

TABLE OF RECOMMENDATIONS  
NT GOVERNMENT  
POSITION ON ALCOHOL POLICIES AND  
LEGISLATION REVIEW FINAL REPORT'S  
RECOMMENDATIONS

**AUGUST 2019 UPDATE**



**Note:** ‘Supported’ means supported without change or condition, ‘Supported in-principle’ means that the Government endorses the general concept, principle or outcome of the recommendation, but may wish to achieve the same result in a different manner to that prescribed by the recommendation and ‘not supported’ means the general concept, principle or outcome of the recommendation is rejected by Government. For the final Alcohol Harm Minimisation Action Plan 2018–2019 progress report, the status of the recommendations are marked as:

- **Complete** – principle, concept or outcome complete wholly
- **Complete and ongoing** – principle, concept or outcome complete, but recognises the recommendation promotes good practice or governance that will be continued in the long term
- **Ongoing work** – principle, concept or outcome commenced but not complete or the recommendation requires a review or action in the future
- **Further planning** – implementation of the principle, concept or outcome will be addressed in the next stage of the Government’s alcohol reform agenda
- **No further action required** – the recommendation was not supported by Government

## CHAPTER 1 Whole of Government Approach

### RECOMMENDATION

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#### 1.1 WHOLE OF GOVERNMENT APPROACH

##### 1.1.1

The Northern Territory Government strive for a bipartisan agreement to give effect to the alcohol harm minimisation framework to ensure a sustained long-term approach to addressing the issues.

Supported

##### **Complete and ongoing**

The NT Government continues to strive for bipartisan support for the initiatives in the alcohol reform agenda.

##### 1.1.2

Alcohol harm reduction be given major project status within government, with all new programs/policies/Cabinet submissions to consider and address the impact they will have on reducing the harms caused by alcohol.

Supported

##### **Complete and ongoing**

Implementation of the recommendations of the Alcohol Policies and Legislation Review Final Report (Riley Review) was given major project status with a whole-of-government approach to minimise alcohol-related harm in our community.

##### 1.1.3

A strong focus be given to addressing social determinants to support alcohol harm minimisation efforts.

Supported

##### **Complete and ongoing**

The NT Government continues to roll out initiatives to address the social determinants of health, in recognition that addressing these issues contributes to the minimisation of alcohol-related harm.

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| <p><b>1.1.4</b></p> <p>The establishment of a high-level executive position within the Department of the Chief Minister that reports directly to the Chief Executive (CE) and through the CE to the Chief Minister and Cabinet with the Chief Minister then reporting to Parliament on all alcohol related matters.</p>  | <p>Supported</p> | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>The Alcohol Review Implementation Team in the Department of the Chief Minister, led by an Executive Director, will cease operations in November 2019. During its existence ARIT has overseen the completion of over 75% of these recommendations. Under the <i>Administrative Arrangements Orders</i> of 27 February 2019, alcohol policy is under the Department of the Attorney-General and Justice portfolio.</p>  |
| <p><b>1.1.5</b></p> <p>The role of the high level officer in the Department of the Chief Minister shall include, but not be limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• coordinating the Northern Territory Government response to the Alcohol Policies and Legislation review</li> <li>• oversight of the development of an inter-agency implementation plan with clear performance indicators for each agency</li> <li>• ensuring liaison with non-government organisations and the Australian Government on all alcohol-related matters</li> <li>• ensuring adequate data collection and appropriate linkage across all agencies</li> <li>• coordinating evaluation of the interagency implementation plan and its initiatives in partnership with external research bodies</li> </ul> | <p>Supported</p> | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>The Alcohol Review Implementation Team has provided a whole-of-government coordination role to drive the implementation of these recommendations through a high level of stakeholder engagement and in accordance with the <i>NT Government Response to the Alcohol Policies and Legislation Review Final Report</i> and the <i>Alcohol Harm Minimisation Action Plan 2018-2019</i>.</p> <p>The <i>NT Government Response to the Alcohol Policies and Legislation Review Final Report</i> (the major component being the <i>Alcohol Harm Minimisation Action Plan 2018-2019</i>) received the National Alliance for Action on Alcohol's best performer award for most action taken on alcohol policy in 2018.</p> |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reporting through the Chief Minister to Parliament on progress with implementation and outcomes</li> <li>coordinating public health awareness campaigns at a population, community and individual level.</li> </ul>  |           |  |
| <p><b>1.1.6</b></p> <p>The high-level officer in the Department of the Chief Minister oversee a unit that is resourced with, at a minimum, support staff with a knowledge of health, law enforcement, and regulation matters.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>The Alcohol Review Implementation Team in the Department of the Chief Minister will cease operations in November 2019.</p>   |
| <p><b>1.2 CHANGING THE CULTURE</b></p>  |           |  |
| <p><b>1.2.1</b></p> <p>Public education campaigns be developed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>target sub-groups of the population to address the drinking culture within those groups</li> <li>encourage abstinence among people under 18 (and especially among those under 15)</li> <li>highlight the risks of drinking when pregnant, planning a pregnancy or when breastfeeding</li> <li>highlight risks of alcohol in the workplace</li> <li>highlight the impact of alcohol on sporting performance</li> </ul> | Supported | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p>The Department of Health, with the support of the Alcohol Education Campaign Working Group, will continue to develop a strategy for the development of public education campaigns promoting alcohol-related harm minimisation. The annual fees for liquor licences will contribute to the costs of public education campaigns.</p> |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>highlight the risks of driving under the influence of alcohol</li> <li>highlight the connection between consumption of alcohol and violence.</li> </ul>  |           |  |
| <p><b>1.2.2</b></p> <p>All campaigns promote the NHMRC Australian Guidelines to reduce health risks from drinking alcohol and have an overall aim to improve the drinking culture, and ultimately reduce harm within the Northern Territory.</p>                  | Supported | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p>The education campaign strategy as outlined in recommendation 1.2.1 will promote the NHMRC Australian Guidelines with the primary purpose of harm minimisation, to improve the drinking culture in the Northern Territory.</p> |
| <p><b>1.2.3</b></p> <p>To assess the success of the measures outlined in this report a baseline survey and subsequent three yearly attitudinal survey be undertaken to assess the attitudes of Territorians towards the use of alcohol.</p>                       | Supported | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p>This recommendation relates to baseline and attitudinal surveys to be undertaken in three years.</p>   |
| <p><b>1.2.4</b></p> <p>The Northern Territory Government give priority to hosting, supporting and promoting alcohol free events.</p>  | Supported | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>The NT Government continues to host, support and promote alcohol-free events.</p>  |
| <p><b>1.2.5</b></p> <p>The Northern Territory Government increase resources to provide young people with access to further sporting opportunities, drop-in centres, and programs to encourage family/community connectedness and personal/social development.</p> | Supported | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>The NT Government continues to roll-out funding to non-government organisations to provide services, support and activities for young people and families across the Northern Territory.</p>                           |

## CHAPTER 1 Whole of Government Approach

| RECOMMENDATION  | POSITION  | PROGRESS UPDATE  |
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| <b>1.3 RESEARCH/DATA/EVALUATION</b>   |           |  |
| <p><b>1.3.1</b></p> <p>The data linkage project (<i>Improving the developmental outcomes of Northern Territory children: a data linkage study to inform policy and practice in family services and education</i>) be expanded to allow for the capture and sharing of data about alcohol use, treatment and prevention, to enable better access to, and use of, relevant data to inform alcohol harm minimisation initiatives, policies and programs.</p> | Supported | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p>NT Government has partnered with a research consortium led by Deakin University Centre for Drug Use, Addictive and Anti-social behaviour Research (CEDAAR) to secure an Australian Research Council linkage project grant to bring additional resources to the Northern Territory.</p>   |
| <p><b>1.3.2</b></p> <p>The Northern Territory Government support the establishment of an external dedicated research unit, either new or within an existing research body, addressing alcohol and other drugs. The unit report to Parliament and have the charter of initiating research into the causes, patterns and consequences of alcohol and other drug misuse in the Northern Territory.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p>The NT Government has existing partnerships and funding arrangements with a number of research organisations including Menzies and Charles Darwin University. Government continues to engage with independent bodies to provide independent and impartial research, analysis and evaluation.</p> <p>The annual fees for liquor licences will contribute to the costs of harm minimisation projects, evaluation and research.</p> |
| <p><b>1.3.3</b></p> <p>The research body also undertake the role of conducting independent, high-quality evaluations of interventions and policies.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p>See recommendation 1.3.2.</p> <p>Since the release of the <i>NT Government Response to the Alcohol Policies and Legislation Review Final Report</i> a number of evaluations and reviews have been commissioned.</p>  |

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| <p><b>1.3.4</b></p> <p>The research body work towards standardising data collection systems and records across all services providers.</p>  | Supported | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p>See recommendation 1.3.2.</p>  |
| <p><b>1.3.5</b></p> <p>Collection of data relating to the BDR commence immediately and an independent evaluation of the BDR be undertaken to assess its impact on alcohol harm minimisation within three years or some other suitable period.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>The Department of Health continues to collect and publish data relating to the BDR.</p>  |
| <p><b>1.3.6</b></p> <p>The Northern Territory Government regularly collect and publish comprehensive alcohol-related wholesale supply, consumption, criminal justice, hospital and health data. Care must be taken to ensure the capture of data relating to the online sale and supply of alcohol.</p> | Supported | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>Alcohol-related data can be viewed and extracted via the Alcohol Reform website:<br/> <a href="https://alcoholreform.nt.gov.au/data-and-evaluation">https://alcoholreform.nt.gov.au/data-and-evaluation</a><br/>           Government will continue to strengthen its ability to collate different datasets, strengthen data sharing across government agencies and improve the accessibility of data to inform the rate of alcohol-related harm in our community.</p> |
| <p><b>1.3.7</b></p> <p>Feedback from all data collected be provided to stakeholders including the licensing authority, emergency departments, police, ambulance and licensees.</p>  | Supported | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>See recommendation 1.3.6.</p>  |
| <p><b>1.3.8</b></p> <p>The Northern Territory Government trial the Cardiff model to link emergency department data with assault statistics to inform policy development in this area and to improve front-line response to incidents.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p>NT Health has consulted with Deakin University Centre for Drug Use, Addictive and Anti-social behaviour Research (CEDAAR) to enable NT hospitals to participate in the national research project based upon the Cardiff model. This will enable emergency departments throughout the NT to collect data about alcohol related presentations to inform crime prevention.</p>  |

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| <p><b>1.3.9</b><br/>A last drinks survey, be developed and implemented across the Northern Territory, enabling data linkage across police, emergency departments and the licensing authority.</p>  | Supported | <p><b>Ongoing work</b><br/>The Last Drinks Survey was introduced by NT Police in 2018. Ongoing work is required to link the data from the Last Drinks Survey with emergency departments.</p>  |
| <p><b>1.3.10</b><br/>Emergency department data collection include mandatory questions on; location of alcohol-related event; consumption of alcohol in the past 12 hours; place of last alcoholic drink consumed; place where the majority of the alcohol was purchased.</p> | Supported | <p><b>Ongoing work</b><br/>NT Health has consulted with Deakin University Centre for Drug Use, Addictive and Anti-social behaviour Research (CEDAAR) to enable NT hospitals to participate in the national research project based upon the Cardiff model.</p> |
| <p><b>1.3.11</b><br/>A 'last drinks' monitoring system be implemented by Police to mandatorily identify where people involved in alcohol related crime purchased and consumed their last drinks.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b><br/>A 'Last Drinks' Survey was introduced by NT Police in 2018.</p>  |

## CHAPTER 2 Regulatory Framework

| RECOMMENDATION   | POSITION  | PROGRESS UPDATE  |
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| <b>2.1 THE LIQUOR ACT</b>  |           |  |
| <p><b>2.1.1</b><br/>The <i>Liquor Act</i> be rewritten.</p>  | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b><br/>The <i>Liquor Act 2019</i> passed in the August 2019 Sittings of the Legislative Assembly. Upon commencement, the new legislation will repeal the <i>Liquor Act 1978</i>.</p>   |
| <p><b>2.1.2</b><br/>The <i>Liquor Act</i> provide a coherent framework for the operation of the liquor industry within harm minimisation principles consistent with the goals and aims discussed in this report.</p>                 | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b><br/>The primary purpose of this <i>Liquor Act 2019</i> under section 3(1) is to minimise the harm associated with the consumption of liquor in a way that recognises the public's interest in the sale, supply, service, promotion and consumption of liquor.</p> |
| <p><b>2.1.3</b><br/>Remove confusing and inconsistent provisions in the Act.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b><br/>See recommedaion 2.1.1.</p>   |
| <p><b>2.1.4</b><br/>Develop a Public Interest and Community Impact test in accordance with this report.</p>  | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b><br/>The <i>Liquor Act 2019</i> establishes the public interest and community impact assessment under section 45.</p>  |
| <p><b>2.1.5</b><br/>The public interest and community impact test be explained in guidelines covering, but not limited to, the matters identified in section 6 of the <i>Liquor Act</i> and in table 12 included in this report.</p> | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b><br/>The Minister must, by Gazette notice, issue guidelines relating to the public interest and community impact assessment under section 46 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>.</p>  |
| <p><b>2.1.6</b><br/>All decisions made under the Act be required to apply the public interest and community impact test.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b><br/>The <i>Liquor Act 2019</i> provides that the Northern Territory Liquor Commission must consider the public interest and community impact requirements, where appropriate.</p>   |

