

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

FEBRUARY 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.

CHAPTER 1 Whole of Government Approach

RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
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	Ongoing	
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	
1.1.3 A strong focus be given to addressing social determinants to support alcohol harm minimisation efforts.	Supported	Complete and Ongoing	

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>1.1.4</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>	Supported	Complete and Ongoing	
<p>1.1.5</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"> • coordinating the Northern Territory Government response to the Alcohol Policies and Legislation review • oversight of the development of an inter-agency implementation plan with clear performance indicators for each agency • ensuring liaison with non-government organisations and the Australian Government on all alcohol-related matters • ensuring adequate data collection and appropriate linkage across all agencies • coordinating evaluation of the interagency implementation plan and its initiatives in partnership with external research bodies 	Supported	Complete and Ongoing	

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> reporting through the Chief Minister to Parliament on progress with implementation and outcomes coordinating public health awareness campaigns at a population, community and individual level. 			
<p>1.1.6</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	Complete and Ongoing	
1.2 CHANGING THE CULTURE			
<p>1.2.1</p> <p>Public education campaigns be developed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> target sub-groups of the population to address the drinking culture within those groups encourage abstinence among people under 18 (and especially among those under 15) highlight the risks of drinking when pregnant, planning a pregnancy or when breastfeeding highlight risks of alcohol in the workplace 	Supported	<p>The development of public education campaigns has been identified as a priority alcohol reform project and is in the early stages of development. The Alcohol Education Campaign Working Group first met in June 2018. Representatives from departments of the Chief Minister; Attorney-General and Justice; Territory Families; Health and NT Police are working towards developing a long-term behavioural change framework for the Northern Territory.</p>	<p>On Track</p> <p>In December 2018, Government determined that the annual risk based licensing and application fees for liquor licences under the new <i>Liquor Act</i> will contribute to the costs of alcohol-related harm minimisation projects, including the development of education campaigns.</p>

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> highlight the impact of alcohol on sporting performance highlight the risks of driving under the influence of alcohol highlight the connection between consumption of alcohol and violence. 			The Alcohol Education Campaign Working Group will reconvene in 2019 to develop a strategy for the development of public education campaigns promoting alcohol-related harm minimisation.
<p>1.2.2</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	The Alcohol Review Implementation Team feeds into and provides advice to departments developing campaigns with alcohol harm minimisation components. See comments at recommendation 1.2.1.	<p>On Track</p> <p>See update at recommendation 1.2.1.</p>
<p>1.2.3</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	The NT Government agrees that improved baseline data is required for the Territory and is working in partnership with key organisations to obtain it. The method of evaluation for public education campaigns is in the early stages of development.	<p>On Track</p> <p>See update at recommendation 1.2.1.</p>

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>1.2.4</p> <p>The Northern Territory Government give priority to hosting, supporting and promoting alcohol free events.</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>The NT Government is committed to providing more alcohol-free events for young people across the Territory. The Department of Health works with remote communities to develop Alcohol Action Initiatives (AAI), which are community driven projects that develop local solutions and practical actions. The AAI program provides short term funding to support community action to minimise the harm caused by the consumption of alcohol through supply, demand and harm reduction strategies.</p> <p>The Department of Tourism and Culture have promoted over 30 singular alcohol and glass-free events in the Darwin Waterfront since October 2017 (the release of the Alcohol Policies and Legislation Review Final Report). The events covers a range of activities for a range of cohorts – from school holiday activities, multicultural events and the promotion of the 2018 Commonwealth Games.</p> <p>The Darwin Waterfront Committee also promotes weekly events (changes dependent on season).</p>	<p>On Track</p> <p>In the past two years, Alcohol Action Initiative funding has supported a number of alcohol free festivals and events in remote communities throughout the NT. Since inception, the Youth Engagement Grants Program has supported drug and alcohol-free events across the Territory. In July 2018, Territory Families implemented five year core service agreements funding service providers in Tennant Creek and Alice Springs under the Regional Youth Services Program. Since its establishment 1 July 2018, the program has also funded drug and alcohol-free after-hours and school holiday activities in the regions.</p>

