Strategy* in order to achieve continuous improvement.

Our Vision

A Safe and Resilient Northern Territory

Our Mission

To Serve and Protect



Organisational Overview

OUR STRATEGIC ISSUES FOR 2019-20

The NTPFES' commitments in delivering on the Northern Territory Government's (NTG) strategic issues were achieved in the five priority areas. The priorities for 2019-20 are set out in the Northern Territory Government's 2019-20 *Budget Paper No.3*. The priority areas are:

CREATING LOCAL JOBS

- utilising intelligence-based resource allocation models to ensure the appropriate recruitment of frontline officers to deliver police, fire and emergency services to support community preparedness and safety.
- utilising technology and specialist employees to generate efficiencies in the use of frontline resources in the delivery of police, fire and emergency services.
- implementing workforce and recruitment strategies to align capabilities and capacity to meet current and forecast demand for fire and rescue services.

DELIVERING GENERATIONAL CHANGE

- supporting the delivery of youth reform initiatives.
- supporting the delivery of community safety programs for vulnerable and at-risk youth, including responding to and preventing domestic and family violence.
- delivering innovative programs to engage youth and build safer communities.

INVESTING IN THE BUSH

- implementing a remote service delivery model to provide better and more efficient frontline services in remote communities.
- engaging local communities in community safety and preparedness.



- strengthening engagement and education campaigns to enhance the community's emergency-management and disaster resilience.
- Improving community preparedness and emergency response capabilities through increasing Northern Territory Emergency Services volunteers.

CREATING A SAFER TERRITORY

- enhancing police intelligence capability and effectiveness to target the causal factors of crime and provide an appropriate response, including referral pathways to build safer communities.
- replacing old registration systems and utilising contemporary software systems and technologies to more efficiently dispatch frontline services, improve workplace efficiencies and increase community safety outcomes.
- building community protection through contemporary legislation and technologies, to keep communities safe from criminal activity.
- providing education and enforcement activities to improve road safety user behaviour, safety and compliance with road laws and reduce road trauma.
- Delivering innovative education programs to enhance community safety regarding fire, emergency management and preparedness.

RESTORING TRUST

- providing appropriate responses and services to the community.
- enhancing community confidence through working with integrity, accountability and being transparent in decision making and actions.



Legislation and Reporting

The NTPFES is governed by the *Police Administration Act 1978*, the *Fire and Emergency Act 1996* and the *Emergency Management Act 2013*. In accordance with Schedule 2 of the Administrative Arrangements Order under section 35 of the *Interpretation Act 1978*, and for the *Financial Management Act 1995* and the *Public Sector Employment and Management Act 1993*, the NTPFES administers the following Acts of the Northern Territory Legislative Assembly and subordinate legislation:

Northern Territory Police Force

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

Northern Territory Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services

- *Fire and Emergency Act 1996*
- *Emergency Management Act 2013.*

Performance Reporting

The Northern Territory Government's financial management framework provides a basis for the budget using an accrual output-based methodology for budgeting, accounting and reporting, with performance reporting a central tenet. The framework links NTPFES outputs, outcomes and key performance indicators to the government's strategic priorities. This is particularly in relation to social initiatives, policies and programs as part of our shared commitment to provide safe and resilient communities through prevention and community education.

Performance Measures

The NTPFES' performance is measured against quantity, quality and timeliness, to ensure efficient and effective service delivery.

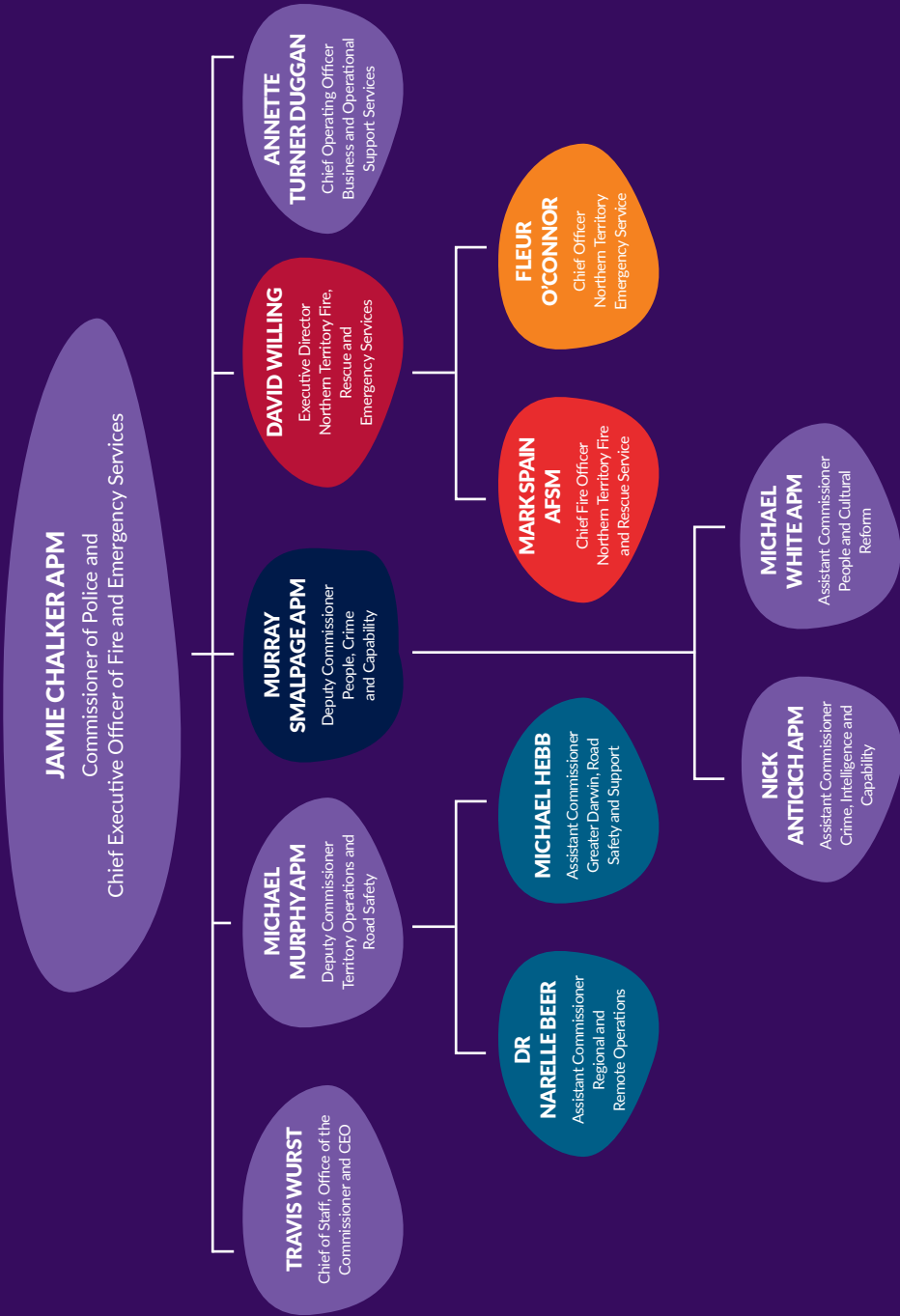
The output tables in organisational performance, (from page 22), provide specific, measurable information relating to performance.

OUTPUTS FRAMEWORK

Output Groups	Outcomes	Outputs
Output Group 1 Community Safety and Crime Prevention	Enhanced community safety, resilience and protection through crime prevention	1.1 Community Safety and Crime Prevention
Output Group 2 General Policing, Crime Detection, Investigation and Prosecution	Effective and efficient response, investigation and prosecution services	2.1 Response Services 2.2 Investigations 2.3 Services to the Judicial Process
Output Group 3 Road Safety Services	An environment that encourages road users to behave safely and lawfully	3.1 Road Safety Services
Output Group 4 Fire Prevention and Response Management	The incidence and impact of fires and other emergencies is minimised	4.1 Fire Prevention and Response Management
Output Group 5 Emergency Services	Effective counter-disaster planning and mitigation measures to minimise the impact of disasters and hazards on Territorians	5.1 Emergency Services
Output Group 6 Corporate and Governance	Core corporate needs including governance and risk services, human resource management and financial services are effectively and efficiently supported	6.1 Corporate and Governance 6.2 Shared Services Received

Our Executive Team

Organisational Chart



Governance Reporting Framework

Project 2030 includes our new Governance Reporting Framework.

The framework promotes and guides greater governance and accountability across our agency.

The implementation of the NTPFES Board allows the Commissioner and CEO, as the Accountable Officer to monitor our governance and accountability processes against each portfolio, through a consistent and transparent reporting framework. Boards will be held quarterly and membership will include the Commissioner and CEO, and an independent member to provide an impartial lens to the process.

Portfolio heads will report on their progress in the governance and compliance space with a focus on high-level analysis and interpretation of portfolio activities.

The Northern Territory Government's 2019-20 *Budget Paper No. 3* incorporates detailed information about agency budget, services, outputs and key deliverables. Each output includes a series of key deliverables, with measures established to enable the assessment of performance.

Organisational performance is reported on each service over a financial year period. This shows actual performance against the estimates published in the Northern Territory Government's 2019-20 *Budget Paper No. 3* and provides explanation of any significant variances as well as highlighting significant performance successes.





KEY COMMITTEES

The **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Development Unit Steering Committee (ATSIDUSC)** aims to develop the agency's people, policies and processes from a cultural perspective by providing opportunities for our Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander employees to fulfil their potential through a supportive framework. The committee is responsible for driving the implementation of the Aboriginal Employment and Career Development Strategy.

The **Audit and Risk Committee** provides independent and objective advice and assistance to the Accountable Officer and the Executive on the effectiveness of NTPFES risk, control and compliance frameworks.

The Committee operates in accordance with the *Financial Management Act 1995* and provides oversight to assist the Executive fulfil their corporate governance responsibilities, particularly in relation to accountability arrangements, internal controls and risk management.

The Committee also enables continuous improvement across the agency and highlights areas for improvement based on the evidence provided by audit review outcomes.

The Committee undertakes the following functions:

- Advises the Commissioner and Chief Operating Officer (the Accountable Officer) on matters of accountability and internal control affecting operations of NTPFES.
- Reports on the effectiveness of risk management, internal control and compliance systems.
- Monitors and assesses the performance of internal and external audit functions.
- Monitors the implementation of all approved recommendations provided by internal and external auditors.

The **Custody Steering Committee** oversees all strategic and operational custodial functions and processes. The Northern Territory Police is committed to the provision of high-level care to all persons in police custody.

The committee's purpose includes overseeing emerging custodial issues and providing advice to the police executive regarding custodial practices and incidents.

The Chair of the Custody Committee is the Assistant Commissioner, People and Cultural Reform. The committee meets bi-monthly.

The **Regional and Remote Policing Strategy**

Working Group has developed a 10 year Regional and Remote Policing Strategy that intends to address resourcing and drive regional and remote policing over the next decade.

The Regional and Remote Policing Strategy strives to achieve exceptional regional and remote service delivery by connecting our people and our community. Governance, accountability and risk is the underpinning value of the six areas, being engagement and partnerships, service, our people, infrastructure, investment and culture.

The **Safety & Wellbeing Executive Committee** is responsible for the generation and review of tri-service WHS policies, procedures and guidance materials, providing direction and support for all staff in the Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services on health, safety and wellbeing matters.

The committee is chaired by the Chief Operating Officer, Business and Operational Support Service and met twice in 2019-20. It continues to provide a forum for employee representative bodies to be consulted on health and safety matters at a strategic level and continues to work towards improving workplace safety and physical and mental health and wellbeing.

The **Strategic Governance Committee** monitors strategic operational management decisions and governance activities for the agency in the space of Project Management, Procurement, Budget and Finance, and Risk and Audit.

The committee's functions include providing strategic leadership and direction in relation to the implementation of strategic projects, delegations, frameworks and/or whole-of-agency specific initiatives to ensure they are in alignment with governance requirements, financial delegations, legislative requirements, guidelines and delegations, Northern Territory Government and agency policy, and procedures and the NTPFES 10 Year Strategic Plan.

The committee is chaired by the Chief Operating Officer, Business and Operational Support Service and meets on a monthly basis.

The **Training and Assessment Advisory Committee (TAAC)** is the consultative body for the agency's training and professional development matters.

The TAAC advises and reports to the Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services (NTPFES) Board on training, professional development, induction and promotional matters taking into consideration the strategic priorities and direction of the Northern Territory Police Force. Consultation occurs with the Northern Territory Police Association on matters related to training, professional development, induction and promotional programs.

The committee is chaired by the Assistant Commissioner People and Cultural Reform.



Organisational Performance

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3.1 Road Safety Services	

NORTHERN TERRITORY POLICE FORCE

NTPF Overview

Under the *Police Administration Act 1978* the core functions of the NTPF are to:

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

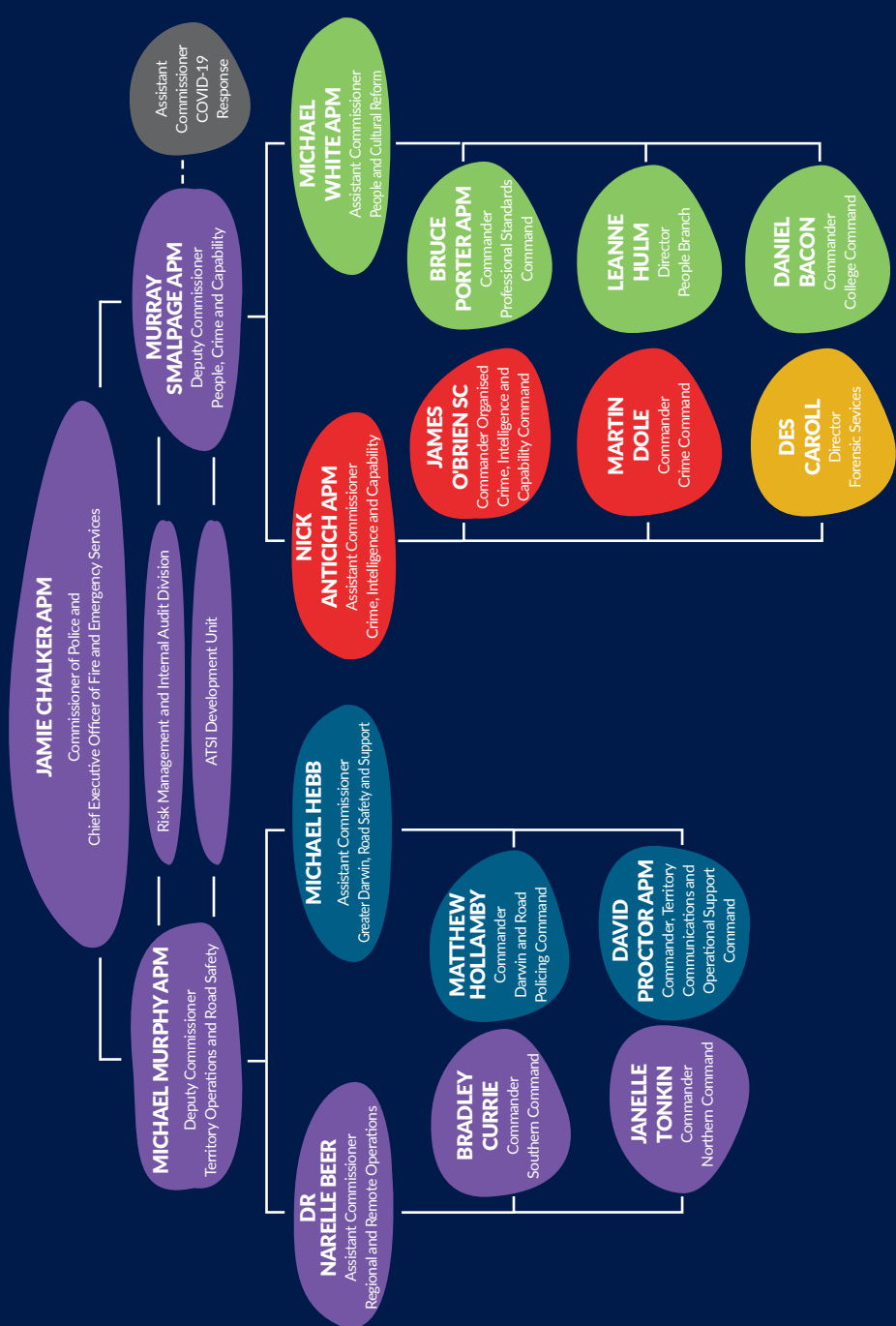
The NTPF has been working to keep the Territory safe since 1870. The agency provides policing services 24 hours a day, seven days a week to more than 244 000 Territorians.

The NTPF includes Police Officers, Police Auxiliaries, Police Auxiliary Liquor Inspectors, Aboriginal Community Police Officers and Aboriginal Liaison Officers who work tirelessly to maintain community safety and crime prevention.

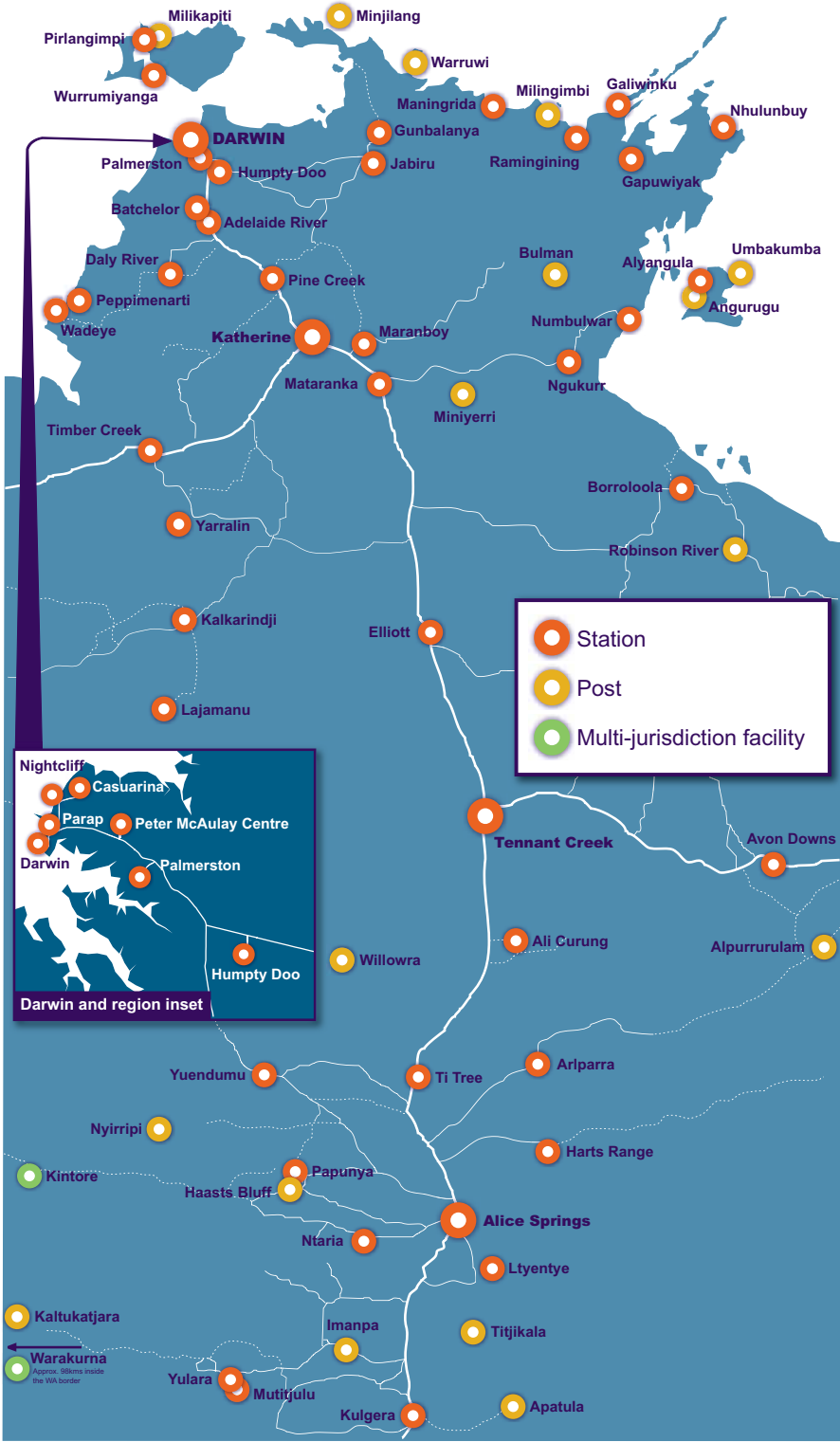
As at 30 June 2020, the NTPF has a total of 70 police facilities including 46 police stations across the Northern Territory.

Supported by the units Media and Corporate Communications, Law Reform and Strategic Policy, Risk Management and Internal Audit Division, Governance and Business Improvement and Business and Operational Support Services, the NTPF delivered a responsive police service in 2019-20 under the structure on the following page.

Northern Territory Police Organisational Chart



Police Localities





Output Group 1

COMMUNITY SAFETY AND CRIME PREVENTION

Output 1.1 Community Safety and Crime Prevention

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

- capability-focussed law enforcement operating through intelligence-led policing
- targeting repeat offenders and crime 'hot spots'
- targeting the underlying drivers of crime, including drugs and alcohol
- proactive strategies aimed at reducing opportunities and conditions for crime to occur
- visible police patrols, crime prevention and education programs
- fostering community partnerships with police
- developing and testing plans to respond to threats and minimise their impact.

OUTPUT GROUP 1						
COMMUNITY SAFETY AND CRIME PREVENTION						
Output 1 – Community Safety and Crime Prevention						
Performance	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2019-20 Budget	2019-20 Actual	2020-21 Budget
Proportion of people who felt safe at home alone at night ¹	79.1%	80.2%	79.8%	≥ 80%	76.5%	≥ 80%
Proportion of people who were satisfied in general with police services ¹	69.4%	75.3%	73.3%	≥ 80%	75.9%	≥ 80%
Proportion of people who agreed that police perform their job professionally ¹	83.1%	81.0%	84.5%	≥ 85%	83.2%	≥ 85%

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

Performance Summary

Enhanced community safety and supporting community resilience are key to building upon and maintaining community safety and crime prevention strategies across the Northern Territory.

Knowing your community and understanding the local issues allows the NTPF to work in partnership with stakeholders to achieve the best outcomes possible for all Territorians.

We continue to adapt and are responsive to the changes in society through our communication and engagement styles.

An integral part of policing across the vast land of the Northern Territory is prevention and community engagement. It is vital we maintain ongoing stakeholder partnerships to deliver multi-agency responses to emerging and ongoing issues in our community.

The Northern Territory Police Force continues to have a visible presence in the community.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2019-20

Community Engagement

NTPF continues its partnership with **Neighbourhood Watch NT (NHWNT)** to help Territorians stay secure, become more connected and feel safer.

With COVID-19 restrictions putting many community events on hold, NHWNT simply changed gears and focussed on educational projects that could be designed and delivered during the shutdown period, including *How Safe is My Place?*; a collaboration between NHWNT and Victims of Crime (NT), that offers an online self-assessment tool for Territorians to evaluate the security levels of their property and determine how they can improve security measures at home.

In partnership with the Department of Education, **School Based Policing** developed a school based resourcing kit to maximise the efficacy of the program. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, youth engagement officers were withdrawn from schools for term 2 and redirected to support the frontline for the COVID-19 response. The resourcing kit is scheduled to be implemented when School Based Police Officers return to schools.

Despite the COVID-19 restrictions, the School Based Police Officers in Katherine continued to provide a presence across the Katherine Division, actively involving themselves in the delivery of programs for youth as well as focussing on the inclusion of victims in the restorative process.

In February 2020, the Alice Springs Division was divided into two divisions with the establishment of the **Alice Springs Crime Prevention and Engagement Division**. The Alice Springs Division is responsible for the delivery of 24 hour frontline policing services to the community, specifically general duties response, traffic enforcement and Watch House duties.

This allows the Alice Springs Crime Prevention and Engagement Division to dedicate its resources to engagement and prevention duties. This new division includes the Community and Youth Engagement Team (CYET), Point of Sale

Intervention (POSI), Alcohol Policing Unit (APU), School Based policing, Youth Diversion and Prosecutions.

In February 2020, in response to a demand from the community to see more police in the CBD, Alice Springs police launched the Alice Springs CBD Safety Action Plan, commonly referred to as **Operation Ackerman**.

This police-led operation worked in partnership with a number of other government agencies targeting anti-social behaviour in the CBD with a focus on youth and property offending. Local police resources were bolstered with the injection of extra resources from outside the southern command, providing extra police 'on the beat', conducting proactive foot patrols of the CBD, and increasing community and business confidence.

Operation Ackerman continued until the arrival of COVID-19. In May 2020, following on the success of Operation Ackerman, Alice Springs police launched **Operation Lincoln** expanding from a CBD specific focus to include engagement in the local town camps. This required an investment in existing relationships with agencies and NGOs who provide services to the town camps including Tangentyere Council.

In May 2020 the Alice Springs Alcohol Policing Unit (APU) was bolstered with the allocation of a dedicated Sergeant to guide and support the team. This culminated in some immediate success as seen with the arrest of the licensee of a local well known licensed premise for the unauthorised sale of liquor (secondary supply). The licensed premise was and remains closed as a result of the arrest with the matter still before the court. The APU continues to target secondary sales in a number of covert activities.

Community Resilience – Remote Interagency Tasking Coordination Group (RITCG)

The RITCG are responsible for reviewing the Community Safety Action Plans (CSAPs) developed in each remote community. The group identifies emerging issues and manages them collaboratively by developing and implementing problem solving plans through a collegial approach.

The group includes Territory Families, the Department of Education, the Central Desert Regional Council, the Department of Chief Minister and NT Bush Fires.

NTPF continue to build and maintain ongoing partnerships with key stakeholders, delivering multi-agency responses to emerging and ongoing issues in our community. Stakeholders engaged include:

- Alice Springs Family and Youth Framework
- Alice Springs Town Council
- Central Land Council
- Territory Families
- Tangentyere Council
- The Gap Youth Centre

Due to COVID-19, greater engagement was required with all communities to enhance public safety and confidence. Using a partnership approach between key government agencies and non-government organisations, preventative measures were implemented to ensure timely, coordinated responses and public safety.

In 2019-20, the Tennant Creek and Barkly Division strengthened connections with public safety partners through multi-agency working groups, community meetings, delivery of training in schools, Local Authority Committee meetings and cultural engagement.

This helped police gain a better understanding of the local community which enhanced police services to meet community expectations. The Tennant Creek team worked closely with

Julalikari Council Aboriginal Corporation Community Connectors who represent each of the Community Living Areas, to enhance cultural competence and engagement with Aboriginal residents.

Barkly-based officers embraced local decision making through attendance at Local Authority Committee meetings to foster greater cultural understanding and empower residents to identify their own community safety solutions.

In 2019-20, there was a continued focus on cross border cooperation between NTPF and the Queensland Police Service with shared policing responsibilities on the Northern Territory and Queensland border. Key achievements of this partnership included:

- **Operation Borderless** – Between 25 and 30 September 2019, a multi-agency operation was maintained on the NT/QLD border targeting heavy vehicles and drug and alcohol trafficking.
- **Operation Shutdown Camooweal** – Between 16 and 18 January 2020, a multi-jurisdiction operation was undertaken on the Barkly Highway at the NT/QLD border to prevent road trauma and reduce road crime.

A number of other key achievements in the Tennant Creek and Barkly region include:

- Operations undertaken in Tennant Creek focussing on property crime, secondary alcohol supply and road safety.
- **Operation Meander** to manage the Barkly Rodeo and Tennant Creek Show.
- **Strike Force Turnbull** which focussed on enhancing public safety through the prevention and disruption of property crime in September.
- Operation targeting secondary alcohol supply and road safety in May.

The **Victim Engagement Unit (VEU)** provides support to victims of property crime by working closely with Victims of Crime (NT), local businesses and individuals, by providing timely advice and meaningful support which can reduce the emotional trauma associated with property crimes.

In 2019-20, VEU proactively engaged with 179 businesses and 859 residential property owners providing information about available grants and funding for victims, and gathering feedback to inform police response and practice. This engagement-led to 222 Support Link referrals and 21 police crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) audits.

Support Link continues to provide a centralised referral management and early intervention service to the NTPF to refer victims and offenders to social support agencies where they require support, and to reduce the risk of repeat victimisation and repeat offending.

In 2019-20, 3 160 referrals and 896 notifications were made.

Strike Force Trident (SFT) is in charge of investigating volume property crime within the Greater Darwin area. SFT has close working relationships with Territory Families, Non-Government Organisations (NGO) and apply proactive and reactive policing and covert methodologies to investigate property crime. Members of SFT are highly trained investigators with the majority detective qualified.

Taskforce (TF) Orion is a multiagency initiative providing holistic services to at-risk youth and their families. TF Orion members work in collaboration with the Department of Education, Territory Families and other agencies to offer alternative intervention pathways with a focus on keeping young Territorians out of the criminal justice system. Although TF Orion is in its infancy stage, it has shown promising potential.

The **Alcohol Policing Unit (APU)** was created to target the secondary supply of alcohol across Darwin and Alice Springs. This unit works collaboratively with the Police Auxiliary Liquor Inspectors. The scope of the APU also involves monitoring and investigating unauthorised supply of alcohol (Licensees) to ensure compliance.

The illicit sale of liquor yields large profits and those engaged in this unlawful activity are constantly changing the way they conduct their activities. The illicit sale of liquor represents a significant risk to the community in respect to alcohol-related harm.

Offending in the reporting year included:

- Sale by taxi drivers to vulnerable people.
- Liquor supplied from licenced premises outside of the conditions of their licence.
- Illicit sales from private premises.
- “Grog running” to Indigenous communities and alcohol protected areas.

APU works closely with the Law Reform unit to ensure procedures and prosecutions are robust and able to withstand judicial review.

APU achievements in 2019-20 include:

- 13 411 litres of alcohol destroyed
- 288 arrests for offences
- 94 liquor infringements issued
- 251 banned drinking orders issued
- 11 files relating to breaches of the *Liquor Act 2019* proven and finalised
- 4 files relating to breaches of the *Private Security Act 1995* proven and finalised

In January 2020, the Liquor Commission through consultation with the Northern Territory Police Force introduced the Reportable Transactions scheme. The scheme provides assistance to police in regards to awareness around reportable transactions of liquor sales that could potentially be linked to alcohol-related harm within the community.

Tackling anti-social behaviour within the Greater Darwin Region continued to be a great focus for police. This includes, but not limited to, the following:

- Darwin CBD Safety Committee.
- Joint operations with City of Darwin, Larrakia Nation, Liquor Licensing Commission, Transit Safety Officers, Darwin Waterfront Corporation and Public Housing Safety Officers.
- Mobile and static CCTV network activities.
- Joint anti-social order patrols with City of Palmerston Rangers and Larrakia Nation night patrol assisted in addressing illegal camping and anti-social behaviour in the Palmerston region.
- The Alcohol Policing Unit (APU) and the Social Order Unit continued to work on proactive and preventative policing measures to limit the harm by supply reduction. The APU has a strong focus on the criminal aspects associated with secondary supply.
- A close collaboration with Active Darwin Advisory Board, Minister’s Advisory Council for Multicultural Affairs, all local councils, business communities and the NGO sector has seen a real boost in proactive community safety and crime prevention measures.

Personal crime in Alice Springs is influenced by alcohol consumption resulting in increased reports of alcohol-fuelled violence including domestic violence and associated assaults.

Since the introduction of Police Auxiliary Liquor Inspectors (PALI) at local bottle shops, there has been a reduction of alcohol-fuelled violence and associated offending. With the continuation of alcohol entering communities unlawfully, domestic violence and associated assaults have continued to occur. Operations are regularly conducted with the southern cross-border team and the Northern Substance Abuse Intelligence Desk team to identify and apprehend offenders transporting alcohol and drugs to remote communities.

Although this continues to pose a community issue, the implementation of the PALI program has reduced the impact on communities.

The **Territory Intelligence Coordination Centre (TICC)** is an intelligence unit comprised of representatives from Northern Territory Government (NTG) agencies, namely the Department of the Attorney-General and Justice, Territory Families, the Department of Education, the Department of Local Government, Housing and Community Development, and NTPFES.

The TICC provides strategic intelligence and coordinates information-sharing among the partner agencies. The unit responds to requests from the NTPF executive and is occasionally designated specific support roles such as providing statistical and analytical information for the COVID-19 response.