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| <p><b>2.1.7</b></p> <p>The Act make it clear that at all times the onus rests firmly upon the applicant to establish the case for the outcome sought by the applicant.</p> | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>Under section 47 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>, the onus rests on the applicant to satisfy the Northern Territory Liquor Commission that issuing their application is in the public interest and will not have a significant adverse impact on the community. The applicant must provide information to sufficiently assess the application, conduct any consultation required and comply with any other application requirement determined by the Northern Territory Liquor Commission.</p> |
| <p><b>2.1.8</b></p> <p>Section 3 of the Act remain in its present or a similar form.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>Section 3 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i> sets out the primary and secondary purposes of the legislation. The primary purpose is to minimise the harm associated with the consumption of liquor. The secondary purpose relates to the responsible regulation of the sale, service, promotion and supply of liquor in a way that stimulates and promotes the hospitality and tourism industries.</p>  |
| <h3>2.2 WHO MAKES DECISIONS UNDER THE LIQUOR ACT</h3>  |           |  |
| <p><b>2.2.1</b></p> <p>A Liquor Commission be established as the independent and primary decision maker under the <i>Liquor Act</i>.</p>                                   | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>The Northern Territory Liquor Commission is the primary decision maker under the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i> at section 19.</p>   |
| <p><b>2.2.2</b></p> <p>The Commission consist of four appointed members, with three members (Chair and two others) required to be in attendance for a hearing.</p>         | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>Under the <i>Liquor Commission Act 2018</i>, the Liquor Commission must consist of at least four members (section 7), and is constituted by a presiding member (either the Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson) and at least two other members (section 17).</p>   |
| <p><b>2.2.3</b></p> <p>The Chair of the Commission be a lawyer with a minimum of five years of post-admission experience and be of good standing in the community.</p>     | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>Section 8(2) of the <i>Liquor Commission Act 2018</i> prescribes that a person appointed to be the Chairperson or Deputy Chairperson must be a lawyer who has been admitted to the legal profession for at least five years and who is of good standing.</p>   |
| <p><b>2.2.4</b></p> <p>At least one sitting member have a health background.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>At least one member of the Northern Territory Liquor Commission must have qualification or appropriate knowledge, experience and expertise in health-related matters under section 7 of the <i>Liquor Commission Act 2018</i>.</p>   |

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| <p><b>2.2.5</b></p> <p>The structure and operations of the Commission reflect the matters discussed in this report.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>The <i>Liquor Commission Act 2018</i> reflects the structure and operations of the Northern Territory Liquor Commission, supported by the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>.</p>   |
| <p><b>2.2.6</b></p> <p>The position of Director of Licensing be established, with the position being vested with the powers discussed in this report.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>The Director of Licensing is established under sections 9-11 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>.</p>   |
| <h3>2.3 APPLICATION PROCESS AND CONSULTATION</h3>   |           |   |
| <p><b>2.3.1</b></p> <p>The <i>Liquor Act</i> be amended to permit the Commission to grant leave to peak industry bodies, key government agencies and peak community and health bodies, to make submissions when it holds a hearing with respect to a licence application or an alcohol management plan.</p> | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>Section 22 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i> provides a wide power for the Northern Territory Liquor Commission to grant leave to any person or body to appear at a hearing.</p>  |
| <p><b>2.3.2</b></p> <p>The <i>Liquor Act</i> be amended to require both the Northern Territory Police, Fire and Emergency Service and Department of Health to be formally notified of an application and that a response be provided by each.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>Under section 52 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>, after accepting an application for consideration, the Director of Licensing has 14 days to inform the Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Health, the Commissioner of Police and (if applicable) the Chief Executive Officer of the local council that the application has been made. If the three agencies do not make an objection to the application by the end of the objection period, the application must proceed under section 57.</p> |
| <h3>2.4 LIQUOR LICENCE FEES</h3>  |           |   |
| <p><b>2.4.1</b></p> <p>All application fees be reviewed and set at an appropriate level in line with other jurisdictions.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>The application fees will be prescribed in the Liquor Regulations 2019 as per section 48 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>.</p>   |

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| <b>ANNUAL FEES</b>   |                        |  |
| <p><b>2.4.2</b></p> <p>An annual risk-based licensing fee be introduced for all liquor licence categories based on the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a base fee that applies to the different categories of licence</li> <li>• a loading fee to reflect the patron capacity of the venue for on-premises and club licence categories</li> <li>• a loading fee for the takeaway licence category based on volume of sales</li> <li>• a loading fee for extended hours authorities</li> <li>• a loading fee attributed to poor compliance history.</li> </ul> | Supported in-principle | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>A licensee must pay the annual fee prescribed by regulation under section 65 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>. The Risk Based Licensing Framework was released for a second round of public consultation in April 2019 and will be finalised through the Liquor Regulations 2019.</p> |
| <p><b>2.4.3</b></p> <p>Payment of the annual fee be a statutory requirement and failing to make payment would give rise to suspension of the licence and recovery of the amount owing.</p>   | Supported              | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>Payment of the annual fee is a statutory requirement in the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i> and failure to pay the annual fee by 2 January each year will result in an automatic suspension of license until the fee is paid under section 65.</p>  |
| <b>2.5 CATEGORIES AND TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF LIQUOR LICENCES</b>  |                        |  |
| <b>TRADING DAYS AND HOURS OF OPERATION – ON-PREMISES LICENCES</b>  |                        |  |
| <p><b>2.5.1</b></p> <p>Standard Days of trade for on-premises licences be Monday to Saturday, with Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas Day defined as Restricted Days to which restricted hours apply (10am to 10pm).</p>   | Supported in-principle | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>The standard days of trade will be set out as part of the authority licence conditions in the Liquor Regulations 2019.</p>   |

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| <p><b>2.5.2</b><br/>An automatic extension of the standard trading hours for consumption on-premises, or trading hours authorised by an extended trading authority, will apply on New Year's Eve for an additional three hours of trade, but in any event not past 4am.</p>                   | Supported in-principle | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b><br/>An automatic extension of trading hours will be granted for the relevant authority conditions under the Liquor Regulations 2019.</p>  |
| <p><b>2.5.3</b><br/>Standard Hours be established by legislation to apply to all licence categories that authorise the sale of retail alcohol for consumption on the premises. Those hours be 10 am to 11 pm Monday to Saturday, and 10 am to 10 pm on Sundays and other restricted days.</p> | Supported in-principle | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b><br/>Standard hours have been determined and will be set under the authority conditions in the Liquor Regulations 2019.</p>  |
| <p><b>2.5.4</b><br/>The licence identify the hours, within the Standard Hours, in which trading will take place, making it unlawful to trade outside those hours.</p>   | Supported in-principle | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b><br/>Standard hours have been determined and will be set under the authority conditions in the Liquor Regulations 2019.</p>  |
| <p><b>2.5.5</b><br/>The Standard Hours may be extended by applying for and being granted an extended hours trading authority</p>  | Supported in-principle | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b><br/>The <i>Liquor Act 2019</i> establishes the late night authority under section 44. Applications for a late night authority will be subject to the public interest and community impact assessment.</p> |

### TRADING DAYS AND HOURS – TAKEAWAY LICENCES

|  |               |   |
|--|---------------|---|
| <p><b>2.5.6</b><br/>The Standard Days for trade in takeaway liquor be Monday to Saturday, with the sale of takeaway liquor on Sunday prohibited.</p> | Not supported | <b>No further action required</b>   |
| <p><b>2.5.7</b><br/>Further restrictions on such trading days be provided in appropriate circumstances as assessed by the licensing authority.</p>   | Supported     | <p><b>Complete</b><br/>The Northern Territory Liquor Commission may impose conditions on a licence or authority where it is considered necessary or appropriate to do so, including the days when the licensed premises may be open and when liquor may be sold, supplied or served under section 83 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>.</p> |

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| <p><b>2.5.8</b><br/>Liquor supply plans allow for regions to have specific takeaway sales free days each week where a need is identified.</p>  | Supported              | <p><b>Complete</b><br/>The <i>Liquor Act 2019</i> sets out under section 110 that the Northern Territory Liquor Commission may, on its own initiative, vary the conditions of a licence or authority.</p>  |
| <p><b>2.5.9</b><br/>The current prohibition of takeaway sales on Good Friday and Christmas Day be retained.</p>  | Supported              | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b><br/>The standard days of trade will be set out as part of the authority license conditions in the Liquor Regulations 2019.</p>  |
| <b>TAKEAWAY STANDARD HOURS</b>   |                        |  |
| <p><b>2.5.10</b><br/>Standard Hours for all takeaway liquor outlets be provided in the <i>Liquor Act</i> to be no earlier than 10 am and no later than 10 pm Monday to Saturday.</p>                     | Supported in-principle | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b><br/>Standard hours have been determined and will be set under the authority conditions in the Liquor Regulations 2019.</p>  |
| <p><b>2.5.11</b><br/>The takeaway licence must identify the actual hours within the Standard Hours in which takeaway trading will take place, making it unlawful to trade outside those hours.</p>       | Supported in-principle | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b><br/>Standard hours have been determined and will be set under the authority conditions in the Liquor Regulations 2019.</p>  |
| <p><b>2.5.12</b><br/>Further restrictions on such trading hours (later opening hours and earlier closing hours) may be provided in appropriate circumstances as assessed by the licensing authority.</p> | Supported              | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b><br/>The Northern Territory Liquor Commission may impose conditions on a licence or authority where it is considered necessary or appropriate to do so, including the hours when the licensed premises may be open and when liquor may be sold, supplied or served under section 83 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>.</p>   |
| <b>STORE LICENCES</b>  |                        |  |
| <p><b>2.5.13</b><br/>Takeaway liquor only be permitted to be sold from a stand-alone business in which the primary focus of the business is the sale of alcohol</p>                                      | Supported in-principle | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b><br/>Grocery stores continue under a grocery store authority established under section 43 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>. The conditions for the grocery store authority will be set out in the Liquor Regulations 2019, which will prescribe a visual or physical separation from liquor products and grocery items.</p> |

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|--|------------------------|--|
| <b>CESSATION OF TRADE</b>  |                        |  |
| <p><b>2.5.14</b></p> <p>The <i>Liquor Act</i> be amended to provide that licensees must provide notice, in writing, to the licensing authority when they intend to cease trading for periods longer than six weeks, and prohibiting the cessation of trade for a period longer than six months without prior consent from the licensing authority.</p>   | Supported              | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>The <i>Liquor Act 2019</i> addresses this recommendation under a number of sections. Section 63 provides a licensee is taken to have abandoned the licence if they cease to operate the licensed premises for more than 6 months without approval of the Director. Section 72 provides that if a licensee is, or expects to be, unable for any reason to conduct the business of the licence for more than 7 consecutive days, they must appoint a person to act on behalf of the licensee to conduct the business during the period, and give written notice to the Director of the person appointed within 3 days of the appointment. Section 81 provides that a licence remains in force until it expires, is abandoned, surrendered, suspended or cancelled.</p> |
| <p><b>2.5.15</b></p> <p>The <i>Liquor Act</i> be amended to empower the licensing authority to cancel a licence that has ceased operating.</p>   | Supported              | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>The Director of Licensing has the ability to cancel a licence under sections 72(7) and 76 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>.</p>   |
| <b>CATEGORIES OF LICENCES</b>  |                        |  |
| <p><b>2.5.16</b></p> <p>The following categories or licences be established:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On-premises Liquor Licence</li> <li>• Club Licence</li> <li>• Takeaway Liquor Licence</li> <li>• Restaurant and Catering Licence</li> <li>• Liquor Producer Licence</li> <li>• Major Event Licence</li> <li>• Limited Licence</li> <li>• BYO Licence</li> <li>• Interstate Supplier Licence</li> </ul> | Supported in-principle | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>Liquor licence authorities are established under section 43 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>. The standard conditions for each liquor licence authority will be set out in the Liquor Regulations 2019. The Northern Territory Liquor Commission may grant a liquor licence to an applicant with one or more authorities under section 44.</p>  |
| <p><b>2.5.17</b></p> <p>Transitional arrangements ensure that licensees are subject to annual risk based licence fees during the transitional period.</p>  | Supported in-principle | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>Transitional matters for existing liquor licences and applications for liquor licences are set out in sections 320–325 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>. The Risk Based Licensing Framework will be set out in the Liquor Regulations 2019.</p>   |

## CHAPTER 2 Regulatory Framework

| RECOMMENDATION  | POSITION               | PROGRESS UPDATE  |
|---|------------------------|--|
| <p><b>2.5.18</b><br/>A condition be imposed on all extended hours authorities, prohibiting the sale of beverages with a high alcohol content (&gt;5 per cent), and rapid consumption beverages such as shots.</p>   | Supported in-principle | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b><br/>The conditions of the late night authority, established under section 43 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>, will be addressed in the Liquor Regulations 2019. The regulation of rapid consumption of liquor will be addressed in a Code of Conduct that will prohibit the sale and supply of beverages promoting rapid or excessive consumption between 12:00am and closing time.</p> |
| <p><b>2.5.19</b><br/>Store licences transitioning to takeaway licences be subject to a condition restricting liquor sales to 15 per cent of the gross annual sales of the business, and a seven year sunset period in which time the licensee obtains a takeaway licence and the transitional licence will cease to operate.</p>  | Supported in-principle | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b><br/>The conditions for the grocery store authority established under section 43 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i> will be set out in the Liquor Regulations 2019. The conditions will set out that liquor sales for a licence with a grocery store authority is restricted to 25% of their gross annual sales.</p>  |
| <p><b>2.5.20</b><br/>The Northern Territory Government imposes an immediate moratorium on issuing new takeaway licences to allow for the new framework to be established and take effect and because such licences have reached saturation point. A review be undertaken after the first five years of operation when consideration be given to extending the moratorium.</p> | Supported              | <p><b>Complete</b><br/>The moratorium on takeaway licences continues in the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i> under section 80, which prescribes no takeaway authority may be created or issues until after 31 August 2023 or any late date extended by regulation.</p>   |
| <p><b>2.5.21</b><br/>An independent review be undertaken on the effectiveness of the categories at five years from commencement and further modification of categories be considered where necessary.</p>   | Supported              | <p><b>Ongoing work</b><br/>The <i>Liquor Act 2019</i> mandates a review of the legislation in three years under section 317 to determine whether the policy objectives remain valid and appropriate.</p>   |