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>1.2.5</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>The NT Government is continuing to roll-out funding to non-government organisations (NGOs) to provide services, support and activities for young people and family across the Territory.</p> <p>The Alcohol and Other Drugs Youth Grant Program was established for community-based alcohol and other drugs prevention and demand reduction, seeking applicants from NT-based incorporated organisations or community groups for grants of \$20,000 each.</p> <p>In 2017-18, 19 projects were awarded to organisations in many areas of the NT for diverse projects, such as arts and sporting activities, cultural connection and expression programs and after hours youth support activities.</p>	<p>Complete and ongoing</p> <p>The second round of the Alcohol and Other Drugs Youth Grant Program grant funding for 2018/19 was advertised in November 2018.</p> <p>There were two areas of focus in the assessment for the 2018/19 funding:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. education and intervention that increase awareness of Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) among young people 2. providing projects and opportunities for young people around connectedness that builds resilience and foster cultural and community connection. <p>Approximately \$280,000 was allocated across 17 grants in the Barkly, Central, Arnhem, Katherine and Darwin regions.</p>
1.3 RESEARCH/DATA/EVALUATION			
<p>1.3.1</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>The 'data linkage project', a three year project (2015-2017), is being undertaken by the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC), Menzies, Territory Families, Department of Health and AMSANT. Government will investigate the opportunities to build-on or expand the data linkage study.</p>	<p>On Track</p> <p>In December 2018, an application for the Australian Research Council Linkage project grant was submitted for a long term evaluation study on the effects of the BDR as one of the alcohol harm reduction measures.</p> <p>Funding has also been received from the Hospital Research Foundation to evaluate one element of the introduction of minimum floor price.</p>

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>1.3.2</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	The NT Government has existing partnerships and funding arrangements with a number of research organisations including Menzies and CDU. Government will investigate what opportunities there are to establish such a dedicated research unit within these organisations or if the Northern Territory can utilise existing specialised research units within other organisations.	<p>On Track</p> <p>In December 2018, Government determined that annual risk based licensing and application fees for liquor licences under the new <i>Liquor Act</i> will contribute to the costs of alcohol-related harm minimisation projects, including the key research.</p>
<p>1.3.3</p> <p>The research body also undertake the role of conducting independent, high-quality evaluations of interventions and policies.</p>	Supported	<p>On Track</p> <p>See update at recommendation 1.3.2.</p>	
<p>1.3.4</p> <p>The research body work towards standardising data collection systems and records across all services providers.</p>	Supported	<p>On Track</p> <p>See update at recommendation 1.3.2.</p>	
<p>1.3.5</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	The Banned Drinker Register (BDR) publishes monitoring reports online every month. Evaluation Reports will be released in June 2018 and another evaluating 12 months of operation.	<p>Complete and ongoing</p> <p>On 20 December 2018, Government released the 12 month BDR Evaluation Report, an independent evaluation overseen by Menzies School of Health Research which found a reduction in the supply of alcohol to problem drinkers and reduction for individuals whose alcohol-related behaviour was causing repeat offending.</p> <p>The next evaluation report is due in June 2019.</p>

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>1.3.6</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>Government acknowledges the need to capture the data relating to online sales of alcohol in the Northern Territory. Investigations are currently underway as to how this can occur.</p> <p>The Northern Territory Government is actively exploring the current datasets collected across agencies and identifying gaps in data collection and opportunities for data sharing within Government to support harm minimisation principles.</p>	<p>On Track</p> <p>The Data and Evaluation Working Group agreed to five key indicators to regularly measure how policy interventions are impacting on alcohol-related harms:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the number of alcohol-related deaths 2. overall consumption rate 3. alcohol-related assaults 4. alcohol-related emergency department presentation 5. alcohol attributable instances of serious road injuries. <p>The datasets for these indicators can be viewed at alcoholreform.nt.gov.au</p>
<p>1.3.7</p> <p>Feedback from all data collected be provided to stakeholders including the licensing authority, emergency departments, police, ambulance and licensees.</p>	Supported	<p>On Track</p> <p>See comments at recommendation 1.3.6.</p>	
<p>1.3.8</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>The departments of the Chief Minister, Health and NT Police are in the early stages of developing a trial Cardiff model in Emergency Departments at RDH and possibly Alice Springs, and exploring data linkage methods between NT Police and Health.</p>	<p>On Track</p> <p>Negotiations are underway 2018 with NT Health clinical leads and Professor Peter Miller from Deakin University to include the Northern Territory in the national project. It is likely that the trial of the Cardiff model will commence in March 2019.</p>

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>1.3.9 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>NT Police have used the last drinks survey since March 2018. The Northern Territory Government has expanded the window of questioning to capture where a person purchased and consumed alcohol in the last 12 hours. Data sharing between NT Police and Emergency Departments are in the early stages of development. This also links to the trial of the Cardiff model in Emergency Departments (see recommendation 1.3.8)</p>	<p>On Track In accordance with the commitment in the Alcohol Harm Minimisation Action Plan 2018–2019, the NT Police Territory Intelligence and Co-ordination Centre (TICC) advertised for a data analyst position in January 2019, and it is anticipated the officer will oversee the collection and analysis of NT Police alcohol-related datasets. Investigations are underway as to how the duties of this position will enable agencies to share intelligence in an efficient and collaborative manner.</p>
<p>1.3.10 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>On Track The roll out of the Last Drinks Survey in Emergency departments is in development as it relates to the implementation of the Cardiff model.</p>	
<p>1.3.11 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>Complete</p>	