Enhanced Community Safety

The **Firearms Policy and Recording Unit (FPRU)** is responsible for overseeing the Commissioner's obligations under the *Firearms Act 1997* and the *Weapons Control Act 2001*. The unit currently administers the records for 15 700 licence holders with 50 600 registered firearms.

The FPRU oversaw the recent introduction of the Firearm Prohibition Order legislation in the Northern Territory. This legislation imposes criminal sanctions for people who breach the orders, including imprisonment of up to 10 years.

A number of these orders have been issued across the Northern Territory, giving police the appropriate powers to combat serious firearms related crime. The FPRU remains in the stakeholder consultation phase for the implementation of a new firearms safety training course.

The course will educate prospective firearm owners on safely owning and operating firearms. The course will replace the current 20 question theory exam, making it more engaging and accountable.

Operation AUTOUR was established in 2016 to target and reduce the number of outstanding and expired firearms and firearms licences with firearms attached.

During 2019-20, Operation AUTOUR achieved the following:



In 2019-20, Katherine Divisional Support Team (previously Operation Pelion) continued to achieve significant reductions in reported cases of property crime including unlawful entries.

A primary focus of the operation involved regular engagement with repeat victims, and through a coordinated inter-agency approach, identified high-risk repeat offenders.

Ongoing inter-agency relationships continue between the Northern Territory Police, the Department of Local Government, Housing and Community Development, Territory Families, the Department of Education and the Department of Health to ensure best outcomes for the community are achieved.

Groote Eylandt police members have continued with the program to reduce recidivism in more serious offenders who return to the community after serving a longer prison sentence.

The success of the program has been achieved through engagement with offenders, connecting them with service providers in the community, maintaining contact and support and empowering individuals and community leaders to take responsibility for reducing offending rates.



COVID-19 presented fast-evolving and significant challenges to the Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services (NTPFES) and its pivotal role in the integrated interagency Emergency Management response.

As Territory Controller, Commissioner Chalker led the agency and broader NT government's response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

On 9 March 2020, a COVID-19 Planning Team was established in the Territory Intelligence Coordination Centre in response to the pandemic. This included the response to the Australians evacuated from Wuhan and the Diamond Princess Cruise Ship in Japan.

Twelve border control points (BCP) were established across hard border locations. The check points are staffed 24/7 with officers from the NT Police Force (NTPF), Australian Federal Police (AFP) and Australian Defence Force (ADF) personnel. Locations included Victoria Highway, Buntine Highway, Tanami/Granites Mine, Kintore and Docker River.

On 17 March 2020, in support of the Territory Emergency Operations Centre in Darwin, the Region 2, Southern Region Incident Management Team was stood up in Alice Springs to ensure our southern region communities were well prepared and an effective emergency management response could be provided.

The Southern Border and Biosecurity Coordination Centre was established on 21 March 2020 to initially manage the implementation of two border control points (Camooweal and Kulgera) as part of the Northern Territory Government COVID-19 management response.

The operation commenced following further Territory and Federal Government announcements about vulnerable communities and the declaration of biosecurity zones.

These were established at four locations around Alice Springs to prevent the entry of non-exempt people into the declared areas, limiting the risk of entry of COVID-19 to these vulnerable populations. The sites were established and resourced with the assistance of the Australian Defence Force (ADF) and the Australian Federal Police (AFP), deployed specifically to assist with control measures.

There was an additional requirement to establish further border control points to manage and monitor the flow of people into the Northern Territory. As a result, further sites were immediately established at Curtin Springs, Tanami Highway near Newmont Mine, Tanami Highway/Balgo Road near Granites Gold Mine, Kintore, Docker River and Lake Nash and later at the Finke community. Once again, assistance was provided at the border points by the ADF and AFP. As a result of a strategic analysis of the points and traffic flow passing each of the sites, the Granites Site was closed on 4 June and an ANPR trailer was placed there. The biosecurity control points closed on 15 June 2020 after a relaxation of Commonwealth compliance requirements, however the Coordination Centre continues to manage the remaining 10 border control points including staffing and logistical support.

The rapidly-changing environment created by the COVID-19 virus made it necessary to re-align the Police structure to create agility and responsiveness to the emerging threat posed by the virus to the community.

In response to the pandemic, Taskforce Protect was established to oversee and implement business continuity plans. Taskforce Protect reviewed leave rosters, identified working from home opportunities, ensured PPE stock was maintained for the safety of our workforce and reviewed geographical transfers of members to ensure adequate staffing levels were maintained.

Taskforce Protect focussed on maintaining consistency across all logistical decisions and internal communications for the agency's COVID-19 response. Membership of the

taskforce included staff from the People Branch, Workforce Development, Business and Operational Support Services, Information, Communications and Technology, Media and Corporate Communications and the Risk Management and Internal Audit Division.

The taskforce also worked in collaboration with the Department of Health and Secure NT to strengthen measures to help limit the spread of COVID-19 to protect our workforce and the wider community, as well as with our respective unions.

Provision of NTPF staffing to support the ongoing COVID-19 response has impacted elements of normal policing operations, including temporary cessation of the School Based Constable program, closure of the Darwin Watch-House, implementation of 12 hour rosters and reduction in staff on recreational leave.

Operation LINCOLN was implemented to act as a surge capacity to support, but not replace normal policing activities across the Alice Springs Community as COVID-19 restrictions are lifted and Northern Territory borders are opened. This is being achieved through the implementation of the following strategies:

- Targeting crime hotspots and problematic areas by maintaining high visibility patrols.
- Targeting licensed premises through Point of Sale interventions (POSI).
- Targeting secondary supply of alcohol to the community through evidence-based investigations
- Increasing the use of various intelligence products to support operational objectives.
- Community engagement through partnership activities with current stakeholders.
- Coordination of specialist resources (motorbike, K9, pushbike) to maintain pressure on identified groups or recidivist offenders.
- Enforcing a zero tolerance approach to social order offences using police powers contained

in the *Liquor Act 2019*, *Summary Offences Act 1923*, *Criminal Code Act 1983* (NT) and other related legislation.

- Increased road policing presence, initiatives and strategies.
- Increasing partnership activities with current stakeholders.

NT Police Air Wing provided a vital service in supporting the BCP with rotation of staff and provisions into some of the very remote BCP locations, including the Buntine Highway and Savannah Way.

Capability was enhanced with the purchase of eight ANPR trailers to further support border control processes at remote border crossings.

The borders continue to experience a steady flow of traffic with the three main road entry points (Victoria Highway, Stuart Highway and Barkly Highway) averaging 250 people per 24 hour period.

While a response to, and recovery from COVID-19 will continue for an undetermined period of time, NTPFES will continue to work with the community, including our interagency and commercial partners to ensure we maintain a safe and resilient Northern Territory.

The wellbeing of all Territorians and our members and volunteers remains the highest priority and the relief of our remote personnel is at the heart of that focus. Many measures implemented through our agency-wide pandemic plan were needless to say tough, but required in such unprecedented times.



Output Group 2

GENERAL POLICING, CRIME DETECTION, INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION

Output 2.1 Response Services

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

- increased capability and competence through innovation and flexibility
- call centre operations
- response tasking and incident attendance
- search and rescue operations.

OUTPUT GROUP 2						
GENERAL POLICING, CRIME DETECTION, INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION						
Output 2.1 Response Services						
Performance	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2019-20 Budget	2019-20 Actual	2020-21 Budget
Proportion of 000 calls answered within 10 seconds ¹	95.5%	96.4%	90.6%	≥ 90%	87.8%	≥ 90%
Proportion of 131 444 calls answered within 20 seconds ¹	86.0%	92.2%	85.9%	≥ 80%	88.5%	≥ 80%

1 Source: Qmaster

In 2019-20, the **Joint Emergency Services Communication Centre (JESCC)** was challenged with an increase in calls for service, driven in part by enquiries relating to the COVID-19 pandemic. The JESCC received a total of 303 516 calls over the 12 month period, a 12% increase from the 2018-2019 period. As part of the Northern Territory (NT) Police, Fire and Emergency Services' (NTPFES) response to COVID-19 the JESCC implemented its business continuity plan with the establishment of a second communications centre at the Palmerston Police Station.

The successful establishment of this centre improved service delivery to the community, minimised the risk to our frontline workers being affected by COVID-19 and demonstrated the agility of the JESCC and our ability to adapt at short notice to demanding circumstances. A dedicated JESCC project team was established to implement a range of initiatives including the integration of the Advanced Mobile Location system. The system will give emergency call operators GPS coordinates to the caller's location when a triple zero call is made from a mobile phone, enabling a more accurate and timely response. The integration of the system will see the Northern Territory as the first jurisdiction in Australia to implement the technology.

The **Closed-circuit Television (CCTV)** system continues to be an efficient and effective detection and investigative tool to prevent, solve and reduce crime. In 2019-20, a further 192 cameras were installed onto the CCTV System in Darwin, Karama, Palmerston, Katherine, Tennant Creek and Alice Springs taking the total number of cameras in the NTPFES CCTV System to 779.

There continues to be 20 mobile CCTV Units that are continuously deployed across the NT, at hotspot locations and major events to enhance public safety, deter anti-social behaviour, identify and assist in the prosecution of offenders and enable faster police response to developing incidents. In 2019-20, the CCTV Unit monitored and logged 5 443 incidents. Of these, 875 incidents were proactively reported by the unit during live monitoring of the cameras. The unit has received and processed 892 requests to exhibit footage for investigation and prosecution purposes.

The **Territory Support Division (TSD)** was formed to fully support and resource the frontline activities. TSD brings together a suite of specialist policing capabilities including the Territory Response Group (TRG), Water Police Section (WPS), Dog Operations Unit (DOU), Territory Mounted Unit (TMU), Police Airwing, and the Firearms Policy and Recording Unit (FPRU).

TSD sustains specialist policing capabilities at an interoperability level with Australian and New Zealand stakeholders, and maintains key relationships and responsibilities for responding to specific events in the local and national community, including counter-terrorism and search and rescue. TSD is in a unique position where it provides general policing with integrated operational responses inclusive of highly dedicated, critical-skilled operators who use innovative enforcement tools to target the two key areas of prevention and engagement.

The **Territory Response Group (TRG)** is the Northern Territory Police Force's (NTPF) Police Tactical Group (PTG) and has responsibility for response, containment and resolution of high-risk situations including terrorist incidents. The TRG are part of a national capability to respond to critical incidents and maintain operational capabilities for siege situations, contemporary threats, bomb responses, and dignitary protection. The TRG's responsibilities include coordinating land search and rescue (SAR) responses, assisting with high-risk entry searches

and supporting local areas with general frontline policing support.

In May 2020, the PTG operators, drug detector dogs from DOU and pilots from Police Airwing collaboratively assisted the Southern Investigations Tactical Investigation Group and Harts Range Police with **Operation Hammer** to target illicit substance manufacturing and distribution on a remote pastoral lease on the Northern Territory and Queensland border.

TSD's support to the operation demonstrated the mobility and capability available to the Northern Territory Police in delivering unique remote service.

In 2019-20, the TRG used their search and rescue (SAR) specialist skill in over 30 individual SAR deployments. From local area concern-for-welfare incidents to larger scale missing person reports, the TRG has led the way in analysing lost person behaviour and planning the most appropriate search and rescue responses. The TRG continues to develop and manage relationships external to the Northern Territory Police Force with the use of additional deployable assets including private rotary wing search platforms, and the remote piloted aircraft systems (drone) capability.

The TRG continually invests in fit-for-purpose SAR equipment and has just purchased three-seater utility terrain vehicles that are replacing existing search and rescue quad bikes.

Water Police are responsible for the provision of maritime SAR coordination and response across the NT coastline and river systems, fisheries and marine safety enforcement, Indigenous sea ranger compliance training and the police diving capability.

In 2019-20, Water Police responded to the following:

- 83 marine search and rescue operations, including 33 beacon activations, 26 overdue parties and nine flare sightings
- 66 marine incidents including seven marine accidents requiring investigation
- 4 significant dive operations involving crime evidentiary searching at Bayview, and the recovery of drowning victims.

Engagement and training with volunteer marine organisations such as NT Emergency Services, Surf Life Saving NT and the Australian Volunteer Coast Guard) continued. These organisations provide invaluable assistance in response to both SAR operations and marine incidents.

In 2019-20, marine safety enforcement support was provided for a number of major events including the Mini Beer Can Regatta, New Year's Eve, and the Darwin Harbour Clean Up. Community engagement included displays at Splashfest, with continued engagement and support provided to the PFES cadet program, Junior Police Rangers and the STARS Foundation. Marine safety messaging to communities and schools on the Tiwi Islands, Ramingining, Warrawi and Minjilang continued to be a focus.

Water Police conducted patrols and inspections focussing on both commercial and recreational fisheries enforcement, and continued to support the Indigenous Sea Ranger initiative through in-field training and joint fisheries patrols at Borroloola, Ngukurr, Numbulwar, Warrawi, Nhulunbuy, Maningrida, Wadeye, Daly River and the Tiwi Islands. Following restrictions implemented in response to COVID-19, Water Police focussed on providing marine support in meeting and processing interstate and overseas maritime vessel arrivals, including education and compliance checks for both NT recreational and commercial vessels operating in Darwin waters. This also included enforcing travel restrictions to the Tiwi Islands as a designated biosecurity area, and staffing support for both Minjilang and Warrawi.

The **Dog Operations Unit (DOU)**, maintains the responsibility for the training, development and deployment of dedicated police canine teams throughout the NT to support the frontline based in Darwin, Katherine, Alyangula and Alice Springs. The detector dog program maintains an important responsibility in the detection and disruption of illicit substance and dangerous drugs supply in the Northern Territory. This includes maintaining a dedicated screening presence at high volume transit areas including commercial passenger services, logistics, freight and postal hubs as well

as road, maritime and aviation transit corridors. Detector dogs also provide high-level support to frontline policing through the provision of detector dogs at planned operations, special events, search warrants, and with traffic or personnel apprehensions where illicit substances may be concealed. Interagency collaboration, training and operational support with the NT Correctional Services, Australian Border Force, Australian Defence Force and the Australian Federal Police also form part of detector dog activities.

To disrupt illicit substance supply into remote communities, detector dog teams work closely with communities, traditional owners, elders and remote police stations to provide dedicated enforcement, targeting opportunistic offenders and organised crime that transport dangerous drugs into vulnerable communities. More importantly, DOU also delivers education in these communities through youth and community engagement that encourages police interaction and promotes harm minimisation behaviours related to illicit substance supply and use.

The patrol dog teams provide a presence in Darwin and Alice Springs that support frontline policing in a wide variety of roles. This includes assisting in the apprehension of offenders, public order duties, search and rescue, tracking, and stolen and lost property searching. Recent changes to the patrol program has allowed the DOU to greatly increase its tracking capability in multiple environments, as well as enhance apprehension methods and techniques that provide a greater level of safety and control when deploying patrol dogs. The increased capability contributed to the swift tracking and apprehension of a number of known property crime offenders in both Alice Springs and the Greater Darwin area. In these instances, not only did the patrol dogs track offenders from the crime scenes, but when confronted by patrol dog teams, the offenders surrendered without incident or injury.

Detection Dog activity and seizure

 **170.90kg** OF CANNABIS

 **169.3gm** CANNABIS OIL

 **242.6gm & 911** TABLETS PHARMACEUTICALS

 **90.78gm** METHAMPHETAMINES

 **47.39gm** MDMA (ECSTASY)

 **40.95gm** COCAINE

 **4 LSD** TABLETS

 **9gm** KETAMINE

 **54.35kg** OF KAVA

 **359.5L** ALCOHOL DESTROYED

 **\$134 130** CASH

 **919.8gm** CANNABIS FOOD

 **29gm** SYNTHETIC CANNABIS

 **499** CANNABIS PLANTS

 **186ml** STEROIDS

 **146** ARRESTS / SUMMONS / NOTICES TO APPEAR

 **185** INFRINGEMENTS

Patrol dog activity and seizure

 **3077** INCIDENTS ATTENDED

 **186** DOG DEPLOYMENTS

 **75** ARRESTS / SUMMONS / NOTICES TO APPEAR

 **20L** ALCOHOL DESTROYED

 **29** COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT EVENTS

The **Territory Mounted Unit (TMU)** now operates out of Darwin with increased opportunities for governance, training and development for riders and mounts. TMU delivers an effective mounted police service by performing high visibility patrols (targeted patrols and public gatherings), combatting anti-social behaviour, performing ceremonial duties, attending community events and providing land search and rescue capability. TMU also have the ability to provide quality support and assistance to livestock offences and straying.

The **Northern Territory Police Airwing** is responsible for the provision of aviation services in support of police operational requirements. Airwing comprises three Darwin based aircrafts

and one in Alice Springs. In 2019-20, Airwing bolstered its capability to support police by expanding the Darwin operation to 24/7 and increasing coverage from the Alice Springs base to seven days a week. Police requiring aviation support now have access to a more flexible service that is able to respond to critical incidents at all hours of the day. In 2019-20, Airwing flew 2 265 hours across the Northern Territory transporting 2 308 members, 590 prisoners and under 70 tonnes of freight. Airwing has been a key component of the Northern Territory Police COVID-19 response, conducting 110 flights and in excess of 420 hours since the pandemic began, transferring members and supplies to the numerous border control check points.



Output Group 2

GENERAL POLICING, CRIME DETECTION, INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION

Output 2.2 Investigation Services

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

- innovative and technology-led investigation services
- effectively using intelligence to assist crime investigations
- crime scene examination
- crime investigations and forensics.

OUTPUT GROUP 2						
GENERAL POLICING, CRIME DETECTION, INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION						
Output 2.2 Investigations						
Performance	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2019-20 Budget	2019-20 Actual	2020-21 Budget
Proportion of people who were satisfied with police in their most recent contact ¹	80.7%	80.3%	81.5%	≥ 80%	82.3%	≥ 80%

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

The **Crime Division** provides a Territory-wide victim response to serious and complex crimes. In 2019-20, the Crime Division focussed on providing a high-level of support and response to victims of crime at every stage of an investigation and ensuring they were central to our investigative ethos.

The Crime Division continued to be committed to developing and maintaining investigative expertise to ensure investigations are completed through intelligence-led policing.

The Crime Division encompasses specialist investigation in the following units:

Cold Case Taskforce (CCT) is responsible for the investigation of long-term missing persons and unidentified skeletal remains.

Coronial Investigation Unit (CIU) is responsible for investigating reportable deaths to the Coroner and providing a Territory-wide assistance to all reportable deaths in the Northern Territory.

Major Crash Investigation Unit (MCIU) is responsible for investigating all major crashes in the Northern Territory where a vehicle is involved in the death or serious injury of a person, or the investigation is of a complex nature. The MCIU has two units operating out in Darwin and Alice Springs.

Major Crime Squad (MCS) is responsible for the investigation of all homicides in the Northern Territory as well as deaths in custody and serious incidents resulting from contact with police. The MCS also includes the Missing Person Unit.

Serious Crime Squad (SCS) is responsible for investigating incidents of serious assaults, armed robberies, prison escapees, internal investigations where there may be a criminal element, serious harm matters where injuries are life threatening, and arson offences.

Key achievements in 2019-20 was **Operation ARMSTRONG** resulting in 22 offenders charged with the large-scale riot and arson committed at the Darwin Prison in May 2020. **Operation PARINGA** was another successful investigation that involved numerous suspicious bush fires ignited in the greater Darwin rural area resulting in the arrest of an offender for 21 bushfires.

Special Reference Unit (SRU) is responsible for investigating allegations of corruption, matters that are politically sensitive, serious conflicts of interest and other complex internal matters as referred by the Commissioner of Police. The **Domestic Violence and Sex Crimes Division** provides an integrated, victim-focussed response to serious and complex, domestic, family and sexual violence.

The Division includes the **Domestic and Family Violence Section** and **Sex Crimes Section** responsible for investigating serious and complex intra-family or extra-familial sexual and physical assaults, extortion, stalking or forms of abuse enabled by technology where there may be a serious criminal element. The police response is victim-focussed with the safety of victims and children first and foremost in their response.

The **Child Abuse Taskforce** is a combination of personnel from Northern Territory Police, Australian Federal Police (AFP) and Territory Families who adopt a collaborative approach to advance public safety objectives to minimise community harm associated with child abuse. This strong partnering undertakes activities to investigate child abuse and associated criminality in Indigenous communities. The AFP and Northern Territory Police investigative response and capability also includes the **Joint Anti Child Exploitation Team (JACET)** which investigates the exploitation of children online. At times, Northern

Territory Police are also involved in national coordinated operations.

The **Child Protection Offender Registry** is responsible for maintaining records of individuals registered on the Australian National Child Offender Registry (ANCOR). **Operation STOUR** was conducted with the purpose of ensuring compliance of reportable offenders in the Northern Territory. The results of the operation include 86% of reportable offenders underwent a compliance check, 12 people received formal cautions for failing to comply with reporting conditions, four people arrested, and eight people issued with a notice to appear. This operation improved the exchange of information and communication across the Northern Territory with a continued focus on proactive management of reportable offenders.

The Domestic Violence and Sex Crimes Division worked with ANZPAA and other jurisdictions on the development of the Policing Strategy to Prevent and Respond to the Abuse of Children and Young People, through **Operation GRIFFIN**. Jurisdictions exchanged information on initiatives, legislation and operational outcomes which focus on child protection. Closer to home, the division has been active with stakeholder engagement, working towards Action Plan 1 of the Northern Territory Government's Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence Prevention Framework 2018-28.

Family Safety Framework (FSF) is operationally co-ordinated by police to assist victims in high-risk domestic violence situations and is active in Darwin, Katherine, Nhulunbuy, Tennant Creek, Alice Springs and Yuendumu. FSF is a partnership between multiple government and non-government agencies with the primary role to assist high-risk victims and their children in need of support, and to reduce the risk of serious harm. Territory Families externally fund four positions to support the coordination of the FSF.

Northern Territory Police Force is working closely with government and community stakeholders to develop a risk assessment framework which meets the needs of Territorians. This includes

a toolkit for stakeholders, to assist them in helping clients make appropriate safety plans for themselves and their families. In some instances, this will link directly into the FSF and assist stakeholders with victim focussed case management strategies. The Yuendumu Family Safety Framework (FSF) delivers on the mandate of providing an action-based, integrated service to families experiencing domestic and family violence who are at high-risk of injury or death.

The Joint Organised Crime Taskforce (JOCTF)

is an NT Police-led, joint-agency team made of investigators and analysts from the Northern Territory Police Drugs and Organised Crime Division, Australian Federal Police, Australian Border Force, Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission and Department of Home Affairs. The JOCTF focusses on criminal networks responsible for cross-border drug importation. Significant achievements in 2019-20 include:

Operation CURLY, an investigation into a Darwin-based criminal network involved in the supply of commercial quantities of cannabis and the laundering of money locally to invest in businesses and property, and offshore to Indonesia to invest in nightclubs and bars. Operation CURLY resulted in the arrest of six commercial drug suppliers and the seizure of 61.6 kilograms of cannabis, \$117 000 cash and two motor vehicles. The cannabis had a potential street value of up to \$1.5M.

Operation ASTIN, an investigation into the use of Australia Post MyPost parcel locker accounts for the purpose of facilitating the delivery of illicit drugs and other prohibited items into Darwin via the mail stream. The investigation established that numerous accounts had been created using identities purchased via the Darkweb. Operation ASTIN resulted in significant drug seizures including one kilogram of MDPBP, 352 grams of MDMA, 117 grams of methamphetamine, cocaine, heroin, ketamine, anabolic steroids, cannabis and various illicit pharmaceuticals.

Taskforce NEMESIS focussed on investigations relating to the manufacture, supply and

distribution of methamphetamine and MDMA. The NEMESIS taskforce established several operations in 2019-20, targeting local and interstate criminal networks responsible for the supply of dangerous drugs into and throughout the Darwin region. Investigations of significance in 2019-20 include:

Operation KORANGA, an investigation targeting an interstate criminal network supplying commercial quantities of methamphetamine from Melbourne to Darwin and the subsequent distribution of the dangerous drug in the Darwin community by the local illicit supply network. The investigation resulted in three people arrested, seizure of 114 grams of methamphetamine and approximately \$23 000 seized.

Taskforce NEMESIS was responsible for an investigation into the supply of commercial quantities of methamphetamine to Darwin from South Australia. The investigation led to the interception of a male courier after he arrived in Darwin. The subsequent search of this person located 120 grams of methamphetamine hidden in his underwear. He was charged with commercial drug supply offences and later sentenced in the Supreme Court to four years imprisonment.

The **Gangs Taskforce (NTPOL)** focusses on identifying, engaging, disrupting and dismantling Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMCG) in the Northern Territory. Key achievements in 2019-20 include:

Operation GULLIVER, established to investigate the supply of MDMA and cocaine in the Darwin region by Comanchero and the Hells Angels OMCG from Queensland. \$45 000 cash, a Toyota Hilux and trafficable quantities of MDMA and cocaine were seized. The offender was sentenced to five years and six months imprisonment, suspended after three years and 11 months for the supply of a commercial quantity of schedule 1 dangerous drugs.

Operation HOOKER, established to investigate the supply of methamphetamine in the Darwin region by members of the Outlaws OMCG. An Outlaws OMCG member was arrested following a search warrant at his residence where \$65 000

cash and 75 grams of methamphetamine was located. He was subsequently sentenced to four years imprisonment, suspended after two years.

Operation HUXLEY, established to investigate the supply of methamphetamine into Darwin by members of the Outlaws OMCG from Victoria. As a result of the investigation, \$220 000 cash, a trafficable quantity of methamphetamine and three vehicles were seized. Darwin Hells Angels OMCG President was arrested and sentenced to two years imprisonment suspended after 9 months. The primary target of the operation was arrested, and his matter is still before the courts.

Another was arrested in possession of 500 grams of methamphetamine supplied to him, and his matter is still before the courts.

The deportation of a Mongrel Mob member involved in serious criminal offending in the Northern Territory, including the stabbing of a security officer at a licenced premise in Darwin was also a significant achievement for the Gangs Taskforce.

Substance Abuse Intelligence Desk (SAID) targets the supply of illicit drugs destined for remote

communities through the screening of commercial and chartered flights, freight and vessels, and remote operations in drug detection areas and mobile campaigns on remote roads. A number of operations were conducted throughout the year including:

Operation Maitai, a synthetic cannabis operation initiated as a result of reports received regarding the abuse of a “legal” substance in various remote communities, specifically the Tiwi Islands. Gaps in current legislation were identified throughout the operation prompting legislative amendments to commence. A small number of local retailers identified in the sale of synthetic cannabis were targeted, resulting in approximately eight kilograms of synthetic cannabis variants seized at a retail value of approximately \$120 000.

Operation STARCK was established by the Drug and Organised Crime Squad (DOCS) and partnered with members from the Substance Abuse Intelligence Desk (SAID), Northern Substance Abuse Intelligence Desk (NSAID) and Dog Operations Unit (DOU) to screen freight and passengers on flights between Darwin and remote communities. The operation made 137 independent seizures including:



7.12kg

OF CANNABIS SIEZED



2.6kg

OF KAVA SIEZED



19L

OF ALCOHOL SIEZED

\$43 495
CASH

(SINGLE SEIZURE AND
SUSPECTED PROCEEDS
OF CRIME)

THE
SEIZURES
RESULTED IN



DRUG INFRINGEMENT
NOTICES ISSUED



LIQUOR INFRINGEMENT
NOTICE ISSUED



19
NOTICES TO APPEAR IN
COURT ISSUED

The overall street value of cannabis prevented from entering our remote communities was \$1 068 000.

In 2019-20, the NSAID regularly targeted people trafficking drugs and alcohol to remote Indigenous communities. 487 litres of alcohol was seized and destroyed and over four kilograms of cannabis seized. The disruption of this activity undoubtedly prevented harm in the communities.

The **Major Fraud (MFU)** continued to investigate fraudulent claims as part of Operation SCORPION, against the Northern Territory Government Indigenous Employment Provisional Sum with two matters currently before the courts and several matters still under investigation.

Significant achievements include the prosecution of a local accountant who was convicted of stealing over \$400 000 from a local Darwin business. The offender was sentenced to four years and six months imprisonment. The Australian Securities and Investments Commission took a keen interest in this prosecution, initiating its own proceedings against the offender for non-compliance with the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth).

In 2017, a former Director was convicted of stealing more than \$170 000 from a company which he was a director at the time. Following an unsuccessful appeal against his conviction to the High Court of Australia, he was convicted of stealing a further \$270 000 and sentenced to an additional five years and one month imprisonment.

The **Cyber Crime Unit (CCU)** responded to the increasing quantity of cybercrime reports and participated in proactive programs to raise awareness and increase the community's resilience to this crime type. The CCU worked with DCIS Cybersecurity and Operations in delivering presentations to business groups and the wider community, and developing procedures to facilitate a more combined response to potential serious cybersecurity incidents involving government entities.

The CCU are participating in the National Business Email Compromise (BEC) taskforce (AFP Operation DOLOS) which targets BEC and money mule criminal activity. BEC attacks are a form of cybercrime which use email fraud to attack commercial, government and non-profit organisations to achieve a specific outcome which causes great losses for businesses. The taskforce has contributed to stronger relationships with the AFP and Australian Cyber Security Centre, which in turn has increased our capability to respond to BEC incidents. The CCU investigated a prolonged BEC cyberattack on a semi-government entity with an annual turnover exceeding \$70M where over \$1.2M was misappropriated from a local business.

Notable investigations managed by the CCU include the prolonged BEC attack on the Northern Territory PHN. The CCU also provided significant technical assistance to investigations being handled by the Serious Crime Section with Operation PARINGA and the Alice Springs Regional Investigations in Operation GOULTER.

The CCU participated in **Operation HELLIOS** (National Cybercrime Working Group) and played a significant role in the development and rollout of the National Cyber Incident Reporting System (CIRS) which is the cybercrime reporting platform that has replaced ACORN. It allows the public to report cybercrime including cyber abuse, online image abuse, online shopping fraud, romance fraud, identity theft, email compromise, internet fraud, ransomware and malware.

The prevalence of social media and use of digital devices continues to see an increase in the number of mobile phones, tablets and laptops examined in 2019-20. The devices provide valuable evidence to support major criminal, drug and coronial operations and investigations.

In 2019-20, the Digital Forensic Unit (DFU) has attended to almost 354 requests for forensic examination comprising over 1 000 individual devices for analysis. The DFU continues to provide ongoing support to major criminal, drug, coronial and major crash operations in the Northern



Territory Police, as well as provide support to interstate police jurisdictions and the AFP Joint Anti-Child Exploitation Team (JACET).

The **Asset Forfeiture Unit (AFU)** focussed on the investigation and forfeiture of unexplained wealth and crime-used, crime-derived property.

The total value for confiscated property in 2019-20 was:

- \$456 018.49 forfeited to NTG
- \$827 666 awaiting Supreme Court decision
- \$1 283 684.49 before court yet to resolve

A further six matters are still active investigations.

Regional Investigations supports the frontline to reduce crime through its response to serious and complex criminal matters across greater Alice Springs, Tennant Creek, Katherine and remote areas in these regions. It provides a specialist response to serious crimes including homicide, domestic, family and sexual violence, substance abuse and property crime.

In partnership with Territory Families and other agencies and organisations, the division actively

contributes to the Family Safety Framework, case managing high-risk domestic violence relationships. The division also works closely outside of the framework to share accurate and timely information with agencies and organisations to protect victims and hold offenders accountable.

In November 2019, northern investigation detectives investigated the deprivation of liberty and serious assault of a 23 year old female by her 43 year old male partner. The victim was assaulted with weapons and bodily force over a 24 hour period resulting in serious injuries which required treatment at the Katherine District Hospital.

The offender deliberately evaded apprehension until being located and arrested by detectives and was charged with a number of offences including aggravated assault and deprivation of liberty. The offender was subsequently convicted and sentenced to a total of four years and four months imprisonment.

Operation KITCHENER was a protracted missing persons case undertaken over a two week period in 2019. The search used drone, motorcycle and

helicopter assets, tyre and foot tracking to locate three people who became lost in the desert, south east of Alice Springs. After extensive searching, one of the missing persons was located. A local station owner was pivotal in locating the second person. Unfortunately, the third missing person was found deceased the following day. This case highlighted the unique dangers of travelling in remote Australia, but also demonstrated the strong community collaboration in our collective response.