## CHAPTER 2 Regulatory Framework

| RECOMMENDATION  | POSITION  | PROGRESS UPDATE  |
|---|-----------|--|
| <b>TRANSFER OF A LIQUOR LICENCE, SUBSTITUTION OF PREMISES AND VARIATION OF CONDITIONS</b>   |           |  |
| <p><b>2.5.22</b></p> <p>Approval for transfer of a liquor licence only be granted within the same licence category and will be subject to appropriate probity, public interest and community impact requirements.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>An authority cannot be changed into, transferred or substituted for another authority without making an application for the other authority under section 80 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>.</p>  |
| <p><b>2.5.23</b></p> <p>Fees for a transfer application should be set at an appropriate level.</p>  | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>Government has determined that the fee for transferring a liquor licence should increase from \$2.00 to \$100.00, providing more consistency across the Northern Territory's current application fee regime. Application fees will be set out in the Liquor Regulations 2019, and will be subject to annual indexation.</p>  |
| <p><b>2.5.24</b></p> <p>The <i>Liquor Act</i> be amended to require applications for the substitution of premises to be treated as a new application under the Act and be subject to the same requirements including consideration of the public interest and community impact test.</p>  | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>Under section 71 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>, a licensee who wishes to substitute other premises for the licensed premise must apply for a new liquor licence.</p>   |
| <p><b>2.5.25</b></p> <p>The licensing authority have the discretion to authorise a substitution without the new application process being undertaken where the premises to be substituted is in close proximity to the premises identified in the licence; there is no significant change in the nature of the business; and no other concerns arise.</p> | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>Section 71 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i> gives discretion to the Northern Territory Liquor Commission to amend a liquor licence if no significant change in the operation of the business would occur as a result of the substitution and the application satisfies the public interest and community impact assessment.</p> |
| <p><b>2.5.26</b></p> <p>Public notice of any substitution application be required.</p>  | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>The public notice requirements are set out in section 108 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>.</p>   |

## CHAPTER 2 Regulatory Framework

| RECOMMENDATION  | POSITION  | PROGRESS UPDATE  |
|---|-----------|--|
| <p><b>2.5.27</b></p> <p>No change to a licence category be made through the substitution process.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>An authority cannot be changed into or substituted for another authority without making an application for the other authority under section 80 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>.</p>   |
| <p><b>2.5.28</b></p> <p>Fees for a substitution application should be set at an appropriate level.</p>  | Supported | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>Government has reviewed the substitution application fee and will be incorporated into the Liquor Regulations 2019.</p>  |
| <p><b>2.5.29</b></p> <p>An application to vary a licence within the terms and conditions of a category be permitted, however, variation that moves a licence from one category to another not be permitted.</p> | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>An authority cannot be changed into or substituted for another authority without making an application for the other authority under section 80 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>.</p>   |
| <p><b>2.5.30</b></p> <p>The licensing authority retain the power to vary licence conditions, including standard conditions, when considered necessary.</p>  | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>The <i>Liquor Act 2019</i> sets out under section 110 that the Northern Territory Liquor Commission may, on its own initiative, vary the conditions of a licence or authority other than a condition added or varied by the Minister under section 84.</p> |
| <p><b>2.5.31</b></p> <p>All variation applications be subject to the public interest and community impact test.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>The Northern Territory Liquor Commission must consider the public interest and community impact requirements when considering an application to vary conditions under section 109 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>.</p>                                       |
| <b>LIQUOR ACCORDS</b>   |           |  |
| <p><b>2.5.32</b></p> <p>That liquor accords continue to be an element in the regulatory framework for liquor licences.</p>  | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>Liquor Accords continue under sections 129-132 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>.</p>  |

## CHAPTER 2 Regulatory Framework

| RECOMMENDATION  | POSITION  | PROGRESS UPDATE  |
|---|-----------|--|
| <p><b>2.5.33</b></p> <p>The <i>Liquor Act</i> be amended, in relation to accords, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>allow the licensing authority to give a direction to a licensee requiring participation in a liquor accord and noting that failure to comply will constitute a breach</li> <li>impose a positive duty on the administrative arm of the licensing authority to establish liquor accords.</li> </ul> | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>Under section 129 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>, the Director of Licensing must take all reasonable steps to enter into a local liquor accord with licensees to prevent or reduce anti-social behavior, disorder harm and violence. The Director of Licensing may also require a licensee to be a party to a local liquor accord under the same section.</p> |
| <p><b>2.5.34</b></p> <p>The licensing authority undertake evaluation and monitoring to inform regular reviews of all accords.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p>This recommendation involves a review to be undertaken in the future. Liquor Accords continue in the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>.</p>   |
| <p><b>2.5.35</b></p> <p>The licensing authority publish the contents of all accords.</p>  | Supported | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>The Director of Licensing must publish all local liquor accords under section 130 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>.</p>   |

### 2.6 DENSITY OF LIQUOR LICENCES AND THE SIZE OF LIQUOR OUTLETS

|   |           |  |
|---|-----------|--|
| <p><b>2.6.1</b></p> <p>The <i>Liquor Act</i> provide that density (however described) is a matter to be taken into account when considering the public interest and community impact.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>When determining an application, the Northern Territory Liquor Commission must consider the ratio of existing liquor licences and authorities in the community to the population of the community as part of the public interest and community impact assessment under section 45 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>.</p> |
| <p><b>2.6.2</b></p> <p>The <i>Liquor Act</i> provide that the volume of alcohol to enter the community be taken into account when considering the public interest and community impact.</p> | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>When determining an application, the Northern Territory Liquor Commission must consider the effect of the volume of liquor sales on the community as part of the public interest and community compared impact assessment under section 45 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>.</p>  |
| <p><b>2.6.3</b></p> <p>The <i>Liquor Act</i> provide that, to assist with assessing density, licensees be identified by clearly defined geographic and population areas.</p>                | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>The <i>Liquor Act 2019</i> is left deliberately broad to provide the Northern Territory Liquor Commission the discretion to determine the appropriate community and geographic area that would be affected by the application.</p>   |

## CHAPTER 2 Regulatory Framework

| RECOMMENDATION  | POSITION  | PROGRESS UPDATE   |
|---|-----------|---|
| <p><b>2.6.4</b></p> <p>The Licensing database be updated to ensure information relating to the location of a venue is accurate.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p>This will form part of the transitional arrangements where licences granted under the <i>Liquor Act 1978</i> will transition to their new liquor licence under section 320 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>.</p>   |
| <p><b>2.6.5</b></p> <p>Licensees be required to provide regular returns (six monthly or yearly) reporting the volume of alcohol sales from their premises.</p>  | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>The obligation for licensees to provide quarterly returns continues in the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i> under section 105.</p>  |
| <h3>2.7 COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT</h3>   |           |   |
| <p><b>2.7.1</b></p> <p>A more rigorous and publicised approach be taken to the compliance and enforcement regime to ensure compliance with the requirements of the licence and the <i>Liquor Act</i> and that failures are met with consequences that deter the Licensee and others from similar conduct. Consequences of breaches should be both financial and reputational and be seen as part of broad cultural change in relation to alcohol.</p> | Supported | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>The Northern Territory Liquor Commission publishes all decisions online at <a href="https://justice.nt.gov.au/regulatory-services/licensing-boards-committees-and-advisory-councils/liquor-commission/decisions">https://justice.nt.gov.au/regulatory-services/licensing-boards-committees-and-advisory-councils/liquor-commission/decisions</a>.</p> <p>The Risk Based Licensing Framework will be addressed in the Liquor Regulations 2019.</p> |
| <p><b>2.7.2</b></p> <p>More information be made available to both licensees and the public about liquor licensing regulation in the Northern Territory. In respect of licensees, this information should be in a format that can be easily incorporated into induction and training programs for new and existing staff to encourage and improve licensee compliance.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p>Providing information to licensees and the public will form part of the work undertaken by Licensing NT as part of the transition period upon the commencement of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i> at the end of 2019.</p>  |

## CHAPTER 2 Regulatory Framework

| RECOMMENDATION   | POSITION  | PROGRESS UPDATE  |
|--|-----------|--|
| <p><b>2.7.3</b><br/>The Department of the Chief Minister oversee a review of current processes with the Commissioner of Police and the licensing authority as they relate to planning, information gathering, staff training, liaison and secondment, joint operations and any other measure, and make necessary changes to improve compliance and enforcement outcomes.</p> | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b><br/>A Memorandum of Understanding between NT Police and Licensing NT was finalised in March 2019. Progress of this initiative was overseen and monitored by the Alcohol Review Implementation Steering Committee, chaired by the Chief Executive Officer of the Department of the Chief Minister.</p> |
| <p><b>2.7.4</b><br/>The <i>Liquor Act</i> be amended to empower police with similar authority to suspend a licence as provided to the licensing authority under section 48A of the <i>Liquor Act</i>, save that such powers are to be limited to suspension for a 48 hour period.</p>  | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b><br/>The ability for the Police Commissioner to temporarily suspend a liquor licence for up to 48 hours continues under section 255 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>.</p>   |
| <b>COMPLIANCE ACTIVITY</b>   |           |  |
| <p><b>2.7.5</b><br/>Licensing be appropriately resourced to undertake a broad range of compliance activity under the <i>Liquor Act</i>.</p>  | Supported | <p><b>Ongoing work</b><br/>Licensing NT will release the Compliance and Enforcement Policy before the end of 2019.</p>   |
| <p><b>2.7.6</b><br/>Licensing prepare an annual audit and compliance plan for liquor licences. Outcomes to be reported in the licensing authority's annual report.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Ongoing work</b><br/>The content and structure of the licensing authority annual report is under development as part of the new rules and transitional matters (particularly, the establishment of the Director of Licensing) under the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>.</p>  |

## CHAPTER 2 Regulatory Framework

| RECOMMENDATION   | POSITION               | PROGRESS UPDATE  |
|--|------------------------|--|
| <p><b>2.7.7</b></p> <p>The <i>Liquor Act</i> be amended to allow for harm minimisation audits to be conducted periodically in respect of licences, with the ability for the licensing authority to make a decision regarding suspension, revocation or amendment of the licence depending on the outcome of the audit.</p> | Supported              | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>Harm Minimisation Audits are established under sections 146-148 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>. Under section 148, in the event of non-compliance with a licensee's obligations under the Act, the Director of Licensing may give the licensee a formal warning, issue an infringement notice, offer the licensee to enter into an enforceable undertaking or refer the matter to the Northern Territory Liquor Commission.</p> |
| <p><b>2.7.8</b></p> <p>Licensing be sufficiently resourced to regularly undertake covert 'mystery shopper' programs, similar to those used in Queensland.</p>  | Supported in-principle | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>The ability for Police to undertake covert operations continues under the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i> at section 259.</p>   |
| ENFORCEMENT  |                        |  |
| <p><b>2.7.9</b></p> <p>The number of offences that may be dealt with by infringement notice under the <i>Liquor Act</i> be reviewed and, where appropriate, expanded.</p>  | Supported              | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>A review of infringement notices was undertaken as part of the <i>Liquor Act 1978</i> rewrite project. Under the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>, an inspector or a police officer can issue infringement notices in appropriate circumstances.</p>   |
| <p><b>2.7.10</b></p> <p>The <i>Liquor Act</i> be amended to authorise Licensing Inspectors to issue infringement notices in the same circumstances as allowed for police.</p>  | Supported              | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>See recommendation 2.7.9.</p>  |
| <p><b>2.7.11</b></p> <p>The <i>Liquor Act</i> be amended to allow Licensing Inspectors and police to issue on the spot infringement notices.</p>   | Supported              | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>See recommendation 2.7.9.</p>  |

## CHAPTER 2 Regulatory Framework

| RECOMMENDATION   | POSITION               | PROGRESS UPDATE   |
|--|------------------------|---|
| <b>2.8 RESPONSIBLE SERVICE OF ALCOHOL</b>  |                        |   |
| <p><b>2.8.1</b><br/>The <i>Liquor Act</i> be amended to include RSA requirements as a statutory condition of a liquor licence to elevate the importance of RSA.</p>  | Supported              | <p><b>Complete</b><br/>A licensee must ensure that every employee whose responsibilities involve serving patrons or supervising the service of patrons holds a RSA certificate under section 134 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>.</p>   |
| <p><b>2.8.2</b><br/>The <i>Liquor Act</i> be amended to include the requirement to hold an RSA certificate on commencement of employment, thereby removing the one-month grace period that now applies.</p>                    | Supported              | <p><b>Complete</b><br/>Government has accepted a seven day grace period as fair and reasonable. Section 134 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i> also provides that the licensee must ensure new employees either obtains a RSA certificate within 7 days or is removed from duties that would require them to serve patrons liquor.</p> |
| <p><b>2.8.3</b><br/>An RSA refresher course be undertaken every three years, with the course content and delivery being approved by the licensing authority.</p>   | Supported              | <p><b>Complete</b><br/>Licensees are required to complete a refresher course from a body approved by the Liquor Commission if the RSA certificate is more than three years old under section 134 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>.</p>   |
| <p><b>2.8.4</b><br/>High risk licences (such as major event licences or licences that operate an extended hours authority) must develop and implement an amenity and patron safety plan which includes an element for RSA.</p> | Supported              | <p><b>Complete</b><br/>Implemented through the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>.</p>  |
| <p><b>2.8.5</b><br/>Specific compliance and enforcement activity relating to RSA, such as the 'mystery shopper' program, be introduced and administered by the licensing authority.</p>  | Supported in-principle | <p><b>Ongoing work</b><br/>See recommendation 2.7.5.</p>  |
| <b>2.9 SIGNAGE IN LICENCED PREMISES</b>  |                        |   |
| <p><b>2.9.1</b><br/>The <i>Liquor Act</i> be amended to provide that mandatory signage, as approved by the licensing authority, be displayed in licensed premises.</p>   | Supported              | <p><b>Complete</b><br/>A licensee must post conspicuous signs, notices or other information on or in the licensed premises as directed by the Director of Licensing under section 90 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>.</p>   |

## CHAPTER 2 Regulatory Framework

| RECOMMENDATION   | POSITION  | PROGRESS UPDATE  |
|--|-----------|--|
| <b>2.10 PROMOTION AND ADVERTISING</b>  |           |  |
| <p><b>2.10.1</b></p> <p>The Northern Territory Government advocate at the national level for independent, legislated control on the content, placement and volume of all forms of alcohol advertising and promotion. There should be a comprehensive code and enforceable decisions with sanctions that act as a deterrent to inappropriate alcohol advertising.</p> | Supported | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p>The NT Government continues to advocate for harm minimisation initiatives at a national level through the Health Ministerial Council. Policy will also align with the National Alcohol Strategy, which is expected to be finalised in late 2019.</p>   |
| <p><b>2.10.2</b></p> <p>The Northern Territory Government advocate that the issue of alcohol advertising during telecasts of live sports events be considered at a national level, with a view to prohibiting, or at least restricting, such advertising.</p>  | Supported | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p>See recommendation 2.10.1.</p>   |
| <p><b>2.10.3</b></p> <p>The Northern Territory Government advocate nationally for initiatives that provide for alternatives to sports sponsorship by the alcohol industry.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p>See recommendation 2.10.1.</p>   |
| <p><b>2.10.4</b></p> <p>The licensing authority endeavour to ensure the Good Sports program or similar programs are incorporated into future accords and alcohol management plans to promote the health and safety of those associated with sporting clubs.</p>  | Supported | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>Licenseses, particularly clubs, that include the 'Good Sports' and similar programs into their venue may be eligible for a discount in their annual fee under the Risk Based Licensing Framework. The Risk Based Licensing Framework will be addressed in the Liquor Regulations 2019.</p> |