CHAPTER 2 Regulatory Framework

RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
2.1 THE LIQUOR ACT			
<p>2.1.1 The <i>Liquor Act</i> be rewritten.</p>	Supported	The Department of the Attorney-General and Justice has established a team dedicated to this project, and have consulted extensively with the departments of the Chief Minister, Health, Education and NT Police, as well as industry to develop drafting instructions for the new <i>Liquor Act</i> .	<p>On Track Drafting of the new <i>Liquor Act</i> commenced in October 2018 as a priority for the Office of the Parliamentary Counsel. It is anticipated that the new <i>Liquor Act</i> will commence in late 2019.</p>
<p>2.1.2 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>On Track See update at recommendation 2.1.1.</p>	
<p>2.1.3 Remove confusing and inconsistent provisions in the Act.</p>	Supported	<p>On Track See update at recommendation 2.1.1.</p>	
<p>2.1.4 Develop a Public Interest and Community Impact test in accordance with this report.</p>	Supported	Complete.	
<p>2.1.5 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	Complete.	
<p>2.1.6 All decisions made under the Act be required to apply the public interest and community impact test.</p>	Supported	Complete.	

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>2.1.7 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	Complete.	
<p>2.1.8 Section 3 of the Act remain in its present or a similar form.</p>	Supported	On Track See update at recommendation 2.1.1.	
2.2 WHO MAKES DECISIONS UNDER THE LIQUOR ACT			
<p>2.2.1 A Liquor Commission be established as the independent and primary decision maker under the <i>Liquor Act</i>.</p>	Supported	Complete.	
<p>2.2.2 The Commission consist of four appointed members, with three members (Chair and two others) required to be in attendance for a hearing.</p>	Supported	Complete.	
<p>2.2.3 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	Complete.	
<p>2.2.4 At least one sitting member have a health background.</p>	Supported	Complete.	
<p>2.2.5 The structure and operations of the Commission reflect the matters discussed in this report.</p>	Supported	Complete.	

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>2.2.6</p> <p>The position of Director of Licensing be established, with the position being vested with the powers discussed in this report.</p>	Supported	To be delivered as part of the Alcohol Harm Minimisation Action Plan 2018–2019 (<i>Liquor Act</i> rewrite).	<p>On Track</p> <p>The position of Director of Licensing will be established upon commencement of the new <i>Liquor Act</i>. See update at recommendation 2.1.1.</p>
2.3 APPLICATION PROCESS AND CONSULTATION			
<p>2.3.1</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	Complete.	
<p>2.3.2</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	Complete.	
2.4 LIQUOR LICENCE FEES			
<p>2.4.1</p> <p>All application fees be reviewed and set at an appropriate level in line with other jurisdictions.</p>	Supported	<p>On Track</p> <p>Government has reviewed the application fees and will be incorporated into the new <i>Liquor Act</i>. See comments at recommendation 2.1.1</p> <p>In December 2018, Government determined that the annual risk based licensing and application fees for liquor licences under the new <i>Liquor Act</i> will contribute to the costs of evaluation of alcohol-related harm minimisation projects; the development of education campaigns; and other alcohol-related harm minimisation projects, including key research.</p>	

CHAPTER 2 Regulatory Framework

RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
ANNUAL FEES			
<p>2.4.2</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"> • a base fee that applies to the different categories of licence • a loading fee to reflect the patron capacity of the venue for on-premises and club licence categories • a loading fee for the takeaway licence category based on volume of sales • a loading fee for extended hours authorities • a loading fee attributed to poor compliance history. 	Supported in-principle	<p>Risk-based licensing fees will be introduced through the <i>Liquor Act</i> rewrite.</p> <p>The intention of these fees is not to be a revenue raiser, but to enforce compliance and target high-risk, non-compliant licensees.</p>	<p>On Track</p> <p>On 16 October 2018, Government released the draft risk based licensing model to all Northern Territory licensees for consultation. ARIT accepted submissions until 31 January 2019 to incorporate feedback and review the model. Risk based licensing will be incorporated into the new <i>Liquor Act</i> or Liquor Regulations. See comments at recommendation 2.1.1 and 2.4.1.</p>
<p>2.4.3</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>On Track</p> <p>Payment of an annual fee will be a statutory requirement under the new <i>Liquor Act</i>. See update at recommendations 2.1.1 and 2.4.2.</p>	
2.5 CATEGORIES AND TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF LIQUOR LICENCES			
TRADING DAYS AND HOURS OF OPERATION – ON-PREMISES LICENCES			
<p>2.5.1</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>On Track</p> <p>Standard days of trade for on-premise licences will be incorporated into the new <i>Liquor Act</i>. See update at recommendation 2.1.1.</p>	