In May 2020, **Operation CALLERY** was initiated by Southern Investigations. Information was received that large quantities of cannabis was being transported via freight to the Northern Territory. In collaboration with South Australia Police, two men were arrested in Darwin in possession of approximately 21 kilograms of cannabis. Numerous co-offenders were arrested in Adelaide, with one person awaiting extradition to the Northern Territory.

A nationally accredited service, the **Forensic Science Branch (FSB)** works closely with frontline services to provide scientific and technical support to the Northern Territory Police Force.

Highlights from 2019-20 include an innovative triage approach to property crime responses, successfully trialled with strikeforces Trident and Winx. Forensic evidence was fast-tracked to provide crucial leads to investigators early in investigations and to halt recidivist offending. This improved service is now fully incorporated into FSB's operations.

In 2019-20, FSB increased the establishment of a Territory-wide integrated forensic service which included Alice Springs Crime Scene, Katherine Crime Scene and Darwin Scene of Crime Officers, by enhancing operational capability.

Key initiatives included the completion of a holistic FSB Training Framework and the commissioning of an external forensic review. The 2020 Review Report provides a strategic roadmap to steer FSB towards enhancing its services and meeting future forensic demands.

Territory Intelligence (TI) is responsible for the data collection and analysis of information, and provision of intelligence products to our internal and external clients. It also provides support to the parole board. In 2019-20, TI played an important role in the provision of intelligence support in response to COVID-19 and the associated risks.

The **Tactical Intelligence Support Team (TIST)** provides live, 24/7 operational intelligence for all frontline members and in support of the tactical deployment of resources, criminal investigations and identifying future and emerging criminal trends and syndicates.

The **Crime Intelligence Support Team (CIST)** provides local support to Major Crime, Serious Crime, Gangs Taskforce, Drug and Organised Crime and the Joint Organised Crime Taskforce NEMISIS and Sex Crimes. The Regional Intelligence Support Team (RIST) provides local support to Katherine, Tennant Creek, Alice Springs and remote areas, and regional support to frontline, crime command and executive members.

The **Intelligence Support Desk (ISD)** is a secure collection point, responding to incoming information requests from within and outside of the organisation, providing a pathway between the Northern Territory Police and other agencies.

Territory Security (TS) continues to enhance community safety and preparedness through the coordination, development, planning and exercising of both emergency management and counter terrorism response arrangements.

TS also provides support across the Northern Territory for critical incidents, emergencies and natural disasters, such as the Northern Territory response to COVID-19.

TS actively monitors national and international indices to assess any security risks or potential opportunities for criminal activity that may affect the safety of Territorians.

Output Group 2

GENERAL POLICING, CRIME DETECTION, INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION

Output 2.3 Services to the Judicial Process

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

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

Performance summary

The Northern Territory Police Force (NTPF) continues to provide effective and efficient services to the judicial process across the Northern Territory through cooperative arrangements with the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP), Territory Families and non-government organisations.

OUTPUT GROUP 2						
GENERAL POLICING, CRIME DETECTION, INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION						
Output 2.3 Services to the Judicial Process						
Performance	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2019-20 Budget	2019-20 Actual	2020-21 Budget
Youth diversions as a proportion of youth diversion considerations ^{1,2,3,4,5,7}	43.0%	48.2%	45.0%	≥ 30%	42.8%	≥ 30%
Rate of re-offending after youth justice conferences ^{1,2,3,4,6,8}	36.3%	36.4%	40.8%	≤ 20%	36.4% ⁷	≤ 20%

1 Source: Data were extracted from the Police Real-time Online Management Information System and the Integrated Justice Information System on 14 August 2020

2 Traffic offences were excluded from the analysis

3 Only youths aged 10-17 at the start of the youth diversion event were included in the analysis

4 Data published in previous years has been updated due to changes in the selection criteria

5 This indicator has been clarified to more accurately reflect that it is about activity in considering youths for diversion and youth diversion events, not unique youth offenders.

6 Completions are counted as an instance of a youth completing all current conference requirements, without pending conferences

7 Numbers for 2019-20 are preliminary, as individuals who completed conferences less than one year prior to the analysis date (14 August 2020) were excluded from the analysis.

8 Reoffending is defined as being apprehended for a new offence that was committed within one year after completing conference requirements

Judicial Services and Youth Engagement Division

The Youth Engagement and Judicial Division is responsible for overseeing Judicial Operations and facilitating diversion for eligible youths.

Judicial Services

The Judicial Operations Section (JOS) is responsible for Judicial Services, Prosecution Policy, and liaison with the DPP. In conjunction with the regionalisation initiative, Northern Territory Police Force teams in Alice Springs, Tennant Creek and Katherine Regions oversee their respective prosecutions.

The division has a strong focus on prosecuting offenders and interacting with victims, witnesses and police officers who are required to give evidence through the court process. JOS provides advice, support and direction between frontline members and the DPP. Regional police prosecutions areas conduct bail and arrest matters and interagency liaison with prosecution teams.

2019-20 prosecution outcomes include:

- Number of fresh prosecution files: 17 075
- Number of contested hearing matters: 2 281
- Total percentage of findings of guilt by courts for prosecution matters: 93.36%

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS FOR JOS IN 2019-20:

- All court documents are now filed electronically.
- Warrants on hand at the DPP are reviewed for the purpose of identifying whether the warrant is still current or if the defendant has moved interstate or is deceased, or whether the matter should be withdrawn given the age of the matter.
- Continuous review of judicial policy to ensure that existing policies are in line with legislative amendments.



The Youth Diversion Unit (YDU) manages and facilitates diversion for eligible youths aged 10 or above who are alleged to have offended. YDUs based in Darwin, Katherine and Alice Springs work closely with government agencies and NGOs.

In collaboration with Territory Families (TF), the Department of the Attorney-General and Justice, and other stakeholders, the YDU ensures that all policies, practice and procedures support the practical application of legislative amendments to the *Youth Justice Act 2005 (NT)*. The legislative amendments introduced significant changes relating to the detention, bail and treatment of youths in custody.

A rewrite of existing youth-related policies, including diversion, and training packages occurred in 2019-20. Key systems, processes and procedures were reviewed and will continue to be reviewed to ensure compliance with the amendments.

In March 2020, a youth specific General Order was gazetted to give effect to the legislative amendments and to the recommendations from the Royal Commission into the Protection and Detention of Children. The YDU produced and published youth-related Instructions and reference documents to assist police with delivering a service consistent with the *Youth Justice Act 2005 (NT)* amendments.

Frontline police officers received training about the legislative changes.

The agency continues to work in partnership with Territory Families (TF) and the Department of Education, to maximise benefits of the Back on Track Program for 8-17 year old youths. In 2019-20, divisional members co-located with TF, ensuring a collaborative approach continued to achieve best outcomes.

The unit has worked towards disrupting the cycle of youth crimes through early intervention, reduced recidivism by ensuring victims' experiences are heard, and a continued collaboration with other service providers to provide an effective response to youth offending.

Despite the COVID-19 restrictions, the Alice Springs Youth Diversion Unit (YDU) continued to provide a diversion presence across the Southern Command. The YDU facilitated the commencement of new youth service providers across the Barkly and Alice Springs regions.

YDU continues to be actively involved in the program delivery for youth, focussing on the involvement of victims in the restorative process.

Youth Diversion Activities:

- In 2019-20 for youths aged 10-17, there were 1,815 youth diversion considerations involving 928 individual youths.
- Of these, 589 diversion activities (conferences, warnings and drug diversions) involved 484 individuals.
- There were 197 youth considerations that involved 152 individuals that were either being dealt by diversion but had not been finalised or were pending assessment or referral to court.
- There were 110 references to court that involved 58 individuals that were not eligible for diversion.

Youth Justice Conferences:

- There were 237 youth justice conferences started, 200 of which were completed the same financial year.
- There were 203 youths that attended at least one conference, 168 of which completed in 2019-20.

Number of conferences	Total individuals	Percent	Total conferences	Percent
1	179	88.2%	179	75.5%
2	19	9.4%	38	16.0%
3	2	1.0%	6	2.5%
4	2	1.0%	8	3.4%
6	1	0.5%	6	2.5%
Total	203	100.0%	237	100.0%

Note: Includes all conference events for persons aged 10-17 at the date the event started, for conference events started in 2019-20 only.

Conferences completed in 2019-20 but started in an earlier year are excluded, as are conferences started in 2019-20 for those aged 18 and over.

A few individuals had more than one conference started as a result of the same offending event.

Having multiple conferences does not equate to reoffending; in some cases, multiple conferences were started for the same individual on the same or nearby dates. Reoffending is based on counts of conference completions and persons who are apprehended within a year of completion.

Reoffending after a conference	6 months follow up	Percent	12 months follow up	Percent
Did not reoffend	132	69.5%	28	63.6%
Reoffended at least once	58	30.5%	16	36.4%
Reoffended Once	28	14.7%	8	18.2%
Reoffended twice	15	7.9%	2	4.5%
Reoffended ≥3 times	15	7.9%	6	13.6%
Total	190	100.0%	44	100.0%

Note: The individuals in a 12 month follow are also in a 6 months follow up, therefore no attempt should be made up to sum up the two numbers.

Output Group 3

ROAD SAFETY SERVICES

Output 3.1 Road Safety Services

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

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

OUTPUT GROUP 3						
ROAD SAFETY SERVICES						
Output 3 - Road Safety Services						
Performance	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2019-20 Budget	2019-20 Actual	2020-21 Budget
Drivers breath tested ¹	179 103	164 646	142 948	≥175 000	139 850	≥159 000
Proportion of people who had driven in the previous six months when possibly over the alcohol limit ²	11.4%	11.0%	12.4%	≤ 10%	9.1%	≤ 10%
Proportion of people who had driven in the previous six months more than 10km/h above the speed limit ²	65.8%	64.9%	64.8%	≤ 60%	65.8%	≤ 60%
Road deaths per 100,000 registered vehicles ³	28.3	25.8	22.9	≤ 28.3	19.3	≤ 22.9

1 Source: Alcolizer Database, 2019-20 data extracted 10 August 2020.

2 Source: National Survey of Community Satisfaction with Policing commissioned through ANZPAA.

3 Source: Australian Road Deaths Database at www.bitre.gov.au; Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) (various years), Motor Vehicle Census, Cat. No. 9309.0, Canberra.

The Darwin and Road Policing Command actively continued to embrace the NTG partnership 'Towards Zero' road safety action plan.

Using the evidence-based approach, strategies were enacted to target the causal factors of fatal and serious injury. In 2019-20, the command increased its footprint in rural and remote localities of the Northern Territory in a direct drive to reduce the road toll.

By conducting long-range, regional-dedicated traffic patrols on the major highways in the Northern Territory, Road Policing provided education and enforcement to remote areas on a larger scale than ever before. In 2019-20, 33 people lost their lives on NT roads and although tragic, this represented an improvement on the previous number of 37 in 2018-19.

Providing community-based education campaigns during high peak periods such as school holidays, has increased the public's knowledge of the role of Road Policing and a greater understanding of the dedication of the members in keeping the roads and community safe. Operations conducted involved dedicated highly visible random breath and drug testing associated with major events, and also included national operations to reduce the remote road toll with a focus on hooning, unsafe loads and the fatal five.

Earlier this year, as part of an organisational restructure the Road Policing and Regional Support Command was dissolved and resources were returned to local area commands. This change is aimed at improving the management of traffic-related activities at a ground roots level to deter and detect unsafe road use, encourage safer road use and promote road safety as a shared community responsibility.

With the whole of government COVID-19 response, the traffic units across the Northern Territory have been instrumental in the provision of policing services on the Territory borders. Police officers at the borders have been responsible for screening of people entering the Northern Territory.

Remote area patrols were conducted extending from Wadeye to Nhulunbuy and inclusive of the remote policing locations Borroloola, Ramingining, Maningrida, Gapuwiyak, Lajamanu, Kalkarindji, Ngukurr, Numbulwar, Mataranka, Pine Creek, Adelaide River, Jabiru, Gunbalanya and Mataranka.

Operations were conducted as far as Avon Downs, Tennant Creek, Ali Curung and Alice Springs.

Further key achievements include:

- Response to large public events and community activities where localised policing support was requested.
- Continued partnership with the Northern Substance Abuse Intelligence Desk and other specialist assets.
- A regional crash investigation capability to support.



NTFRES Organisational Performance

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NORTHERN TERRITORY FIRE, RESCUE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES

Overview

The Northern Territory Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services (NTFRES) was established in mid-2016 which amalgamated the executive staff of Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service (NTFRS) and Northern Territory Emergency Services (NTES). This included the creation of Strategy and Capability to increase consistency and efficiency of training, increase focus on community resilience, and increase focus on the volunteers that form a large part of the NTFRES workforce.

In 2019-20, the NTFRES model was reviewed to align to the Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services (NTPFES) Project 2030: Back to Basics 10 Year Strategy. The two strategic priorities and enablers of this strategy are Our People and Our Community, focussing on the core responsibilities of the legislation we operate under. On 30 June 2020, NTFRES ceased in its current form with both NTFRS and NTES returning to separate structures from 1 July 2020.

In 2020-21, NTFRS will continue to protect people, property and the environment. A robust Fire Management Strategy incorporating preventative and responsive measures is key in achieving this. A community approach and flexible adaptation within a changing environment will be essential to achieving our goals.

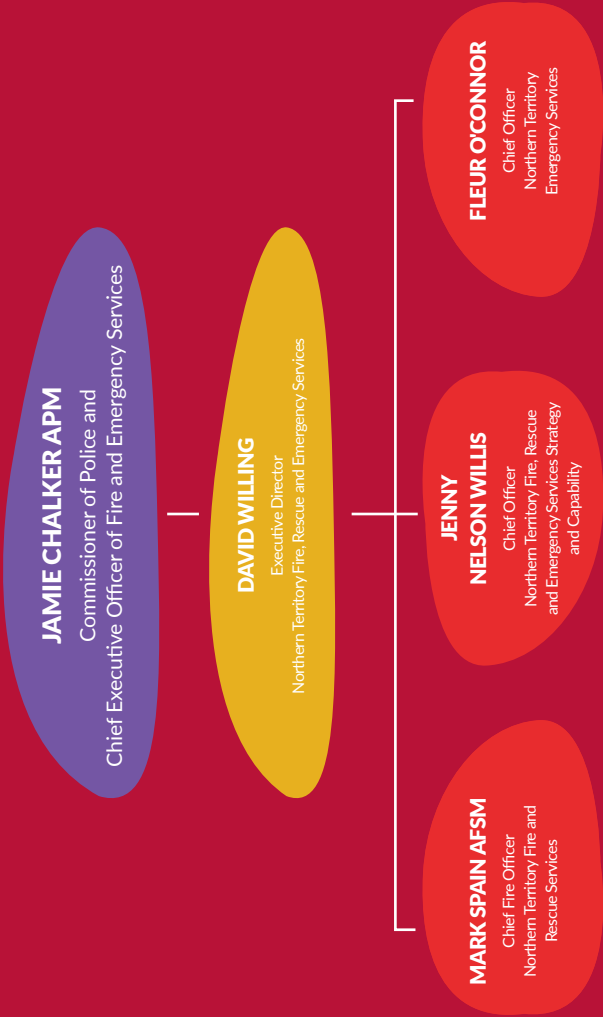
NTES will focus on Emergency Management as an essential part of delivering a safe and resilient community, with a commitment to prevention, preparation, response and recovery to limit the impact of emergency events.

“

In 2019-20, the NTFRES model was reviewed to align to the Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services (NTPFES) Project 2030: Back to Basics 10 Year Strategy.



Northern Territory Fire, Rescue and Emergency Service Organisational Chart



Fire and Rescue Localities



Output Group 4

FIRE PREVENTION AND RESPONSE MANAGEMENT

Output 4.1 Fire Prevention and Response Management

OUTPUT GROUP 4						
FIRE PREVENTION AND RESPONSE MANAGEMENT						
Output 4 - Fire Prevention and Response Management						
Performance	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2019-20 Budget	2019-20 Actual	2020-21 Budget
Community resilience education and awareness programs delivered ^{1,2}	1 603	1 584	428	≥ 500	281	≥ 500
Average incident response time is within internal benchmarks ^{3,4}	8.88 mins	8.07 mins	8.03 mins	≤ 8 mins	6 mins	≤ 8 mins
Structure fires contained to room or object of origin ^{4,5}	83.0%	92.3%	53.4%	≥ 90%	76.6%	≥ 90%
Building and fire safety inspections conducted by operational crews ¹	975	1 129	467	≥ 350	491	≥ 350

1 Data Source: The NTFRS Station Management System, 2019-20 data extracted through August-September 2020.

2 Performance against this community engagement measure decreased due to COVID-19 restrictions in 2020.

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

4 Data Source: The Australian Incident Reporting System NT, 2019-20 data extracted through August-September 2020.

5 Data reflects increase in incendiary and suspicious structure fires for the reporting period.

NORTHERN TERRITORY FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICES

Overview

The *Fire and Emergency Act 1996* requires the Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service (NTFRS) to respond to fires and emergency incidents within defined emergency response areas and to attend transport and hazardous material incidents throughout the Northern Territory.

In 2019-20, the NTFRS responded to 6 412 fire and emergency incidents.

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

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

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



Year in Review

As part of the Commonwealth Government Disaster Response Plan, the NTFRS is proud of its achievements in 2019-20 supporting our colleagues and other Australians in Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria during 2019-20 bushfire season in southern Australia.

On 11 November 2019, the Director General of Emergency Management Australia approved the activation of the Commonwealth Government Disaster Response Plan in response to significant bushfire activity in Queensland. On the same day, Queensland Fire and Emergency Services sought assistance from the NTFRS to support emergency efforts.

Led by the NTFRS, the Northern Territory deployed a nine person Incident Management Team and a 36 person Strike Team to Boonah, Queensland. Supported by Northern Territory Emergency Service (NTES) and Bushfire NT, multiple Incident Management Teams and Strike Teams were rotated to Queensland.

By the conclusion of the operation, the Northern Territory had deployed 85 career firefighters, auxiliary firefighters and volunteers in support of the Queensland Bushfire Emergency.

On 31 December 2019, while many Territorians were preparing to celebrate New Year's Eve, the New South Wales Rural Fire Service requested assistance from the Northern Territory to support our interstate colleagues during the NSW Bushfire Emergency. NTFRS deployed a Strike Team of 20 members on 2 January 2020 to the Shoalhaven area and subsequently Bega.

NTFRS also deployed members to Victoria to assist the National Critical Care and Trauma Responses Centre. Again supported by Bushfires NT, 57 NTFRS career firefighters, auxiliary firefighters and volunteers were deployed to support bushfire effected communities in New South Wales and Victoria.

Year ahead

Part of the Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services' Project 2030: Back to Basics to Set our Future is to establish a structure that focusses on what our people and the organisation are tasked to do. In order to achieve this, the NTFRS needs to be a fire service first that can maintain its current capacity to respond and develop its future capability.

The standalone restructure effective 1 July 2020 will get back to basics and return to a structure that allows NTFRS to serve and protect the community and achieve the strategic direction that will set our future. This structure will reinvigorate career progression opportunities for personnel within the NTFRS and develop future capabilities to support a safe and resilient Northern Territory.

This structure will be measured throughout 2020-21 to ensure the following outcomes are achieved:

- A capable, trained and multi-skilled workforce of career firefighters, auxiliary firefighters and community-based volunteers
- Strong operational relationships with other state and territory fire, rescue and emergency service counterparts
- Positive community profile built on trust and integrity
- Delivery of contemporary, evidence-based fire safety programs to the community.

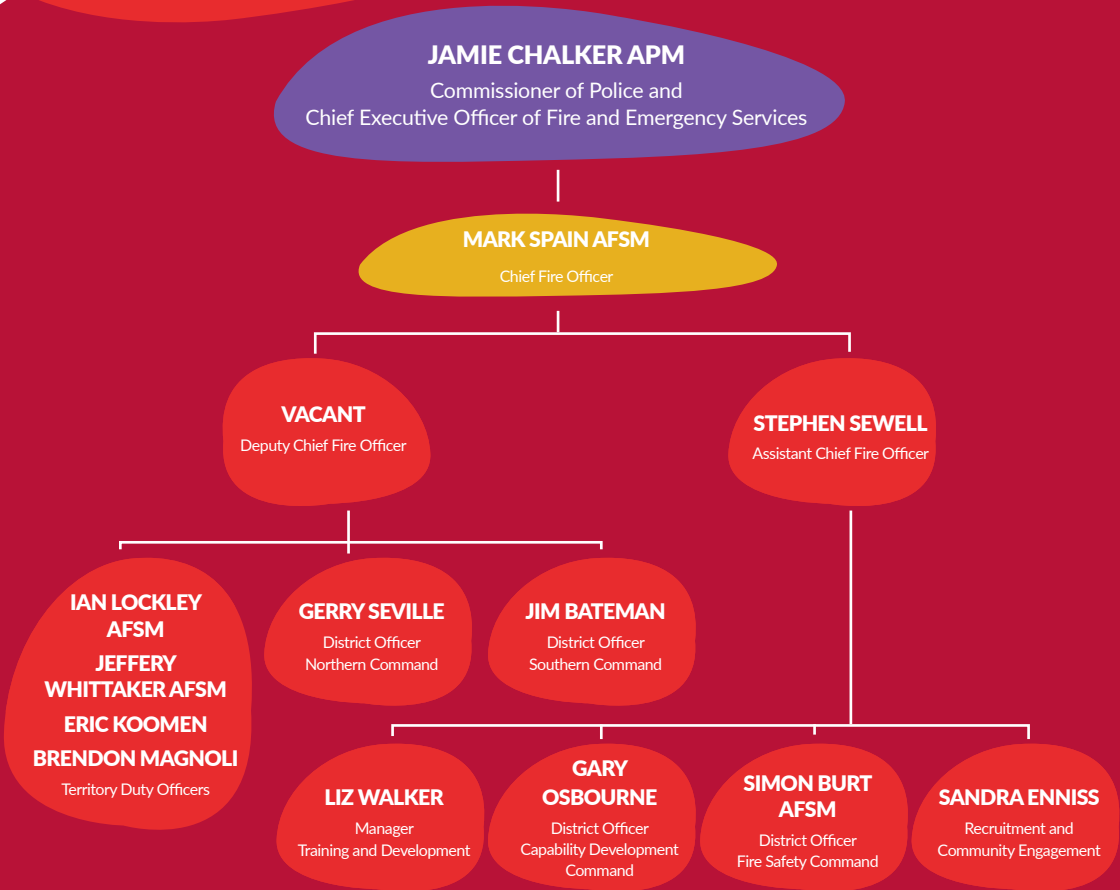
In 2020-21, the construction and relocation of a new fire station will commence. Palmerston Fire Station commenced operation in 1984 to accommodate the expansion of Palmerston. It has serviced one of the fastest growing areas in the Northern Territory for 35 years.

The Fire Station is now an ageing building that has struggled to accommodate the increasingly diverse workforce and modern equipment of the

NTFRS. With suburban housing growth around the station there is not sufficient space to expand.

The construction of a new fire station will ensure the NTFRS continues to provide a high-level of service that meets the expansion of the Palmerston and Litchfield Council areas, and will be more accessible to the growing footprint of residential, rural residential and public and private infrastructure.

Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service Organisational Chart 2020-21



NORTHERN TERRITORY EMERGENCY SERVICE

Overview

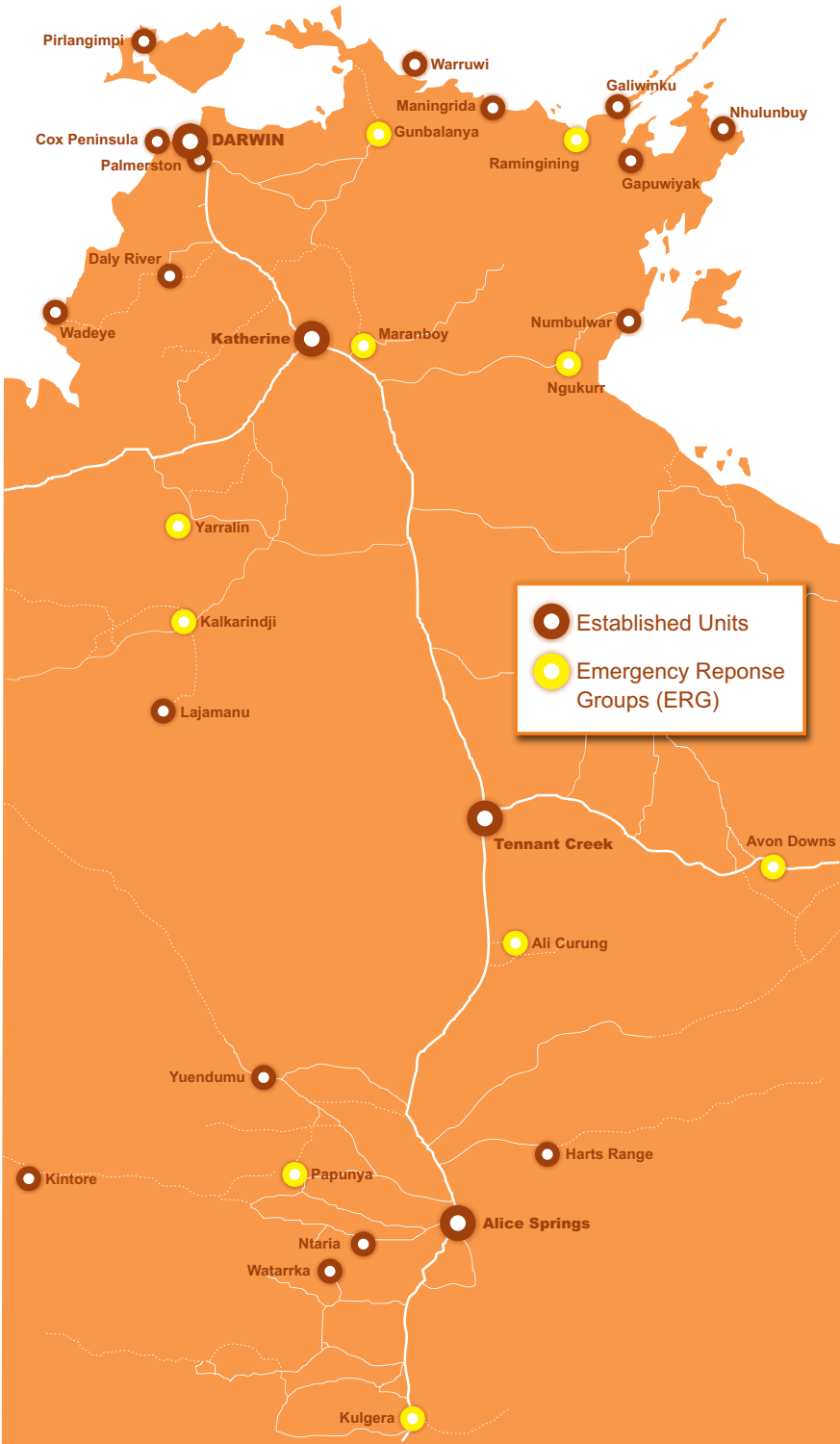
Under the *Emergency Management Act 2013*, the Northern Territory Emergency Service (NTES) carries out a number of critical and legislated roles on a daily basis. Such responsibilities include:

- Conducting rescue operations, emergency response and recovery operations and
- Providing advice, assistance, education and training to members of the public and organisations including government and non-government agencies and volunteer organisations in emergency management planning and operations.

Operating 22 NTES volunteer units and 10 emergency equipment caches, these responsibilities are conducted in collaboration with the community and other Northern Territory Government agencies ensuring continued resilience growth occurs for the impact of adverse weather events and other emergencies.



Emergency Service Volunteer Units



Output Group 5

EMERGENCY SERVICES

Output 5.1 Emergency Services

OUTPUT GROUP 5						
EMERGENCY SERVICES						
Output 5 - Emergency Services						
Performance	2016-17 Actual	2017-18 Actual	2018-19 Actual	2019-20 Budget	2019-20 Actual	2020-21 Budget
Members of the public participating in community education, awareness and prevention programs ¹	11 475	6 121	2 483	≥ 2000	2 360	≥ 2000
NTES recognised courses delivered to emergency service personnel ²	69	41	73	≥ 50	39	≥ 50
Emergency plans that have undergone an annual review ³ (local, regional and Territory-wide)	100.0%	100.0%	98%	100%	98%	100%

1 What was measured is community members that participated in face-to-face program. However, there were also electronic and social media campaigns with a wider audience that was not quantitatively measured.

2 Volunteering training impacted by COVID community access restrictions and other unforeseen events

3 All plans were reviewed but the Southern Region EM Plan was not signed off

The NTES assists other emergency services in critical frontline roles as part of a coordinated and integrated response to emergencies and natural disasters within the Northern Territory.

The NTES also attends community meetings and events with displays and presentations that outline the roles and responsibilities of the NTES as well as promoting awareness of the hazards associated with floods, storms and cyclones.

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

The NTES comprises 286 volunteers with diverse backgrounds and experiences who share a common desire to make a difference by supporting Northern Territory communities. This dedicated group of volunteers is supported by a small cohort of public service staff, who are responsible for delivering strategic outcomes through the development of volunteer capabilities and community resilience.

2019-20 saw a decrease in NTES volunteer numbers, with membership decreasing to 286 from 373 in 2018-19.

Alice Springs	29
Cox Peninsula	2
Daly River	6
Darwin	67
Galiwinku	8
Gapuwiyak	3
Harts Range	4
Hermannsburg	6
Katherine	22
Kintore	11
Lajamanu	2
Manigrida	10
Nhulunbuy	5
Numbulwar	6
Palmerston	58
Pirlangimpi	0
Ramingining	6
Tennant Creek	11
Wadeye	7
Warruwi	0
Watarrka	14
Yuendumu	9

Year in Review

While the major responsibilities of the NTES are preparation and response to floods, storm emergencies and cyclones NTES also provides response to:

- Road crash rescue
- Vertical rescue
- Land and air search and rescue and
- Other agency operations.

In 2019-20, NTES responded to 145 events, 25 of which were weather events.

In early January 2020 Tropical Cyclone Claudia formed in the Arafura Sea bringing intense rainfall on the west coast of the Top End south of Darwin. The NT recorded a new daily rainfall total of 562mm at Dum-In-Mirrie.

Other 24 hour rainfall totals in the area include 515mm at Wagait Beach, 194mm at Geriatric Park and 185mm at Charles Point. Tropical Cyclone Claudia did not develop until it crossed the Western Australia border where it went on to form the first severe Tropical Cyclone in the Australian region for the 2019-20 Season.

In late February 2020, Tropical Cyclone Esther was the first tropical cyclone to strike the Northern Territory in the 2019-20 season. Tropical Cyclone Esther brought heavy rainfall and category one winds to the southern Gulf of Carpentaria coast, then became a long-lived and intense tropical low which delivered significant rainfall to the northern half of the Northern Territory.

Year ahead

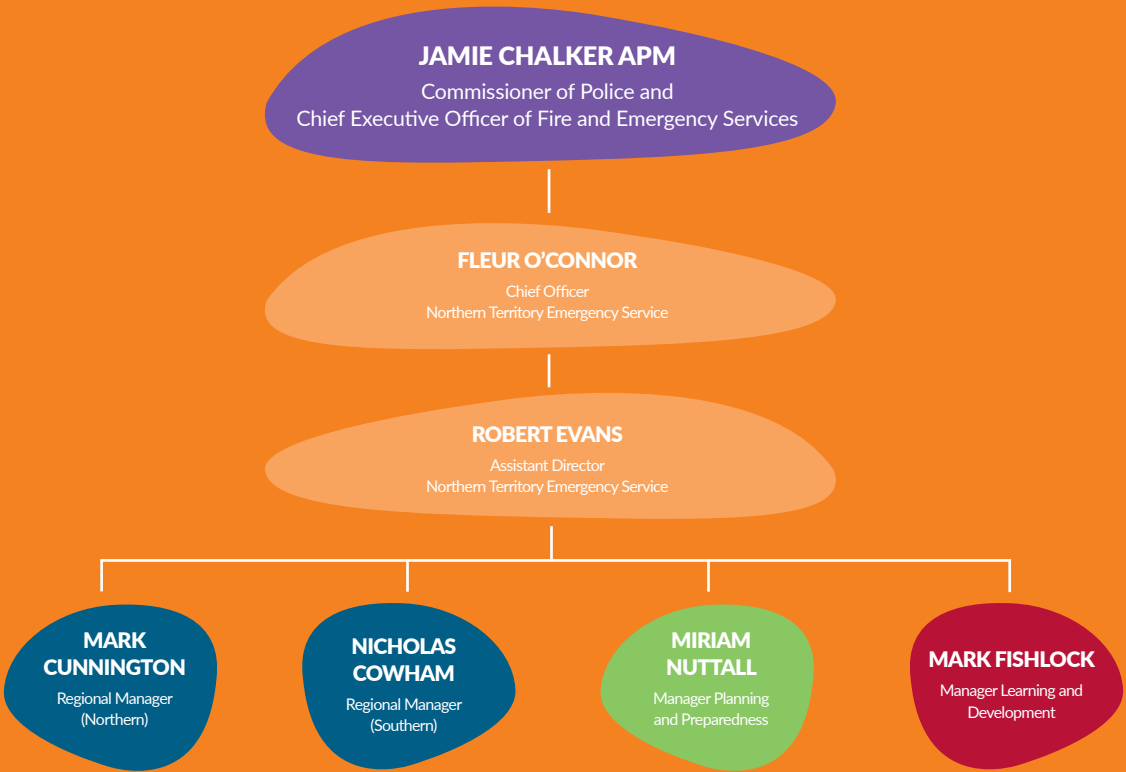
From 1 July 2020, the Northern Territory Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services executive ceased to exist and NTES and Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service (NTFRS) became standalone agencies.