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| RECOMMENDATION  | POSITION  | PROGRESS UPDATE   |
|---|-----------|---|
| <p><b>2.10.5</b></p> <p>The <i>Liquor Act</i> be amended to make clear the power of the licensing authority to control, restrict or prohibit undesirable promotional activity in relation to both on-premises licences and takeaway licences.</p> | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>Section 143 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i> provides an ability for the Director of Licensing to direct a licensee to prohibit or restrict conduct that encourages promotion of irresponsible drinking, and also allows the Director of Licensing to require a report from the licensee about action taken to ensure responsible drinking occurs on or in the licensed premise.</p> |
| <p><b>2.10.6</b></p> <p>The legislation makes clear that promotion (by whatever means) of alcohol by reference to harmful price discounts is prohibited.</p>  | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>The conduct specified in section 143 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i> prohibits providing extreme discounts to the price of liquor that encourages higher consumption of liquor.</p>   |
| <p><b>2.10.7</b></p> <p>The <i>Liquor Act</i> be amended to make clear the power of the licensing authority to restrict or prohibit the sale of undesirable liquor products in relation to both on-premises licences and takeaway licences.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>The Director of Licensing may issue a direction to prohibit or restrict the sale, supply or service of any liquor product that in the opinion of the Director, appeals to children under section 143 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>.</p>   |
| <p><b>2.10.8</b></p> <p>The <i>Liquor Act</i> be amended to provide for the licensing authority to specifically prohibit certain types of promotional activities, such as shopper dockets.</p>  | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>The conduct specified in section 143 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i> includes providing extreme discounts to the price of liquor that encourages higher consumption of liquor, or providing significant discounts of limited duration.</p>  |
| <p><b>2.10.9</b></p> <p>External advertising of the sale of alcohol be prohibited for businesses with a current store licence that will be transitioning to a takeaway licence until a takeaway licence is obtained.</p>                          | Supported | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>Grocery stores continue under a grocery store authority established under section 43 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>. The conditions for the grocery store authority will be set out in the Liquor Regulations 2019, which will restrict external advertising of liquor products.</p>   |
| <p><b>2.10.10</b></p> <p>All external advertising on licensed premises comply with the Advertising Code of Practice as approved under the <i>Liquor Act</i>.</p>  | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>Section 82 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i> prescribed that a licensee must abide by any code of practice established by the Northern Territory Liquor Commission under section 20.</p>  |

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| RECOMMENDATION   | POSITION  | PROGRESS UPDATE  |
|--|-----------|--|
| <p><b>2.10.11</b><br/>The Advertising Code of Practice be reviewed to ensure it conforms with harm minimisation principles.</p>  | Supported | <b>Ongoing work</b>  |
| <p><b>2.10.12</b><br/>The Northern Territory Government bans alcohol advertising on publicly owned assets such as buses and buildings.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p>The Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics (DIPL) contractually enforces restrictions on alcohol advertising on buses. In December 2017, DIPL released an Information Bulletin (CPV27) outlining restrictions on Alcohol Advertising on Commercial Passenger Vehicles. The restrictions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Advertising of takeaway outlets is not permitted</li> <li>– Advertising of licenced venues is permitted, however, the advertising should not draw attention or glamorise alcohol or excessive drinking</li> <li>– Advertising specific alcohol products, or an alcohol-related promotion such as ‘drink specials’ is not permitted</li> </ul> <p>Further work is underway to develop a policy position in line with this recommendation as it relates to publicly owned buildings.</p> |
| <p><b>2.11 ALCOHOL AND VESSELS</b></p>   |           |  |
| <p><b>2.11.1</b><br/>The Northern Territory Government legislate to make it an offence for a person to operate or navigate a vessel with a breath or blood alcohol content above a prescribed minimum in a manner similar to the requirements of the <i>Traffic Act</i> in relation to vehicles.</p> | Supported | <p><b>Further planning</b></p> <p>Government has determined that the creation of the offence for a person with a blood alcohol content above 0.05% to operate, navigate or control a vessel will be deferred to be considered as part of a broader maritime safety agenda.</p>   |
| <p><b>2.12 RESTRICTED AREAS</b><br/><b>GENERAL RESTRICTED AREAS AND ALCOHOL PROTECTED AREAS</b></p>  |           |  |
| <p><b>2.12.1</b><br/>No changes be made to the dry status of an area/community without local decision making and local ownership over alcohol management.</p>  | Supported | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p>Government is open to the introduction of licenced community clubs in remote communities, if communities can demonstrate that they are prepared for such an enterprise and that there is broad community support. A workforce strategy and appropriate training will be an important element of transition to ensure service standards and delivery are maintained at all times and communities are set up for success. Communities and agencies will be supported in getting to this point by dedicated grant funding and other agency support wherever possible.</p>   |

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| <p><b>2.12.2</b></p> <p>Consultation commence now with communities the subject of an Alcohol Protected Area declaration under the <i>SFNT Act</i>, as to the future management of alcohol in that community when the <i>SFNT Act</i> ceases in 2022.</p>  | Supported | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p>The NT Government will continue to engage with the Australian Government regarding Alcohol Protected Areas established under the <i>Stronger Futures in the Northern Territory Act 2012</i> (Cth) as the sunset clause for the legislation approaches in 2022.</p>   |
| <p><b>2.12.3</b></p> <p>The Northern Territory Government convene meetings with the Australian Government and representatives of each of the Alice Springs town camps to formulate an alcohol management plan relating to supply for the particular circumstances of the individual town camps.</p> | Supported | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p>The NT Government will continue to engage with the Australian Government about how alcohol is managed in remote communities. See recommendation 3.7.16.</p>  |
| <b>PUBLIC RESTRICTED AREAS</b>  |           |  |
| <p><b>2.12.4</b></p> <p>The present confusing array of Restricted Areas be abolished and all public space in urban areas be restricted, with the ability for exemptions to be declared in appropriate cases. Such exemptions may be time limited.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>Public prohibited places are established in the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i> under section 168. Section 197 provides that the owner or occupier of a public place listed in section 169(1) may give permission for the consumption of liquor on or in all of a part of that place.</p>   |
| <p><b>2.12.5</b></p> <p>The licensing authority, or the local government authority, be responsible for granting exemptions on its own initiative or on application from appropriate bodies. All exemptions must have regard to the public interest and community impact.</p>                        | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>Section 197 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i> provides an ability for the local council, as owner or occupier of a “prohibited public place” (listed under section 168), to give permission for the consumption of liquor on or in all of a part of that place. The permission of the local council must be given by Gazette notice.</p> |

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| <b>PRIVATE RESTRICTED PREMISES</b>   |           |  |
| <p><b>2.12.6</b></p> <p>The <i>Liquor Act</i> be amended to provide the authority for Public Housing Safety Officers, Public Housing Officers and Police to make an application for a public housing residence to be declared as restricted premises.</p>  | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>Section 187 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i> sets out who is eligible to make an application for declaration of a restricted premise to include police. Due to the operation of the <i>Residential Tenancies Act 1999</i>, it has been determined that Public Housing Safety Officers and Public Housing Officers are not eligible to make an application without significant legislative change to a number of statutes.</p> |
| <b>ALCOHOL MANAGEMENT PLANS (AMP) AND LIQUOR SUPPLY PLANS (LSP)</b>  |           |  |
| <p><b>2.12.7</b></p> <p>In line with the commitment to local decision making, the Northern Territory Government use the partnership between the Regional Network Group in the Department of the Chief Minister and APONT, to reinvigorate the AMP process with communities.</p>  | Supported | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p>See recommendation 3.7.16.</p>   |
| <p><b>2.12.8</b></p> <p>The <i>Liquor Act</i> be amended to specifically empower the licensing authority to inquire into and promulgate local and regional LSPs. The Act should directly, or through regulations, specify in detail the powers and obligations of the licensing authority as well as the local community in developing such plans.</p> | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>The Northern Territory Liquor Commission has the necessary authority under the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i> to implement alcohol supply restrictions for a community or a region, including the establishment of a permit system.</p>  |

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| <p><b>2.12.9</b></p> <p>The regime should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• define a regional Liquor Supply Plan (LSP) as a set of provisions that apply to a particular geographic area</li> <li>• include provisions that specify:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– areas within the LSP area where liquor licences may not be issued</li> <li>– areas subject to specific restrictions such as a General Restricted Area declaration</li> <li>– types of business that may or may not be operated in conjunction with a liquor licence in the area and identify pre-requisites additional to those in the Act or Guidelines for a business to be licensed</li> <li>– standard conditions for the area that may impose further restrictions on the conditions applicable to licence categories (for example, hours of operation, types of liquor and types of container)</li> <li>– matters that relate to particular controls on the behaviour, or limits on the rights of individuals, provided that the proposed controls or limits conform with community expectations, are likely to reduce alcohol-related harm and are consistent with the objects of the <i>Liquor Act</i> - this would include things such as the introduction of a permit system</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <p>Supported</p> | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>See recommendation 2.12.8.</p> |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the collection of data and other information concerning the resulting effects of the plan</li> <li>- the establishment of a local or regional alcohol management committee or the use of an already established group/ committee to undertake this function.</li> <li>• provide that, where the licensing authority is satisfied there is likely to be a public benefit, a plan may also specify for a given period, no greater than three years, the number of licences generally, or in particular categories, that may be issued in the locality or region</li> <li>• specify that the licensing authority may, having regard to the objects of the Act, the public interest and any request, submission or other information that has been provided to it, determine that a Liquor Supply Plan should be developed for an area and determine the process that will apply to develop the plan</li> <li>• entitle specific organisations or people to apply to the licensing authority for it to determine that a Liquor Supply Plan should be developed for the area. Such organisations and people would include but not be limited to community members, regional councils, health services and local police officers, or the licensing authority itself</li> </ul> |          |                 |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>provide that, unless the licensing authority is satisfied, after consideration of any material provided by the applicant or any other person, that development of a Liquor Supply Plan would not advance the objects of the Act, that such a plan should be developed unless there is an overwhelming reason not to</li> <li>provide that the licensing authority may determine that all or some elements of a plan are to be trialled for a specified period of time, no longer than 12 months, and that the licensing authority should provide for a process to evaluate the trialled elements</li> <li>provide that the licensing authority may determine the procedures to be followed to develop the Liquor Supply Plan, but also provide that any person may make a submission in writing, that the licensing authority will provide assistance to people who wish to provide an oral submission to turn it into writing, and that the licensing authority will in the first instance use informal procedures to promote agreement among licensees and community members about the content of plan. The legislation should also provide that, where no agreement is reached, the licensing authority may conduct a hearing where it may appoint counsel assisting the licensing authority.</li> </ul> |          |                 |

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| <p>At the hearing any licensee, local government body, the Commissioner of Police, any existing alcohol management committee (or equivalent committee tasked with LSP related coordination functions) and any government or community-based health, welfare or legal service provider may as of right, and any other person may with leave of the licensing authority, attend and give relevant evidence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• provide that a Liquor Supply Plan should specify a period of time not less than two years and not more than five years after which the plan must be reviewed by the licensing authority</li> <li>• provide that the licensing authority should be empowered to establish and support ad hoc or permanent local advisory committees to assist it in gaining detailed input from community interests.</li> </ul> |           |   |
| <b>ALCOHOL SERVICE PROVISION IN REMOTE COMMUNITIES</b>   |           |   |
| <p><b>2.12.10</b></p> <p>The Northern Territory Government develop clear action plans for managing alcohol in communities as we move towards 2022 and the cessation of the <i>SFNT Act</i>, and that the AMP process, including permits, be a part of that process.</p>  | Supported | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p>The Northern Territory Government continue to engage with the Australian Government regarding the management of alcohol in remote communities as it relates to the <i>Stronger Futures in the Northern Territory Act 2012</i> (Cth) and its sunset clause in 2022. The <i>Liquor Act 2019</i> addresses permits as a mechanism for communities to manage alcohol at sections 198-204.</p> |

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| <p><b>2.12.11</b></p> <p>A comprehensive set of guidelines be developed providing for the core requirements of a permit system for the guidance of communities in which such systems exist and for communities considering such a system.</p>  | <p>Supported</p> | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p>The <i>Liquor Act 2019</i> addresses permits as a mechanism for communities to manage alcohol at sections 198–204. Guidelines for the management of permits will be developed under the authority of section 313 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>.</p>  |
| <p><b>2.12.12</b></p> <p>Government act on the recommendations of the review of Liquor Permit Schemes under the Northern Territory <i>Liquor Act</i> (permit report) – prepared by the Menzies School of Health Research. Those recommendations appear at Appendix E to this report.</p> | <p>Supported</p> | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p>See recommendations 2.12.10 and 2.12.11.</p>   |
| <p><b>2.12.13</b></p> <p>The introduction of licensed social clubs, or changes to conditions of existing licensed social clubs, only occur following extensive consultation with communities through a local decision making framework.</p>  | <p>Supported</p> | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p>Government continues to roll out the Local Decision Making agenda so that communities can have more control over their own affairs, including service delivery based on a community's aspirations and needs. Government is open to the introduction of licenced community clubs on Aboriginal communities, if communities can demonstrate that they are prepared for such an enterprise and that there is broad community support. Guidance material will be prepared for communities to gauge an understanding of the processes involved and the expectation and responsibilities of introducing such a club.</p> |
| <p><b>2.12.14</b></p> <p>Licensed social clubs be encouraged to emphasise the social aspect of the club rather than be simply a place to consume alcohol.</p>  | <p>Supported</p> | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p>See recommendation 2.12.13.</p>  |