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>2.5.2</p> <p>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>On Track</p> <p>Standard hours of trade for on-premise licences will be incorporated into the new <i>Liquor Act</i>. See update at recommendation 2.1.1.</p>	
<p>2.5.3</p> <p>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>The Northern Territory Government's intention is to achieve standard terms and conditions for licence categories. It is not Government's intention to reduce current trading hours of on-premise liquor licences.</p>	<p>On Track</p> <p>Standard hours of trade for on-premise licences will be incorporated into the new <i>Liquor Act</i>. See update at recommendation 2.1.1.</p>
<p>2.5.4</p> <p>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>On Track</p> <p>Standard hours of trade for on-premise licences will be incorporated into the new <i>Liquor Act</i>. See update at recommendation 2.1.1.</p>	
<p>2.5.5</p> <p>The Standard Hours may be extended by applying for and being granted an extended hours trading authority</p>	Supported in-principle	<p>On Track</p> <p>Standard hours of trade for on-premise licences will be incorporated into the new <i>Liquor Act</i>. See update at recommendation 2.1.1.</p>	
TRADING DAYS AND HOURS – TAKEAWAY LICENCES			
<p>2.5.6</p> <p>The Standard Days for trade in takeaway liquor be Monday to Saturday, with the sale of takeaway liquor on Sunday prohibited.</p>	Not supported	<p>No further action required</p> <p>Government has specifically rejected this recommendation insofar as it concerns the prohibition of takeaway alcohol on Sundays.</p>	
<p>2.5.7</p> <p>Further restrictions on such trading days be provided in appropriate circumstances as assessed by the licensing authority.</p>	Supported	<p>On Track</p> <p>Standard hours of trade for on-premise licences will be incorporated into the new <i>Liquor Act</i>. See update at recommendation 2.1.1.</p>	

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>2.5.8 Liquor supply plans allow for regions to have specific takeaway sales free days each week where a need is identified.</p>	Supported	<p>Complete and Ongoing The Northern Territory Liquor Commission have power under section 33 of the current <i>Liquor Act</i> to vary the conditions of liquor licences, and this includes in regions. This power will continue in the new <i>Liquor Act</i>.</p>	
<p>2.5.9 The current prohibition of takeaway sales on Good Friday and Christmas Day be retained.</p>	Supported	<p>On Track Standard hours of trade for on-premise licences will be incorporated into the new <i>Liquor Act</i>. See update at recommendation 2.1.1.</p>	
TAKEAWAY STANDARD HOURS			
<p>2.5.10 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>The Northern Territory Government is considering setting standard hours for off-premises licences, but is open to considering a 9am opening time for public holidays and Saturdays, noting that this does not apply to existing restricted take-away hours in regional areas.</p>	<p>On Track Standard hours of trade for on-premise licences will be incorporated into the new <i>Liquor Act</i>. See update at recommendation 2.1.1.</p>
<p>2.5.11 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>On Track Standard hours of trade for on-premise licences will be incorporated into the new <i>Liquor Act</i>. See update at recommendation 2.1.1.</p>	
<p>2.5.12 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>On Track Standard hours of trade for on-premise licences will be incorporated into the new <i>Liquor Act</i>. See update at recommendation 2.1.1.</p>	

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
STORE LICENCES			
<p>2.5.13 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>	<p>Supported in-principle</p>	<p>Government continues to work with industry to determine how to best implement this recommendation that is consistent with harm minimisation principles.</p>	<p>On Track Through regular and extensive consultation, the NT Government acknowledged that unintended consequences would arise if the Expert Advisory Panel's position was followed strictly, and therefore adjusted the final position accordingly to achieve a balance between meeting the intent of the Riley Review (to minimise alcohol-related harm in the community) and keeping small Territory businesses viable. The NT Government determined that existing grocery store liquor licences will continue under new conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • instead of 15 per cent as recommended, liquor sales are to be set at 25 per cent of total gross annual sales • allowing other forms of physical or visual separation between grocery and alcohol areas within a store, instead of complete separation • external branding is permitted, however, external product advertising is not permitted <p>Licence authorities and conditions will be incorporated into the new <i>Liquor Act</i> or Liquor Regulations. See update at recommendation 2.1.1.</p>