Aligning with the Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services vision of a safe and resilient Northern Territory, NTES will refocus on community resilience and the volunteers that form the majority of the NTES workforce. NTES will aspire to build a safe community through activities that contribute to the prevention of, preparation for, response to, and recovery from, the impact of emergency events.

Our people and our community are the two strategic priorities and the enablers of the Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services' Project 2030: Back to Basics to Set our Future.

Throughout 2020-21 NTES will re-establish a structure of full time employees, support NTES volunteers to enhance its operational response and capacity to serve and protect the community.

**Northern Territory
Emergency Service
Organisational Chart 2020-21**



THE KEY PRIORITIES OF THE VOLUNTEER STRATEGY WILL INCLUDE:

PLANNING

- Ensure volunteer roles and responsibilities are well-defined.
- Plan recruitment and selection strategies to meet the needs of our community.
- Partner with volunteers and stakeholders to contribute to our objectives.

VALUING VOLUNTEERS

- Understand, appreciate and acknowledge the contribution of volunteers to our agency.
- Encourage and support employees to promote volunteer activities in their communities.
- Allocate resources to our volunteers including time, funds, equipment and technology.

ENGAGEMENT AND INVOLVEMENT

- Proactively identify and value the knowledge, skills and interests of volunteers.
- Partner with stakeholders to co-ordinate volunteer activities that aim to achieve mutually beneficial outcomes.
- Engage with the community to promote volunteer involvement.





Corporate Governance

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LAW REFORM AND STRATEGIC POLICY

The Law Reform and Strategic Policy (LRSP) unit provides legal and strategic policy advice to the Commissioner of Police and the executive management of the NTPFES on a wide range of reform initiatives and service matters.

The unit provides high quality legal advice and legislative and business reform with respect to the *Police Administration Act 1978* (PAA), *Fire and Emergency Act 1996* and the *Emergency Management Act 2013* and any related matters which have a significant impact on community safety. Legal services include representing the Commissioner of Police on matters relating to alcohol harm mitigation and in-court proceedings.

The unit provides high-level policy advice for the Minister and the Commissioner of Police for key multi-jurisdictional forums such as the Ministerial Council of Police and Emergency Management (MCPPEM), the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission (ACIC) and Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency (ANZPAA) Boards.

Priorities

The unit will continue to assist NTPFES in developing processes to tighten governance on Part IV, V, VI of the PAA and progress legislative amendments to the PAA, as well as work closely with stakeholders to achieve consistent outcomes and maximise government and NTPFES strategic interests.

RISK MANAGEMENT

Internal audit

Internal Audit provides independent and objective assurance and advisory services to the agency across a wide range of disciplines including risk, assurance, compliance and general consulting activities for the NTPFES.

The NTPFES Internal Audit Plan is designed to add value and improve the agency's operations. It sets out the NTPFES audit strategy and deliverables for the coming financial year. The plan is approved by the Commissioner/Chief Executive Officer and is delivered using in-house resources that are managed by the Director, Risk and Audit. The Audit and Risk Committee actively monitors progress against the plan with systems in place to ensure the effective, efficient and economic operation of the audit function.

The Risk Management and Internal Audit unit were instrumental in developing the NTPFES Pandemic Plan in response to COVID-19, as well as conducting a detailed evidence-based risk assessment of remote stations.

From the 12 internal audits completed, 31 recommendations were made. These recommendations have resulted in improved management systems, internal controls, compliance with legislation and better accountability to help achieve corporate objectives. The internal audits highlighted that good governance, proactive engagement and leadership from senior executives is necessary to establish a culture of performance and accountability.

Internal audits completed this reporting period include:

- **Vic Roads** to ensure the Northern Territory Police Force (NTPF) met their responsibilities in accordance with the Information Protection Agreement with Vic Roads
- **Value for Territory**, as part of the compliance obligations under the Value for Territory Assurance Program, the audit reviewed compliance with the Buy Local Plan and Procurement Rules.
- **Official Travel** to assess compliance with the Northern Territory Government Travel Policy Framework.
- **Fire Investigations** to ensure that fire incidents attended by the Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service are appropriately investigated and recorded in an effective and standardised manner.
- **Functional Review of NTPF Events Planning Unit** to identify relevant training for NTPF Event Planners, a suitable location for the unit as well as allow for the development of contemporary procedural guidelines and parameters of responsibilities.
- **Operational Readiness** - Palmerston Watch House to provide assurance that the Palmerston Watch House was ready to commence operations as the fifth major watch house in the Northern Territory.

Internal Audit Type	Completed 2019-20
Compliance Audit	4
Management Initiated Review/ Audit	7
Commissioner/CEO Assurance Audit	1
Total Internal Audits	12

Risk Management

Risk management is a critical component of the agency's approach to good governance.

The NTPFES has adopted an Enterprise Risk Management approach where risk is fully integrated into the management processes of the agency.

The framework enhances the quality of NTPFES' decisions in complex and dynamic environments. It considers emerging risks which may arise from developments in economic, technological, social, political or environmental factors. It contributes to achieving objectives with innovation, efficiencies and safety.

The NTPFES management of risk is embedded into business-as-usual practices, using consistent language, approaches and documentation. All staff contribute to the ways risks are managed. Senior staff in key positions are expected to have clear view of risk treatments (where applied) and their effectiveness in operation.

Operational Risk Register Reviews are conducted bi-annually to ensure risks are current and/ or influencing strategy and operations. Linkages between strategic and operational risks are also constantly being reviewed.

In the 2019-20, the completion rate for mandatory Risk Management Awareness online training was 97.88%.

Corporate Documents

The Commissioner and CEO issues in writing, police general orders, corporate policies and instructions to ensure consistent service delivery and efficient working practices in the NTPFES. The Office of the Commissioner and CEO has oversight of all police general orders and agency-wide policies and instructions.

In 2019-20, 25 new corporate documents were promulgated, 15 were revoked and three received minor updates. As part of Project 2030, all corporate documentation will be reviewed to rationalise and be contemporary while removing replicated content to get Back to Basics to Set our Future.

Insurance Reporting

The total commercial insurance premium expenditure for 2019-20 and 2018-19 is listed below.

This expenditure relates to accident/public liability insurance for the Junior Police Ranger program, general insurance for the two Northern Territory owned aircraft and professional indemnity insurance for three in-house lawyers.

For 2018-19, the figure of \$50 306 has been updated from the published figure of \$25 123 as the premium for the Junior Police Rangers program of \$4 435 and in-house lawyers of \$20 886 had been inadvertently omitted.

The cost increase largely relates to the two Northern Territory owned aircrafts.

Financial Year	Amount
2018-19	\$50 306
2019-20	\$62 115



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

Risk Category	Financial Year	Number of Claims	Value	Average Cost
Assets and Inventories (vehicles)	2018-19	142	\$261 586	\$1 842
	2019-20	144	\$266 651	\$1 852
Workers' Compensation ¹	2018-19		\$13 720 000	
	2019-20		\$13 720 000	
Public Liability ²	2018-19	8	\$114 500	\$14 313
	2019-20	5	\$203 600	\$40 720

¹ Workers Compensation Reform has resulted in all NTG Agencies paying a premium into a centrally managed fund in the Department of Treasury and Finance (DT&F). From 2018-19, NTPFES will report on the premiums paid into the DT&F fund as this aligns with what is reported in the agency's financial statements.

² The increase in public liability expense from the prior year is due to an increase in damages paid in the current year. In 2018-19, there were 5 claims over \$10,000 with the largest being \$33,000, in the current year there 5 claims in total with one large claim being \$175,000.

In accordance with the Treasurer's Directions, the NTPFES manages potential exposures through extensive mitigation practices, including risk assessments in line with International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) 31000:2018 Risk Management – Guidelines. Where insurable risk events occur, the agency meets these costs as they fall due.

Professional Standards Command

The Professional Standards Command (PSC) is responsible for promoting, monitoring and maintaining the highest ethical standards and behaviour within the Northern Territory Police Force.

The PSC ensures fulfilment of the Commissioner's legislative responsibility for taking action on complaints against police and internal breaches of discipline.

The PSC presently comprises of three investigative arms:

- 1. Integrity, Governance & Custody Division:** the administration, coordination, and investigation of all complaints against police pursuant to the legislative requirements of the *Ombudsman Act 2009* and non-operational custody ownership and management.
- 2. IID - Internal Investigations:** the administration, coordination and investigation of internal disciplinary matters against police members pursuant to the legislative requirements of the *Police Administration Act 1978*.
- 3. NTPFES Policy and Investigations Unit:** the administration, coordination and investigation of internal disciplinary matters against members pursuant to the legislative requirements of the *Public Sector Employment and Management Act 1993*. The unit also has an oversight capability pertaining to respect, equity and diversity complaints, providing guidance and recommendations to managers as required.

Information Management

The NTPFES operates under the accountabilities of the *Information Act 2002* (NT) (the Act). The Act provides the public with the right to privacy, to access government information and to access or correct personal information. It also stipulates how government agencies must collect, store and use information holdings.

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

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

Information Requests

In accordance with the Act, the Information Access Team coordinates the permissible release and management of information to the community, other government agencies and commercial entities. A copy of the Act and information request forms are available on the NTPFES website under Access to Information at www.pfes.nt.gov.au

For statistics on information requests processed in 2019–20, refer to Appendix 2.

Privacy

In 2019-20, the Information Management Section received one formal privacy complaint specifically under the Act. It should also be noted that complaints dealt with by the Police Standards Command may also include elements of breaches of the information privacy principles.

Records Management

The Records Management Team is responsible for the provision of advice regarding record-keeping, archiving and disposal practices ensuring

consistency and compliance in accordance with Part 9 of the Act, and under the Northern Territory Public Sector Organisations Records and Information Management Standards (the Standards).

In 2019-20, the Records Management Team worked with Library & Archives NT in the processing and permanent transfer of 128 boxes of records and exhibits relating to the disappearance of Azaria Chamberlain from Uluru (Ayers Rock) on 17 August 1980.

The transfer was for the permanent retention and preservation of these records in accordance with s141(1) of the Act. These records are open to the public via open access agreements.

The agency also commenced a project of reviewing and further developing Functional Disposal Schedules. This is part of its commitment to contemporise record keeping practices, improve overall business efficiency and compliance with legislative obligations under the Act and the Standards.

Compliant and contemporary Electronic Document Records Management (EDRM) is the future focus for Records Management in the NTPFES.

In 2019-20 a total of 88 135 documents were individually captured, created and managed in Territory Records Manager (TRM) compared to 84 306 in 2018-19. There were a total of 21 176 files registered into TRM, consisting of physical and electronic records compared to 20 813 in 2018-19.

Screening Assessment for Employment NT (SAFE NT)

The SAFE NT section was subject to structural change in early 2020, to sit within the Business and Operational Support Division reporting directly to the Chief Operating Officer.

As a part of a wider agency restructure, two existing work units with functional similarities have been added to the SAFE NT portfolio; the Criminal History and Warrants unit, and the Police Infringement Office.

Consolidation of staff resources through relocation of the additional units to the SAFE NT occurred, and work has commenced on the review of processes and synergies to generate efficiencies.

The SAFE NT section supports operational police and the wider community, and contributes to public safety through effective capture, distribution and use of police information.

Responsibilities of the section include:

- Processing and release of National Police Checks
- Processing and assessment of Working with Children Checks
- Provision of information on court outcomes, warrants and infringements into the Northern Territory Police data management systems
- Interrogation and release of police history information for various legislative and operational policing purposes
- Operating a public shopfront and telephone enquiry service
- Providing secretariat and policy development services to the Working with Children Screening Authority
- Implementing the National Disability Insurance Scheme Worker Screening capacity in the Northern Territory.



SAFE NT - Service outcomes Snapshot	2019-20
National Police Checks - certificates issued (NT)	11 680
Fingerprint Services to individuals	1 190
Record checks - eligibility for jury selection	6 168
Probity checks - administration of justice	1 707
Information services for National Police Checks lodged in other Australian States and Territories	73 488
Information Release for operational police requests from other Australian States and Territories	4 858
Information Release to other NT Government Agencies	3 910
Working with Children Clearances issued (total)	37 334
Screening Authority meetings held	29
Case Managed WWC applications	406
Persons denied an Ochre Card	190
Number of Ochre Cards revoked due to change in circumstance of holder	32
Information release to Australian Working with Children and Vulnerable persons screening units	372

In 2019-20, SAFE NT improved administrative business practices through the automation of manually intensive processes.

New functionality that allows for national police check results to be provided to licencing regulators through secure email, reduces the time for processing by the Northern Territory Government, and removes the onus on the client to have multiple contacts with agencies.



Our People

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OVERVIEW

The Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services (NTPFES) is committed to developing, guiding and valuing our people. This is achieved by demonstrating a culture of ethics and integrity, focussed on a commitment to doing what is right. This principle is guided by Project 2030 and its strategy which focusses on our people and our community.

Underpinning Project 2030 are two key HR strategies:

Diversity and Inclusion Strategy

A twofold strategy designed to encourage the Northern Territory community to engage with the NTPFES and access the services we provide, as well as supporting enhanced diversity and inclusion in our workforce. The two key priorities underpinning the strategy include:

- Our workforce reflects the diverse community we serve; and
- Our culture fosters acceptance, access and inclusion

People Strategy

With people as the cornerstone of the NTPFES, this strategy is designed to attract the right people, have them working in the right areas and supporting their needs. The focus is to attract the right people, value their development and look after them. Subsequently, we will be better placed to deliver on all remaining strategies. The three key priorities include:

- Attraction
- Recognition; and
- Culture and engagement.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- In 2019-20, a number of Machinery of Government changes were implemented which included the centralisation of HR Services under the Department of Corporate and Information Services, Enterprise Corporate Services. While finalisation of the centralisation of services continues, the Director People Branch is the appointed liaison officer between NTPFES and ECS HR Services.
- Development of the People Strategy linked to Project 2030.
- NTPFES participation in the RU Triple OK campaign to encourage higher peer and social support for police and emergency service workers across Australia.
- Establishment of Taskforce Protect to assist with the internal delivery and management of the NTPFES COVID-19 response.

WORKFORCE DATA

NTPF Classification	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Commissioner	1	1	1.00
Deputy Commissioner	3	2	2.00
Assistant Commissioner	4	4.48	4.00
Commander	10	11	12.00
Superintendent	42	33	34.00
Senior Sergeant	83	79.5	77.00
Sergeant	214.15	228.79	225.30
Remote Sergeant	43	41	41.00
Constable	849.52	839.93	851.14
Recruit Constable	32	0	1.98
ACPO	71	73.5	76.70
Recruit ACPO	0	0	0
Police Auxiliary	125.36	208.38	245.53
Auxiliary Recruit	24	15	23.50
TOTAL	1502.03	1537.23	1595.15

Source: BoxiHR.

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

NTPFRS Firefighters	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
District Officer	6	5.8	8.00
Senior Station Officer	19.84	16.84	13.84
Station Officer	41.6	38.68	35.03
Leading Firefighter	14	19	21.00
Senior Firefighter	40	47.41	49.92
Firefighter	58	80	75.00
Recruit Firefighter	41	2	12.00
TOTAL	220.44	209.73	214.79

Source: BoxiHR.

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

NTFRS Civilian Employees	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Executive Contract Officer	4	3	2.00
Senior Administrative Officer	3	1	2.00
Administrative Officer	17.7	12.5	15.70
Technical	2.5	2.5	2.50
Professional	2	2	2.00
TOTAL	29.2	21	24.20

Source: BoxiHR.

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

NTES Classification	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Executive Contract Officer	1	1	0
Senior Administrative Officer	0	1	1.00
Administrative Officer	11.2	7.6	8.84
TOTAL	12.2	9.6	9.84

Source: BoxiHR.

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

Police Civilian Employment Unit/Tri Service Classification	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Executive Contract Officer	11	8	6.00
Senior Administrative Officer	22.3	20.7	15.00
Administrative Officer	311.67	249.60	226.96
NTPS Apprentice	0	0	0
Senior Professional	6	5	6.00
Professional	26.35	26.5	26.30
Technical	36	32.8	31.75
Physical	10.51	10.5	10.51
Chief Pilot	1	1	1.00
Senior Pilot	7	5	8.00
TOTAL	431.83	359.10	331.52

Source: BoxiHR.

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

Separations

Separation Data sourced as at 30 June 2020, sourced on the 6 July 2020.

Separations	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Overall police	3.90%	4.66%	4.53%
Constables and above	2.91%	4.19%	4.17%
ACPOs	4.22%	3.88%	2.65%
Auxiliaries	11.54%	8.53%	6.89%
NTFRS (Fire Fighters)	6.32%	5.93%	2.70%
NTES	16.19%	21.95%	10.53%
NT Public Sector	10.37%	12.16%	8.21%

Source: BoxiHR.

RECRUITMENT

Public Sector

Public sector recruitment was undertaken for administration, technical and professional streams as required. 94% of public sector positions had the NTPFES ATSI Special Measures applied, with a total of 15 ATSI applicants successfully selected for positions.

Northern Territory Police

In 2019-20, a total of 132 sworn employees were recruited. In total, 65 females were recruited, comprising 49% of all new recruits. 22 of the sworn employees identified as being of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) descent.

Recruitment activity in the first six months resulted in one Aboriginal Community Police Officer squad, two Police Auxiliary Liquor Inspector squads and one Constable squad that comprised of 60 participants.

In the second half of 2019-20, recruitment processes were significantly impacted by the COVID-19 crisis. Through the adaptation of existing recruitment and marketing processes, and the implementation of innovative solutions, recruitment activity continued throughout this period. As a result, two Auxiliary squads were achieved. Recruitment remains ongoing with a further three Constable squads commencing their training in 2020-21.

Enterprise Bargaining

The Northern Territory Police Force (NTPF) Consent Agreement 2019 was certified by the Police Arbitral Tribunal on 24 July 2019. The three year agreement included a pay increase of 2.5% each year over the life of the agreement in recognition of efficiency, achievements and improved policing services to Territorians, by aligning to the strategic and corporate directions of the NTPF.

DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION

The Aboriginal and Torres Straight Development Unit (ATSIDU), established in 2018, continues to provide developmental pathways and effective mentoring and support frameworks for ATSI staff across the agency.

Some of the core activities undertaken by ATSIDU include:

- Delivering Policing between Cultures presentations to recruit Constables, ACPOs, Auxiliary and PALI squads.
- Conducting cultural sessions with the Cadets as part of their studies and assisting Cadet program coordinators with promoting the program with the Clontarf foundation and Stars foundation.
- Assisting with the creation of a course for ACPOs transitioning to constables.
- Supervising and mentoring recruit ACPOs with live on-the-job training in and around the Belyuen Community.
- Developing the Aboriginal Liaison Officer (ALO) program to secure positions in Alice Springs and other remote communities.
- Streamlining the ALO process from application to commencement including a review and change in uniforms to align better with the agency.
- Continued collaboration with the Senior Aboriginal Reference Group (OCPE) providing valuable insights into whole of government approach to recruitment, retention and development of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander employees.
- Contributed to the Regional and Remote Policing Strategy.
- Enhancing relationships with NT Fire and Emergency services.
- Reviewed and provided input into proposed NTPFES unconscious bias training package.
- Continue review, stakeholder engagement and application to have the ACPO policing stream re-aligned to current policing legislation.

Diversity and Inclusion

Headcount	ATSI Identified	Percentage	Not ATSI Identified	Total
2019-20	236	10.41%	2030	2266

Source: BoxiHR Equal Employment Opportunities Report as at Pay 26, 2020.

NTPFES four-year gender comparison

F/Year	Male	Female	Total
2016-17	64.09%	35.91%	100%
2017-18	64.22%	35.78%	100%
2018-19	65.20%	34.80%	100%
2019-20	64.34%	35.66%	100%

Source: BoxiHR headcount as at Pay 26, 2020.

NTPFES staff by group and gender

2019-20 Headcount							
	Male	Female	Total		%	%	
					Male	Female	Total
NTES	6	4	10	NTES	60.00%	40.00%	100%
NTFRS Firefighters	199	18	217	NTFRS Firefighters	91.71%	8.29%	100%
NTFRS Civilians	11	16	27	NTFRS Civilians	40.74%	59.26%	100%
Civilian Employees	119	237	356	Civilian Employees	33.43%	66.57%	100%
NTPF	1123	533	1656	NTPF	67.81%	32.19%	100%

Source: BoxiHR headcount as at Pay 26, 2020

NTPF females by rank

Females	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Commissioned	11	11	12
Non-Commissioned	61	62	56
Constables	259	247	264
TOTAL	331	320	332

Source Data: BoxiHR headcount as at pay 26, 2020.

Commissioned = Superintendent and above, non-commissioned = sergeant, remote sergeant, senior sergeant, Constables = all constables (including Recruits)

NTPFES staff by age and gender

Gender	<=19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
Female	7	56	107	105	125	121	126	79	54	20	8	0
Male	7	62	112	204	203	215	264	226	100	47	14	4

Source: BoxiHR headcount as at Pay 26, 2020
The average age of the agency remains 41 (same as 2018-19 Annual Report).



HEALTH, SAFETY AND WELLBEING

Safety, Health and Recovery

In 2019-20 the NTPFES Safety, Health and Recovery Unit (SHRU) continued to progress and improve the Safety, Health and Recovery Framework. The framework seeks to improve workplace safety, the health and wellbeing of our personnel and assist those who are injured or ill, either as a result of workplace injury or otherwise.

The three pillars of Safe@Work, Well@Work and Recover@Work remain central to the framework and everything that the SHRU does, however this renewed focus sees the inclusion of specific implementation activities to improve overall performance, being educate, prevent, respond and recover.

Safe@Work – The Work Health and Safety Section continues to support the tri-service through activities designed to ensure safe policy, safe places, safe practice and safe people. 2019-20 saw 557¹ accident, injury, incident (near miss) and hazard reports submitted, with 475 (85%) of these relating to accidents and injuries.

Well@Work – The Healthy Lifestyles Program continues to deliver information, guidance and education to the tri-service about preventable illnesses and disease such as obesity, heart disease and diabetes.

Recover@Work – The Health and Recovery Unit continues to support the tri-service through the delivery of the workplace injury early intervention, workers compensation and personal injury management programs.

In 2019-20, 74² cases were managed under the workplace injury early intervention program and 103³ new claims for workers compensation lodged.

Support and Wellbeing

Working in a first responder service brings numerous rewards including community appreciation, ongoing professional development, the opportunity for staff to support service delivery to the community, camaraderie within

the organisation, and most importantly, the opportunity to make a meaningful difference to the lives of others.

There are however job-specific and organisational challenges that can have a negative impact on the mental health and wellbeing of our people.

As an organisation, the NTPFES recognises that our employees and volunteers are exposed to a range of operational, organisational and personal stressors that can affect their mental health and wellbeing.

To best support our employees and volunteers, we provide a range of support services to promote the mental health and wellbeing of all employees, volunteers and their families through Support and Wellbeing, and the Chaplaincy unit.

The Support & Wellbeing section of the NTPFES is a multidisciplinary team made up of three Psychologists, three Wellbeing and Health Officers (WHO), 65 Peer Supporters and an Occupational Rehabilitation Advisor who provide a range of support and treatment services through a stepped-care model.

The NTPFES Psychologists provide a range of services across the Northern Territory which includes the provision of psychological treatment, the triage of clinical referrals, post-critical incident support, worksite visits, well-checks, operational support and consultation for police recruitment. They also provide 24/7 on-call critical incident support.

An external counselling program is also available and is coordinated by the NTPFES Psychologists. In 2019-20, over 1 300 counselling sessions were provided to NTPFES employees, volunteers and their immediate family members through this program.

Access to counselling services with one of our external providers can occur either through referral by the PFES Support and Wellbeing team, or directly through self-referral. Members can access a variety of subclinical (e.g. relationship counselling) and clinical (e.g. treatment of depression) level interventions.

The Support & Wellbeing unit delivers a two-day Mental Health First Aid course. The training is empirically-based and increases mental health awareness and reduces associated stigma.

It is facilitated by WHO's and Psychologists who are accredited Mental Health First Aid instructors. The training is run for staff, volunteers and new recruits. In 2019 -20, the Support & Wellbeing unit facilitated 16 Mental Health First Aid courses and an additional 2 Mental Health First Aid courses designed specifically for Aboriginal employees.

Chaplains provide a range of pastoral and spiritual care services, which include emotional and spiritual support for staff, volunteers and their families in times of crisis, outreach to staff and volunteers through worksite visits and ceremonial roles at official NTPFES functions.

Reported Incidents (Accidents/Injuries) by Mechanism for the financial years 2016-2020⁴

Primary Mechanism of Injury/Incident	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Sound and pressure	3	2	0	2
Heat, electricity and other environmental factors	7	8	23	9
Mental stress	11	2	4	6
Vehicle incidents and other	13	31	34	9
Biological factors	34	30	34	39
Chemicals and substances	39	50	47	23
Hitting objects with a part of the body	41	47	41	40
Falls, trips and slips of a person	84	75	89	81
Body stressing	98	135	136	112
Being hit by moving objects	104	103	119	154
TOTAL REPORTED INCIDENTS (Excluding Incident (Near Miss) / Hazard Reports)	434	483	527	475

Data Sources/Caveats:

1. NTPFES AllHR Spreadsheet, data current as at: 14/07/2020.

2. NTPFES Workplace Injury Early Intervention Spreadsheet, data current as at 14/07/2020.

3. Gallagher Bassett Workers Compensation Data Spreadsheet, current as at 06/07/2020.

4. Current and previous annual reporting figures are subject to change due to delayed reporting of accidents/injuries and/or form submission occurring at the time of WIEIP case/workers compensation claim lodgement.



As part of the 150 Years of Policing in the Northern Territory (NT) a Group Citation awarded to commemorate this important occasion.

The citation is a group citation issued to all sworn members, including Aboriginal Community Police Officers (ACPOs) and Auxiliaries who are serving during the 150th year of the NT Police Force (NTPF). On 4 March 2020, presentations of the citation occurred across the Northern Territory. The citation pays homage to our very rich policing history, a history dating from 1870

when Inspector Paul Foelsche and six other police officers arrived in the Northern Territory. The NTPF has experienced dramatic change to its structure, equipment and operational and investigative practices since then. In 1870, quills and horses were the means of transport, fingerprint identification had not been discovered and it would take weeks to send or receive

messages within the Territory. Today we fight crime with the assistance of fingerprint and DNA analysis, surveillance devices, scientific management of crime scenes and we send and receive messages around the world in a matter of seconds. The NTPF has developed into a modern and respected police force. It is equipped to meet the needs of the community and members are trained to keep ahead of today's criminals and their methods.

We have a lot to be proud of.

In December 1869, the Governor commissioned Paul Foelsche, a Corporal in the SA Mounted Police stationed at Strathalbyn, to be the first Sub-Inspector of Police at Palmerston. He sailed for Darwin soon afterwards.

The police uniform worn in the Territory was the same as that worn in South Australia. It consisted of a short cut-away blue serge tunic with nine regulation buttons, silver twisted cord shoulder knots, black braid on the sleeves and silver chevrons for non-commissioned officers.

The riding breeches were dark blue corkscrew serge with a white stripe. Ideal tropical wear! Like their predecessors, the Rural Constabulary at Escape Cliffs, the first detachment of police at Palmerston had as their primary responsibility the maintenance of law and order in the community. Known as The Camp, the main settlement area was on the harbour waterfront, near what is today Stokes Hill Wharf.

With the discovery of gold near Pine Creek in 1872, the police found themselves with never a dull moment. Stations were established at Adelaide River, Yam Creek, Pine Creek, Roper River and later at Daly River. The first police fatality occurred in 1872 when Mounted Constable Davis, a noted swimmer, disobeyed a local standing order and had a

dip in the sea, only to be taken by a crocodile.

Darwin's first police station was a crude affair of poles and plaster measuring 20ft by 12ft. The inspector lived nearby in three rooms. A small stone building with two cells was the accommodation for those in custody. These are now incorporated in the Administrator's offices on the Esplanade.

In Central Australia, the police were part of the South Australian Mounted Police. Mounted Constable Shirley was the first mounted trooper in charge at Alice Springs (first called Stuart).

At one time there were two Commissioners of Police in the NT one for the Territory of North Australia and one for the Territory of Central Australia. In 1931, the two Territories became one and the authority of the Commissioner of Police was vested in the Administrator of the NT.

In April 1961, five women were sworn into the NTPF. This was the first time women were permitted to become NT Police officers.

The five women paved the way for many other women who have also contributed significantly to the policing profession since that time.

Their duties were limited, but by 1978 women were being employed under equal opportunity to male officers. The landscape of policing has changed significantly over the years and it is due to the considerable efforts of the women and men in our organisation.

On 1 July 1964, Clive William Graham, a police officer of long standing in the Territory, was appointed as Commissioner and the force as a whole was administered as part of the Public Service.

The size of the NTPF has grown significantly since its mere 80 members in 1955. Today the establishment is more than 1500 sworn Police, Auxiliaries and ACPOs.

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

NORTHERN TERRITORY POLICE FORCE

NTPFES College

The NTPFES College is committed to training and developing that enables the delivery of outstanding services to the community. Training strategies are flexible, innovative and future-focussed to meet community needs and expectations.

The NTPFES College provides high-quality education and professional development programs to maintain and further develop professional practice.

The NTPFES College is responsible for the governance and maintenance of the organisation's Registered Training Organisation (RTO) status. The College ensures the governance and high-quality of nationally accredited training and assessment through effective collaboration within NTPFES and the wider emergency services industry.

Recruit training

In 2019-20, a total of 160 new recruits graduated from nine recruit squads with an additional five members reappointed at Constable rank. Graduates included 62 Constables, 12 Aboriginal Community Police Officers (ACPOs), 40 Police Communications Auxiliaries, 37 Police Auxiliary Liquor Inspectors (PALIs) and 14 watchhouse Auxiliaries.

The graduated recruits were posted to various locations within the Northern Territory including Darwin, Katherine, Alice Springs, Tennant Creek and Nhulunbuy.

	Darwin	Katherine	Alice Springs	Tennant Creek	Remote
Constables	1	18	32	9	2
ACPOs	0	6	2	1	3
Police Auxiliaries	44	3	5	2	0
PALIs	0	17	16	4	0

YOUTH TRAINING

NTPFES Cadet Program 2019-20

The NTPFES Cadet Program continues to be successful with ongoing partnership with the Department of Education and more recently the Charles Darwin University. The NTPFES College delivered training to three Darwin-based cadet squads and three Alice Springs-based cadet squads.

In 2019-20, 34 cadets graduated. The cadets completed a total of 600 hours of training and volunteer work throughout the two-year program, which includes a Certificate III in Business and a Certificate II in Community Engagement. From the program, two have commenced in AO2 positions in the NTPFES.

Cadet squad 6's graduation marked the end of an era. It was the last cadet graduation for Sergeant Martin Astridge, who has been the coordinator for NTPFES cadets since squad 1 in 2016.

The NTPFES cadet program nominated Senior ACPO Lindsay Ah Mat as Trainer of the Year with the NT Training Awards. The award acknowledges innovation and excellence by a trainer who demonstrates outstanding achievements in all aspects of the delivery and assessment of nationally recognised training and qualifications.