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| <p><b>2.12.15</b><br/>Government act on the recommendations of the Bowchung Report, <i>Managing Alcohol Consumption – a review on licensed clubs in remote Indigenous communities in the Northern Territory</i>. Those recommendations appear at Appendix F to this report.</p> | Supported | <p><b>Ongoing work</b><br/>See recommendation 2.12.13.</p>   |
| <p><b>2.12.16</b><br/>A specific education campaign be conducted in remote communities to raise awareness of the problems that sly-grogging causes, and encourage people to ‘dob-in-a-grog-runner’.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b><br/>The Department of Health continue to develop education campaigns to increase understanding about the BDR, including information about secondary supply. The campaigns are available in 10 languages (Anindilyakway, Arrernte, Maung, Murrih-patha, Pintupi-luritja, Pitjantjatjara, Warlpiri, Warumungu and Yolgnu-matha) either online or by device.</p>                   |
| <p><b>2.12.17</b><br/>Additional police resources be made available to remote communities to provide appropriate law enforcement including measures to restrict secondary supply of alcohol.</p>  | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b><br/>The Alcohol Policing Unit established in October 2018 is dedicated to tackling secondary supply. Over 17000 litres of alcoholic beverages marked for illegal secondary supply has been seized by NT Police. The Police Auxiliary Liquor Inspectors (PALIs) conduct Point of Sale Intervention duties in regional bottle shops, allowing police to return to their frontline duties.</p> |

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| <b>3.1 VOLUMETRIC TAXATION</b>   |                        |   |
| <p><b>3.1.1</b></p> <p>The Northern Territory Government continue to vigorously lobby the Australian Government in relation to the implementation of a single volumetric tax rate across all alcohol products and for the abolishment of the current WET tax for wine products</p>                             | Supported              | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>The Northern Territory Government continues engagement with the Australian Government regarding supply reduction initiatives to minimise alcohol-related harm.</p>  |
| <b>3.2 FLOOR PRICE</b>   |                        |   |
| <p><b>3.2.1</b></p> <p>A minimum unit price (floor price) for all alcohol products of approximately \$1.50 per standard drink or such other figure as may be determined after appropriate review, in recognition that raising the price of alcohol is a cost-effective way to reduce alcohol-related harm.</p> | Supported              | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>A minimum floor price of \$1.30 commenced on 1 October 2018. The Northern Territory is the first jurisdiction in Australia to implement a floor price for alcohol.</p>  |
| <p><b>3.2.2</b></p> <p>The minimum unit price apply to all sales and supply of alcohol in the Northern Territory including all outlets conducting on-premises and takeaway sales. This figure be indexed against average ordinary time wages to ensure its effect is not diminished over time.</p>             | Supported              | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>Under section 118 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>, a liquor product must not be sold, or offered for sale, below the minimum floor price. The minimum floor price is indexed, from 1 July 2019, in a method that will be prescribed in the Liquor Regulations 2019.</p>                                     |
| <p><b>3.2.3</b></p> <p>The impact of the introduction of a minimum unit price be rigorously evaluated after three years on its impact on consumption and alcohol related harms.</p>  | Supported in-principle | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>Under section 118 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>, the Minister must review the minimum floor price every three years. An initial assessment measuring the effect the introduction of the floor price has had on minimising alcohol-related harm is due to be finalised at the end of 2019.</p> |

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| <b>3.3 SAFE AND VIBRANT ENTERTAINMENT PRECINCT</b>   |           |   |
| <p><b>3.3.1</b></p> <p>A review be conducted of the statistical data about alcohol-related harm experienced within the Darwin Waterfront precinct to assess whether the Darwin CBD Designated Area should be extended to include the Darwin Waterfront precinct.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>The Darwin Waterfront Precinct is included in the Darwin CBD Designated Area.</p>   |
| <p><b>3.3.2</b></p> <p>All licences authorised to trade until 4am include a condition that requires a lock out to be initiated from 3am.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>Conditions for the late night authority will be formalised in the Liquor Regulations 2019.</p>  |
| <p><b>3.3.3</b></p> <p>The <i>Liquor Act</i> be amended to require any licensee trading under an extended trading authority to install an approved ID scanner linked to the BDR at each entry to their licensed premises and those on the BDR be denied entry.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>Part 6 Division 1 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i> establishes a 'patron identification system'. Under the Risk-based Licensing Framework, voluntary uptake of approved patron identification systems can attract discounts on the annual fee.</p>   |
| <p><b>3.3.4</b></p> <p>The licensing authority ensure (through the licensing process) that late night precincts remain first and foremost entertainment precincts and not become alcohol precincts. The licensing authority should ensure there is an appropriate mix of licensed businesses offering a varied range of entertainment options.</p> | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>Section 47 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i> prescribes the onus of an applicant for a licence, including applicants for late night authorities, to establish that granting an application would be in the public interest and would have no significant adverse impact on the community. Considerations includes, but not limited to, the ratio of existing licences and authorities in the community and the effect on culture, recreation, employment and tourism.</p> |

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| <p><b>3.3.5</b></p> <p>The impact and effectiveness of declarations of Designated Areas under the <i>Liquor Act</i> be assessed.</p>  | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>Designated Areas were assessed as part of the <i>Liquor Act 1978</i> rewrite and replaced with 'High Risk Areas', established under section 207 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>.</p>  |
| <p><b>3.3.6</b></p> <p>The licensing authority investigate additional conditions to be imposed within particular designated areas as identified in this report.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>See recommendation 3.3.5.</p>   |
| <p><b>3.3.7</b></p> <p>The Northern Territory Government review the availability of late night transport options in designated areas.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>Since Government's commitment to implement this recommendation, ride sharing services including Hello Oscar and Uber have been introduced and are available in the Darwin and Palmerston areas.</p>   |
| <h3>3.4 MAJOR EVENTS</h3>   |           |   |
| <p><b>3.4.1</b></p> <p>The <i>Liquor Act</i> be amended to include a provision enabling police, emergency management personnel and Licence Inspectors to initiate preventative action (such as restricting the amount of alcohol sold per service, or suspending alcohol sales for a prescribed period of time) at major events if breaches of licence conditions are observed or alcohol-fuelled anti-social behaviour is becoming an issue.</p> | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>Under section 256 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>, the Director of Licensing or a police officer at or above the rank of Commander may, by order, suspend or restrict sales of liquor under a major event authority if there is reasonable belief that the licensee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- is in breach of their licence condition or</li> <li>- there is an imminent threat of actual, alcohol-related violence or anti-social behaviour on or in the licensed premises.</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>3.4.2</b></p> <p>Transport management be addressed as a condition of the major event licence category.</p>  | Supported | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>The conditions for the major event authority will be addressed in the Liquor Regulations 2019.</p>  |

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| <b>3.5 COMMUNITY PATROLS (NIGHT AND DAY PATROLS, COMMUNITY SAFETY OFFICERS)</b>  |           |  |
| <p><b>3.5.1</b></p> <p>Steps be taken to improve awareness and understanding of the role and scope of Community Patrol Workers among workers themselves, police, sobering up shelters, local government and in the wider community.</p>                                      | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>The Review of the Northern Territory Sobering Up Shelters (the Review) was released in December 2018. The Review focused on the nature of the services provided by Sobering Up Shelters in the Northern Territory and considered how these services could be enhanced and strengthened. The Review made ten recommendations to Government to enhance the overall functions of the Sobering up Shelters, all of which are supported by Government.</p> <p>In October 2018, Government increased the number of Larrakia Day Patrols, from one to five vehicles and increased the operating hours for Day Patrol from 5am-10am, to 5am-4pm. Larrakia Nation helps relocate people to their home community (through the Territory Connect program), or to rehabilitation support (such as Sobering Up Shelters).</p> |
| <p><b>3.5.2</b></p> <p>The Department of the Chief Minister coordinate more effective collaboration between police, sobering up shelters, community patrols and local government to ensure a coordinated approach to tackling alcohol related problems in the community.</p> | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>Following the recommendations of the Sobering Up Shelters Review, quarterly regional stakeholder meetings have been established in Katherine, Nhulunbuy, Darwin, Alice Springs and Tennant Creek to ensure best service linkages, including community awareness raising initiatives. Additionally, Alcohol Action Initiatives funding has been used in remote locations to respond to identified needs.</p>  |
| <p><b>3.5.3</b></p> <p>The operating hours/days of community patrols be re-assessed, on a community by community basis, and adjusted in accordance with demand.</p>  | Supported | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>See recommendation 3.5.1.</p>  |
| <p><b>3.5.4</b></p> <p>The operating hours of community patrols align with the opening hours of the sobering up shelter in the region.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>See recommendation 3.5.1.</p>  |
| <p><b>3.5.5</b></p> <p>The number of community patrol workers employed be re-assessed, on an individual community basis, to ensure there are adequate staff to meet the demand.</p>  | Supported | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>See recommendation 3.5.1.</p>  |

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| <p><b>3.5.6</b></p> <p>The Department of the Chief Minister ensure effective coordination and integration of Australian Government funded programs (such as community patrols) with Northern Territory initiatives by maintaining effective communication, with the Australian Government.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>Discussions continue between departmental officers from the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet and the Department of the Chief Minister as it relates to and the engagement of services and integration of Australian Government funded programs.</p>   |
| <p><b>3.5.7</b></p> <p>The Department of Health work with community patrol providers to assess the need for further education of alcohol-related harms in each community, and if appropriate develop culturally responsive educative information about alcohol harms and sources of assistance which Community Patrol Workers can disseminate as part of their engagement with drinkers.</p> | Supported | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>Following the recommendations of the Sobering Up Shelters Review, quarterly regional stakeholder meetings have been established in Katherine, Nhulunbuy, Darwin, Alice Springs and Tennant Creek to ensure best service linkages, including community awareness raising initiatives. Additionally, Alcohol Action Initiatives funding has been used in remote locations to respond to identified needs.</p> |
| <p><b>3.6 POINT OF SALE INTERVENTIONS (POSIS)</b></p>  |           |   |
| <p><b>3.6.1</b></p> <p>POSIs continue in regional centres after the commencement of the BDR until (and unless) it can be demonstrated that they are no longer required.</p>  | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>Point of Sale Interventions (POSIs) continue in Alice Springs, Katherine and Tennant Creek through Police Auxiliary Liquor Inspectors (PALIs). The powers of PALIs are established in the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i> at sections 246–253.</p>   |
| <p><b>3.6.2</b></p> <p>The <i>Liquor Act</i> be amended to empower uniformed Licensing Inspectors to undertake the POSI role.</p>  | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>See recommendation 3.6.1.</p>   |
| <p><b>3.6.3</b></p> <p>Appropriate training be provided to Licensing Inspectors to enable them to undertake the POSI role</p>  | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>See recommendation 3.6.1.</p>   |
| <p><b>3.6.4</b></p> <p>Police continue to undertake the POSI role until Licensing Inspectors are employed and trained.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>On 13 June 2019, the Minister for Police, Fire and Emergency Services announced all 75 PALIs had been recruited.</p>  |

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| <p><b>3.6.5</b></p> <p>The POSIs regime be monitored and then evaluated to measure its continuing effectiveness and efficiency.</p>   | Supported              | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p>Implementation of this recommendation involves an evaluation of the PALIs initiative in the future.</p>   |
| <p><b>3.7 FOETAL ALCOHOL SPECTRUM DISORDER (FASD)</b></p>   |                        |   |
| <p><b>3.7.1</b></p> <p>The Department of Health develop a strategy for implementing the Australian FASD diagnostic instrument, finalised in 2015. As part of that strategy development, the Department considers the cost effectiveness of multi-disciplinary paediatric teams</p>  | Supported              | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>In December 2018, the Northern Territory Government released <i>'Addressing Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) in the Northern Territory 2018-2024'</i> (the NT FASD Strategy). The NT FASD Strategy is the Northern Territory's first strategy to prevent and reduce the impacts of FASD.</p>  |
| <p><b>3.7.2</b></p> <p>The Northern Territory Government prioritise funding for early intervention services for FASD, including paediatric diagnosis, psychotherapy and other behavioural management measures, and early childhood support and education services.</p>  | Supported in-principle | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>Early Childhood early intervention is available through the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) through non-government service providers. NT Health is working with Aboriginal community controlled health organisations with multi-disciplinary assessment clinics and referral to management and support services.</p>  |
| <p><b>3.7.3</b></p> <p>The Department of Health promote protocols for screening alcohol use before and during pregnancy to raise awareness of the risks of alcohol, assist expectant mothers with alcohol issues, and collect data in accordance with the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare's National Maternity Data Development Project.</p> | Supported              | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>A Key Action of the NT FASD Strategy is to focus on prevention of FASD. This will be achieved by continuing to maximise public awareness and increase the health literacy of the risks of consuming alcohol during pregnancy. The NT FASD Strategy is linked to the commitment in the <i>Alcohol Harm Minimisation Action Plan 2018-2019</i> to strengthen its data collection and publication. Government will continue to strengthen its ability to capture alcohol-related data to improve our understanding of the rate of alcohol-related harm in the Territory.</p> |
| <p><b>3.7.4</b></p> <p>Protocols for screening alcohol use during pregnancy include guidelines for support and referral for women struggling with alcohol use during pregnancy, including information on relevant local support services.</p>   | Supported              | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>The Government will continue to maximise public awareness to further educate the community of the lifelong impacts of FASD caused by antenatal alcohol exposure through broad social media and health promotion campaigns (in collaboration with Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Services).</p>  |

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| RECOMMENDATION   | POSITION  | PROGRESS UPDATE   |
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| <p><b>3.7.5</b></p> <p>Alcohol screening include the use of other screening tools such as the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression scale, to assess the total environment of the pregnant woman.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>The Department of Health implements a number of screening tools as part of antenatal care, including the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression scale, Domestic Violence screening, Emotional and Social wellbeing, breastfeeding intention and smoke screening questions.</p>  |
| <p><b>3.7.6</b></p> <p>The Department of Health review options for screening for FASD, particularly targeted screening of high risk populations, in line with the possible development of a national FASD screening instrument.</p>    | Supported | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>Although FASD is widespread and can affect anybody, there are population cohorts where it is likely to be more prevalent. Through the NT FASD Strategy, targeted assessment of high risk populations, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- children born to mothers identified as alcohol dependent during pregnancy</li> <li>- children placed in out-of-home care or in the care of Territory Families</li> <li>- children who have had siblings that have been diagnosed with FASD</li> <li>- youth in correctional facilities</li> </ul> <p>There is an established procedure for when the health record of a child contains a history of prenatal alcohol exposure. If FASD is suspected, a referral is made to a paediatrician for further assessment.</p> |
| <p><b>3.7.7</b></p> <p>The Department of Health undertake audits of the current professional development needs of the health workforce in relation to FASD and develop a plan for ensuring an adequate level of awareness of FASD.</p> | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>Through the NT FASD Strategy, there is a focus on assessment of children for neurodevelopmental disorders by upskilling workers in Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Services in targeted regions to coordinate awareness raising and community responses to FASD and improving communications between teams who may be involved in the assessment of children at risk of FASD.</p>  |