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
CESSATION OF TRADE			
<p>2.5.14</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>On Track</p> <p>This will be addressed in the new <i>Liquor Act</i>. See update at recommendation 2.1.1.</p>	
<p>2.5.15</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>On Track</p> <p>This will be addressed in the new <i>Liquor Act</i>. See update at recommendation 2.1.1.</p>	
CATEGORIES OF LICENCES			
<p>2.5.16</p> <p>The following categories or licences be established:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-premises Liquor Licence • Club Licence • Takeaway Liquor Licence • Restaurant and Catering Licence • Liquor Producer Licence • Major Event Licence • Limited Licence • BYO Licence • Interstate Supplier Licence 	Supported in-principle	<p>The Northern Territory Government confirms its aim to standardise terms and conditions for licence categories. There will be more categories than listed in this recommendation.</p>	<p>On Track</p> <p>Through consultation with regulatory agencies and industry groups, it was acknowledged further categories were required to cover the full ambit of existing licensed venues in the Northern Territory. It was also determined that the categories would actually be referred to as 'authorities' instead of categories, with each authority listed on a liquor licence permitting the licensee to undertake those types of liquor operations. The following authorities will be incorporated into the new <i>Liquor Act</i> or Liquor Regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BYO Authority • Casino Authority • Catering Authority • Club Authority • Community Authority

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interstate Supplier Authority • Lodging Authority • Major Events Authority • Producers Authority • Public Bar Authority • Restaurant Authority • Restaurant Bar Authority • Small Bar Authority • Special Licence Authority • Special Venture Authority • Store Licences • Takeaway Authority • Wayside Inn Authority • Wholesale Authority <p>Additional Authorities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult Entertainment Authority • Adult Entertainment Explicit Authority • Adult Entertainment R-rated Authority • Late Night Authority • Live Entertainment Authority
<p>2.5.17</p> <p>Transitional arrangements ensure that licensees are subject to annual risk based licence fees during the transitional period.</p>	Supported in-principle	All licence fees (including the introduction of an annual fee) will be considered as part of the Liquor Act rewrite which is an important part of the Alcohol Harm Minimisation Action Plan 2018–2019.	<p>On Track</p> <p>See update at recommendation 2.4.2.</p>
<p>2.5.18</p> <p>A condition be imposed on all extended hours authorities, prohibiting the sale of beverages with a high alcohol content (>5 per cent), and rapid consumption beverages such as shots.</p>	Supported in-principle	Improved 'promotion and advertising' provisions coupled with increased enforcement and compliance ay achieve the intention of this recommendation, which is to avoid rapid consumption of high alcohol content beverages. The Northern Territory Government will continue to work with industry on how responsible service of alcohol, especially late at night, can be promoted (i.e. through new mandatory accords or codes of practice).	<p>On Track</p> <p>See update at recommendation 2.1.1.</p>

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>2.5.19 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	Government continues to work with industry to determine how to best implement this recommendation that is consistent with harm minimisation principles.	<p>On Track Licence authorities and conditions will be incorporated into the new <i>Liquor Act</i> or Liquor Regulations. See update at recommendations 2.1.1 and 2.5.13.</p>
<p>2.5.20 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	Complete	
<p>2.5.21 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	The finalisation of licence categories will be addressed in the <i>Liquor Act</i> rewrite project.	<p>Work yet to commence See update at recommendation 2.5.16. An evaluation will commence five years after the commencement of the new <i>Liquor Act</i>.</p>
TRANSFER OF A LIQUOR LICENCE, SUBSTITUTION OF PREMISES AND VARIATION OF CONDITIONS			
<p>2.5.22 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	Complete	
<p>2.5.23 Fees for a transfer application should be set at an appropriate level.</p>	Supported	<p>On Track Government has reviewed the transfer application fee and it will be incorporated into the new <i>Liquor Act</i> or Liquor Regulations. See comments at recommendations 2.1.1 and 2.4.1</p>	

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>2.5.24</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	Complete	
<p>2.5.25</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	On Track	This will be incorporated into the new <i>Liquor Act</i> . See update at recommendation 2.1.1.
<p>2.5.26</p> <p>Public notice of any substitution application be required.</p>	Supported	Complete	
<p>2.5.27</p> <p>No change to a licence category be made through the substitution process.</p>	Supported	On Track	This will be incorporated into the new <i>Liquor Act</i> . See update at recommendation 2.1.1.
<p>2.5.28</p> <p>Fees for a substitution application should be set at an appropriate level.</p>	Supported	On Track	Government has reviewed the substitution application fee and will be incorporated into the new <i>Liquor Act</i> or Liquor Regulations. See update at recommendations 2.1.1 and 2.4.1.