Cadet Jacob Brookhouse swept the pool at his graduation in June 2020 when he was awarded the 'Excellence in Leadership' award from the NTPFES College as well as the Dean's High Achiever award from Charles Darwin University for his Certificate III in Business.

He also received a Letter of Recognition from the Chief Fire Officer. Jacob is not only a cadet but also a Volunteer Fire Fighter who volunteered to assist in the NSW Black Summer bushfires. Jacob demonstrates the finest values of the NTPFES cadets and the organisation as a whole. Jacob has also been nominated for the Northern Training Awards in the category VET Student of the Year.



Junior Police Rangers 2019-20

As the Junior Police Rangers (JPR) enter their 35th year of operations, the program continues to develop strong confident youth to lead the Northern Territory into the future. The program has 20 youth in each of the three groups that are required to complete certain tasks to successfully complete the program. All the tasks are aimed at improving self-confidence, self-awareness and leadership.

The JPR program is progressing with the times with the inclusion of the Lovebites program about respectful relationships, the Daniel Morcombe Foundation Program which focusses on wellbeing and self-awareness program, and Balanced Choices for leadership and self-confidence.

The highlight of the year was the visit by His Royal Highness, Prince Edward, Earl of Wessex who visited on behalf of his father, His Royal Highness Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. Senior Constable Hart, Senior Auxiliary Kennedy and a select group of JPRs met the Prince as part of the Duke of Edinburgh program.

Under the mentorship of Sergeant Astridge, Senior Auxiliary Sue Kennedy and Senior Constable Hart, the program continues to gain prestige within the community and is growing from strength to strength.

Promotional development

The NTPFES College was previously working on the NTPFES Leadership and Management Program (LaMP) as a new development and promotional pathway for police officers. After a review and in line with the new Project 2030: Back to Basics to Set our Future, the LaMP will not be continued, with a new development and promotional pathway currently under creation.

This new pathway will include all ranks of police officers from recruits to Superintendents, Police Auxiliaries and Aboriginal Community Police Officers, with the NTPFES conducting significant consultation with all ranks. The new pathway will simplify the promotional requirements of Police, Auxiliaries and Aboriginal Community Police Officers, and provide enhanced development opportunities within the areas of investigations, interviewing, incident management and leadership. The new pathway is an exciting project for all personnel within the NTPFES and is expected to commence in 2021.

In the interim a program for Senior Constables was introduced in 2019-20 with the introduction of a base knowledge test and assessment centres to determine eligibility and competency to operate at the requisite level.

This was the first time that recognition of current competency gained through remote service or demonstrated experience as a supervisor was used as part of the eligibility process. Over 140 people participated in the pilot program. Many will move onto the next phase toward promotion.

Specialist, Online and Other Training and Assessment

The NTPFES College in partnership with other work units in the agency provides a number of specialist, online and other primary courses to develop members to undertake required duties.

There are a number of mandatory annual requalification requirements for staff members in the areas of firearms, defensive tactics and emergency care, custody, emergency vehicle and pursuit driving, and respect, equity and diversity.



Registered Training Organisation (RTO)

The NTPFES College is responsible for the governance and maintenance of the organisation's RTO.

794 qualifications were awarded in 2019-20 including Statements of Attendance and Advanced Diplomas, as registered on the NTPFES RTO Scope of Registration.

Award Numbers by Qualification 2019-20

Qual/Unit Code	Qualification/Unit Name	Awards
22459VIC	Course in the Australasian Inter-service Incident Management System (AIIMS)	163
POL21115	Certificate II in Community Engagement	37
POL31115	Certificate III in Aboriginal Community Policing	9
POL50118	Diploma of Policing	52
POL65115	Advanced Diploma of Police Investigation	18
POL65115R2	Advanced Diploma of Police Investigation	21
PUA20613	Certificate II in Public Safety (Firefighting and Emergency Operations)	13
PUA30613	Certificate III in Public Safety (Firefighting and Emergency Operations)	26
PUA40313	Certificate IV in Public Safety (Firefighting Supervision)	10
HLTAID003	Provide first aid	438
PUASAR023A	Participate in an urban search and rescue Category 1	6
PUAFIR206B	Check installed fire safety systems	1
TOTAL		794

Source: VETtrak (Report run at 1 July 2020 for 2019-20 period)

NTFRES

The Northern Territory Fire, Rescue and Emergency Services Training and Development Command (T&DC) delivered accredited and organisational training to its three functional units; Career Training Unit, Volunteer and Auxiliary Firefighter Training Unit and Emergency Management Training Unit.

A summary of activities is provided below:

- Recruit squad 44 completed their development training and graduated in December 2019.
- Recruitment commenced for squad 45. Twenty applicants were shortlisted for a squad of 12 Recruit Firefighters, with a course start date to be determined.
- T&DC delivered the Senior Firefighter Development Program with 5 members completing their residential and theoretical training. The program was deferred due to COVID-19 restrictions. Members continue to work towards the Incident Management training and assessment.
- The Public Safety Training Package was released and T&DC developed six new units that were previously outsourced to an external provider. These will be delivered for rank progression requirements.
- The Volunteer Training Unit continued to provide training to both Fire and Emergency Services volunteers and Fire Auxiliaries. The number of Volunteer Training Officers increased to 13 in order to meet training demands for up to 100 new volunteer firefighters.
- NTES Volunteers attended 133 courses offered across the Northern Territory.
- The Emergency Management Training Unit coordinated a further suite of AIIMS Level 2 courses to NTG personnel. Due to training restrictions from COVID-19, the Introduction to Emergency Management and WebEOC were hosted online through Department of Health's 'myLearning' website. In total, 35 courses were delivered face to face prior to the COVID-19 restrictions.



HONOURS AND AWARDS

While serving and protecting the community, the staff and volunteers of the NTPFES are recognised for their bravery, outstanding performance, service excellence and professional achievements as well as their continued dedication and outstanding service.

Criteria for inclusion in the annual report are those who have been awarded a medal or an award in the last financial year, however the recipients may not have been presented their medal or award prior to the release of this annual report.

AWARDS ADMINISTERED UNDER THE AUSTRALIAN SYSTEM OF HONOURS AND AWARDS

Australian Police Medal (APM)

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

Deutrom, Antony Jordan, Robert Proctor, David

Australian Fire Service Medal (AFSM)

The Australian Fire Service Medal recognises distinguished service by members of an Australian fire service. It may be awarded to both paid and volunteer members. Recipients are entitled to the post nominal 'AFSM'.

Slack, Craig Weetra, Darrin

National Police Service Medal (NPSM)

In recognition of the special status that sworn police officers have because of their role protecting the community. It represents a police officer's past and future commitment to give ethical and diligent service.

Allen, Nicholas	Ciolka, George	Kappler, Shane	Plumeier, Brett
Allitt, Vaughn	Craven, Andrew	Kelly, Evan	Rideout, Andrew
Atkin, John	De Vos, Robert	Kent, Michael	Rimmer, Sean
Baldwin, Andrew	Dennien, Jonathon	Kitchen, Joedy	Rogers, Wade
Bauman, Karl	Dunne, Andrew	Lamb, Gregory	Roomes, Wayne
Becker, Kristian	Einam, James	Lawrence, Anthony	Rudduck, Roger
Blair, Brenda	Fairgrieve, Christopher	Lawrence, Dannielle	Schremmer, Justin
Boja, Csaba	Finn-Smith, Angela	Lunney, Michael	Seagrave, Stephen
Bott, Steven	Firth, Justin	Lyness, Timothy	Sharma, Sachin
Brunton, Jeremy	Firth, Sarah	Mace, Tanya	Simpson, Terence
Budge, Michael	Freer, Jane	Mackenzie, Roderick	Smith-Lester, Mason
Buganey, David	George, Nicholas	Martin, Richard	Spencer, Jonathon
Bull, Daniel	Gillis, Craig	McClelland, Barbara	Third, Amee
Burnett, Kane	Gordon, Andrea	McGrath, Nathan	Thompson, Douglas
Byers, Julie-ann	Grieve, Mark	McKie, Dean	Toneguzzo, Robert
Byrnes, Sean	Gundersen, Karl	McKinlay, Grayson	Toneguzzo, Stacey
Carson, Patrick	Hamlyn, David	Miller, Wayne	Vicary, Pauline
Caruana, Andrew	Hardy, Amanda	Nancarrow, Mark	Walling, Edward
Cayley, Donna	Holzfeind, Christian	Parker, Robyn	Watkinson, Ryan
Chute, John	Jeffries, Robert	Pettit, Mark	Wilson, Toby

National Medal (NM)

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

Allen, Nicholas	Einam, James	Lawrence, Dannielle	Rimmer, Sean
Atkin, John	Finn-Smith, Angela	Lunney, Michael	Roberts, Jennifer
Bauman, Karl	Firth, Justin	Lyness, Timothy	Robinson, Joshua
Blair, Brenda	Firth, Sarah	Mace, Tanya	Rogers, Wade
Boyton, Christopher	Freer, Jane	McClelland, Barbara	Scott, Nicholas
Bromley, James	Ganley, Carney	McGrath, Nathan	Sharma, Sachin
Budge, Michael	Gavin, Tai	McKie, Dean	Simpson, Terence
Bull, Daniel	Gillis, Craig	McKinlay, Grayson	Smith-Lester, Mason
Burnett, Kane	Gundersen, Karl	Mercep, Gabriel	Spencer, Jonathon
Byers, Julie-Ann	Hamlyn, David	Miller, Wayne	Third, Amee
Byrnes, Sean	Hardy, Amanda	Mitchell, David	Toneguzzo, Robert
Carter, Nicholas	Holzfeind, Christian	Noonan, Alexander	Toneguzzo, Stacey
Caruana, Andrew	Kelly, Evan	Page, Christopher	Turner, Marc
Cayley, Donna	Kent, Michael	Parker, Robyn	Watkinson, Ryan
Cobern Jamie	Kidney, Robin	Pettit, Mark	Whitehouse, Kathryn
Dennien, Jonathon	Kitchen, Joedy	Plumeier, Brett	Wilson, Toby
Drury, Charles	Lamb, Gregory	Rideout, Andrew	

First Clasp to the National Medal (25 Years of Service)

Abbott, Trent	Freed, Michael	Jolejole, Shane	O'Brien, James Allen
Barritt, Desmond	Garland, Craig	Kidney, Adrian	O'Loughlin, Matthew
Bayliss, Lisa	Garton, Michelle	Kleeman, John	Pennuto, Kirk
Bellis, Cameron	Ginnane, John	Martin, Catherine	Pocock, Helen
Best, Natalie	Green, Leslie	Martin, Kerri-ann	Rigas, Nikolaos
Dash, Peter	Gregory, Brigid	Martin, Michael	Ronning Burns, Hege
De Nale, Angelo	Hackshaw, Brett	Maurice, Derek	Todd, Warren
Deutrom, Antony	Hopwood, Gavin	Middleton, Tracy-Dale	Wilson, Roshini
Fairgrieve, Christopher	Johnson, Fiona	Nancarrow, Mark	

Second Clasp to the National Medal (35 Years of Service)

Grant, Neil	Musgrave, Raymond	Potts, Michael	Vicary, Pauline
Hart, Josef	Pfitzner, Stephen	Seeers, Trevor	Wright, Peter
James, Mark	Pini, John	Trewin, Terence	
Kleeman, John	Pollock, Scott	Van Haaren, Martin	

AWARDS ADMINISTERED BY THE NTPFES

Commissioner / CEO's Outstanding Leadership Medal

In recognition of consistent performance to a high standard during the member's policing career and projecting an excellent example of leadership at the supervisory level.

Allen, Matthew	Bland, Mark	Quong, Donna
Batista, Nadia	Hockey, Rebecca	

Commissioner's Policing Excellence Medal

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

Elliott, James	Engels, Kirsten	Hackshaw, Brett	Konrad, Alexandra
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Commissioner's Commendation Ribbon

Awarded to any member who displays exemplary service and/ or dedication to duty far exceeding that which may reasonably be expected.

Bouma, Serge	O'Donoghue, Lucas	Winter, Stuart
Duggan, Andrew	Syder, Samantha	

Patricia Anne Brennan Award

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

Mace, Tanya

Police Auxiliary of the Year

Morrissy, Caroline

NT Police Service Medal

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

Bailey, Clint	Foster, Theresa	Laidler, Craig	Porch, Jared
Baumann, Effie	Fox, Bradley	Langdon, Steven	Ralph, Daniel
Beams, Carlie	Fuss, Ryan	Lay, Sze-Hoon	Ramsay, Craig
Becker, Dean	Garner, Donald	Lea-Smith, Matthew	Rechenbach, Michael
Blair, Tanith	Gaylard, Bradley	Leggett, Brad	Richards, Clayton
Burnell, David	Gollop, Orlando	Loughman, Kellie	Roberts, Daniel
Cameron, Joshua	Green, James	Lum, Phillip	Rogan, Clint
Carter, Emma	Hayward (McKinney), Tania	Lynden, Jacqueline	Roomes, Wayne
Christie-Johnston, Seumas	Hockey, Rebecca	Masters, Hayley	Rutherford, Tanya
Chute, John	Holmes, Brentley	May, Byron	Shaw, Deborah
Conelius, Nathan	Humphreys, Gary	McLinden, Brendan	Spooner, Ricky
Coulson, Rinaldo	Hunt, Jason	Meggitt, David	Stewart, Clinton
Crick, Joshua	Hutchinson-Goncz, Marek	Moir, Kellie	Straube, Barry
Crocker, Stephen	Joachim, Charneca	Mora, Daniel	Thomson, Andrew
Davies (Rothery), Helen	Johnson, Jonas	Nicolson, Angela	Wellfair, Alan
Dunlop, Craig	Jones, Paul	O'Connor, Lance	Wenck, Kristi
Elliott, Dean	Keelan, Daniel	O'Toole, Adrian	Wilson, Toby
Ellis, Sally	Kennon, Elisha	Pearson, Scott	Winkworth, Zac
Flynn, Steven	Lahring, Jason	Petrovic, Ivan	
		Pollard, Charles	

20 Year Clasp to the Northern Territory Police Service Medal

Allen, Matthew	Christensen, Kim	James, Michael	Payne, Stephen
Ascoli, Gavan	Duncan, Megan	Lehmann, Suzanne	Pieniacki, Debra
Astridge, Martin	Gargan, Crispin	Marshall, Wade	Robertson, Conan
Barton, Vanessa	Giles, Lenora	Martin, Ross	Valladares, Michael
Brown, Alan	Goddard, Denise	Middleton, Tracy-Dale	
Carbone, Joseph	Hastie, Jason	Molloy, Brendan	
Carmody, Paul	Heath, Katrina	Morgan, Lee	

30 Year Clasp to the Northern Territory Police Service Medal

Bryson, Richard	Goodger, Christine	Manison, Gary	Whitlock, Wayne
Connor, John	Hatzismalis, George	McDonnell, William	Windebank, Craig
Fairweather, Alexander	Hickey, Michael	Porter, Bruce	
Fischer, Chantal	Hill, Lauren	Rob, Gino	
Goodfield, Ralph	Kelly, Vincent	Rose, Scott	

Remote Service Ribbon

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

Alcorn, Andrew	Everingham, Jason	MacDonald, Allan	Stanley, Philip
Baird, Melonie	Galey, Luke	McEvoy, Anthony	Sweeney, Mark
Brauns, David	Godwin, Kyle	Mitchell, Sarah	Thomson, Stephen
Broome Mayo, Tamika	Goodworth, Blake	O'Rourke, Elyn-Louise	Van Duinen, Caleb
Bishop, Michael	Golding, Bradley	Parkanyi, Andrea	Vincent, Madellene
Carrington, Mark	Hawken, Joel	Parkanyi, Paul	Watts, Aaron
Dickson, Laurise	Holcombe, Lochlan	Raitt, Simone	Weathers, Leilani
Dwyer, Matthew	James, Robert	Rankin, Kelli Rae	Whitfield-Jones, Daniel
Eddy, Stuart	Jones, Paul	Saunders, Remy	
Emmott, David	Keightley, Paul	Smith, Joel	



NTPFES COLLEGE - AWARDS 2019-20

RECRUIT CONSTABLE COURSE

The Commissioner's Trophy

Squad 135	Bain, Briony	Squad 136	Parimeros, Jimmy
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The Rod Evans Memorial Trophy

Squad 135	Gangemi, Damien	Squad 136	Hancock, Gary
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The Physical Training Trophy

Squad 135	Black, Reece	Squad 136	Lentija, Darwin
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The Glen Huitson Medal

Squad 135	Sykes, Mark	Squad 136	Gregson, Thomas
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ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY POLICE OFFICER COURSE - SQUAD 26

The Commissioner's Trophy

Cameirao, Maddisen

The Physical Training Trophy

Detourbet, Daniel

The Gavin Jabaltjari Spencer Memorial Trophy

Buckley, Kylie

AUXILIARY RECRUIT COURSE

The Most Dedicated Student - JESCC

Squad 61	Griffiths, Olivia	Squad 64A	Macrides, Katie
Squad 63	Hurrell, Charmaine	Squad 64B	Kapitula, Linda

The Most Dedicated Student

Squad 61	Weightman, Jess	Squad 65	Walsh, Jennifer
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PALI RECRUIT COURSE - SQUAD 62

The Commissioner's Trophy

Conwell, Phoebe-Ann

The Most Dedicated Student

Eruera, Emma

NTFRS

Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service Medal

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

Charteris, Mark	Gould, Justin	Neal, John	Shunter, Stephen
Donovan, Brad	Hanton, Jay	Peberdy, Claire	Zamolo, Jim
Fletcher, Michael	Jenkins, Matthew	Russell, Stephen	
Gosling, Xavier	Morris, Gabriel	Sewell, Stephen	

20 Year Clasp to the Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service Medal

Carroll, Shane	Perry, Aaron	Wilson, Matthew
Kenna, James	Smith, Anthony	

30 Year Clasp to the Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service Medal

Swift, Leigh

40 Year Clasp to the Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service Medal

Berryman, Glenn	Lewfatt, Michael
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NTES

NTES Volunteer Service Medal

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

Green, Alan	Hovenden, Carol	Kingston, Timothy	Wright, John
Herrod, Tessa	Hovenden, Ian	Smith, Brenton	Wright, Laura

Chief Minister's - NTES 10 year Certificate of Appreciation

Thompson, Royston

NTPFES Public Sector

NTPFES Public Sector Medal

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

Brett, Susan	Gilchrist, Stacey	Lewis, Keith	Wemyss, Diane
Dugdell, Seth	Leavold, Misty	Wall, Cindy	Woods, Trevor
Food, Amanda			

15 Year Clasp to the NTPFES Public Sector Medal

Cigobia, Felix	Labrooy, Amanda	Maher, Karen
Kunkoth, Nukee	Maclean, Amy	

20 Year Clasp to the NTPFES Public Sector Medal

Mamouzellos, Poppy

25 Year Clasp to the NTPFES Public Sector Medal

McWilliam, Lisa

30 Year Clasp to the NTPFES Public Sector Medal

Hitanaya, Mitchell

35 Year Clasp to the NTPFES Public Sector Medal

Reid, Cornel

Rotary NT Police Officer of the Year

Jockers, Kristian

Rotary Damien Clifton SES Member of the Year

Mengler, Robert

Rotary Eric Simmons Firefighter and Volunteer Firefighter of the Year

Burgess, Robert	Campion, Jean Remi
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Aboriginal Community Police Officer of the Year – Administrators Medal

Moore, Ellen

OTHER SIGNIFICANT AWARDS

COMMISSIONER'S LETTER OF RECOGNITION

In recognition of the dedication and outstanding efforts in organising a fundraiser by way of a virtual run, to raise money for each state and territory police legacy branch. The fundraiser attracted over 600 registrations Australia-wide, including three police Commissioners and raised over \$16 000.

Watson, Tamara

In recognition of the astute professionalism demonstrated during a medical episode of a passenger on a Virgin Australian Flight from Sydney to Darwin in August 2019. The off duty members used their knowledge and skills, crucially protecting the patient's airway and rendered lifesaving assistance until the aircraft was able to safely land.

Mellon, Neil

Mitchell, Dave

Stanley, Sean

In recognition of the commitment and dedication during the search and rescue of Mr James (Jack) Russell and his gyrocopter on the Victoria River in May 2019. Despite the challenges, the members' perseverance and professionalism resulted in the aircraft being located and the deceased body of Mr Russell being returned to the family, bringing them closure.

Atkinson, Brian
Berlin, Brenden

Kilian, Christopher
King, Pat

Lynas-Stehbens, Jordan
Marshall, Wade

Souey, Kerin
Stanley, Sean





Financial Statements

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FINANCIAL STATEMENT OVERVIEW

For the year ended 30 June 2020

This section of the report provides an analysis of the financial outcome of Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services (NTPFES) for the year ended 30 June 2020.

The NTPFES' financial performance is reported in three financial statements; the Operating Statement, Balance Sheet, and Cash Flow Statement. These statements are enhanced by the inclusion of the Statement of Changes in Equity.

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

The financial statements include financial data from the 2019-20 financial year and comparative data from 2018-19. Budgets and performance are reported by output. Details of the NTPFES' financial performance by output group are provided at Note 3 to the financial statements.

SYNOPSIS OF KEY MOVEMENTS

Understanding business drivers that framed the 2019-20 Original Budget and key movements since that time improves the understanding to the community and the following commentary is provided, reinforcing commentary throughout the financial statements and supporting notes:

- Machinery of Government changes transferred employees involved in procurement, information technology and human resources to the Department of Corporate and Information Services (-\$11.1M) and associated information technology projects (-\$3.4M) and facilities employees and repairs and maintenance funding to the Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics (-\$8.3M). These items are subsequently reflected in NTPFES' accounts associated with services free of charge from other Northern Territory Government agencies;
- COVID-19 response with the Emergency Operations Centre, biosecurity and border controls established from early February 2020. Total expenditure incurred was \$6.4M, which was offset by a Commonwealth reimbursement of \$1.8M, and a Northern Territory Treasurer's Advance of \$3.6M, with a net overall expense of \$1M;
- Further Treasurer's Advance for unforeseen (previous years) disaster events and a police investigation (\$1.5M);
- Frontline resource pressures leading to additional \$4M output appropriation offsetting a similar level of savings built into the budget base; and
- Implementation of the new accounting standards for leases (\$12.5M) and revenue (\$0.6M) to recognise these commitments on the Balance Sheet, previously only recorded in the Operating Statement and outlined in more detail at Note 2.

OPERATING STATEMENT

The Operating Statement provides information on the NTPFES' income and expenses during the year. The net surplus or deficit is derived by subtracting expenses from income. Northern Territory Government agencies are generally budgeted to record a deficit. This is mainly due to the recording of depreciation as an operating expense for which there is no corresponding revenue line; approvals to expend revenues received in a different financial year will also produce an operating deficit.

For the year ended 30 June 2020, NTPFES recorded a deficit of \$31.4M, a deterioration of \$7M on the final estimate deficit of \$24.3M due jointly to lower revenues than forecast and to police employment levels reaching Northern Territory Government targets, COVID-19 border and quarantine expenditure in excess of funded levels, and additional frontline resourcing pressures, all contributing to the operating result.

Operating Statement as at 30 June 2020

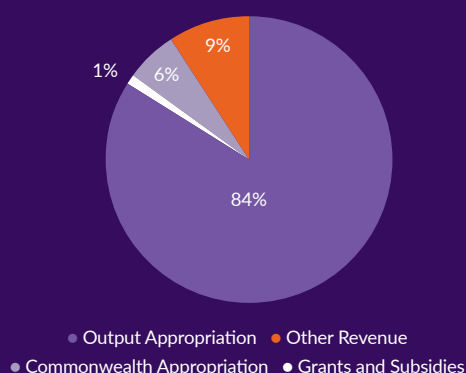
	Final Estimate	Actual	Variance	Variance
	\$000	\$000	\$000	%
INCOME				
Grants and Subsidies	4 340	3 522	-818	-19%
Appropriation				
Output	370 373	370 373		
Commonwealth	25 241	25 016	-225	-1%
Other revenue	42 248	39 550	-2 698	-6%
TOTAL INCOME	442 202	438 461	-3 741	-1%
EXPENSES				
Employee expenses	325 303	328 290	+2 987	+1%
Administrative expenses	140 698	140 848	+150	
Grants and subsidies expenses	244	358	+114	+47%
Interest expenses	304	331	+27	+9%
TOTAL EXPENSES	466 549	469 828	+3 278	+1%
NET SURPLUS/DEFICIT	-24 347	-31 367	-7 019	

OPERATING INCOME

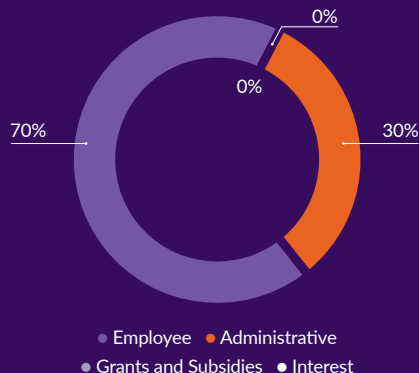
Income is received from a variety of sources with the primary funding source being Parliamentary Appropriation (Output Appropriation) at 84%, other revenue at 9%, followed by Commonwealth payments for National Partnership Agreements at 6% outlined in the graph below.

Compared to the 2019-20 final estimate, a deterioration in operating revenue of \$3.7M (1%) was recorded consisting of lower grants and subsidies revenues for specific Commonwealth funded national police system integration information technology projects, lower indexation applied to the Northern Territory Remote Aboriginal Investment Program and \$3M lower goods and services fees - free of charge (non-cash) applied by other Northern Territory Government agencies than forecast.

**Composition of Operating Income
for 2019-20**



**Composition of Operating Expenses
for 2019-20**



OPERATING EXPENSES

Compared to the 2019-20 final estimate, an operating expenses overspend of \$3.3M or 1% was recorded due to police employment levels reaching Northern Territory Government targets, COVID-19 border and quarantine expenditure in excess of funded levels, and additional frontline resourcing pressures.

BALANCE SHEET

The Balance Sheet provides information about the agency's equity or net worth at the end of each reporting period. It is the net effect of assets minus liabilities. Equity decreased by \$15.2M from the prior year to \$349.5M in 2019-20. Current assets increased by \$3.8M largely reflecting business activity and cash balances outlined in the Cash Flow Statement and higher inventories than the same time last year. Non-current assets decreased by \$1.6M due to lower number and value of capital works projects recognised through equity transfer from the Northern Territory Government's construction authority, the Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics to NTPFES, and property, plant and equipment purchases than the prior year.

Total liabilities for the agency increased by \$17.2M as a result of increased Deposits Held

– Accountable Officer's Trust Account, which is money held on behalf of third parties, largely drug seizure monies awaiting court outcomes. An increase in payables to suppliers at end of year compared to last year. An increase in provisions for employee entitlements such as recreation leave, leave loading and leave fares that will be paid in the future as the agency has deferred approved leave to manage resources for COVID-19 requirements and the recognition under the new accounting standard of AASB16 of leased right-of-use assets for police housing and remote police station leases and unearned revenue commitment for the Commonwealth funded Groote Eylandt Police Drug Dog Program.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The Cash Flow Statement shows the flows of cash receipts and payments for the year. The final cash balance at the end of the year increased reflecting changes to cash based on business activity outlined in the Operating Statement and additional output appropriation and Commonwealth contribution later in the year for unforeseen, unbudgeted events such as COVID-19 related activities and additional frontline resourcing pressures. It is the total of all receipts plus cash held at the beginning of the year, minus all outgoings.

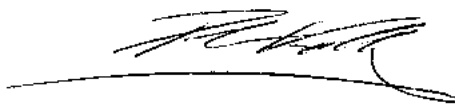
CERTIFICATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We certify that the attached financial statements for the Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services (NTPFES) have been prepared based on proper accounts and records in accordance with the prescribed format, the *Financial Management Act 1995* and Treasurer's Directions.

We further state that the information set out in the comprehensive operating statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement, and notes to and forming part of the financial statements, presents fairly the financial performance and cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2020 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.



Jamie Chalker APM
*Commissioner of Police and CEO of Fire
and Emergency Services*



Paul Kelly
Chief Financial Officer NTPFES

COMPREHENSIVE OPERATING STATEMENT

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 \$000	2019 \$000
INCOME			
Grants and subsidies revenue			
Current	4a	3 522	1 371
Appropriation			
Output	4b	370 373	367 326
Commonwealth	4b	25 016	48 777
Sales of goods and services	4c	4 788	5 678
Gain / Loss on Lease Extinguishment	4d	8	0
Goods and services received free of charge	5	32 065	12 422
Gain on disposal of assets	4d, 6	391	929
Other income	4d	2 298	1 684
TOTAL INCOME	3	438 461	438 187
EXPENSES			
Employee expenses		328 290	318 440
Administrative expenses			
Property management		12 520	11 039
Purchases of goods and services	7	67 689	65 896
Repairs and maintenance		8	10 504
Depreciation and amortisation	14,15,16	28 371	23 261
Other administrative expenses ¹		32 260	12 488
Grants and subsidies expenses			
Current		358	265
Interest expenses	8	331	246
TOTAL EXPENSES	3	469 828	442 140
NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		-31 367	-3 953
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items that will not be reclassified to net surplus/deficit			
Changes in asset revaluation surplus		0	0
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		0	0
COMPREHENSIVE RESULT		-31 367	-3 943

The comprehensive operating statement is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

¹ Includes DCIS service charges and DIPL repairs and maintenance service charges.

BALANCE SHEET

As at 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 \$000	2019 \$000
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and deposits	10	7 427	3 871
Receivables	12	1 827	1 538
Inventories	13	3 861	3 790
Prepayments		69	218
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		13 184	9 418
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	14,15	414 510	415 976
Intangibles	16	1 049	1 210
Total non-current assets		415 559	417 186
TOTAL ASSETS		428 743	426 603
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Deposits held	20	5 697	4 961
Payables	17	7 985	5 210
Borrowings and advances	18	183	42
Provisions	19	53 760	47 489
Other liabilities – Unearned Revenue	20	626	0
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		68 251	57 703
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings and advances	18	10 977	4 334
Total non-current liabilities		10 977	4 334
TOTAL LIABILITIES		79 228	62 037
NET ASSETS		349 515	364 567
EQUITY			
Capital		558 843	541 924
Reserves	22	124 072	124 072
Accumulated funds		-333 400	-301 429
TOTAL EQUITY		349 515	364 567

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	Equity at 1 July \$'000	Comprehensive result \$'000	Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners \$'000	Equity at 30 June \$'000
2019-20					
Accumulated funds		-295 917	-31 367		-327 283
Adjustment on adoption of AASB 15 & AASB 1058		-604			-604
Transfers from reserves		-5 513			-5 513
		-302 034	-31 367		-333 400
Reserves					
Asset Revaluation Reserve	22	124 072			124 072
Capital – transactions with owners					
Equity injections					
Capital appropriation		182 952		9 122	192 074
Equity transfers in		324 190		15 919	340 109
Other equity injections		69 927		54	69 981
National partnership payments		15 249		0	15 249
Equity withdrawals					
Capital withdrawal		-44 765		0	-44 765
Equity transfers out		-5 630		-8 177	-13 807
		541 924		16 918	558 843
		363 962	-31 367	16 918	349 515
Total equity at end of financial year					
2018-19					
Accumulated funds		-291 964	-3 953		-295 917
Transfers from reserves		-5 513			-5 513
		-297 477	-3 953		-301 429
Reserves					
Asset Revaluation Reserve	22	124 062	10		124 072
Capital – transactions with owners					
Equity injections					
Capital appropriation		168 361		14 591	182 952
Equity transfers in		289 073		35 117	324 190
Other equity injections		69 927			69 927
National partnership payments		15 249			15 249
Equity withdrawals					
Capital withdrawal		-24 765		-20 000	-44 765
Equity transfers out		-5 630			-5 630
		512 217		29 708	541 924
Total equity at end of financial year		338 802	-3 943	29 708	364 567

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the year ended 30 June 2020

	Note	2020 \$000	2019 \$000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Operating receipts			
Grants and subsidies received			
Current		3 522	1 371
Appropriation			
Output		370 373	367 326
Commonwealth		25 016	48 777
Receipts from sales of goods and services		12 138	14 388
TOTAL OPERATING RECEIPTS		411 050	431 861
Operating payments			
Payments to employees		-321 306	-317 309
Payments for goods and services		-83 877	-95 654
Grants and subsidies paid			
Current		-358	-265
Interest paid		-331	-246
TOTAL OPERATING PAYMENTS		-405 872	-413 474
NET CASH FROM/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	11	5 178	18 387
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Investing receipts			
Proceeds from asset sales	6	3 304	5 994
TOTAL INVESTING RECEIPTS		3 304	5 994
Investing payments			
Purchases of assets		-10 754	-19 450
TOTAL INVESTING PAYMENTS		-10 754	-19 450
NET CASH FROM/(USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		-7 450	-13 456
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Financing receipts			
Deposits received		735	454
Equity injections			
Capital appropriation		9 122	14 591
Other equity injections		54	0
TOTAL FINANCING RECEIPTS		9 911	15 045

CASH FLOW STATEMENT CONT...