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| RECOMMENDATION   | POSITION  | PROGRESS UPDATE  |
|--|-----------|--|
| <p><b>3.7.8</b><br/>The government improve support for caring for children in the first years, particularly for at risk populations and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• expand the Family as First Teachers program</li> <li>• explore options for promoting early childhood education programs, such as Abecedarian day care, across the Territory</li> <li>• explore options for improving support to new mothers, including the Family Nurse Partnerships Program.</li> </ul> | Supported | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p><b>Families as First Teachers (FaFT):</b><br/>As at 8 August 2019, there are 43 FaFT programs operating across the Northern Territory. FaFT provides quality early learning and family support programs that improves the lifelong education, health and wellbeing outcomes for young children and their families.</p> <p>As part of the NT Government’s Early Childhood Development Plan, Starting Early for a Better Future, the department is committed to expanding early learning programs to 14 additional sites. The program will be known as FaFT: Stay Play Learn. All FaFT programs use the Abecedarian Approach Australia (3a). Seven of the FaFT: Stay Play Learn program sites are on track to be established in 2019. Four of the seven FaFT: Stay Play Learn programs have commenced operation at Harts Range, Braitling, Malak and Peppimenarti.</p> <p><b>Promoting early childhood education:</b><br/>The Department of Education continues to support early childhood educators and early childhood education and care services to deliver high quality programs by providing training in the Abecedarian Approach Australia (3a). The 3a training is also delivered through The University of Melbourne.</p> <p><b>Family Nurse Partnerships Program:</b><br/>This program is delivered by the Department of Health.</p>   |
| <p><b>3.7.9</b><br/>The Department of Education implement and strengthen its initiatives to address the needs of students with FASD, including the delivery of strategies, training and resources for teaching students with FASD and the establishment of a formal FASD reference group.</p>  | Supported | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>The Department of Education has established a range of resources to support staff who are teaching and working with students with FASD; including access to professional learning, and teaching and learning resources. Strategies which are in place include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A suite of resources, established by the School Psychologists’ Team to support teachers with the integration of students with FASD into the classroom access to Professional Learning, either for individual teachers or whole staff cohorts, to provide information about FASD, possible teaching strategies and guidance about best practice to support students in a classroom setting</li> <li>• Teachers, assisted by Special Education Teachers, Assistant Principals and/or Principals develop Education Adjustment Plans for students who have been diagnosed with FASD. These students may also have an Individual Behaviour Plan, developed within their school</li> <li>• Support for teachers to develop plans for students displaying learning behaviours in line with FASD</li> <li>• FASD is one of the six disabilities addressed in the Introduction to Special Education online course, which is available to all educators in the NT</li> <li>• From 2018 to date, 53 school based and corporate staff completed the FASD component as part of the online course. Currently 40 participants are enrolled in the course</li> </ul> |

## CHAPTER 3 Harm Prevention

| RECOMMENDATION  | POSITION               | PROGRESS UPDATE  |
|---|------------------------|--|
| <p><b>3.7.10</b></p> <p>A multi-disciplinary diagnostic service be established to which child protection workers, legal practitioners, judicial officers and correctional staff may refer individuals suspected of having a cognitive impairment such as FASD. The service should be linked to government and community</p> | Supported              | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>The Department of Health works closely with the Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Services in Darwin and Alice Springs to assess children for neurodevelopmental disorders and connect them with appropriate early intervention and support services.</p>   |
| <p><b>3.7.11</b></p> <p>The multi-disciplinary diagnostic service maintain data on the prevalence of FASD individuals in contact with the criminal justice and child protection systems.</p>  | Supported              | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p>The NT FASD Strategy provides that early assessment for neurodevelopmental impairment and linking these children with support services may prevent future contact with the juvenile justice system. Government will facilitate the assessment of all children in out of home care.</p>   |
| <p><b>3.7.12</b></p> <p>A FASD support service be established in the Department of Health to provide case management for FASD individuals and their carers through an appointed social worker</p>   | Supported in-principle | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>Through the NT FASD Strategy, the Department of Health is working closely with Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Services in Darwin and Alice Springs to assess children for neurodevelopmental disorders (including FASD) and connect them with appropriate early intervention and support services. The clinics have multidisciplinary teams which provide assessments of children through a single (virtual) setting, ensuring assessment can occur quickly and the child's support needs are recognised collectively.</p> |
| <p><b>3.7.13</b></p> <p>Additional funding be allocated to the development of more residential secure care facilities for the delivery of behavioural management programs to the cognitively impaired, including FASD individuals.</p>  | Supported in-principle | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p><i>The Demand Study into Alcohol Treatment Services in the NT</i> provided an important evidence base to inform the development of an Alcohol Treatment Services Plan for the NT, including models for appropriate service provision. This plan will be overseen by the Alcohol and Other Drugs Coordination Group, consisting of non-government and government service providers, by the end of 2019.</p>   |

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| RECOMMENDATION  | POSITION                      | PROGRESS UPDATE   |
|---|-------------------------------|---|
| <p><b>3.7.14</b><br/>Community based health organisations and social service providers be funded to provide evidence based behavioural management programs for FASD individuals. The programs should be linked to the FASD support service.</p>   | <p>Supported in-principle</p> | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b><br/>See recommendation 3.7.12.</p>   |
| <p><b>3.7.15</b><br/>A high level FASD Working Group be established and coordinated by the Department of the Chief Minister with representatives from the Departments of Health, Education, Children and Families, Attorney-General and Justice, Corrections and Police, Fire and Emergency Services to develop and implement an action plan addressing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• protocols for sharing information about people diagnosed with FASD</li> <li>• training and awareness of FASD and related referral options for health</li> <li>• teaching, child protection, police, justice and corrections professionals</li> <li>• continuity and coordination of FASD services.</li> </ul> | <p>Supported</p>              | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b><br/>The Alcohol Harm Minimisation Working Group facilitates cross-agency coordination of initiatives outlined within the NT FASD Strategy, and monitor activities delivered by agencies. The Department of Health continue to support smaller regional centres to establish FASD network groups for the purposes of sharing information between community members and frontline workers.</p> |

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| RECOMMENDATION  | POSITION         | PROGRESS UPDATE  |
|---|------------------|--|
| <p><b>3.7.16</b></p> <p>The Northern Territory Government continue to support the development and implementation of AMPs and that these be evaluated regularly to ensure their ongoing effectiveness (this recommendation is subject to the recommendations regarding changes in relation to AMPs made elsewhere in this report).</p> | <p>Supported</p> | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p>Previously, remote Aboriginal communities were engaged in processes to develop Alcohol Management Plans (AMPs) under the <i>Stronger Futures in the Northern Territory Act 2012</i> (Cth), which addressed harm, demand and supply measures. AMPs had complex standards and consultation processes to gain approval. Communities went through years of consultation to develop and sign off on their AMP before submitting it to the Commonwealth Minister for approval. 35 communities participated in the AMP process. 15 AMPs were submitted by 2014 and only 1 has been approved – Titjikala.</p> <p>In early 2016, the NT Government and the Australian Government, in the renegotiation of the National Partnership Agreement on Remote Aboriginal Investment, Community Safety Implementation Plan, Alcohol Schedule, (the Alcohol Schedule) removed any mention of AMPs. The Alcohol Schedule instead emphasises the development of Alcohol Action Initiatives (AAIs), which are community driven projects which develop local solutions and practical actions to reduce alcohol harms in communities. Since the transition to AAIs, more than 280 projects have been established.</p> <p>Consistent with the recommendations from the Riley Review, AAI processes do not engage communities about supply management measures, but focus on harm and demand reduction. The Alcohol Harm Minimisation Working Group continues to progress action under the Government’s alcohol reform agenda, to rejuvenate alcohol management planning processes in Aboriginal communities. This includes incorporating responses to alcohol harms into other local planning processes (e.g. community safety committees, regional economic development planning, local decision making).</p> |
| <p><b>3.7.17</b></p> <p>The Northern Territory Government restrict the trading of alcohol at times when the greatest harm from alcohol consumption occurs as per recommendations made in the Categories and Terms and Conditions of Licences section with this report.</p>  | <p>Supported</p> | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>The Standard Hours have been set for each authority and will be addressed in the Liquor Regulations 2019. Licensees who wish to trade late night or extend their trading hours beyond what their authority conditions prescribe will have to apply to the Northern Territory Liquor Commission to do so (Note: transitional arrangements have been established under the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i> for existing licensees with a licence granted under the <i>Liquor Act 1978</i>).</p>   |
| <p><b>3.7.18</b></p> <p>In line with recommendation 4.1.3 (in the Treatment section of this report), the demand study include a needs assessment for family rehabilitation facilities.</p>  | <p>Supported</p> | <p><b>Complete</b></p>   |

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| RECOMMENDATION  | POSITION  | PROGRESS UPDATE  |
|---|-----------|--|
| <p><b>3.7.19</b></p> <p>The Northern Territory Government ensure all children receive a culturally appropriate sexual health awareness program, such as the Adolescent Sexual Education Program and Core of Life.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>During Semester 2, 2019 professional learning will be delivered for regional staff, principals and teachers that focuses on Health Education including relationships and sexuality education. The department provides support materials for teachers to implement the Australian Curriculum: Health and Physical Education and has developed a Health Education Toolkit which houses a variety of culturally appropriate relationships and sexuality resources for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander youth.</p>  |
| <p><b>3.7.20</b></p> <p>The Department of Health ensure all training of health professionals include information on FASD and the risks of drinking while pregnant, and that protocols for antenatal visits include discussion of the risks of alcohol and whether the woman is consuming alcohol.</p> | Supported | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>The NT FASD Strategy provides that the NT Remote Alcohol and Other Drug Workforce provide accessible and culturally safe services throughout the NT, including brief interventions with pregnant women. They are trained in culturally appropriate ways to have a conversation with women about alcohol use during pregnancy. Campaigns that target men, families, health and human services workforces, to encourage a change in the current drinking culture, are also imperative. Broad awareness raising campaigns across the entire community are needed and the messaging must be clarified so that it is clear and consistent.</p>                                    |
| <p><b>3.7.21</b></p> <p>The Department of Health implement programs to improve the awareness regarding, and availability of, contraception options.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>Improving awareness regarding contraception options and increasing the availability of contraception continues to be a standard practice for NT Health.</p>  |
| <p><b>3.7.22</b></p> <p>The Department of Health assess the need for intervention and support services for alcohol dependent pregnant women, particularly for rehabilitation services that provide for families and children, and alcohol free, safe accommodation.</p>                               | Supported | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>The Department of Health is funding two new programs for pregnant and parenting women, in partnership with FORWAARD in Darwin, and CAAPU in Alice Springs. Both programs have a residential component and will provide support to alcohol dependent pregnant and parenting women and allow them to engage in targeted programs to reduce harm from alcohol in a safe and secure environment where a 24-hour level of care is available. Both programs also offer a day program to provide support to pregnant women, bringing together several service providers to focus on client needs and act as a pathway to care coordination for women and young mothers at risk.</p> |

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| RECOMMENDATION  | POSITION               | PROGRESS UPDATE   |
|---|------------------------|---|
| <p><b>3.7.23</b></p> <p>Education programs be developed to increase awareness and effects of FASD (as per Chapter 3.8 education) and these be offered to the judiciary, lawyers (including prosecutors and defence counsel) Corrections and Youth Justice Officers.</p> | Supported              | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p>The NT FASD Strategy provides that NT Health will improve awareness of FASD within the Justice system. Lawyers and members of the judiciary will receive information sessions and materials to help them understand and consider the impacts that FASD can have on an individual's capacity to make sound decisions.</p>  |
| <p><b>3.7.24</b></p> <p>The Northern Territory Government advocate for warnings on alcohol labels to be larger and more eye catching and be varied regularly.</p>   | Supported              | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p>This work is being progressed through the Australia and New Zealand Ministerial Forum on Food Regulation.</p>   |
| <p><b>3.7.25</b></p> <p>All licensed premises display clear visual warnings about the risks of drinking while pregnant.</p>   | Supported              | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>The Director of Licensing can direct a licensee to post conspicuous signs, notices or other information on or in a licensed premises under section 90 of the <i>Liquor Act 2019</i>.</p>  |
| <p><b>3.7.26</b></p> <p>The Department of Health commission a prevalence study, using both antenatal and postnatal screening, to accurately assess the extent of FASD across the Northern Territory.</p>  | Supported in-principle | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>Prevalence rates will be better understood as the Department of Health continue to collect data (with the individual's consent) through neurodevelopmental clinics in Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Services.</p>  |
| <p><b>3.7.27</b></p> <p>The Department of Health improve the proportion of pregnant women receiving antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy, with the aim of achieving 100 per cent.</p>   | Supported              | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>Government will continue to focus on prevention activities that through the NT FASD Strategy, will also include information on the importance of antenatal care commencing in the first trimester of pregnancy. The Department of Health will continue to strengthen models to encourage women to receive antenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy.</p> |
| <p><b>3.7.28</b></p> <p>A FASD regional interagency network committee be established in the Top End, similar to the Central Australian network committee.</p>   | Supported              | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>See recommendation 3.7.15.</p>  |