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>2.5.29</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>On Track</p> <p>This will be incorporated into the new <i>Liquor Act</i>. See update at recommendation 2.1.1.</p> <p>The amendment to the <i>Liquor Act</i> upon establishment of the Northern Territory Liquor Commission mandated that applications have to comply with the new community impact and public interest test.</p>	
<p>2.5.30</p> <p>The licensing authority retain the power to vary licence conditions, including standard conditions, when considered necessary.</p>	Supported	<p>On Track</p> <p>This will be incorporated into the new <i>Liquor Act</i>. See update at recommendation 2.1.1.</p>	
<p>2.5.31</p> <p>All variation applications be subject to the public interest and community impact test.</p>	Supported	Complete	
LIQUOR ACCORDS			
<p>2.5.32</p> <p>That liquor accords continue to be an element in the regulatory framework for liquor licences.</p>	Supported	<p>On Track</p> <p>This will be incorporated into the new <i>Liquor Act</i>. See update at recommendation 2.1.1.</p>	
<p>2.5.33</p> <p>The <i>Liquor Act</i> be amended, in relation to accords, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 impose a positive duty on the administrative arm of the licensing authority to establish liquor accords. 	Supported	<p>On Track</p> <p>This will be incorporated into the new <i>Liquor Act</i>. See update at recommendation 2.1.1.</p>	

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>2.5.34</p> <p>The licensing authority undertake evaluation and monitoring to inform regular reviews of all accords.</p>	Supported	High quality research, data and evaluations are crucial to informing the NT Government's efforts to reduce alcohol related harms.	<p>On Track</p> <p>Liquor accords will be addressed in the new <i>Liquor Act</i>.</p>
<p>2.5.35</p> <p>The licensing authority publish the contents of all accords.</p>	Supported	Complete	
2.6 DENSITY OF LIQUOR LICENCES AND THE SIZE OF LIQUOR OUTLETS			
<p>2.6.1</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	Complete	
<p>2.6.2</p> <p>The Liquor Act provide that the volume of alcohol to enter the community be taken into account when considering the public interest and community impact.</p>	Supported	Complete	
<p>2.6.3</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>On Track</p> <p>This will be incorporated into the new <i>Liquor Act</i>. See update at recommendation 2.1.1.</p>	
<p>2.6.4</p> <p>The Licensing database be updated to ensure information relating to the location of a venue is accurate.</p>	Supported	Licensing NT are reviewing their processes to ensure that the database is accurate.	<p>On Track</p> <p>Work is ongoing in relation to the publicly accessible liquor licensing database to ensure it contains accurate information.</p>

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>2.6.5 Licensees be required to provide regular returns (six monthly or yearly) reporting the volume of alcohol sales from their premises.</p>	Supported	The Liquor Amendment (Minimum Floor Pricing) Bill 2018 was introduced in May 2018 Sittings of the Legislative Assembly. The legislation requires licensees to provide data relating to the volume of alcohol sales from their premises to Licensing NT for compliance and evaluation purposes.	<p>On Track Work to collect data from interstate retail licensees under the regulation making power introduced with floor price legislation is ongoing. Broader consideration to requiring licensees to retain and report on the volume of alcohol being sold at the retail level is a matter under consideration with the <i>Liquor Act</i> re write.</p>

2.7 COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

<p>2.7.1 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>A Service Level Agreement between NT Police and Licensing NT is currently in development. The Service Level Agreement will agree to initiatives that will increase collaboration between the two agencies (in particular, information sharing of data, evidence and for operations purposes) and reaffirm what the two agencies already do together as per the requirements of NT legislation. The introduction of risk-based licensing fees as a compliance and enforcement measure will be addressed as part of the <i>Liquor Act</i> rewrite.</p>	<p>On Track A Service Level Agreement between NT Police and Licensing NT will be finalised in early 2019. The Northern Territory Liquor Commission publish all decisions online at https://justice.nt.gov.au/regulatory-services/licensing-boards-committees-and-advisory-councils/liquor-commission/decisions. Risk based licensing will be incorporated into the new <i>Liquor Act</i> or Liquor Regulations. See update at recommendation 2.1.1 and 2.4.2.</p>
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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>2.7.2</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	Licensing NT are implementing a number of projects to increase transparency and availability of information to licensees and the public about liquor licensing regulation, including the publication of all liquor accords, the development of a new Compliance and Enforcement Policy for Licensed Premises and updates to the Licensing NT website.	<p>On Track</p> <p>All accords under the current framework have been published. The Compliance and Enforcement Policy was considered by the Northern Territory Liquor Commission in February 2019. Timing of the publication of the Compliance and Enforcement Policy will be at the discretion of the Northern Territory Liquor Commission.</p>
<p>2.7.3</p> <p>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>A Service Level Agreement between NT Police and Licensing NT is currently in development.</p> <p>The Service Level Agreement will agree to initiatives that will increase collaboration between the two agencies (in particular, information sharing of data, evidence and for operations purposes) and reaffirm what the two agencies already do together as per the requirements of NT legislation.</p>	<p>On Track</p> <p>A Service Level Agreement between NT Police and Licensing NT will be finalised in early 2019.</p>
<p>2.7.4</p> <p>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>Complete</p> <p>Legislation passed in May 2018 that provided new powers to the NT Police Commissioner to suspend a liquor licence for up to 48 hours if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it is considered appropriate in the event of an emergency or natural disaster, riotous conduct, or a breach of the peace or threat to public safety occurs; or • the licensee, or an employee or agent of the licensee, is being investigated for an offence against the <i>Liquor Act</i>, and investigating officers reasonably believe the offending is likely to continue. <p>This power has been used five times since the legislation's commencement in June 2018.</p>	