	Note	2020	2019
		\$000	\$000
Financing payments			
Finance lease payments		-4 084	-62
Equity withdrawals		0	-20 000
TOTAL FINANCING PAYMENTS		-4 084	-20 062
NET CASH FROM/(USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	11B	5 827	-5 017
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held		3 555	-86
Cash at beginning of financial year		3 871	3 957
CASH AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR	10	7 427	3 871

INDEX OF NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note		Note	
1	Objectives and funding	15	Agency as lessee
2	Statement of significant accounting policies	16	Intangibles
3	Comprehensive operating statement by output group		Liabilities
	Income	17	Payables
4a	Grants and subsidies revenue	18	Borrowings and advances
4b	Appropriation	19	Provisions
4c	Sales of goods and services	20	Other liabilities
4d	Other income	21	Commitments
5	Goods and services received free of charge		Equity
6	Gain on disposal of assets	22	Reserves
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7	Purchases of goods and services	23	Fair value measurement
8	Interest expenses	24	Financial instruments
9	Write-offs, postponements, waivers, gifts and ex gratia payments	25	Related parties
	Assets	26	Contingent liabilities and contingent assets
10	Cash and deposits	27	Events subsequent to balance date
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1. OBJECTIVES AND FUNDING

The Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services' (NTPFES) mission is to serve and protect our community to achieve a safe and resilient Northern Territory.

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

a) Machinery of government changes

Transfers in

Details of transfer: Information Technology – Communications and Electronic Support unit transferred from the Department of Corporate and Information Services.

Basis of transfer: Administrative Arrangements Order 27 June 2019

Date of transfer: Effective from 1 July 2019

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

ASSETS	\$000
Cash	0
Receivables	0
Property, plant and equipment	0
TOTAL ASSETS	0
LIABILITIES	
Payables	0
Provisions – Department of Corporate and Information Services	118
Other liabilities	0
TOTAL LIABILITIES	118
NET ASSETS	-118

Transfers out

Details of transfer: Procurement, Information Technology and Human Resources units transferred to the Department of Corporate and Information Services and the Facilities unit and repairs and maintenance funding transferred to the Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics.

Basis of transfer: Administrative Arrangements Order 27 June 2019

Date of transfer: Effective from 1 July 2019

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

ASSETS	\$000
Cash	0
Receivables	0
Property, plant and equipment	0
TOTAL ASSETS	0
LIABILITIES	
Payables	0
Provisions – Department of Infrastructure, Planning & Logistics	164
Provisions – Department of Corporate and Information Services	856
Other liabilities	0
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1 020
NET ASSETS	-1 020

2. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Financial Management Act 1995* and related Treasurer's Directions. The *Financial Management Act 1995* requires the NTPFES to prepare financial statements for the year ended 30 June based on the form determined by the Treasurer. The form of agency financial statements should include:

- (i) a certification of the financial statements
- (ii) a comprehensive operating statement
- (iii) a balance sheet
- (iv) a statement of changes in equity
- (v) a cash flow statement and
- (vi) applicable explanatory notes to the financial statements.

2. Basis of accounting

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

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

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

Standards and interpretations effective from 2019-20

AASB 15 Revenue from contracts with a customer / AASB 1058 Income for not-for-profit entities

AASB 15 Revenue from contracts with customers (AASB 15) supersedes AASB 111 Construction contracts, AASB 118 Revenue and related interpretations and applies, with limited exceptions, to all revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under AASB15 revenue from agreements that are enforceable, have sufficiently specific performance obligations and transfer goods or services to the customer or third party beneficiary will be recognised when or as performance obligations are satisfied. AASB 15 requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when assessing contracts with their customers.

AASB 1058 Income for not-for-profit entities (AASB 1058) clarifies and simplifies income-recognition requirements that apply to not-for-profit entities and replaces most of the not-for-profit provisions under AASB 1004 Contributions. AASB 1058 applies to transactions where the consideration to acquire an asset is significantly less than fair value principally to enable the entity to further its objectives, and where volunteer services are received.

In contrast with previous standards such as AASB 1004, AASB 1058 allows deferral of income from capital grants where there is an enforceable contract with sufficiently specific performance obligations and the agreement does not require the agency to transfer the asset to other parties. For such capital grants, the funding received is initially deferred in an unearned revenue liability and subsequently recognised as revenue as or when the agency satisfies obligations under the agreement. Where funding is received from another Territory Government-controlled entity other than Commonwealth funds on-passed by the Central Holding Authority, revenue is recognised upfront on receipt.

Under AASB 1058, the agency will continue to recognise volunteer services only when the services would have been purchased if they had not been donated, and the fair value of those services can be measured reliably which is not the case within existing systems. This treatment is consistent with treatment in prior years.

In accordance with transition provisions, the agency has applied the modified retrospective approach on transition to AASB 15 and AASB 1058, with the cumulative effect of applying both accounting standards recognised in accumulated funds or appropriate equity code at 1 July 2019. Accordingly, the comparative information presented for 2018-19 has not been restated and is presented as previously reported. The agency applied the accounting standards retrospectively to all contracts, including completed contracts, at 1 July 2019. Completed contracts include contracts where the agency had recognised all revenue in prior periods under AASB 1004 Contributions.

The following tables summarise the transitional impact of adoption of AASB 15 and AASB 1058. Impact on balances affected by adopting AASB 15 and AASB 1058 as at 1 July 2019:

ASSETS	\$000
Receivables	0
Contract receivables	0
Accrued contract revenue	0
TOTAL ASSETS	0
LIABILITIES	
Other Liabilities	0
Unearned contract revenue	604
Unearned revenue capital grants	0
TOTAL LIABILITIES	604
NET ASSETS	-604

The table below summarises the impacts of adopting AASB 15 and AASB 1058 in the 2019-20 financial statements. It compares actual amounts reported to amounts that would have been reported if previous revenue standards (AASB 1004, AASB 118, AASB 111 and related interpretations) had been applied in the current financial year. Impact on balances affected by adopting AASB 15 and AASB 1058 as at 30 June 2020:

COMPREHENSIVE OPERATING STATEMENT

	Note	30 June 20 without AASB 15/1058 \$000	Impact of AASB15/1058 \$000	30 June 20 with AASB 15/1058 \$000
INCOME				
Grants and subsidies revenue				
Current		3 544	-22	3 522
Appropriation				
Output		370 373		370 373
Commonwealth		25 016		25 016
Sales of goods and services		4 788		4 788
Other income		34 763		34 763
TOTAL INCOME		438 484	-22	438 461
TOTAL EXPENSES		469 828	0	469 828
NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		-31 345	-22	-31 367
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		0	0	0
COMPREHENSIVE RESULT		-31 345	-22	-31 367

BALANCE SHEET

Note	30 June 20 without AASB 15/1058	Impact of AASB15/1058	30 June 20 with AASB 15/1058
	\$000	\$000	\$000
ASSET			
Current Assets			
Receivables			
Total current assets	13 184	0	13 184
Non-current assets			
Receivables			
Total non-current assets	415 559	0	415 559
TOTAL ASSETS	428 743	0	428 743
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Payables			
Other liabilities	0	626	626
Total current liabilities	67 625	626	68 251
Non-current liabilities			
Other liabilities			
Total non-current liabilities			
TOTAL LIABILITIES	78 602	626	79 228
NET ASSETS	350 141	-626	349 515
EQUITY	350 141	-626	349 515

AASB 16 Leases

AASB 16 Leases (AASB 16) supersedes AASB 117 Leases and relevant interpretations and introduces significant changes to lessee accounting by removing the distinction between operating and finance leases. For lessees with operating leases, a right-of-use asset has now been recognised on the balance sheet together with a lease liability at the lease commencement, for all leases except for leases with a term of less than 12 months or where the underlying assets are of low value. In contrast to lessee accounting, the requirements for lessor accounting have remained largely unchanged and has not had a significant impact for leases where the agency is the lessor.

In accordance with transition provisions, the agency has applied the modified retrospective approach on transition to AASB 16, with the cumulative effect of initial application of the standard as an adjustment to the balance sheet as at 1 July 2019. Accordingly, the comparative information presented for 2018-19 has not been restated and is presented as previously reported.

Lease liabilities recognised at 1 July 2019 have been measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments discounted using the Northern Territory Treasury Corporation's institutional bond rate as the incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application. The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities as at 1 July 2019 was 2.09% for Remote Land leases and 1.36% for Housing leases.

The corresponding right-of-use asset has been recorded on transition at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised in the balance sheet as at 1 July 2019.

The agency has applied the following practical expedients permitted by AASB 16 on transition:

- lease classification has been grandfathered. Where a contract did not contain a lease at 1 July 2019 under AASB 117 and Interpretation 4, these have not been reassessed
- application of a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics
- leases with a remaining term of less than 12 months as at 1 July 2019 were expensed rather than recognised on the balance sheet
- exclusion of initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset as at 1 July 2019.

On adoption of AASB 16, the agency recognised additional right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for Aboriginal land leases and employee housing which had previously been classified as operating leases. Impact on affected balances of adopting AASB 16 as at 1 July 2019 is as follows:

Balance sheet	\$000
ASSETS	
Property, plant and equipment	7 795
TOTAL ASSETS	7 795
LIABILITIES	
Lease Liabilities	7 795
TOTAL LIABILITIES	7 795
NET ASSETS	0

The lease liabilities as at 1 July 2019 can be reconciled to the operating lease commitments as of 30 June 2019, as follows:

	\$000
Minimum operating lease commitments as at 30 June 2019 – Housing Leases	10 263
Commitments relating to land leases not reported ¹	3 184
Less: commitments relating to short-term leases	-4 983
Undiscounted lease payments	8 464
Less: effect of discounting using the incremental borrowing rate	-669
Additional lease liabilities recognised at 1 July 2019	7 795
Add: commitments relating to leases previously classified as finance leases	4 376
Adjusted lease liabilities as at 1 July 2019	12 171

¹ This relates to land leases that were classified as operating leases in the prior year, which have now been classified as finance leases in the current year.

AASB 2016-8 Amendments to Australian accounting standards – Australian implementation guidance for not-for-profit entities (AASB 9 Financial instruments)

AASB 2016-8 is effective for the first time in 2019-20 and will require non-contractual receivables arising from statutory requirements to apply the initial recognition and measurement requirements of AASB 9. The requirements of AASB 2016-8 are largely consistent with existing recognition and measurement practices of the agency and is therefore not expected to have a material impact.

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

Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective

No Australian accounting standards have been early adopted for 2019-20.

AASB 1059 Service concession arrangement

AASB 1059 Service concession arrangements: Grantors (AASB 1059) is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020 and will be reported in the TAFS for the first time in 2020-21.

AASB 1059 addresses the accounting for arrangements that involve an operator providing public services related to a service concession asset on behalf of a public sector grantor for a specified period of time and managing at least some of those services. This standard also applies a new control concept to the recognition of service concession assets and related liabilities.

Where a transaction meets the definition of a service concession arrangement, a service concession asset and liability will be recognised on the balance sheet and valued in accordance with the new standard.

The agency will adopt the modified retrospective approach on transition to the new standard with 1 July 2019 as the date of initial application being the beginning of the comparative period in financial reports prepared for 2020-21. Impacts of the new standard under this approach are as follows:

- recognise service concession asset at current replacement cost as at 1 July 2019
- recognise financial liability at fair value as at 1 July 2019 for the contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to the operator
- recognise any unearned revenue liability from the receipt of a service concession asset under the grant of a right to the operator model. This is initially measured at current replacement cost of the service concession asset as at 1 July 2019 adjusted to reflect the remaining period of the service concession arrangement relative to the total period of the arrangement, less the fair value of the financial liability
- recognise any net adjustments to the amounts of assets and liabilities to accumulated funds as at 1 July 2019.

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

3. Reporting entity

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

The NTPFES (the agency) is a Northern Territory agency established under the *Interpretation Act 1978* and *Administrative Arrangements Order*. The formal legislative basis for the NTPFES is the *Police Administration Act 1978* and the *Emergency Management Act 2013*.

The principal place of business of the agency is: NAB House, 71 Smith Street, Darwin, NT 0800.

4. Agency and Territory items

The financial statements of NTPFES include income, expenses, assets, liabilities and equity over which the NTPFES has control (agency items). Certain items, while managed by the agency, are controlled and recorded by the Territory rather than the agency (Territory items). Territory items are recognised and recorded in the Central Holding Authority as discussed below.

Central Holding Authority

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

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

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

The Central Holding Authority recognises and records all Territory items, and as such, these items are not included in the agency's financial statements. However, as the agency is accountable for certain Territory items managed on behalf of government, these items have been separately disclosed in Note 29 – Schedule of administered Territory items.

5. Comparatives

Where necessary, comparative information for the 2018-19 financial year has been reclassified to provide consistency with current year disclosures.

6. Presentation and rounding of amounts

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

7. Changes in accounting policies

There have been no changes to accounting policies adopted in 2019-20 as a result of management decisions.

8. Accounting judgments and estimates

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

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision

affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

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

9. Goods and services tax

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

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

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

10. Contributions by and distributions to government

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

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

11. Impact of COVID-19

The NTPFES was required to stand up the Emergency Operations Centre, and enforce biosecurity and border controls from early February 2020. The total expenditure incurred to 30 June 2020 was \$6.4M, which was offset by a Commonwealth reimbursement of \$1.8M, and a Northern Territory Treasurer's Advance of \$3.6M, with a net overall expense of \$1M.

Additionally, provisions on the Balance Sheet have increased from deferred recreation leave to assist with resourcing both border controls and biosecurity enforcement activity.

3. COMPREHENSIVE OPERATING STATEMENT BY OUTPUT GROUP

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

	Note	Community safety and crime prevention		General policing crime investigation and prosecution		Road safety services		Fire prevention and response management	
		2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
		\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
INCOME									
Grants and subsidies revenue									
Current		934	343	1 701	624	240	88	179	10
Capital		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Appropriation									
Output		103 569	101 300	188 586	184 466	26 640	25 975	37 397	35 919
Commonwealth		7 393	15 141	13 462	27 572	1 902	3 882	2 259	2 182
Sales of goods and services		1 227	1 482	2 234	2 698	316	380	1 011	1 118
Interest Revenue		2	0	5	0	1	0	0	0
Goods and services received free of charge	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gain on disposal of assets	6	109	256	199	466	28	66	40	91
Other income		747	547	1 360	996	192	140	0	0
TOTAL INCOME		113 981	119 069	207 547	216 822	29 319	30 531	40 886	39 320
EXPENSES									
Employee expenses		91 801	88 402	167 158	160 983	23 613	22 679	33 148	31 210
Administrative expenses									
Purchases of goods and services		22 429	21 358	40 841	38 893	5 769	5 479	8 099	7 540
Repairs and maintenance	7	3	2 917	4	5 310	1	748	0	1 029
Depreciation and amortisation	14,15,16	7 934	6 459	14 446	11 759	2 040	1 656	2 865	2 280
Other administrative expenses ¹		1	18	3	33	0	5	1	6
Grants and subsidies expenses									
Current		318	265	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest expenses		93	80	168	146	24	21	33	0
TOTAL EXPENSES		122 579	119 499	222 620	217 124	31 447	30 588	44 146	42 065
NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		-8 598	-430	-15 073	-302	-2 128	-57	-3 260	-2 745
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME									
Items that will not be reclassified to net surplus/deficit									
Changes in asset revaluation surplus		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMPREHENSIVE RESULT		-8 598	-430	-15 073	-302	-2 128	-57	-3 260	-2 745

¹ Includes DCIS service charges and DIPL R&M service charges.

3. COMPREHENSIVE OPERATING STATEMENT BY OUTPUT GROUP CONT...

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

INCOME									
Grants and subsidies revenue									
Current		412	305	56	0	0	0	3 522	1 371
Capital		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Appropriation									
Output		2 406	3 966	11 775	15 701	0	0	370 373	367 326
Commonwealth		0	0	0	0	0	0	25 016	48 777
Sales of goods and services		0	0	0	0	0	0	4 788	5 678
Interest Revenue		0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
Goods and services received free of charge	5	0	0	0	0	32 065	12 422	32 065	12 422
Gain on disposal of assets	6	3	10	12	40	0	0	391	929
Other income		0	0	0	0	0	0	2 298	1 683
TOTAL INCOME		2 821	4 281	11 843	15 741	32 065	12 422	438 461	438 187
EXPENSES									
Employee expenses									
Administrative expenses		2 133	2 873	10 437	12 293	0	0	328 290	318 440
Purchases of goods and services	7	521	694	2 550	2 970	0	0	80 209	76 935
Repairs and maintenance		0	95	0	405	0	0	8	10 504
Depreciation and amortisation	14,15,16	184	209	902	898	0	0	28 371	23 261
Other administrative expenses ¹		0	1	0	2	32 255	12 422	32 260	12 488
Grants and subsidies expenses									
Current		40	0	0	0	0	0	358	265
Interest expenses		2	0	11	0	0	0	332	246
TOTAL EXPENSES		2 880	3 872	13 900	16 568	32 255	12 422	469 828	442 140
NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)		-59	409	-2 057	-827	-190	0	-31 367	-3 953
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME									
Items that will not be reclassified to net surplus/deficit									
Changes in asset revaluation surplus									
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		0	0	0	0	0	0	10	10
COMPREHENSIVE RESULT		-59	409	-2 057	-827	-190	0	-31 367	-3 943

¹ Includes DCIS service charges and DIPL R&M service charges.

Income

Income encompasses both revenue and gains.

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

4. REVENUE

a) Grants and subsidies revenue

		2020		2019
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
	Revenue from contracts with customers	Other	Total	
Current grants	946	2 576	3 522	1 371
Total grants and subsidies revenue	946	2 576	3 522	1 371

Grants revenue is recognised at fair value exclusive of the amount of GST. Until 30 June 2019, grant revenue and other non-reciprocal contributions were recognised as revenue when the agency obtains control over the asset comprising the contribution, which was normally obtained on receipt.

From 1 July 2019, where a grant agreement is enforceable and has sufficiently specific performance obligations for the agency to transfer goods or services to the grantor or a third party beneficiary, the transaction is accounted for under AASB 15. In this case, revenue is initially deferred as a contract liability when received in advance and recognised as or when the performance obligations are satisfied. The agency has adopted a low value contract threshold of \$50 000 excluding GST and recognises revenue from contracts with a low value, upfront on receipt of income.

The NTPFES' applicable agreement is for the delivery of community safety and crime prevention to the Groote Eylandt community through 3 police and drug dogs. Funding is generally received 6-monthly, and NTPFES typically satisfies obligations and recognises revenue as services are being delivered as specified in the agreement.

A financing component for consideration is only recognised if it is significant to the contract and the period between the transfer of goods and services and receipt of consideration is more than one year. For the 2019-20 reporting period, there were no adjustments for the effects of a significant financing component.

Where grant agreements do not meet criteria above, it is accounted for under AASB 1058 and income is recognised on receipt of funding except for capital grants revenue received for the purchase or construction of non-financial assets to be controlled by the agency. Capital grants with enforceable contracts and sufficiently specific obligations are recognised as an unearned revenue liability when received and subsequently recognised progressively as revenue as or when the agency satisfies its obligations under the agreement. Where a non-financial asset is purchased, revenue is recognised at the point in time the asset is acquired and control transfers to the agency.

Grant revenue, passed on from a Territory Government-controlled entity with the exception of the Central Holding Authority, is recognised upfront on receipt, irrespective of which revenue accounting standard it may fall under in accordance with the Treasurer's Direction on income.

Revenue from contracts with customers for the 2019-20 financial year have been disaggregated below into categories to enable users of these financial statements to understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of income and cash flows. These categories include a description of the type of product or service line, type of customer and timing of transfer of goods and services.

Grant agreements that satisfy recognition requirements under AASB 15 are disaggregated below.

	2020
	\$000
TYPE OF GOOD AND SERVICE	
Regulatory services	
Service delivery	946
Construction services	
Sales of inventory	
Research services	
TOTAL REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS BY GOOD OR SERVICE	946
TYPE OF CUSTOMER	
Australian Government entities	946
State and territory governments	
Non-government entities	
TOTAL REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS BY TYPE OF CUSTOMER	946
TIMING OF TRANSFER OF GOODS AND SERVICES	
Over time	946
Point in time	
TOTAL REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS BY TIMING OF TRANSFER	946

b) Appropriation

	2020		2019
	\$000	\$000	\$000
	Other	Total	
Revenue from contracts with customers			
Output	370 373	370 373	367 326
Commonwealth	25 016	25 016	48 777
Total appropriation	395 389	395 389	416 103

Output appropriation is the operating payment to each agency for the outputs they provide as specified in the *Appropriation Act*. It does not include any allowance for major non-cash costs such as depreciation. The treatment of output appropriations remains the same after adopting AASB 15 and AASB 1058, because they do not have sufficiently specific performance obligations.

Commonwealth appropriation follows from the intergovernmental agreement on federal financial relations, resulting in specific purpose payments (SPPs) and national partnership (NP) payments being made by the Commonwealth Treasury to state treasuries, in a manner similar to arrangements for GST payments. These payments are received by the Department of Treasury and Finance on behalf of the Central Holding Authority and then passed on to the relevant agencies as Commonwealth appropriation. Until 30 June 2019, Commonwealth appropriation was recognised in the period when the agency gains control of the funds, which was on receipt of funding.

From 1 July 2019, where appropriation received has an enforceable contract with sufficiently specific performance obligations as defined in AASB 15, revenue is recognised as and when goods and or services are transferred to the customer or third party beneficiary.

Otherwise revenue is recognised when the agency gains control of the funds. The treatment of Commonwealth Appropriations remains the same in the NTPFES after adopting AASB 15 and AASB 1058, because they do not have sufficiently specific performance obligations.



c) Sales of goods and services

		2020		2019
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
	Revenue from contracts with customers	Other	Total	
Sales of goods and services	0	4 788	4 788	5 678
Total sales of goods and services	0	4 788	4 788	5 678

Revenue from regulatory fees is recognised when the agency satisfies its performance obligations. These include fees for the issue of licences. The agency's sole performance obligations for the issue of a non-intellectual property licence is the issue of the licence, as such revenue is recognised upfront on issue of the licence. For intellectual property licences, revenue is recognised at a point in time or overtime as or when the performance obligation is satisfied. The agency recognises licences with a term less than 12 months or a low value of \$10 000 or less, upfront on receipt of cash.

Rendering of services

Until 30 June 2019, revenue from rendering services was recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. From 1 July 2019, revenue from rendering of services is recognised when the agency satisfies the performance obligation by transferring the promised services. The agency typically satisfies its performance obligations when the services have been provided to the community. Such performance obligation is generally satisfied and revenue is recognized at the point in time when the service / goods (eg license fees) have been issued / provided to the customer.

d) Other income

		2020		2019
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
	Revenue from contracts with customers	Other	Total	
Other income	0	2 698	2 698	2 612
Total other income	0	2 698	2 698	2 612

Donated assets include assets received at below fair value or for nil consideration that can be measured reliably. These are recognised as revenue at their fair value when control over the assets is obtained, normally either on receipt of the assets or on notification the assets have been secured, unless received from another government entity as a consequence of a restructuring of administrative arrangements. This treatment remains unchanged from prior years.

The NTPFES' other income relates mainly to operational revenue that is typically recognised at the point in time when an invoice has been raised and/or when revenue has been received.

5. GOODS AND SERVICES RECEIVED FREE OF CHARGE

	2020	2019
	\$000	\$000
Corporate and information services	25 361	12 422
Repairs and maintenance	6 704	0
	32 065	12 422

Resources received free of charge are recognised as revenue when, and only when, a fair value can be reliably determined and the services would have been purchased if they had not been donated.

Use of those resources is recognised as an expense. Resources received free of charge are recorded as either revenue or gains depending on their nature. From 1 July 2019, repairs and maintenance expenses and associated employee costs were centralised under the Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics as part of a machinery of government change and now forms part of goods and services free of charge of the agency.

In addition, from 1 July 2019, corporate services staff and functions were centralised under the Department of Corporate and Information Services as part of a machinery of government change and now forms part of goods and services free of charge of the agency.

6. GAIN ON DISPOSAL OF ASSETS

	2020	2019
	\$000	\$000
Net proceeds from the disposal of non-current assets	3 304	5 994
Less: Carrying value of non-current assets disposed	(2 945)	(5 084)
Gain on the disposal of non-current assets	359	910
Proceeds from sale of minor assets	32	19
Total gain on disposal of assets	391	929

7. PURCHASES OF GOODS AND SERVICES

	2020	2019
	\$000	\$000
The net surplus/(deficit) has been arrived at after charging the following expenses:		
GOODS AND SERVICES EXPENSES:		
Consultants ¹	85	345
Advertising ²	31	57
Marketing and promotion ³	206	148
Document production	101	46
Legal expenses ⁴	1 427	597
Recruitment ⁵	466	373
Training and study	778	927
Official duty fares	1 262	1 381
Travelling allowance	2 766	2 066
Information technology charges and communications	13 190	13 024
Insurance Premiums	13 785	13 749
Motor vehicle expenses	6 258	6 014
Other Equipment Expenses	4 450	4 291
Other	22 883	22 876
	67 689	65 896

¹ Includes marketing, promotion and IT consultants.

⁴ Includes legal fees, claim and settlement costs.

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

⁵ Includes recruitment-related advertising costs.

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

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

Repairs and maintenance expense

From 1 July 2019, repairs and maintenance expenses were centralised under the Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics (DIPL) as part of machinery of government changes. The agency now recognises a notional repairs and maintenance expense under services received free of charge in Note 5.

8. INTEREST EXPENSE

	2020	2019
	\$000	\$000
Interest from lease liabilities ¹	331	246
Total	331	246

¹ 2020 interest expense relates to lease liabilities in accordance with AASB 16, while 2019 interest expense relates to finance lease liabilities in accordance with AASB 117.

Interest expenses consist of interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. It includes interest on lease liabilities.



9. WRITE-OFFS, POSTPONEMENTS, WAIVER, GIFTS AND EX GRATIA PAYMENTS

	Agency			Territory Items		
	2020	No of Trans	2019	No of Trans	2020	No of Trans
	\$000		\$000		\$000	\$000
Write-offs, postponements and waivers under the Financial Management Act 1995						
Represented by:						
Amounts written off, postponed and waived by delegates						
Irrecoverable amounts payable to the Territory or an agency written off	6	6	1	2		
Losses or deficiencies of money written off	0	0	0	3		
Public property written off	40	15	31	17		
Waiver or postponement of right to receive or recover money or property						
Total written off, postponed and waived by delegates	46	21	32	22		
Amounts written off, postponed and waived by the Treasurer						
Write-offs, postponements and waivers due to COVID-19						
Irrecoverable amounts payable to the Territory or an agency written off	0	0	0	0		
Losses or deficiencies of money written off						
Public property written off						
Waiver or postponement of right to receive or recover money or property						
Total written off, postponed and waived by the Treasurer	0	0	0	0		
Write-offs, postponements and waivers authorised under other legislation						
Gifts under the Financial Management Act 1995						
Gifts by delegate						
Office furniture						
Computer and other electronic equipment						
Other – Raw material ammunition, shields, chest pads, leg protection, carry bags	19	98				
Total gifts by delegate	19	98				
Gifts by Treasurer			33	91		
Gifts authorised under other legislation						
Ex gratia payments under the Financial Management Act 1995						

10. CASH AND DEPOSITS

	2020	2019
	\$000	\$000
Cash on hand		
Cash at bank	18	33
On call or short-term deposits	7 409	3 838
	7 427	3 871

For the purposes of the balance sheet and the cash flow statement, cash includes cash on hand, cash at bank and cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are highly liquid short-term investments that are readily convertible to cash. Cash at bank includes monies held in the Accountable Officer's Trust Account (AOTA) that are ultimately payable to the beneficial owner – refer also to Note 28.

11. CASH FLOW RECONCILIATION

a) Reconciliation of cash

The total of agency 'Cash and deposits' of \$7.427M recorded in the balance sheet is consistent with that recorded as 'Cash' in the cash flow statement.

Reconciliation of net surplus/deficit to net cash from operating activities

	2020	2019
	\$000	\$000
Net surplus/deficit	-31 367	-3 953
<i>Non-cash items:</i>		
Depreciation and amortisation	28 371	23 261
Asset write-offs / write-downs	190	31
Asset donations / gifts	0	33
Gain / loss on disposal of assets	-865	-1 078
Repairs and Maintenance – Minor New Works – non cash	0	286
<i>Changes in assets and liabilities:</i>		
Decrease / increase in receivables	-290	-123
Decrease / increase in inventories	-71	-1 264
Decrease / increase in prepayments	150	237
Decrease / increase in other assets	0	0
Decrease / increase in payables	2 771	-112
Decrease / increase in provision for employee benefits	4 690	874
Decrease / increase in other provisions	1 580	194
Decrease / increase in other deferred income	22	0
Decrease / increase in other liabilities	0	0
Net cash from operating activities	5 178	18 387

b) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

2019-20	Cash flows							Other
	Recognised on AASB 16 adoption	Adjusted 1 July	Deposits Rec'd	Approp	Equity Inj / withdrw	Finance lease	Total cash flows	
Deposits held	1 July \$000	4 961	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	Total other 30 June \$000
			735				735	5 697
Finance Lease	4 376	12 171				-4 084	-4 084	3 073 11 160
Equity Inj / Withdraw	541 924	541 924		9 122	54		9 176	7 743 558 843
Total	551 261	7 795 559 056	735	9 122	54	-4 084	5 827	10 816 10 816 575 700
2018-19	Cash flows							Other
	1 July	Deposits Rec'd	Approp	Equity Inj / withdrw	Finance lease	Total cash flows	Total other	
Deposits held	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	30 June \$000
	4 507	454				454		4 961
Finance Lease	4 438				-62	-62		4 376
Equity Inj / Withdraw	512 217		14 591	-20 000		-5 409	35 117	541 924
Total	521 162	454	14 591	-20 000	-62	-5 017	35 117	551 261

c) Non-cash financing and investing activities

Lease transactions

During the financial year, the agency recorded right-of-use asset for the lease of housing and remote land leases with an aggregate value of \$16.892M (2019: \$4.376M).

12. RECEIVABLES

	2020	2019
	\$000	\$000
Current		
Accounts receivable	540	641
Less: loss allowance	(0)	(0)
	540	641
GST receivables	1 238	866
Other receivables	48	31
	1 286	897
Total receivables	1 827	1 538

Receivables are initially recognised when the agency becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and are measured at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Receivables include contract receivables, accounts receivable, accrued contract revenue and other receivables. Receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairments. Accounts receivable and contract receivables are generally settled within 30 days and other receivables within 30 days.

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

Credit risk exposure of receivables

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

The expected loss rates are based on historical observed loss rates, adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information. The majority of NTPFES receivables relate to recovery of employee payments for salary and entitlements not due from existing and past employees. NTPFES establishes repayment plans with most employees, and the level / volume of write-offs is historically extremely low. In accordance with the provisions of the FMA, receivables are written-off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery includes a failure to make contractual payments for a period greater than 60 days past due.

Prepayments

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

13. INVENTORIES

	2020	2019
	\$000	\$000
Inventories held for distribution		
At cost	3 861	3 790
At current replacement cost	(0)	(0)
	3 861	3 790
Total inventories	3 861	3 790

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

General inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value, while those held for distribution are carried at the lower of cost and current replacement cost. Cost of inventories includes all costs associated with bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

When inventories are acquired at no or nominal consideration, the cost will be the current replacement cost at date of acquisition.