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| RECOMMENDATION  | POSITION  | PROGRESS UPDATE   |
|---|-----------|---|
| <p><b>3.7.29</b></p> <p>A review of the Northern Territory FASD Strategy be undertaken and associated action plans developed in line with the National FASD Strategy 2018–2028 when it is released.</p>                                   | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>The NT FASD Strategy was released in December 2018, a week after the release of the National FASD Strategic Action Plan 2018–2022, which announced an investment of \$7.2 million to support activities that align with the priority areas of the plan.</p>   |
| <p><b>3.7.30</b></p> <p>The Northern Territory Government advocate at a national level for additional and sustained funding to prevent FASD and support those affected by FASD.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>The NDIS has commenced and is currently being rolled out. The Northern Territory completed transition to the National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) on 1 July 2019, ensuring that all Territorians no matter where they live are able to access high quality disability services.</p>  |
| <p><b>3.8 EARLY CHILDHOOD AND EDUCATION</b></p>   |           |   |
| <p><b>3.8.1</b></p> <p>The Northern Territory Government commit to long term and sustained investment in early childhood development programs.</p>  | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>See recommendation 3.7.8.</p>   |
| <p><b>3.8.2</b></p> <p>School-based alcohol and drug programs with evidence of success be delivered in all Northern Territory schools at appropriate ages, on a long term basis</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>Northern Territory Government schools deliver the Australian Curriculum, which includes age-appropriate alcohol and drug education. The Department of Education provides support materials that assist teachers to implement the Australian Curriculum: Health and Physical Education and has developed a Health Education Toolkit which contains a variety of alcohol and other drug resources appropriate for children and youth. During Semester 2 2019, professional learning for regional staff, principals and teachers will be delivered that focuses on Health Education, including drug education. Schools have the autonomy to access additional alcohol and drug education programs as required to address local need.</p> <p>As a health promotion initiative, the P.A.R.T.Y. Program has been funded to provide sessions in Darwin, Alice Springs and Katherine Hospitals.</p> |
| <p><b>3.8.3</b></p> <p>School-based alcohol and drug programs that are suitable for urban settings be assessed and, if necessary, modified to ensure they are appropriate for regional and remote settings of the Northern Territory.</p> | Supported | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>See recommendation 3.8.2. The Health Education Toolkit developed by the department contains a variety of alcohol and other drug resources that are culturally appropriate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and youth.</p>   |

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| RECOMMENDATION   | POSITION  | PROGRESS UPDATE   |
|--|-----------|---|
| <p><b>3.8.4</b></p> <p>Educative programs be provided by AOD workers and teachers at key community events, to raise awareness of the harms of alcohol misuse.</p>  | Supported | <b>Complete</b>   |
| <p><b>3.8.5</b></p> <p>The Department of Health develop education campaigns and resources to be delivered in a primary health setting, with a particular focus on women, to raise awareness of FASD.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>Government will continue to look for opportunities to collaborate with Health Services to maximise public awareness on the lifelong impacts of FASD through broad social media and health promotion campaigns.</p>  |
| <p><b>3.9 REMOTE WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT</b></p>   |           |   |
| <p><b>3.9.1</b></p> <p>The Northern Territory Government take expert advice on how best to ensure the appropriate training of local people and the transition of such people into identified areas of employment in recognition of the importance of providing employment opportunities in remote communities.</p> | Supported | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p>The Northern Territory Primary Health Network (NTPHN) commissioned a workforce needs assessment and strategy development project from NCETA in 2018. This work will add to and complement the recommendations from the Demand Study, to guide future initiatives and investment. The Demand Study found that there is a large unmet demand for screening and brief intervention, typically delivered by non-specialist service providers such as GPs, primary health care providers, ACCHOs and volunteers with self-help groups. This will be a key consideration in the development of a multi-agency NT Alcohol Treatment Services Plan.</p> |
| <p><b>3.9.2</b></p> <p>The Northern Territory Government invest in providing locally based training in remote areas with training targeted at health (ATSIHP, AOD and support services), policing (ACPO) and other key support roles (PHSO, Night Patrol workers).</p>   | Supported | <b>Ongoing work</b>   |
| <p><b>3.9.3</b></p> <p>The Northern Territory Government increase support for people living in remote communities to undertake studies (by way of scholarships, traineeships, community based foundation level training, etc).</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>The NT Government currently offers a range of study and training support programs for Aboriginal people including the NT Government Aboriginal Cadetship Support Program though will work to increase the support available.</p>  |

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| RECOMMENDATION   | POSITION                      | PROGRESS UPDATE   |
|--|-------------------------------|---|
| <p><b>3.9.4</b><br/>The Department of Housing and Community Development work towards increasing the number of PHSOs to enable the permanent presence of this workforce in regions where there is an identified need.</p> | <p>Supported in-principle</p> | <p><b>Ongoing work</b><br/>Three Public Safety Housing Officers are permanently based in Katherine, supported in peak periods by visiting Public Safety Housing Officers from Darwin. Two Public Safety Housing Officers are based in Tennant Creek and are operating with regular support from visiting Public Housing Safety Officers from Alice Springs. The Department of Local Government, Housing and Community Development are working to recruit to the final position.</p> |
| <p><b>3.9.5</b><br/>Government address gaps in employee housing to support a local workforce.</p>  | <p>Supported</p>              | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p>  |

## CHAPTER 4 Managing Harms

| RECOMMENDATION  | POSITION  | PROGRESS UPDATE   |
|---|-----------|---|
| <b>4.1 TREATMENT</b>  |           |   |
| <p><b>4.1.1</b></p> <p>The Department of Health promote the use of a standardised assessment tool (such as the AUDIT tool) across all health delivery services.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>The Department of Health continues to promote the use of standardised assessment tools across its health services.</p>  |
| <p><b>4.1.2</b></p> <p>The AUDIT tool (or similar tool) be used to assess relevant individuals to stream them into the appropriate treatment for that individual.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>The Department of Health continues to promote the use of standardised assessment tools across its health services.</p>  |
| <p><b>4.1.3</b></p> <p>The Department of the Chief Minister coordinate the development of a demand study for alcohol treatment services in the Northern Territory. This study should draw on ABS data, the Chief Health Officer's report, the Criminal Justice data collection, the Menzies School of Health Research data, emergency department presentations, hospital admissions, data from the Aboriginal Medical Services Alliance Northern Territory (AMSANT) and other relevant reports that have been presented to the review. The demand study should take into account the need to provide services locally where it is clinically safe and effective to do so.</p> | Supported | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>On 23 May 2019, the Government released the independent assessment of the need for alcohol treatment across the Northern Territory. The <i>'Demand Study for Alcohol Treatment Services in the NT'</i> was jointly led by the Menzies School of Health Research and the University of New South Wales, in partnership with Aboriginal Medical Services Alliance of the NT. The demand study used a validated national modelling approach to calculate the numbers of people in the population with mild, moderate and severe problems, and then matched this against statistics of actual treatment being provided. This was complemented by a qualitative study involving interviews with 86 stakeholders from across the treatment services sector in the NT.</p> |
| <p><b>4.1.4</b></p> <p>The demand study should inform a multi-agency alcohol services plan which would meet the demand for alcohol treatment across the range of service types. This services plan should be developed by the Department of the Chief Minister and should include a workforce plan and an asset plan.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>The study found the availability of specialist alcohol treatment services for those with the most severe problems is largely meeting the expected demand however more screening and brief interventions by generalist services is required for those in the mild and moderate categories. Major change is not required; rather a focus on system strengthening.</p> <p>The AOD Coordination Group has been established to oversee the development of this plan, with representatives from commissioning government departments, NGO service providers and Aboriginal Community Controlled organisations.</p>  |

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| RECOMMENDATION   | POSITION               | PROGRESS UPDATE  |
|--|------------------------|--|
| <p><b>4.1.5</b></p> <p>The Department of the Chief Minister ensure all existing services from all agencies be mapped against the overall service plan and a gap analysis be conducted to determine priorities for additional services, workforce and facilities. Where existing services have no evidence base, consideration should be given to changing the service model or conducting a rigorous evaluation.</p> | Supported              | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>See recommendation 4.1.4.</p>  |
| <p><b>4.1.6</b></p> <p>Where appropriate, external expertise be sought to complete the demand study, mapping of services and gap analysis and evaluation of services.</p>  | Supported              | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>The <i>'Demand Study for Alcohol Treatment Services in the NT'</i> was jointly led by the Menzies School of Health Research and the University of New South Wales, in partnership with Aboriginal Medical Services Alliance of the NT.</p>   |
| <p><b>4.1.7</b></p> <p>That the Department of the Chief Minister closely monitor the progress of the demand study, gap analysis and development of the multi-agency service plan to ensure its progression.</p>  | Supported              | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>See recommendation 4.1.3.</p>  |
| <p><b>4.1.8</b></p> <p>That the Department of the Chief Minister ensure the implementation of the multi-agency service plan and monitors and reports on progress against the plan by ensuring each agency has clear targets about their actions which must be the subject of regular reporting.</p>  | Supported              | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p>The Demand Study should be seen as the first comprehensive approximation of met and unmet demand for alcohol treatment services in the NT. It provides new data for future treatment services planning. The study will provide an important evidence base to inform the development of an Alcohol Treatment Services Plan for the NT. This plan will be overseen by the Alcohol and Other Drugs Coordination Group, consisting of non-government and government service providers, by the end of 2019.</p> |
| <p><b>4.1.9</b></p> <p>Treatment programs have funding certainty for seven years (ten years in remote communities).</p>  | Supported in-principle | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>All Sobering Up Shelter Services have transitioned to a five year contract for their core service provision. This is supported by Government's implementation on the findings of the Demand Study into Alcohol Treatments in the NT.</p>   |
| <p><b>4.1.10</b></p> <p>The Northern Territory Government work in partnership with AOD training providers to overcome barriers to remote workforce training.</p>   | Supported              | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p>The Northern Territory Primary Health Network (NTPHN) commissioned a workforce needs assessment and strategy development project from NCETA in 2018. This work will add to and complement the recommendations from the Demand Study, to guide future initiatives and investment.</p>   |

## CHAPTER 4 Managing Harms

| RECOMMENDATION   | POSITION               | PROGRESS UPDATE   |
|--|------------------------|---|
| <p><b>4.1.11</b></p> <p>The NT Government consider introducing 'internships' in remote communities.</p>  | Supported              | <b>Ongoing work</b>   |
| <p><b>4.1.12</b></p> <p>The Department of the Chief Minister ensure effective coordination and integration of Australian Government funded programs with Northern Territory initiatives by maintaining adequate contact, and ensuring effective communication, with the Australian Government.</p>                             | Supported              | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>The Department of the Chief Minister continues its engagement with the Australian Government to identify opportunities for further collaboration and ensure ongoing effective coordination for integrated service delivery.</p> |
| <p><b>4.2 ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS COURT</b></p>  |                        |   |
| <p><b>4.2.1</b></p> <p>An Alcohol and Other Drugs Court (along the lines of the former SMART Court) be established with emphasis upon diversion and treatment. The operation of the new court be modified in light of the experience with the SMART Court and with the operation of similar courts in other jurisdictions.</p> | Supported in-principle | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p>As the majority of Court matters include alcohol-related factors, Alcohol and Other Drug specialist clinicians are available through the Court system for client assessment and referral to appropriate treatment options.</p>          |
| <p><b>4.2.2</b></p> <p>The former CREDIT/Bail diversion program for alcohol and drug related offending be considered in conjunction with the establishment of the court and adopted in such modified form as is appropriate to the circumstances.</p>  | Supported in-principle | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p>See recommendation 4.2.1.</p>   |
| <p><b>4.2.3</b></p> <p>The court be subject to an evidence-based assessment after it has been in operation for a sufficient period to evaluate its worth.</p>  | Supported in-principle | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p>See recommendation 4.2.1.</p>   |
| <p><b>4.2.4</b></p> <p>Funding for the COMMIT program be continued if it is deemed successful in meeting its objectives following the full evaluation of the program scheduled for 2019/20.</p>  | Supported              | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p>The implementation of this recommendation will be addressed upon the completion of the evaluation report of the COMMIT program.</p>   |

## CHAPTER 4 Managing Harms

| RECOMMENDATION   | POSITION               | PROGRESS UPDATE   |
|--|------------------------|---|
| <p><b>4.2.5</b></p> <p>To increase the efficiency of the SMART court consideration be given to combining the function with mental health court liaison services.</p>   | Supported in-principle | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p>As the majority of Court matters include alcohol-related factors, Alcohol and Other Drug specialist clinicians are available through the Court system for client assessment and referral to appropriate treatment options.</p>  |
| <p><b>4.3 DRINKING SPOTS</b></p>   |                        |   |
| <p><b>4.3.1</b></p> <p>The Northern Territory Government, in consultation with the affected communities, reviews identified 'drinking spots' throughout the Territory and, where appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• relocate the drinking spot away from major roadways</li> <li>• reduce speed limits near known drinking spots</li> <li>• provide appropriate signage, to be developed in conjunction with communities and Aboriginal organisations, to warn road users of the existence of such spots</li> <li>• where practical provide water and shelter and adequate lighting to provide greater visibility of people or obstacles</li> <li>• ensure, where practical, regular patrols by Police Officers and/ or community night patrols are undertaken at known drinking spots</li> </ul> | Supported in-principle | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p>Implementation of the review into 'drinking spots' will be incorporated into Government ongoing work with Aboriginal communities to decide how to address alcohol-related harm.</p>   |
| <p><b>4.3.2</b></p> <p>The Northern Territory Government establish a working group to review strategies and initiatives to improve the safety of drinking spots in the Northern Territory.</p>   | Supported in-principle | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p>There are a number of corporate governance structures in place, including the Alcohol Harm Minimisation Working Group and the Alcohol Review Implementation Steering Committee to continue the work in managing alcohol in remote communities.</p>  |
| <p><b>4.4 MANAGED ALCOHOL PROGRAMS (WET HOUSE)</b></p>   |                        |   |
| <p><b>4.4.1</b></p> <p>A residential managed alcohol program be trialled in an appropriate location in the Northern Territory.</p>   | Supported in-principle | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p>APONT has been contracted by the Department of Health to undertake consultations with AOD treatment service providers and Aboriginal community organisations on the assessment of need and feasibility of trialling managed alcohol programs in high-need areas of the NT. A discussion paper will inform community consultations in late-2019.</p> |