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
COMPLIANCE ACTIVITY			
<p>2.7.5 Licensing be appropriately resourced to undertake a broad range of compliance activity under the <i>Liquor Act</i>.</p>	Supported	<p>A new Compliance and Enforcement Policy for Licensed Premises is currently being developed so as to fully document the regulatory approach on which Licensing NT's Compliance and Enforcement Program is based. Separately, Compliance Officers involved with liquor regulation interact with, communicate and consult with NT Police about joint operations, targeted activities and intelligence-sharing activities.</p>	<p>On Track Licensing NT continues to communicate and engage with Police to indemnify joint operations, targeted activities and intelligence-sharing activities. See comments at recommendation 2.7.2 as it relates to the Compliance and Enforcement Policy.</p>
<p>2.7.6 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>See comments at recommendation 2.7.5. The Compliance and Enforcement Policy for Licensed Premises (under development) will provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an outline of the enforcement actions available to the Liquor Commission and the Director-General of Licensing under the <i>Liquor Act</i> • a guide to Licensing NT on its compliance and enforcement role • an explanation of the Director-General's risk based approach <p>a basis for consistent, integrated and coordinated enforcement action within Licensing NT across the Northern Territory.</p>	<p>On Track See comments at recommendation 2.7.2 as it relates to the Compliance and Enforcement Policy.</p>

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>2.7.7</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>On Track</p> <p>This will be incorporated into the new <i>Liquor Act</i>. See update at recommendation 2.1.1.</p>	
<p>2.7.8</p> <p>Licensing be sufficiently resourced to regularly undertake covert 'mystery shopper' programs, similar to those used in Queensland.</p>	Supported in-principle	<p>To be considered by Licensing NT and Police when developing their compliance and enforcement plan (refer to comments at recommendation 2.7.6). The NT Government, anticipates that mystery shoppers will be Police and Licensing Inspectors in plain clothes. However, any such compliance operations is for the consideration of Licensing NT and Police when developing their compliance and enforcement plan.</p>	<p>Complete</p> <p>In November 2018, Government amended the <i>Liquor Act</i> to insert powers for police officers to conduct undercover operations to detect breaches of the <i>Liquor Act</i>, and to then use the gathered evidence in prosecution for that offence to strengthen the compliance and enforcement approach to alcohol reform and increase public confidence in policing. The legislation requires written approval of an undercover operation by a senior officer (above the rank of Commander) and there are annual obligations upon the Commissioner of Police to report the requests for use of the provision, adding to the transparency and accountability of the process.</p>
ENFORCEMENT			
<p>2.7.9</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>On Track</p> <p>This will be incorporated into the new <i>Liquor Act</i>. See update at recommendation 2.1.1.</p>	

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>2.7.10</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>On Track</p> <p>This will be incorporated into the new <i>Liquor Act</i>. See update at recommendation 2.1.1.</p>	
<p>2.7.11</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>On Track</p> <p>This will be incorporated into the new <i>Liquor Act</i>. See update at recommendation 2.1.1.</p>	
<p>2.8 RESPONSIBLE SERVICE OF ALCOHOL</p>			
<p>2.8.1</p> <p>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>On Track</p> <p>SITHFAB009A – Provide responsible service of alcohol (Release 1) is a national unit of competency for the responsible service of alcohol. All licensees are currently required to complete a responsible service of alcohol course with a recognised training provider before holding a liquor licence. This national unit of competency does not include a refresher course. However, further requirements, including those recommended by the Report, are to be included in the <i>Liquor Act</i> rewrite. Once the necessary amendments are made as part of the re-write project, the regulator will be able to develop and approve an appropriate refresher course.</p>	
<p>2.8.2</p> <p>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>On Track</p> <p>This will be incorporated into the new <i>Liquor Act</i>. See update at recommendation 2.1.1. A seven day ‘grace period’ is accepted by the NT Government as fair and reasonable.</p>	
<p>2.8.3</p> <p>An RSA refresher course be undertaken every three years, with the course content and delivery being approved by the licensing authority.</p>	Supported	<p>On Track</p> <p>See update at recommendation 2.8.1.</p>	