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

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

14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

a) Total property, plant and equipment

	\$000	\$000
Land		
At fair value	40 170	32 105
Less: accumulated amortisation – right of use asset	(238)	(0)
	39 932	32 105
Buildings		
At fair value	554 384	535 959
Less: accumulated depreciation/amortisation	(236 219)	(220 634)
	318 165	315 326
Infrastructure		
At fair value	252	252
Less: accumulated depreciation	(43)	(32)
	209	221
Construction (work in progress)		
At capitalised cost	200	200
Plant and equipment		
At fair value	128 057	134 354
Less: accumulated depreciation	(72 054)	(70 357)
	56 003	63 997
Leased property, plant and equipment¹		
At capitalised cost	0	4 905
Less: accumulated depreciation	(0)	(777)
	0	4 128
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	414 510	415 976

¹ 2019-20 balance relates to concessionary leases which are right-of-use assets under leases that have significantly below-market terms and conditions principally to enable the agency to further its objectives. 2018-19 balance relates to leased assets under finance lease arrangement as per AASB 117.

2020 Property, plant and equipment reconciliations

From 1 July 2019, property, plant and equipment includes right-of-use assets under AASB 16 Leases, effective from that date. Further information on right-of-use assets is disclosed in Note 15.

A reconciliation of the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of 2019-20 is set out below:

	Land	Buildings	Infrastructure	Construction (work in progress)	Plant & equipment	Leased property, plant & equipment ¹	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Carrying amount as at 1 July 2019	32 105	315 326	221	200	63 997	4 128	415 976
Reclassification ¹	4 128	0				-4 128	0
Recognition of right-of-use assets on initial adoption of AASB 16	1 217	5 563					6 780
Adjusted carrying amount as at 1 July 2019							
Additions		14 961			12 358		27 319
Additions of right-of-use assets	2 232	3 504					5 736
Disposals					-8 608		-8 608
Depreciation expense – asset owned		-11 792	-12		-11 743		-23 547
Amortisation expense – right-of-use asset	-238	-3 918					-4 156
Additions/disposals from asset transfers		-3 389					-3 389
Revaluation increments/decrements	488	-2 090					-1 602
Carrying amount as at 30 June 2020	39 932	318 165	209	200	56 003	0	414 510

¹ Existing finance lease asset under AASB 117 are reclassified and presented under the corresponding underlying asset from 1 July 2019

2019 Property, plant and equipment reconciliations

A reconciliation of the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of 2018-19 is set out below:

	Land	Buildings	Infrastructure	Construction (work in progress)	Plant and equipment	Leased property, plant and equipment	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Carrying amount as at 1 July 2018	32 105	292 183	232	54	62 246	4 253	391 073
Additions				146	17 729		17 875
Disposals					-5 115		-5 115
Depreciation expense		-11 399	-11		-11 297	-126	-22 833
Additions/disposals from asset transfers		34 541			424		34 966
Revaluation increments/ decrements					10		10
Carrying amount as at 30 June 2019	32 105	315 326	221	200	63 997	4 128	415 976

Acquisitions

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognised at cost and subsequently revalued at fair value less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost is the amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the other consideration given to acquire the asset at the time of its acquisition or construction or, where applicable, the amount attributed to that asset when initially recognised in accordance with the requirements of other accounting standards.

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

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

Complex assets

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

Subsequent additional costs

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

Construction (work in progress)

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

Revaluations and impairment

Revaluation of assets

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

- land
- buildings

Plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation, which is deemed to equate to fair value. For right-of-use assets, the net present value of the remaining lease payments is often an appropriate proxy for the fair value of relevant right-of-use assets at the time of initial recognition. Subsequently, right-of-use assets are stated at cost less amortisation, which is deemed to equate to fair value.

For right-of-use assets under leases that have significantly below-market terms and conditions principally to enable the agency to further its objectives, the agency has elected to measure the asset at cost. These right-of-use assets are not subject to revaluation.

The latest revaluations as at 30 June 2018 of land and buildings were independently conducted by Colliers International. Refer to Note 23: Fair Value Measurement for additional disclosures.

Impairment of assets

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

Non-current physical and intangible agency assets are assessed for indicators of impairment on an annual basis or whenever there is indication of impairment. If an indicator of impairment exists, the agency determines the asset's recoverable amount.

The asset's recoverable amount is determined as the higher of the asset's current replacement cost and fair value less costs to sell. Any amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount is recorded as an impairment loss.

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

In certain situations, an impairment loss may subsequently be reversed. Where an impairment loss is subsequently reversed, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount.

A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the comprehensive operating statement as income, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment reversal results in an increase in the asset revaluation surplus. Note 22 provides additional information in relation to the asset revaluation surplus.

Agency property, plant and equipment assets were assessed for impairment as at 30 June 2020. No impairment adjustments were required as a result of this review.

Depreciation and amortisation expense

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

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

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

	2020	2019
Buildings	20-50 years	20-50 years
Infrastructure assets	10-15 years	10-15 years
Plant and equipment	1-10 years	1-10 years
Right-of-use assets ¹	1-40 years	n/a

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

¹ Further information on right-of-use assets is disclosed in Note 15.



15. AGENCY AS A LESSEE

The agency leases buildings and remote land. Lease contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 1 to 40 years, but may have extension options. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants. The agency does not provide residual value guarantees in relation to leases.

The agency has elected to recognise payments for short-term leases and low value leases as expenses on a straight-line basis, instead of recognising a right-of-use asset and lease liability. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less with no purchase option. Low value assets are assets with a fair value of \$10,000 or less when new and not subject to a sublease arrangement comprise mainly building leases.

Right-of-use asset

The following table presents right-of-use assets included in the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment at Note 14.

	Land	Buildings	Infrastructure	Plant and equipment	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Balance as at 1 July 2019	4 128	0			4 128
Additions	3 449	9 067			12 516
Disposals					
Amortisation expense	-238	-3 918			-4 156
Revaluation increments/decrements					
including remeasurement	488	-2 090	-1 602		
Carrying amount as at 30 June 2020	7 827	3 059	0	0	10 886

The following amounts were recognised in the statement of comprehensive income for the year ending 30 June 2020 in respect of leases where the agency is the lessee:

	\$000
Amortisation expense of right-of-use assets	4 156
Interest expense on lease liabilities	331
Expense relating to short-term leases	730
Total amount recognised in the comprehensive operating statement	5 217

Recognition and measurement (under AASB 16 from 1 July 2019)

The agency assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The agency recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The agency recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (the date the underlying asset is available for use. Right-of-use assets are initially measured at the amount of initial measurement of the lease liability, adjusted by any lease payments made at or before the commencement date and lease incentives, any initial direct costs incurred, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the asset or restoring the site.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Land	40 years
Building	1 to 2 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the agency at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are subsequently measured at fair value which approximates costs except for those arising from leases that have significantly below-market terms and conditions principally to enable the agency to further its objectives and are also subject to impairment.

The right-of-use assets are subject to remeasurement principles consistent with the lease liability including indexation and market rent review that approximates fair value and only revalued where a trigger or event may indicate their carrying amount does not equal fair value.

Inter-governmental leases

The agency applies the inter-governmental leases recognition exemption as per the Treasurer's Direction – Leases and recognise these as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. These largely relate to the lease of motor vehicles from NT Fleet. Leases of commercial properties for office accommodation are centralised with the Department of Corporate and Information Services (DCIS). Consequently all lease liabilities and right-of-use assets relating to these arrangements are recognised by DCIS and not disclosed within these financial statements.

Recognition and measurement (under AASB 117 until 30 June 2019)

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

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

Repayments of principal reduce lease liabilities. The interest components of the lease payments are expensed. Operating lease payments are recognised as an operating expense in the comprehensive operating statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

16. INTANGIBLES

	2020	2019
	\$000	\$000
Other intangibles		
At Cost	2 327	1 819
Less: accumulated amortisation	(1 278)	(609)
Written down value – 30 June	1 049	1 210
Total intangibles	1 049	1 210

Impairment of intangibles

Agency intangible assets were assessed for impairment as at 30 June 2020.

No impairment adjustments were required as a result of this review.

	2020	2019
	\$000	\$000
Other intangibles		
Carrying amount at 1 July	1 210	64
Additions	508	1 574
Disposals	0	0
Amortisation	-669	-428
Total intangibles	1 049	1 210

17. PAYABLES

	2020	2019
	\$000	\$000
Accounts payable	2 508	1 546
Accrued expenses	5 477	3 664
Total payables	7 985	5 210

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

18. BORROWINGS AND ADVANCES

	2020	2019
	\$000	\$000
Current		
Lease liabilities	183	42
	183	42
Non current		
Lease liabilities	10 977	4 334
	10 977	4 334
Total borrowings and advances	11 160	4 376

Borrowings and advances are recorded initially at fair value, net of transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Lease liabilities

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

Lease payments include:

- fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate
- amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees
- exercise price of a purchase options reasonably certain to be exercised by the entity
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the entity exercising the option to terminate.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for the agency's leases, the Northern Territory Treasury Corporation's institutional bond rate is used as the incremental borrowing rate.

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

Lease liabilities are determined in accordance with AASB 117 until 30 June 2019. From 1 July 2019, lease liabilities are determined in accordance with AASB 16.

The following table presents liabilities under leases for 2019-20.

	\$000
Balance at 1 July 2019	4 376
Recognition of lease liabilities on initial adoption of AASB 16	7 795
Adjusted balance at 1 July 2019	12 171
Additions/remeasurements	3 073
Interest expenses	-331
Payments	-3 753
Balance at 30 June 2020	11 160

The agency had total cash outflows for leases of \$4.084M in 2019-20.

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

	2020		2019	
	Internal	External	Internal	External
Within one year		1 744		8 217
Later than one year and not later than five years		0		2 046
Later than five years		0		0
		1 744		10 263

19. PROVISIONS

	\$000	\$000
Current		
Employee benefits		
Recreation leave	45 683	40 765
Leave loading	654	718
Other employee benefits - Rec Leave Fares	117	281
Other current provisions		
Other Provisions – FBT/Payroll Tax/Superannuation	7 306	5 726
Balance as at 30 June	53 760	47 489

The agency employed 2 175.5 FTE employees as at 30 June 2020 (2 136.7 FTE employees as at 30 June 2019).

Employee benefits

Provision is made for employee benefits accumulated as a result of employees rendering services up to the reporting date. These benefits include wages and salaries and recreation leave. Liabilities arising in respect of wages and salaries, recreation leave and other employee benefit liabilities that fall due within twelve months of reporting date are classified as current liabilities and are measured at amounts expected to be paid.

Non-current employee benefit liabilities that fall due after twelve months of the reporting date are measured at present value, calculated using the government long-term bond rate.

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

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

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

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

20. OTHER LIABILITIES

	\$000	\$000
Current		
Unearned contract revenue	626	0
Accountable Officer's Trust Account	5 473	4 799
Clearing Account	224	162
Total other liabilities	6 323	4 961

Superannuation

Employees' superannuation entitlements are provided through the:

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

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

Unearned contract revenue

Unearned contract revenue relate to consideration received in advance from customers in respect of services for community safety and crime prevention. Unearned contract revenue balances as at 30 June 2020 is \$0.626M (balance at 1 July 2019 was \$0.604M). The unearned revenue is unwound over time as the services are provided.

Of the amount included in the unearned contract revenue balance as at 1 July 2019, \$NIL has been recognised as revenue in 2019-20, as the Commonwealth decision to retain revenue for the Groote Eylandt Drug Dogs Program remains pending.

Revenue recognised in 2019-20 from performance obligations satisfied or partially satisfied in previous period is \$NIL.

The agency anticipates to recognise as revenue, any liabilities for unsatisfied obligations as at the end of the reporting period in accordance with the time bands below:

	2020	
	\$000	
Not later than one year		22
Later than one year and not later than five years		604
Later than five years		
Total		626

21. COMMITMENTS

Commitments are those contracted as at 30 June where the amount of the future commitment can be reliably measured. Following the adoption of AASB 16 Leases, operating lease commitments as reported in 2019, satisfying eligibility criteria, have now been recognised as a lease liability on the balance sheet and in Note 18.

Similarly, following the adoption of AASB 15 Revenue from contracts with customers and AASB 1058 Income of not-for-profit entities, a significant portion of capital commitments and other non-cancellable commitments as reported in 2019 have now been recognised as unearned liabilities on the balance sheet.

Disclosures in relation to capital and other commitments are detailed by the following:

2020		2019	
Internal	External	Internal	External
\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000

(i) Capital expenditure commitments

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

Within one year			
Purchase Order		9 080	2 024
Ngukurr Police Complex		0	11 500
Maningrida Police Complex		0	16 000
Later than one year and not later than five years			
Later than five years			
		9 080	29 524

(ii) Other expenditure commitments

Other non-cancellable expenditure commitments not recognised as liabilities are payable as follows:

Within one year			
Housing Leases		1 744	8 217
Carry Overs / Accountable Officer Trust Account		5 473	8 342
Later than one year and not later than five years			
Housing Leases		0	2 046
Later than five years			
		7 217	18 605

22. RESERVES

Asset revaluation surplus

(i) Nature and purpose of the asset revaluation surplus

The asset revaluation surplus includes the net revaluation increments and decrements arising from the revaluation of non-current assets. Impairment adjustments may also be recognised in the asset revaluation surplus.

	Land		Buildings		Infrastructure		Total	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
(ii) Movements in the asset revaluation surplus								
Balance as at 1 July	14 460	14 460	109 612	109 602	0	0	124 072	124 062
Changes in accounting policies								
Correction of prior period errors								
Increment/decrement				10			0	10
Balance as at 30 June	14 460	14 460	109 612	109 612	0	0	124 072	124 072

23. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Level 3 inputs are unobservable.

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

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

a) Fair value hierarchy

The agency does not recognise any financial assets or liabilities at fair value as these are recognised at amortised cost. The carrying amounts of these financial assets and liabilities approximates their fair value.

The table below presents non-financial assets recognised at fair value in the balance sheet categorised by levels of inputs used to compute fair value.

	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total fair value	
	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19	2019-20	2018-19
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
ASSETS								
Land (Note 14)					39 932	32 105	39 932	32 105
Buildings (Note 14)					318 165	315 326	318 165	315 326
Infrastructure (Note 14)					209	221	209	221
Construction WIP (Note 14)					200	200	200	200
Plant & Equipment (Note 14)					56 003	63 997	56 003	63 997
Intangibles (Note 16)					1 049	1 210	1 049	1 210
Leased Plant & Equipment (Note 14 &15)					0	4 128	0	4 128
Total assets					415 559	417 186	415 559	417 186

¹ From 1 July 2019, property, plant and equipment includes right-of-use assets under AASB 16 Leases.

There were no transfers between Level 1 and Levels 2 or 3 during 2019-20.

b) Valuation techniques and inputs

Valuation techniques used to measure fair value in 2019-20 are:

	Level 2 techniques	Level 3 techniques
ASSET CLASSES		
Land		Cost approach
Buildings		Cost approach
Infrastructure		Cost approach
Construction WIP		Cost approach
Plant and Equipment		Cost approach
Intangibles		Cost approach
Leased Plant and Equipment		Cost approach

There were no changes in valuation techniques from 2018-19 to 2019-20.

No valuations were conducted in 2019-20.

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

The depreciated replacement cost was based on a combination of internal records of the historical cost of the facilities, adjusted for contemporary technology and construction approaches.

Significant judgement was also used in assessing the remaining service potential of the facilities, given local environmental conditions, projected usage and records of the current condition of the facilities.

c) Additional information for level 3 fair value measurements

(i) Reconciliation of recurring level 3 fair value measurements of non financial assets

	Land \$000	Buildings \$000	Infrastructure \$000	Plant and equipment \$000	Intangible assets \$000	Construction WIP
2019-20						
Fair value as at 1 July 2019	32 105	315 326	221	63 997	1 210	200
Recognition of right-of-use asset on initial application of AASB 16	5 345	5 563				
Adjusted fair value as at 1 July 2019						
Additions	2 232	18 465		12 358	508	
Disposals		-3 389				
Depreciation / amortisation	-238	-15 710	-12	-11 743	-669	
Gains/losses recognised in net surplus/deficit						
Gains/losses recognised in other comprehensive income	488	-2 090		-8 608		
Fair value as at 30 June 2020	39 932	318 165	209	56 003	1 049	200
2018-19						
Fair value as at 1 July 2018	32 105	292 183	232	62 246	64	54
Additions				17 729	1 574	146
Disposals				-5 050		
Depreciation		-11 399	-11	-11 297	-428	
Additions / disposals from asset transfers		34 541		424		
Gains/losses recognised in net surplus/deficit				-65		
Gains/losses recognised in other comprehensive income				10		
Fair value as at 30 June 2019	32 105	315 326	221	63 997	1 210	200

(ii) Sensitivity analysis

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

The depreciated replacement cost was based on a combination of internal records of the historical cost of the facilities, adjusted for contemporary technology and construction approaches.

Significant judgement was also used in assessing the remaining service potential of the facilities, given local environmental conditions, projected usage, and records of the current condition of the facilities.

24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised on the balance sheet when the agency becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The agency's financial instruments include cash and deposits; receivables; advances paid; investment in shares; payables; advances received; borrowings and derivatives.

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

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

Exposure to interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, credit risk, price risk and liquidity risk arise in the normal course of activities.

The Territory Government's investments, loans and placements, and borrowings are predominantly managed through the Northern Territory Treasury Corporation adopting strategies to minimise the risk. Derivative financial arrangements are also utilised to manage financial risks inherent in the management of these financial instruments.

These arrangements include swaps, forward interest rate agreements and other hedging instruments to manage fluctuations in interest or exchange rates.

a) Categories of financial instruments

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

	Fair value through profit or loss		Amortised cost	Fair value through other comprehensive income	Total
	Mandatorily at fair value	Designated at fair value			
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
2019-20					
Cash and deposits		7 427			7 427
Receivables ¹			588		588
Total financial assets		7 427	588		8 015
Deposits held ¹			5 697		5 697
Payables ¹			7 985		7 985
Lease liabilities			11 160		11 160
Total financial liabilities			24 842		24 842
2018-19					
Cash and deposits		3 871			3 871
Receivables ¹			672		672
Total financial assets		3 871	672		4 543
Deposits held ¹			4 961		4 961
Payables ¹			5 210		5 210
Finance lease liabilities			4 376		4 376
Total financial liabilities			14 547		14 547

¹ Total amounts disclosed here exclude statutory amounts and accrued contract revenue

Categories of financial instruments

The agency's financial instruments are classified in accordance with AASB 9.

Financial assets are classified under the following categories:

- amortised cost
- FVOCI
- FVTPL.

Financial liabilities are classified under the following categories:

- amortised cost
- FVTPL.

These classification are based on the agency's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. Where assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss, or other comprehensive income.

Financial instruments are reclassified when and only when the agency's business model for managing those assets changes.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are classified at amortised cost when they are held by the agency to collect the contractual cash flows and the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest. These assets are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. The agency's financial assets categorised at amortised cost include receivables.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets are classified at fair value through other comprehensive income when they are held by the agency to both collect contractual cash flows and sell the financial assets, and the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest.

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

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

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified at FVTPL where they do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI. These assets are initially and subsequently recognised at fair value with gains or losses recognised in the net result for the year.

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

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities are classified at FVTPL when the liabilities are either held for trading or designated as FVTPL. Financial liabilities classified at FVTPL are initially and subsequently measured at fair value with gains or losses recognised in the net result for the year.

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

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

Derivatives

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

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered in to and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value at each reporting date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in the comprehensive operating statement immediately unless the derivative is designated and qualifies as an effective hedging instrument, in which event, the timing of the recognition in the comprehensive operating statement depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

Application of hedge accounting will only be available where specific designation and effectiveness criteria are satisfied.

Netting of swap transactions

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

b) Credit risk

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

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

Credit risk relating to receivables is disclosed in Note 12.

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk the agency will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The agency's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure it will always have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities when they fall due. This is achieved by ensuring minimum levels of cash are held in the agency bank account to meet various current employee and supplier liabilities.

The agency's exposure to liquidity risk is minimal. Cash injections are available from the Central Holding Authority in the event of one-off extraordinary expenditure items arise that deplete cash to levels that compromise the agency's ability to meet its financial obligations.

The following tables detail the agency's remaining contractual maturity for its financial liabilities, calculated based on undiscounted cash flows at reporting date. The undiscounted cash flows in these tables differ from the amounts included in the balance sheet, which are based on discounted cash flows.

2020 Maturity analysis for financial liabilities

	Carrying amount	Less than a year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Liabilities					
Deposits held	5 697	580	5 117		5 697
Payables	7 985	7 985			7 985
Lease liabilities	12 089	2 598	1 201	8 290	12 089
Total financial liabilities	25 771	11 163	6 318	8 290	25 771

2019 Maturity analysis for financial liabilities

	Carrying amount	Less than a year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
Liabilities					
Deposits held	4 961	815	4 146		4 961
Payables	5 210	5 210			5 210
Finance lease liabilities	4 376		42	4 376	4 376
Total financial liabilities	14 547	6 025	4 188	4 334	14 547

d) Market risk

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

(i) Interest rate risk

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

(ii) Price risk

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

(iii) Currency risk

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



25. RELATED PARTIES

i) Related parties

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

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

ii) Key management personnel (KMP)

Key management personnel of the NTPFES are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the NTPFES. These include the Minister for Police, Fire and Emergency Services, the Chief Executive Officer and the eleven members over the whole financial year (2019: six members over the whole financial year) of the executive team/the board directors of NTPFES due to movement to new Executive Management team. The actual number of executive roles is five.

iii) Remuneration of key management personnel

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

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

	2019-20	2018-19
	\$000	\$000
Short-term benefits	1 678	1 487
Post-employment benefits	151	121
Long-term benefits	0	0
Termination benefits	0	0
Total	1 829	1 608

iv) Related party transactions:

Transactions with Northern Territory Government-controlled entities

The NTPFES' primary ongoing source of funding is received from the Central Holding Authority in the form of output and capital appropriation and on-passed Commonwealth national partnership and specific-purpose payments.

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

2020				
Related party	Revenue from related parties	Payments to related parties	Amounts owed by related parties	Amounts owed to related parties
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
All NTG				
Government departments	34 925	64 186	32	1 131
Associates				
Subsidiaries				
2019				
	Revenue from related parties	Payments to related parties	Amounts owed by related parties	Amounts owed to related parties
	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
All Territory				
Government departments	14 071	43 568	112	868
Associates				
Subsidiaries				

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

Other related party transactions are as follows:

Given the breadth and depth of Territory Government activities, related parties will transact with the Territory public sector in a manner consistent with other members of the public including paying stamp duty and other government fees and charges and therefore these transactions have not been disclosed.

The Department of Treasury and Finance have advised that there were no declarable Minister related transactions for the NTPFES for the 2019-20 financial year.

The NTPFES did not have any other significant related party transactions during the year ended 30 June 2020.

26. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

a) Contingent liabilities

NTPFES has contingent liabilities that are not quantified. As at 30 June 2020, no claim has been made on any of these contingent liabilities.

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

a) Contingent assets

NTPFES had no contingent assets as at 30 June 2020 (NIL as at 30 June 2019).

27. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE

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

28. ACCOUNTABLE OFFICER'S TRUST ACCOUNT

In accordance with section 7 of the *Financial Management Act 1995*, an Accountable Officer's Trust Account has been established for the receipt of money to be held in trust. A summary of activity is shown below:

Nature of trust money	Opening balance	Receipts	Payments	Closing balance
	1 July 2019			30 June 2020
Warrant and apprehension	-2	-1	0	-3
Drug cash seizures	-4 646	-1 033	368	-5 311
Other	-150	-21	13	-158
	-4 799	-1 055	381	-5 473

29. SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTERED TERRITORY ITEMS

The following Territory items are managed by the NTPFES on behalf of the government and are recorded in the Central Holding Authority (refer Note 2(4)).

	2020 \$000	2019 \$000
TERRITORY INCOME AND EXPENSES		
Income		
Grants and subsidies revenue		
Capital	244	0
Fees from regulatory services	5 167	5 261
Other income	72	320
Total income	5 483	5 581
Expenses		
Other administrative expenses	5 483	5 581
Total expenses	5 483	5 581
Territory income less expenses	0	0
TERRITORY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES		
Assets		
Other receivables	1 432	0
Total assets	1 432	0
Liabilities		
Central Holding Authority income payable	4	0
Unearned Central Holding Authority income	-1 436	0
Total liabilities	1 432	0
Net assets	0	0

30. BUDGETARY INFORMATION

Comprehensive operating statement	2019-20	2019-20	Variance	Note
	Actual	Original budget		
	\$000	\$000		
INCOME				
Grants and subsidies revenue				
Current	3 522	0	3 522	1
Appropriation				
Output	370 373	378 916	-8 543	2
Commonwealth	25 016	25 241	-225	
Sales of goods and services	4 788	5 180	-392	
Gain / Loss on Lease Extinguishment	8	0	8	
Goods and services received free of charge	32 065	14 402	17 663	3
Gain on disposal of assets	391	100	291	4
Other income	2 298	917	1 381	5
TOTAL INCOME	438 461	424 756	13 705	
EXPENSES				
Employee expenses	328 290	325 171	3 119	6
Administrative expenses				
Purchases of goods and services	80 209	75 755	4 454	7
Repairs and maintenance	8	8 300	-8 292	8
Depreciation and amortisation	28 371	24 896	3 475	9
Other administrative expenses	32 260	14 402	17 858	10
Grants and subsidies expenses				
Current	358	244	114	
Interest expenses	331	256	75	
TOTAL EXPENSES	469 828	449 024	20 804	
NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)	-31 367	-24 268	-7 099	
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Items that will not be reclassified to net surplus/deficit				
Changes in accounting policies	0	0	0	
Correction of prior period errors	0	0	0	
	0	0	0	
COMPREHENSIVE RESULT	-31 367	-24 268	-7 099	

Notes:

The following note descriptions relate to variances greater than 10 per cent or \$0.5M, or where multiple significant variances have occurred.

1	NTPFES received significant grant monies during the year for COVID-19 reimbursement (\$1.8M from Commonwealth through Department of Health), Groote Eylandt Drug Dogs (\$0.8M), National Counter Terrorism Committee Drill Exercise (\$0.16M), specific Commonwealth funded national police system integration information technology projects (\$0.8M).
2	Net impact of Machinery-of-Government changes and additional output appropriation later in the year for unforeseen, unbudgeted events such as COVID-19 related activities and additional frontline resourcing pressures.
3	Increased to reflect Machinery-of-Government changes.
4	Gain related to vehicles disposed at auction higher than residual value.
5	Miscellaneous revenue higher than budgeted and recognition of gifted assets from the Commonwealth for an armoured vehicle and forensics caravan.
6	Unbudgeted events such as COVID-19 related activities and additional frontline resourcing pressures.
7	See note six above.
8	Repairs and Maintenance funding has transferred to the Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics to reflect Machinery-of-Government changes.
9	Amortisation of leased assets in line with AASB16.
10	See note three above.

Balance Sheet	2019-20		Variance	Note
	2019-20 Actual	Original budget		
	\$000	\$000	\$000	
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash and deposits	7 427	4 721	2 706	1
Receivables	1 827	1 412	416	2
Inventories	3 861	2 526	1 335	3
Prepayments	69	456	-387	
Total current assets	13 184	9 115	4 070	
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	414 510	416 453	-1 943	4
Intangibles	1 049		1 049	5
Total non-current assets	415 559	416 453	-894	
TOTAL ASSETS	428 743	425 568	3 176	
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Deposits held	5 697	4 507	1 190	6
Payables	7 985	5 320	2 665	7
Borrowings and advances	183	0	183	
Provisions	53 760	46 420	7 340	8
Other liabilities – Unearned Revenue	626	0	626	9
Total current liabilities	68 251	56 247	12 004	
Non-current liabilities				
Borrowings and advances	10 977	6 209	4 768	10
Total non-current liabilities	10 977	6 209	4 768	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	79 228	62 456	16 772	
NET ASSETS	349 515	363 112	-13 596	
EQUITY				
Capital	558 843	562 064	-3 221	11
Reserves	124 072	124 062	10	
Accumulated funds	-333 400	-323 014	-10 386	12
TOTAL EQUITY	349 515	363 112	-13 597	

Notes:

The following note descriptions relate to variances greater than 10 per cent or \$0.5M where multiple significant variances have occurred.

1	The final cash balance at the end of the year increased reflecting changes to cash based on business activity outlined in the Operating Statement and additional output appropriation later in the year for unforeseen, unbudgeted events such as COVID-19 related activities and additional frontline resourcing pressures.
2	Increase in Receivables mainly due to timing of business activity and timing of invoices paid.
3	Armoury inventory count enhanced compared to prior years.
4	Lower number and value of capital works projects and property, plant and equipment purchases than prior years.
5	Separate recognition of intangible software assets previously recognised in property, plant and equipment.
6	Increased money held on behalf of third parties, largely drug seizure monies awaiting court outcomes.
7	Variation due to combination and timing of business activity and accruals associated with employee costs and supplier invoices.
8	An increase in provisions for employee entitlements such as recreation leave, leave loading and leave fares that will be paid in the future as the agency has deferred approved leave to manage resources for COVID-19 requirements.
9	Recognition of unearned revenue – Groote Eylandt Drug Dog Program with Commonwealth.
10	Recognition of housing and land lease commitments in line with AASB16.
11	Lower capital works projects and property, plant and equipment purchases than prior years and return to the Central Holding Authority of \$20M following receipt of Commonwealth 2018-19 Northern Territory Remote Aboriginal Investment \$24M payment in early July 2019.
12	Deterioration in the Operating position compared to original budget.

Cash flow statement	2019-20 Actual \$000	2019-20 Original budget \$000	Variance \$000	Note
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Operating receipts				
Grants and subsidies received				
Current	3 522	0	3 522	1
Appropriation				
Output	370 373	378 916	-8 543	
Commonwealth	25 016	25 241	-225	
Receipts from sales of goods and services	12 138	6 097	6 041	2
Total operating receipts	411 050	410 254	795	
Operating payments				
Payments to employees	321 306	325 171	-3 865	3
Payments for goods and services	83 877	84 055	-178	
Grants and subsidies paid				
Current	358	244	114	
Interest paid	331	256	75	
Total operating payments	405 872	409 726	-3 854	
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	5 178	528	4 649	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Investing receipts				
Proceeds from asset sales	3 304	4 692	-1 388	4
Total investing receipts	3 304	4 692	-1 388	
Investing payments				
Purchases of assets	10 754	17 214	-6 460	5
Total investing payments	10 754	17 214	-6 460	
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities	-7 450	-12 522	5 072	
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Financing receipts				
Deposits received	735	0	735	6
Equity injections				
Capital appropriation	9 122	12 522	-3 400	7
Other equity injections	54	0	54	
Total financing receipts	9 911	12 522	-2 611	
Financing payments				
Finance lease payments	4 084	528	3 556	8
Equity withdrawals	0	0	0	
Total financing payments	4 084	528	3 556	
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities	5 827	11 994	-6 167	
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held	3 555	0	3 555	
Cash at beginning of financial year	3 871	4 721	-850	
CASH AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR	7 427	4 721	2 705	

Notes:

The following note descriptions relate to variances greater than 10 per cent or \$0.5M where multiple significant variances have occurred.

1	NTPFES received significant grant monies during the year for COVID-19 reimbursement (\$1.8M from Commonwealth through Department of Health), Groote Eylandt Drug Dogs (\$0.8M), National Counter Terrorism Committee Drill Exercise (\$0.16M), specific Commonwealth funded national police system integration information technology projects (\$0.8M).
2	Miscellaneous revenue higher than budgeted and GST receipts (\$4.8M) that is customarily not incorporated into budget calculations.
3	Unbudgeted events such as COVID-19 related activities and additional frontline resourcing pressures.
4	Lower vehicle auction volumes due to revised vehicle replacement parameters.
5	Transfer of \$3.4M information technology project funding to the Department of Corporate and Information Services due to Machinery-of-Government changes and lower vehicle and other equipment purchases than forecast.
6	Deposits received during year held on behalf of third parties, largely drug seizure monies awaiting court outcomes.
7	See note 5 above related to the Department of Corporate and Information Services.
8	Housing and land lease payments in line with AASB16.

31. BUDGETARY INFORMATION: ADMINISTERED TERRITORY ITEMS

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

Administered Territory items	2019-20 Actual \$000	2019-20 Original budget \$000	Variance \$000	Note
TERRITORY INCOME AND EXPENSES				
Income				
Grants and subsidies revenue				
Capital	244	1 500	-1 256	1
Fees from regulatory services	5 167	5 347	-180	
Other income	72	0	72	
Total income	5 483	6 847	-1 364	
Expenses				
Other administrative expenses	5 483	6 847	-1 364	2
Total expenses	5 483	6 847	-1 364	
Territory income less expenses	0	0	0	
TERRITORY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES				
Assets				
Other receivables	1 432	0	1 432	3
Total assets	1 432	0	1 432	
Liabilities				
Central Holding Authority income payable	4	0	4	
Unearned Central Holding Authority income	-1 436	0	-1 436	3
Total liabilities	1 432	0	1 432	
Net assets	0	0	0	

Notes:

The following note descriptions relate to variances greater than 10 per cent or \$0.5M where multiple significant variances have occurred.