## CHAPTER 4 Managing Harms

| RECOMMENDATION  | POSITION               | PROGRESS UPDATE  |
|---|------------------------|--|
| <p><b>4.4.2</b></p> <p>A comprehensive and independent evaluation of the trial be conducted, to measure its effectiveness in reducing alcohol-related harms.</p>  | Supported in-principle | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p>See recommendation 4.4.1. Implementation of this recommendation involves an evaluation in the future.</p>  |
| <p><b>4.5 SOBERING UP SHELTERS</b></p>  |                        |  |
| <p><b>4.5.1</b></p> <p>A review of SUS services across the Northern Territory be undertaken to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identify geographic areas of need</li> <li>• identify if the current beds in each existing SUS are adequate</li> <li>• determine the peak demand times for the use of SUS in each geographic area</li> <li>• identify the most effective service delivery and funding model for each geographic area</li> <li>• determine whether the current AUDIT (or similar) screening tool is being completed with every client and whether it is the most appropriate tool to use</li> <li>• examine and address the reasons for the low usage rates.</li> </ul> | Supported              | <p><b>Complete</b></p> <p>The Review into Sobering Up Shelters was independently undertaken by PriceWaterHouseCoopers Indigenous Consulting, and was publicly released in December 2018.</p>   |
| <p><b>4.5.2</b></p> <p>The sobering up shelter monitoring system be expanded to record the score generated from the use of the AUDIT (or similar) screening tool.</p>   | Supported              | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>The Sobering Up Shelter System database is currently being updated to include the full AUDIT tool. All clients currently undertake an AUDIT assessment and receive appropriate brief interventions and referral to treatment as required.</p>  |
| <p><b>4.5.3</b></p> <p>Appropriate key performance indicators for SUS operations be established to measure the number of referrals to treatment services based on the score generated from the use of the AUDIT (or similar) screening tool.</p>  | Supported              | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b></p> <p>The Sobering Up Shelter System database is currently being updated to include the full AUDIT tool and all clients currently undertake an AUDIT assessment and receive appropriate brief interventions and referral to treatment as required. Work is ongoing to establish appropriate business rules and referral pathways through consultation with stakeholders in all regions where Sobering Up Shelters are located. Key performance indicators will be addressed in due course.</p> |

## CHAPTER 4 Managing Harms

| RECOMMENDATION   | POSITION               | PROGRESS UPDATE  |
|--|------------------------|--|
| <p><b>4.5.4</b><br/>SUSs be appropriately staffed to enable assessments to be made and advice offered regarding rehabilitation and other treatment services.</p>   | Supported              | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b><br/>The Sobering Up Shelter Guidelines have been developed as a reference for organisations establishing or operating services under the Northern Territory (NT) Sobering up Shelter Program. The guidelines outline the requirements for staff skills and numbers.</p> |
| <p><b>4.5.5</b><br/>In relation to a person apprehended under Part VII Division 4 of the Police <i>Administration Act</i>, Police be required to exhaust all other reasonable alternatives for the person's care and protection before detaining a person at a police station under the protective custody laws, this should be monitored to ensure this is occurring.</p> | Supported              | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b><br/>This is standard procedure and will continue to be monitored to ensure continued compliance.</p>  |
| <p><b>4.5.6</b><br/>SUSs should have funding certainty for seven years (10 years in remote communities).</p>   | Supported in-principle | <p><b>Complete</b><br/>All Sobering Up Shelters have now been transitioned to five year contracts for their core service provision.</p>  |

## PROGRESS UPDATE ON BDR EVALUATION REPORT

| RECOMMENDATION   | POSITION               | PROGRESS UPDATE  |
|--|------------------------|--|
| <p><b>1.</b><br/>Continue to monitor trends associated with takeaway liquor transactions, persons on the BDR, and associated alcohol related data, as per the descriptive analysis included in this report.</p>  | Supported              | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b><br/>The Department of Health publishes monthly reports of BDR transaction and therapeutic engagement numbers<br/>The Alcohol Harm Minimisation Action Plan 2018-2019 details a range of initiatives underway to address recommendations concerning data in the Alcohol Policies and Legislation Review Final Report.</p>  |
| <p><b>2.</b><br/>Consider removing the current discretionary approach to alcohol related domestic violence offences, and making them an automatic trigger for a 3 month BDO.</p>   | Supported              | <p><b>Ongoing work</b><br/>Will require amendments to Section 10 of <i>Alcohol Harm Reduction Act 2017</i> from 'may' to 'must'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 10(1)(a) - A police officer may make a BDO for an adult who, in relation to an alcohol-related offence, is arrested and charged; or is summoned; or is served with a notice to appear before a court.</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>3.</b><br/>Consider including BDR status information as a standard part of a person's health record in hospital and primary health care clinical settings.</p>   | Supported in principle | <p><b>Further planning</b><br/>A range of clinical systems records are currently being developed. The feasibility of adding this will be considered.</p>   |
| <p><b>4.</b><br/>Investigate appearances of people on the BDR in Sobering-Up Shelters to assist with targeted health interventions for these clients.</p>  | Supported              | <p><b>Ongoing work</b><br/>The Sobering Up Shelters Review reported in December 2018 reinforced this recommendation.</p>   |
| <p><b>5.</b><br/>Upgrade IJIS to support enhanced integration with other NTG IT systems.</p>   | Supported in principle | <p>Assessment of costs and linkage to SerPro (NTPFES) will need investigation. IJIS is at the end of life and is currently being replaced, so the investment should be made in the new environment.</p>  |
| <p><b>6.</b><br/>Develop a more robust community education campaign about the aim and purpose of the BDR to increase public understanding of the BDR. There is an opportunity to use success stories from people on the BDR to inform a campaign of this nature.</p> | Supported              | <p><b>Completed and ongoing</b><br/>A BDR community education campaign took place in 2018, with a specific focus on remote communities and secondary supply. A second BDR community education campaign commenced in mid 2019.</p> <p>See comments at recommendation 1.2.1.</p>   |
| <p><b>7.</b><br/>Implement a standard referral template for health assessments.</p>  | Supported              | <p><b>Ongoing work</b><br/>The Department of Health is currently working with government and non-government treatment providers to streamline referral pathways between agencies.</p>  |
| <p><b>8.</b><br/>Consider mandating courts to notify the BDR Registrar if they vary or revoke a person's BDO.</p>  | Supported in principle | <p><b>Further planning</b><br/>Further policy work and industry engagement will be required to assess the legislative changes that may be required to achieve the intention of this recommendation.</p>  |

## PROGRESS UPDATE ON BDR EVALUATION REPORT

| RECOMMENDATION   | POSITION  | PROGRESS UPDATE   |
|--|-----------|---|
| <p><b>9.</b><br/>Promote the BDR self-referral pathway more actively to people with patterns of risky drinking behaviours. This requires tailored social marketing efforts to different sub-sets of people who misuse alcohol.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Completed</b><br/>The Department of Health developed and distributed 8000 BDR cards in July 2018 highlighting self-referral to Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD), Emergency services and Legal Aid services NT-wide. Work is also underway with the Aboriginal Interpreter Service, to prepare materials in Aboriginal languages. A BDR self-referral promotional poster was developed and circulated to a number of NT agencies for display in waiting rooms.</p>                    |
| <p><b>10.</b><br/>Develop strategies to better promote the array of therapeutic services available to assist people placed on the BDR.</p>   | Supported | <p><b>Completed</b><br/>The Department of Health has updated the BDR website to have information available about all therapeutic services in the 5 regions listed. All people who are issued a BDO receive a letter from the BDR Registrar outlining services available in their location.</p>  |
| <p><b>11.</b><br/>Develop assertive health promotion outreach strategies and resources (particularly health education, the provision of health information, and more detailed information about therapeutic services) for people issued with a BDO.</p>  | Supported | <p><b>Ongoing work</b><br/>The Department of Health is leading the development of appropriate protocols with AOD specialist services and staff based in primary health care settings to respond to the needs of people who may benefit from therapeutic interventions. BDR Registrar refers adults on BDR Registrar BDO to local AOD service requesting the service contact the banned adult to offer assessment and therapeutic support.<br/>See comments at recommendation 1.2.1.</p> |
| <p><b>12.</b><br/>Prioritise implementation of practical levers and strategies to increase the voluntary uptake of therapeutic services among people on the BDR. A targeted and culturally responsive approach will be required to reach different sub-sets of people on the BDR. Potential options could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Police referring people on a police initiated BDO to the BDR Registrar for referral for therapeutic support and/ or consideration of income management order, with a rationale as to why this option would be beneficial.</li> <li>b. Courts referring people with a Court Order with alcohol prohibition conditions to the BDR Registrar for therapeutic support.</li> <li>c. Assertive follow-up and coordinated therapeutic support options discussed with people on a BDO by locally-based alcohol treatment services.</li> </ul> | Supported | <p><b>Ongoing work</b></p> <p>The BDR Registrar is working with Police to determine the most appropriate mechanisms for this.</p> <p>The BDR Registrar will work with courts officers to determine the most appropriate mechanisms for this, including automatic notification when orders are made.</p> <p>See recommendation 11.</p>   |

## PROGRESS UPDATE ON BDR EVALUATION REPORT

| RECOMMENDATION   | POSITION               | PROGRESS UPDATE  |
|--|------------------------|--|
| <p><b>13.</b><br/>Consider trialing BDR scanners at on-premises venues in Alice Springs, Katherine and Tennant Creek where Police Auxiliary Liquor Inspectors (PALIs) are deployed.</p>  | Supported in principle | <p><b>Further planning</b><br/>Further policy work and Industry engagement will be required to assess the legislative changes that may be required to achieve the intention of this recommendation.<br/>See comments at recommendation 3.3.3.</p>  |
| <p><b>14.</b><br/>Implement policy responses that address the secondary supply of alcohol and grog running, in tandem with investments in the BDR. It is proposed that such responses are targeted at high risk population groups, such as the recent announcement of an additional 12 police officers and 3 prosecutors with a specific focus on secondary supply.</p>  | Supported              | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b><br/>The Alcohol Harm Minimisation Action Plan 2018-2019 has a strong focus on secondary supply, with specific initiatives including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Police last drinks survey to identify where a person in Police custody obtained their last drink, in addition to their drinking behavior/pattern prior to coming into custody. This will also assist in identifying if a person obtained their alcohol via secondary supply.</li> <li>• A targeted education campaign for remote communities to raise awareness of the damage that the illegal supply of alcohol can cause.</li> <li>• Alcohol Policing Unit commenced operation in Darwin (8 officers) and Alice Springs (4 officers) in November 2018 focusing on detecting and preventing secondary supply.</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>15.</b><br/>Substantially increase health promotion efforts across the NT community to reduce the risks and harms of alcohol consumption, with the intent of reducing BDOs issued over the longer term. This requires investment in a workforce with specific expertise and skill-sets in community development and health promotion; and should align with the NT Strategic Health Promotion Framework.</p> | Supported              | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b><br/>This aligns with recommendation 1.2.1 of the Alcohol Policies and Legislation Review Final Report and is being addressed within the Alcohol Harm Minimisation Action Plan 2018-2019, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• re-instating the P.A.R.T.Y (Prevent Alcohol and Risk-Related Trauma in Youth) Program through the Royal Darwin Hospital. The program is a health promotion initiative that seeks to build resilience in young people to prevent alcohol and risk-related trauma; and</li> <li>• developing targeted education campaigns focusing on identified groups that are most at risk from alcohol-related harms.</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>16.</b><br/>Develop more sophisticated ways to more accurately identify place of residence and event location for people on the BDR to assist with the tailoring of location-specific alcohol harm minimisation policy and program responses.</p>  | Supported in principle | <p><b>Further planning</b><br/>Department of the Attorney-General and Justice and NT Police will undertake a scoping exercise to investigate options, including IT improvements, to enable this as this is not a current BDR function. Resource requirements will also be considered.</p>  |
| <p><b>17.</b><br/>Investigate ways to record volume of alcohol sales as part of the BDR. This could be linked to work currently underway within Licensing NT to examine existing data collection requirements from licensees.</p>  | Supported in principle | <p><b>Further planning</b><br/>Additional consultation will be required with industry representatives to determine the capacity of current systems.</p>  |

## PROGRESS UPDATE ON BDR EVALUATION REPORT

| RECOMMENDATION  | POSITION               | PROGRESS UPDATE  |
|---|------------------------|--|
| <p><b>18.</b><br/>Investigate ways to record the name and contact details of individuals on the BDR who attempt to purchase alcohol (i.e. those considered by law to have breached) to assist in strengths-based and assertive health promotion outreach activities.</p>  | Supported in principle | <p><b>Further planning</b><br/>Further policy development will be required to assess the most appropriate and feasible options for collecting information to aid efforts in providing help to those who seek it.</p>   |
| <p><b>19.</b><br/>Over the longer-term, invest in the digitisation of photo identification (such as Driver's Licenses and Australia Post KeyPass card) used for the BDR. This could also provide a solution for other public policy responses requiring photo identification.</p>   | Supported in principle | <p><b>Further planning</b><br/>This would be a major project for the NTG, and would need to be led by the Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics, as it would impact on many NTG systems – not just BDR.</p>   |
| <p><b>20.</b><br/>Resolve data quality issues through integrated information technology solutions that address errors due to multiple entries (i.e. alias or date of birth) of people placed on the BDR. Expanding the BDR to additional settings (e.g. on premises, or late-night venues) may also require the implementation of alternative technology solutions.</p> | Supported in principle | <p><b>Further planning</b><br/>Department of the Attorney-General and Justice and NT Police will undertake a scoping exercise to investigate what improvements to business practices are required, and what resources may be required for alternative technology enhancements.</p>   |
| <p><b>21.</b><br/>Consider providing the BDR Registrar access to the Motor Vehicle Registry records to help streamline processes associated with the legislative requirement for the BDR Registrar to be satisfied with a person's identity.</p>  | Supported              | <p><b>Complete</b><br/>The BDR Registrar has developed an appropriate information sharing agreement with the Motor Vehicle Registry.</p>   |
| <p><b>22.</b><br/>Expand the list of persons authorised to refer to the BDR Registrar, including Level 4 counsellors registered with the Australian Counselling Association.</p>  | Supported              | <p><b>Complete</b><br/>Amendment to the Alcohol Harm Reduction Regulations section 3: 'Person who may apply to BDR Registrar for making of BDO' occurred in April 2019.</p>  |
| <p><b>23.</b><br/>Invest in an independent longer-term comprehensive impact and outcome evaluation of the BDR.</p>  | Supported              | <p><b>Complete and ongoing</b><br/>An Australian Research Council linkage grant has been secured by the NTG and a research consortium to bring additional resources to this approach.<br/>The <i>Alcohol Harm Minimisation Action Plan 2018-2019</i> commits to undertaking independent evaluations and monitoring of all initiatives implemented under the Action Plan, which includes the BDR.</p> |