1	External monies budgeted for Angurugu police station was not required as project was completed in prior year. Actuals reflect minor accounting adjustment between the Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Environment and this agency.
2	See item one above.
3	Recognition of unearned revenue and commitment to Commonwealth in relation to the Angurugu police station. The agency is awaiting approval to utilise remaining funding on other remote police station construction projects.



Crime Statistics

IN THIS SECTION

Offences Against the Person - NT	173	Northern Territory Offender Profile: 2019-20	180
Offence Against Property - NT	175	NT People Taken into	181
Active Policing - NT	176	Police Protective Custody	
Traffic Offences - NT	179	000 and 131 444 calls	182

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON - NORTHERN TERRITORY

	2018-19	2019-20	Variance (%)
Homicide and related offences	14	11	-21.4%
Murder	7	6	-14.3%
Attempted Murder	3	2	-33.3%
Manslaughter	1	2	100.0%
Driving causing death	3	1	-66.7%
Acts intended to cause injury	6 819	7 105	4.2%
Serious assault resulting in injury	1 159	1 095	-5.5%
Serious assault not resulting in injury	3 833	4 031	5.2%
Common assault	1 810	1 955	8.0%
Stalking	13	23	76.9%
Other acts intended to cause injury, n.e.c.	4	1	-75.0%
Assault, n.f.d.	0	0	n/a
Sexual assault and related offences	416	409	-1.7%
Aggravated sexual assault	252	209	-17.1%
Non-aggravated sexual assault	122	127	4.1%
Non-assaultive sexual offences against a child	1	5	400.0%
Child pornography offences	15	20	33.3%
Sexual servitude offences	0	0	n/a
Non-assaultive sexual offences, n.e.c.	26	48	84.6%
Sexual Assault, n.e.c	0	0	n/a
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons	178	121	-32.0%
Neglect or ill-treatment of persons under care	1	0	-100.0%
Other dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons, n.e.c.	177	121	-31.6%
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	427	433	1.4%
Abduction and kidnapping	0	0	n/a
Deprivation of liberty/false imprisonment	26	48	84.6%
Harassment and private nuisance	48	43	-10.4%
Threatening behaviour	353	342	-3.1%
Robbery	150	196	30.7%
Aggravated robbery	68	106	55.9%
Non-aggravated robbery	1	1	0.0%
Blackmail and extortion	0	5	n/a
Robbery, n.e.c.	81	84	3.7%
TOTAL	8 004	8 275	3.4%

Note: This table includes all victims against the offence categories in the Northern Territory. n.e.c. refers to offences 'not elsewhere classified'. n.f.d. refers to offences 'not further defined'. Data Source: The Police Realtime Online Management Information System (PROMIS), extracted on 1 August 2020.

NORTHERN TERRITORY OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON CLEARED UP RATE

		2018-19*	2018-19	2019-20*
Homicide and related offences	Reported	12	14	11
	Cleared	12	14	11
	Cleared up rate (%)	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Acts intended to cause injury	Reported	6 778	6 819	7 105
	Cleared	5 516	5 762	5 673
	Cleared up rate (%)	81.4%	84.5%	79.8%
Sexual assault and related offences	Reported	391	416	409
	Cleared	289	355	293
	Cleared up rate (%)	73.9%	85.3%	71.6%
Dangerous or negligent act endangering persons	Reported	173	178	121
	Cleared	145	150	95
	Cleared up rate (%)	83.8%	84.3%	78.5%
Abduction, harassment and other offences against the person	Reported	428	427	433
	Cleared	350	359	352
	Cleared up rate (%)	81.8%	84.1%	81.3%
Robbery, extortion and related offences	Reported	152	150	196
	Cleared	98	100	125
	Cleared up rate (%)	64.5%	66.7%	63.8%
TOTAL	Reported	7 934	8 004	8 275
	Cleared	6 410	6 740	6 549
	Cleared up rate (%)	80.8%	84.2%	79.1%

*Some offences require considerable time to clear as such 2019-20

* figures are considered preliminary and subject to upward revision next year.

Data was extracted from PROMIS on 01/08/2020.

2018-19* clear up rate figures should be used when comparing against 2019-20* as it is extracted within the same reporting time frame.

OFFENCE AGAINST PROPERTY - NT

	2018-19	2019-20	Variance (%)
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter- Total	4 929	4 230	-14.2%
Attempted	471	484	2.8%
Actual	4 458	3 746	-16.0%
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter- Building	2 475	1 828	-26.1%
Attempted	235	198	-15.7%
Actual	2 240	1 630	-27.2%
Unlawful entry with intent/burglary, break and enter- Dwelling	2 454	2 402	-2.1%
Attempted	236	286	21.2%
Actual	2 218	2 116	-4.6%
Theft and related offences	7 119	6 749	-5.2%
Theft and related offences (n.e.c)*	3 654	3 598	-1.5%
Illegal use of a motor vehicle	870	664	-23.7%
Theft of motor vehicle parts or contents	963	877	-8.9%
Theft from a person (excluding by force)	0	0	n/a
Theft from retail premises	924	955	3.4%
Theft (except motor vehicles), n.e.c.	606	586	-3.3%
Receive or handle proceeds of crime	102	69	-32.4%
Illegal use of property (except motor vehicles)	0	0	n/a
Property Damage	7 324	7 151	-2.4%
TOTAL	19 372	18 130	-6.4%

Note: This table includes all victims against the offence categories in the Northern Territory.

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

Data Source: PROMIS, extracted on 1 August 2020.

ACTIVE POLICING - NT

ANZSOC	Description	2018-19	2019-20	Variance %
Fraud, Deception and Related Offences		416	411	-1.2%
911	Obtain benefit by deception	377	387	2.7%
921	Counterfeiting of currency	3	0	-100.0%
922	Forgery of documents	21	14	-33.3%
931	Fraudulent trade practices	12	7	-41.7%
932	Misrepresentation of professional status	3	3	0.0%
Illicit Drug Offences		2 411	2 202	-8.7%
1010	Import or export illicit drugs	3	0	-100.0%
1011	Import illicit drugs	1	0	-100.0%
1020	Deal or traffic in illicit drugs	62	56	-9.7%
1021	Deal or traffic in illicit drugs commercial quantity	332	302	-9.0%
1022	Deal or traffic in illicit drugs non-commercial quantity	177	179	1.1%
1031	Manufacture illicit drugs	2	4	100.0%
1032	Cultivate illicit drugs	10	19	90.0%
1041	Possess illicit drugs	1 586	1 471	-7.3%
1042	Use illicit drugs	27	20	-25.9%
1099	Other illicit drug offences, n.e.c.	211	151	-28.4%
Prohibited and Regulated Weapons and Explosives Offences		978	932	-4.7%
1111	Import or export prohibited weapons/explosives	1	0	-100.0%
1112	Sell, possess and/or use prohibited weapons/explosives	74	70	-5.4%
1119	Prohibited weapons/explosives offences, n.e.c.	0	1	n/a
1121	Unlawfully obtain or possess regulated weapons/explosives	118	115	-2.5%
1122	Misuse of regulated weapons/explosives	756	708	-6.3%
1123	Deal or traffic regulated weapons/explosives offences	8	11	37.5%
1129	Regulated weapons/explosives offences, n.e.c.	21	27	28.6%

ACTIVE POLICING - NT CONT...

Environmental Pollution		2	0	-100.0%
1229	Environmental pollution, n.e.c.	2	0	-100.0%
Public order offences		5 234	4 566	-12.8%
1311	Trespass	1 571	1 540	-2.0%
1312	Criminal intent	18	12	-33.3%
1313	Riot and affray	451	385	-14.6%
1319	Disorderly conduct, n.e.c.	1 613	1 322	-18.0%
1321	Betting and gambling offences	6	8	33.3%
1322	Liquor and tobacco offences	333	239	-28.2%
1323	Censorship offences	0	0	n/a
1324	Prostitution offences	1	2	100.0%
1325	Offences against public order sexual standards	84	82	-2.4%
1326	Consumption of legal substances in prohibited spaces	935	659	-29.5%
1329	Regulated public order offences, n.e.c.	3	133	4333.3%
1331	Offensive language	52	58	11.5%
1332	Offensive behaviour	129	107	-17.1%
1334	Cruelty to animals	38	19	-50.0%
Offences Against Justice Procedures, Government Security and Government Operations		7 111	6 487	-8.8%
1500	Offences against justice procedures, government security and government operations (n.e.c)*	3	3	0.0%
1511	Escape custody offences	57	52	-8.8%
1512	Breach of home detention	0	0	n/a
1513	Breach of suspended sentence	424	357	-15.8%
1521	Breach of community service order	0	2	n/a
1522	Breach of parole	86	105	22.1%
1523	Breach of bail	2 729	2 386	-12.6%
1524	Breach of bond - probation	0	0	n/a
1525	Breach of bond - other	31	21	-32.3%
1529	Breach of community-based order, n.e.c.	138	151	9.4%
1531	Breach of violence order	2 708	2 669	-1.4%
1532	Breach of non-violence orders	1	1	0.0%

ACTIVE POLICING - NT CONT...

1541	Resist or hinder government official (excluding police officer, justice official or government security officer)	15	14	-6.7%
1542	Bribery involving government officials	0	0	n/a
1543	Immigration offences	0	2	n/a
1549	Offences against government operations, n.e.c.	19	6	-68.4%
1559	Offences against government security, n.e.c.	2	2	0.0%
1561	Subvert the course of justice	30	25	-16.7%
1562	Resist or hinder police officer or justice official	845	673	-20.4%
1563	Prison regulation offences	2	2	0.0%
1569	Offences against justice procedures, n.e.c.	21	16	-23.8%
Miscellaneous Offences		237	267	12.7%
1611	Defamation and libel	1	0	-100.0%
1612	Offences against privacy	4	1	-75.0%
1613	Offences against privacy	0	0	n/a
1621	Sanitation offences	2	5	150.0%
1623	Occupational health and safety offences	16	24	50.0%
1624	Transport regulation offences	34	22	-35.3%
1625	Dangerous substances offences	22	15	-31.8%
1626	Licit drug offences	36	20	-44.4%
1629	Public health and safety offences, n.e.c.	28	45	60.7%
1631	Commercial/industry/financial regulation	14	23	64.3%
1691	Environmental regulation offences	70	102	45.7%
1694	Import/export regulations	0	0	n/a
1699	Other miscellaneous offences, n.e.c.	10	10	0.0%
TOTAL		16 389	14 865	-9.3%

TRAFFIC OFFENCES - NT

Number of apprehensions and infringements recorded	2018-19	2019-20	Variance (%)
Dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons – driving offences only	1 434	1 223	-15%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or other substance	142	121	-15%
Dangerous or negligent operation (driving) of a vehicle	1 292	1 102	-15%
Traffic and vehicle regulatory offences	65 752	61 967	-6%
Drive while licence disqualified or suspended	684	509	-26%
Drive without a licence	3 510	3 123	-11%
Driver licence offences, n.e.c.	1 603	1 528	-5%
Registration offences	9 209	7 530	-18%
Roadworthiness offences	569	425	-25%
Exceed the prescribed content of alcohol or other substance limit	2 730	2 792	2%
Exceed the legal speed limit	34 086	35 301	4%
Parking offences	228	203	-11%
Regulatory driving offences, n.e.c.	13 072	10 513	-20%
Pedestrian offences	61	43	-30%
TOTAL	67 186	63 190	-6%

Notes: Other offences for dangerous or negligent acts endangering persons are included in Table 15.

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

Data Source: The Integrated Justice Information System (IJIS), extracted on 5 August 2020.

NORTHERN TERRITORY OFFENDER PROFILE: 2019-20

Proportion										
Age Group	Number					Proportion				
	Female	Male	Organisation	Unknown	Total	Female	Male	Organisation	Unknown	Total
10-14	229	619	0	0	848	7.4%	5.5%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%
15-17	229	1 011	0	0	1 240	7.4%	9.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.7%
18-19	133	762	0	0	895	4.3%	6.8%	0.0%	0.0%	6.2%
20-24	364	1 719	0	0	2 083	11.8%	15.3%	0.0%	0.0%	14.5%
25-29	552	1 702	0	0	2 254	18.0%	15.1%	0.0%	0.0%	15.7%
30-34	483	1 543	0	0	2 026	15.7%	13.7%	0.0%	0.0%	14.1%
35-39	370	1 347	0	0	1 717	12.0%	12.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.0%
40-44	314	982	0	0	1 296	10.2%	8.7%	0.0%	0.0%	9.0%
45-49	210	673	0	1	884	6.8%	6.0%	0.0%	100.0%	6.2%
50-54	111	435	0	0	546	3.6%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%
55-59	48	234	0	0	282	1.6%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%
60-64	24	119	0	0	143	0.8%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
65 +	8	96	0	0	104	0.3%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
Unknown	0	0	5	0	5	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL	3 075	11 242	5	1	14 323	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

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

Data Source: The Integrated Justice Information System (IJIS), extracted on 11 August 2020.

NT PEOPLE TAKEN INTO POLICE PROTECTIVE CUSTODY

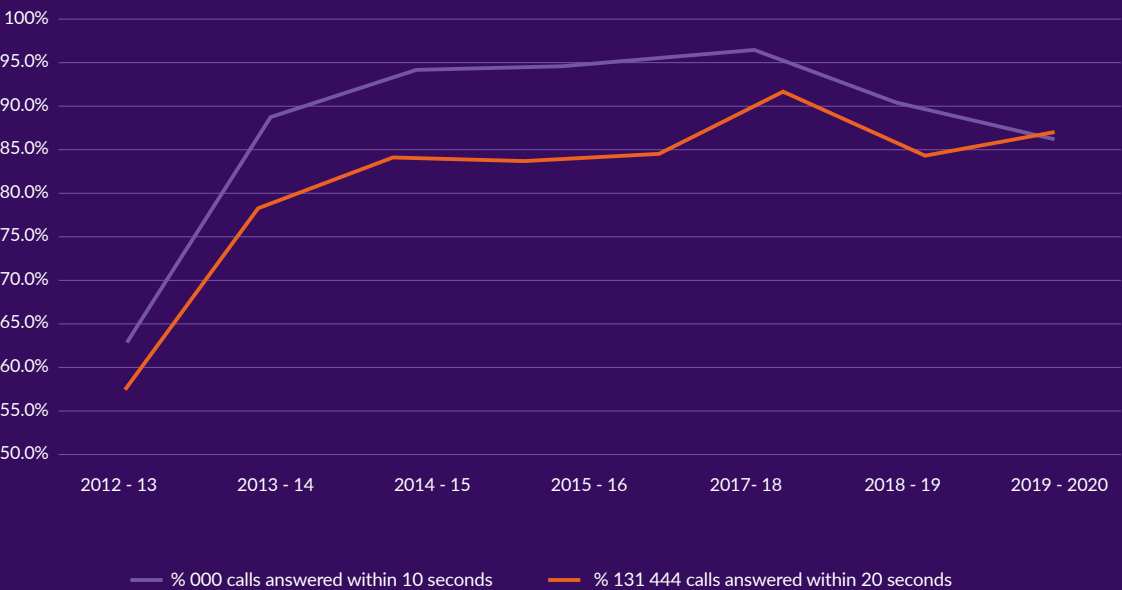
Financial Year	INDIGENOUS			NON INDIGENOUS			UNKNOWN			TOTAL		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
2007-08	8 474	18 742	27 216	167	1 756	1 923	1	4	5	8 642	20 502	29 144
2008-09	10 143	23 124	33 267	186	1 939	2 125	0	5	5	10 329	25 068	35 397
2009-10	10 601	23 224	33 825	156	1 857	2 013	17	17	34	10 774	25 098	35 872
2010-11	5 893	13 282	19 175	104	1 061	1 165	1	13	14	5 998	14 356	20 354
2011-12	5 722	12 256	17 978	106	1 022	1 128	403	464	867	6 231	13 742	19 973
2012-13	3 942	8 381	12 323	67	937	1 004	270	394	664	4 279	9 712	13 991
2013-14	4 140	7 904	12 044	68	661	729	178	297	475	4 386	8 862	13 248
2014-15	3 767	6 738	10 505	39	417	456	173	213	386	3 979	7 368	11 347
2015-16	3 306	5 543	8 849	46	274	320	155	125	280	3 507	5 942	9 449
2016-17	3 739	5 566	9 305	40	232	272	170	129	299	3 949	5 927	9 876
2017-18	4 065	6 542	10 607	49	245	294	202	171	373	4 316	6 958	11 274
2018-19	2 911	4 780	7 691	49	214	263	134	158	292	3 094	5 152	8 246
2019-20	2 325	3 904	6 229	39	162	201	123	134	257	2 487	4 200	6 687

Data Source: IJIS, extracted 24 August 2020

000 AND 131 444 CALLS

Proportion of calls answered within internal benchmarks		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Calls to 000	128560								
000 calls answered within 10 seconds		63.5%	88.8%	94.1%	94.4%	95.5%	96.4%	90.6%	87.8%
		57.4%	79.5%	85.5%	85.1%	86.0%	92.2%	85.9%	88.5%
Calls to 131444	151990								
131444 calls answered within 20 seconds									

Proportion of calls answered within interval benchmarks





Appendices

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APPENDIX 1: COMPLAINTS AGAINST POLICE AND INTERNAL INVESTIGATIONS

Complaints against Police 2019-20

Complaints are categorised by the Office of the Ombudsman in consultation with the Commander of Professional Standards Command (PSC), according to the level of response considered necessary to appropriately resolve the complaint. To assist with the categorisation process, PSC conduct preliminary inquiries into the complaint allegations, assessing and collating evidence readily available to make a categorisation recommendation. If a complaint is deemed by the Ombudsman to be declined under section 67 of the *Ombudsman Act 2009*, it will not progress to categorisation.

Complaints are classified as:

Category 1	serious complaints relating to alleged serious misconduct or maladministration
Category 2	complaints relating to minor misconduct that is not suitable for conciliation or sufficiently serious to be subject to a Category 1 classification
Complaints Resolution Process (CRP)	minor indiscretions that can be dealt with through a conciliation process.

Customer service inquiries are an additional service provided by PSC that do not fall under the auspices of the *Ombudsman Act 2009*. This process addresses concerns of the public that do not fall within a category of complaint however require explanation. In 2019-20, there were 48 inquiries undertaken and resolved. Customer service inquiries are not recorded as reportable complaints against police.

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

		Breakdown of Members Involved				
Complaint Type	No. of Complaints	No. of Members Involved**	Police Officer**	Police Auxiliary**	ACPO**	Unidentified*
CAP: Prelim	15	22	19	2	0	1
CAP: Cat 1	3	5	5	0	0	0
CAP: Cat 2	72	183	173	0	8	2
CAP: CRP	198	293	235	22	7	29
CAP: Decline	105	149	116	7	5	21
CAP: Info Only	41	40	3	0	0	37
TOTAL	434	692	551	31	20	90

Source: PSC IAPro 30 June 2020

* Investigation did not identify the involved officer.

** Members involved and sub category members count not per complaint

The comparative figures for reportable complaint matters this year against the previous year indicates an 8.5% increase in the number of complaints against police received. Significantly there has been an increase in complaints assessed as of a serious nature and categorised as Category 1 or Category 2 investigations. There were three Category 1 complaints for 2019-20. This is the same figure as the previous year. The number of Category 2 complaints has increased by 200% since the last reporting period.

FORMAL COMPLAINTS		
Complaint Type	2018-19	2019-20
Category 1	3	3
Category 2	23	72
CRP	151	198

Source: PSC IAPro 30 June 2020

Of the completed matters there were two Category 1 and one Category 2 complaints where the allegations were sustained. This is a decrease of 11 compared to the 2018-19 reporting period. Overall, 19 complaint were not sustained.

FINDINGS		
Complaint Type	Sustained	Not Sustained
Category 1	2	1
Category 2	1	18

Source: PSC IAPro 30 June 2020 Note: These numbers indicate findings to individual incidents.

Overall disciplinary action taken, pursuant to the provisions of Part IV *Police Administration Act 1978* decreased from six to three instances, however the lower level issuance of remedial advice increased from 41 to 49 with most of these matters detected as ancillary issues to the original complaint.

OUTCOMES - CATEGORY 1 AND 2 COMPLAINTS	
S14C PAA - Managerial guidance	0
Part IV PAA - Period of good behaviour	0
Part IV PAA: Counsel and caution	0
Part IV PAA - Formal caution in writing	1
Part IV PAA: Reduction in salary band	2
Part IV PAA: Reduction in rank	0
Part IV PAA: Transfer member from locality	0
Part IV PAA: Transfer member from position	0
No action required	83
Remedial advice (administrative)	31
Remedial advice ancillary issue (administrative)	18
TOTAL	135

Source: PSC IAPro 30 June 2020

Note: These numbers indicate findings to individual allegations, and there can be multiple allegations made against a member within a case.

OUTCOMES – COMPLAINT RESOLUTION PROCESS

Action reasonable	22
Apology by member	1
Apology by NTPFES	14
Complainant not satisfied	1
Complainant satisfied	26
Failed (CRP)	27
No action required	106
Remedial advice (CRP)	14
Remedial advice (administrative)	30
Remedial advice ancillary issue (administrative)	10
TOTAL	251

Source: PSC IAPro 30 June 2020. Note: More than one outcome may be made within a case due to multiple members involved.

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

The trend with complaints against police during the reporting period has shown an increase, not only in the number of complaints made, but also the severity of the allegations and the consequent higher categorisation of investigations. This is attributed, in part, to the Office of the Ombudsman instigating a new policy of categorisation on allegations. Body worn video and closed circuit television footage continues to be valuable to refute many of the higher level allegations and has resulted in less findings of the complaint being sustained.

In total, 30 formal compliments were received from the community to PSC, a decrease of 43 from last year. These compliments are passed onto the police officers through their respective managers.

Internal Investigations

Internal disciplinary matters fall within the following classifications:

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

Internal Investigations 2019-20

Investigation Referral Type	No. of Referrals	No. of Members Involved**	Breakdown of Members Involved			
			Police Officer**	Police Auxiliary**	ACPO**	Unidentified*
II: Prelim	44	168	139	18	7	4
Category 1	35	59	45	10	4	0
Category 2	10	10	8	2	0	0
Custody – Death	2	16	16	0	0	0
Custody – Oversight	22	63	53	8	2	0
DC – Oversight	12	15	15	0	0	0
DC – NFAR	2	4	3	0	1	0
FV: DVO	2	2	1	0	1	0
FV: Report	44	50	34	7	9	0
Offence	0	0	0	0	0	0
II: NFAR	11	35	25	5	3	2
TOTAL	184	422	339	50	27	6

*Note: Police Officer refers to the rank of Constable to Superintendent inclusive. *Investigation did not identify the involved officer. **Members involved and sub category members count not per complaint. Figures are based on Referral Incidents received in the 2019-20 financial year*

Source: PSC IAPro 30 June 2020

The comparative figures for Category 1 and Category 2 disciplinary investigations indicates a 350% increase in the number of referrals received since the last reporting period.

Referred Disciplinary Investigations		
Investigation Type	2018-19	2019-20
Category 1	10	35
Category 2	0	10

Source: PSC IAPro 30 June 2020

Of the completed matters there were 15 Category 1 and six Category 2 investigations where the allegations were sustained. This is an increase of 9 compared to 2018-19. Overall, 11 complaints were not sustained.

Findings			
Investigation Type	Sustained	Not Sustained	Investigation Suspended
Category 1	15	7	6
Category 2	6	4	0
Offence	0	0	0
II: NFAR	6	18	0
FV: DVO	0	0	0
FV: Report	0	25	0
Custody - Oversight	6	7	0
DC: NFAR	0	0	0
DC: Oversight	4	1	0
TOTAL	37	62	6

Note: These numbers indicate findings to individual incidents. These numbers include findings for incidents received in the financial year 2019-20, for which investigations were either completed or ongoing during the financial year 2019-20.

Source: PSC IAPro 30 June 2020

OUTCOMES – CATEGORY 1 AND 2 DISCIPLINARY INVESTIGATIONS

S14C PAA: Managerial guidance	1
Offence: Caution	1
Outstanding: Action not yet taken: Separated	3
S16 PAA: Appointment terminated	1
Part IV PAA: Member dismissed	5
Part IV PAA: No further action	3
Part IV PAA: Period of good behaviour	25
Part IV PAA: Counsel and caution	11
Part IV PAA: Formal caution in writing	25
Part IV PAA: Reduction in rank	3
Part IV PAA: Transfer member from locality	1
Part IV PAA: Transfer member from position	2
No action required	33
Remedial advice (administrative)	98
Remedial advice ancillary Issue (administrative)	4
TOTAL	216

Source: PSC IAPro 30 June 2020

Note: These numbers indicate findings to individual allegations, and there can be multiple allegations made against a member within an incident. These numbers include findings for incidents received before the financial year 2019-20, for which investigations were either completed or ongoing during the financial year 2019-20.



Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Services Investigations

The unit was established in PSC in January 2020, with initial oversight and responsibility from Human Resource Management. Figures for this report do not provide a comparative over previous complaints and investigations of a similar nature from the previous reporting period.

Investigation Referral Type	No. of Referrals	No. of employees involved
RED	10	15
Internal PSEMA	8	8
TOTAL	18	23

Source: PSC IAPro 30 June 2020

APPENDIX 2: INFORMATION ACT REQUESTS

Information Act Requests for Access to Information	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Applications Handled				
New Applications Lodged	79	114	152	163
Outstanding Applications from Previous Year	9	6	25	17
Total number of Applications Handled	88	120	177	180
Outcome of Applications Handled				
Applications Granted in Full	14	14	18	24
Applications Granted in Part	30	48	86	74
Applications Refused in Full – Based on Exemption	9	4	7	3
Applications Refused in Full – Not Valid Application	-	-	2	2
Applications Refused in Full – Information does not Exist/Could not be Located	-	-	9	14
Applications Refused in Full – Deposit or Processing Fee Not Paid	-	-	2	2
Applications Refused in Full – Requested Information Excluded from Act	-	-	24	22
Applications Refused in Full – Unreasonable Interference with Operations	-	-	0	1
Applications Refused in Full – Other Reasons	21	23	2	6
Applications Withdrawn	7	6	10	10
Applications Transferred	1	0	0	3
Total Applications Finalised	82	95	160	161
Total Applications Outstanding at End of Year	6	25	17	19

Note: Shaded boxes represent information captured and recorded under 'Applications Refused in Full – Other Reasons' for the year.

There were two applications to correct personal information under the *Information Act 2002 (NT)* received in 2019–20 compared to one in 2018–19. Both applications resulted in the specified requested correction being made pursuant to s34(1)(a) of the Act.

Information requests processed	2018–19	2019–20
Motor vehicle crash reports	1 151	1 021
Motor vehicle crash fatal files	26	20
Requests to interview a police officer	13	5
Crimes Victims Services Unit	201	221
Territory Housing reports	588	971
Complete traffic history reports	773	664
General property insurance reports	441	466
Antecedents reports	108	96
Other government agency requests	74	84
Legal advocacy requests	163	146
Body Worn Video & Watchhouse Footage	0 ¹	66
CCTV	4	6
General requests for information	151	189
TOTAL	3 693	3 955

Note: 1 Represents type of requests not being captured and recorded separately. These requests were processed either by the formal Information Act process or under Legal advocacy requests or general requests.

APPENDIX 3: EMPLOYMENT INSTRUCTIONS

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

Employment Instruction and Annual reporting Requirements	NTPFES action in 2019-20
Number 1 Filling vacancies <p>A CEO must develop a procedure for the filling of vacancies.</p>	<p>All recruitment activity is aligned with the NT Public Sector Recruitment and Selection Policy. The NTPFES ensures all employees who participate as a member of a selection panel have undertaken training before participating in the recruitment activity.</p> <p>There was one promotion appeal in 2019-20</p>
Number 2 Probation <p>A CEO must develop a probation procedure.</p>	<p>Information in relation to probation is available on the internal intranet. Information in relation to probation has also been included in the managers took kit to inform new supervisors/ managers of their responsibilities under probation. Reports are available online to assist managers to manage probation timeframes.</p> <p>No employees were terminated during their probation period for 2019-20.</p>
Number 3 Natural Justice <p>A person who may be adversely affected by an impending decision must be afforded natural justice before a final decision is made.</p>	<p>The principles of natural justice are applied to all dealings with employees who may be adversely affected by an impending decision. All relevant internal policies, instructions and procedures reflect these principles.</p>
Number 4 Employee performance management and development systems. <p>A CEO must develop and implement an employee performance management and development procedure.</p>	<p>The NTPFES has a career and performance development framework and the electronic online tool myCareer. Supervisors and employees can update myCareer at any time during the performance cycle.</p> <p>20% of the agency's employees had a MyCareer Plan in place during 2019-20.</p>
Number 5 Medical Examinations <p>A CEO may engage a health practitioner to undertake an examination of an employee.</p>	<p>People Branch provides specialist advice and support to managers in determining whether an employee should be referred to undertake a medical examination. No employees were referred during 2019-20.</p>

Number 6

Employee Performance and Inability

Sets out the rules for undertaking an employee performance and inability process in accordance with the Act.

No formal inability proceedings were commenced during 2019-20.

Number 7

Discipline

Any information that is relied upon by a CEO under section 49A(2) of the Act to satisfy him or herself, on reasonable grounds that an employee has committed a breach of discipline must be documented in a form that enables it to be provided to the employee for comments.

Disciplinary matters are managed by the Professional Standards Command in accordance with this employment instruction. Seven notices of alleged breaches of discipline were served during 2019-20.

Number 8

Internal Agency Complaints and Section 59 Grievance Reviews

A CEO must develop an internal employee grievance handling policy and procedure.

The NTPFES grievance policy and procedure is available to all employees on the intranet. There were no section 59 Grievance Reviews lodged during 2019-20. There were nine internal complaints lodged.

Number 9

Employment Records

The CEO must comply with the requirements of the *Information Act 2002* (NT) regarding correction, collection and handling of personal information contained in an employee's employment record.

The NTPFES ensures all personal information is collected and handled in accordance with this Employment Instruction.

Number 10

Equality of Employment Opportunity Programs.

A CEO must develop an Equality of Employment Opportunity Program consistent with the Act.

The NTPFES is committed to equality of employment opportunity programs. This is incorporated into the Respect, Equity and Diversity framework. It is a requirement of all employees, including Fire Auxiliaries and NTPFES volunteers to complete the Respect Equity Diversity course either on-line or via paper based within one month of commencement, and then biennially thereafter.

Number 11

Occupational Health and Safety Standards and Programs

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

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

The NTPFES recognises its legal, ethical and moral responsibilities towards preventing work related injuries and illnesses and is committed to maintaining a safe work environment in which the identification, elimination and reduction of hazards and risks is a shared responsibility between the agency and its workers.

Number 12

Code of Conduct

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

Broadcasts are regularly issued to all employees to remind them about their obligations in relation to the Code of Conduct. Information sessions are provided when required by supervisors/employees in work units.

Number 13

Appropriate Workplace Behaviour

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

All employees have access to the Respect, Equity and Diversity Policy and associated supporting documents. It is compulsory for employees to undertake the Respect, Equity and Diversity training biennially via an eLearning platform. All employees receive reminder notifications of the Respect, Equity and Diversity course expiring to prompt them to re-complete the training.

Number 14

Redeployment and Redundancy Procedures

The NTPFES acts in accordance with redeployment and redundancy provisions set out under the Enterprise Agreement and this Instruction. No employees were declared as potentially surplus during 2019-20.

Number 15

Special Measures

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

NTPFES has two approved Special Measures Plans that are applied to agency recruiting for public sector vacancies and firefighter applicants. One plan gives priority preference to ATSI applicants for vacancies in the agency, and the other plan gives priority preference in the assessment and selection of female recruit firefighters.

NTPFES remains committed to a workforce and culture reflective of the community we serve through diversity and inclusion and will continue to apply the special measures plan to vacancies to assist in achieving ATSI employment and retention goals and gender equity in the workplace.

COVID19 OPERATIONS CENTER



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