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>2.8.4</p> <p>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>On Track</p> <p>Licence conditions will be addressed in the new <i>Liquor Act</i>. See update at recommendation 2.1.1</p>	
<p>2.8.5</p> <p>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	To be considered by Licensing NT and Police when developing their compliance and enforcement plan (refer to recommendation 2.7.6).	On Track
2.9 SIGNAGE IN LICENCED PREMISES			
<p>2.9.1</p> <p>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>On Track</p> <p>Licence conditions and mandatory signage will be addressed in the new <i>Liquor Act</i>. See update at recommendation 2.1.1</p>	
2.10 PROMOTION AND ADVERTISING			
<p>2.10.1</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>The Ministerial Drug and Alcohol Forum (MDAF) is the governance body overseeing the development of the Draft National Alcohol Strategy. The Strategy advocates for a number of actions in relation to alcohol advertising, including: a single national advertising code that covers placement and content across all media to provide consistent protection of exposure to minors regardless of programming implement regulatory measures to reduce alcohol advertising exposure to young people (including sport and online) effective controls on alcohol promotion to protect at</p>	<p>On Track</p> <p>The draft National Alcohol Strategy 2018-2026 identifies four Priority areas of focus to prevent and minimise alcohol-related harm in Australia. Priority 2 'Managing availability, price and promotion' focuses on reducing opportunities for availability, promotion and pricing contributing to risky alcohol consumption (including identifying a number of opportunities including the implementation of regulatory measures to reduce alcohol advertising exposure to young people and effective controls on alcohol promotion to protect at-risk groups including youth and dependent drinkers).</p>

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
		<p>risk groups including youth and dependent drinkers regulator measures to prevent promotion of discounted/low priced alcohol including bulk buys, two-for-one offers, shop-a-dockets and other promotions based on price.</p> <p>The initial consultation on the draft was completed in February 2018. The Commonwealth Government is planning a series of roundtables through the latter part of 2018, with a view that a final draft will be presented to MDAF in December 2018.</p>	<p>The draft Strategy was provided to all jurisdictions in January 2019 for comment.</p>
<p>2.10.2</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>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>On Track</p> <p>See update at recommendation 2.10.1.</p>	
<p>2.10.3</p> <p>The Northern Territory Government advocate nationally for initiatives that provide for alternatives to sports sponsorship by the alcohol industry.</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>On Track</p> <p>See update at recommendation 2.10.1.</p>	
<p>2.10.4</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>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>Complete and ongoing</p>	

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>2.10.5</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>On Track</p> <p>This will be incorporated into the new <i>Liquor Act</i>. See update at recommendation 2.1.1.</p>	
<p>2.10.6</p> <p>The legislation makes clear that promotion (by whatever means) of alcohol by reference to harmful price discounts is prohibited.</p>	Supported	<p>On Track</p> <p>This will be incorporated into the new <i>Liquor Act</i>. See update at recommendations 2.1.1 and 2.10.1.</p>	
<p>2.10.7</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>On Track</p> <p>This will be incorporated into the new <i>Liquor Act</i>. See update at recommendations 2.1.1 and 2.10.1.</p>	
<p>2.10.8</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 docket.</p>	Supported	<p>On Track</p> <p>This will be incorporated into the new <i>Liquor Act</i>. See update at recommendations 2.1.1 and 2.10.1.</p>	
<p>2.10.9</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>On Track</p> <p>See update at recommendations 2.1.1 and 2.5.13.</p>	
<p>2.10.10</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>On Track</p> <p>This will be incorporated into the new <i>Liquor Act</i>. See update at recommendations 2.1.1 and 2.10.1.</p>	

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>2.10.11</p> <p>The Advertising Code of Practice be reviewed to ensure it conforms with harm minimisation principles.</p>	Supported	To be delivered as part of the Alcohol Harm Minimisation Action Plan 2018–2019.	<p>On Track</p> <p>See update at recommendation 2.1.1 and 2.10.1.</p>
<p>2.10.12</p> <p>The Northern Territory Government bans alcohol advertising on publicly owned assets such as buses and buildings.</p>	Supported	<p>On Track</p> <p>An appropriate policy is to be developed as soon as practicable by the relevant NT Government agencies, including but not limited to the Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics and the Department of Corporate and Information Services.</p>	
2.11 ALCOHOL AND VESSELS			
<p>2.11.1</p> <p>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>The Alcohol on Water Working Group was established in December 2017 and consist of representatives from the departments of Chief Minister; Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics; NT Police and members from the AFANT, the Seafood Council NT and the Guided Fishermen's Association NT. Government continues to work with industry to develop appropriate legislation for the Northern Territory context.</p>	<p>On Track</p> <p>Submissions have been received by 12 members of the Alcohol on the Water Working Group and are currently being considered by Government.</p>
2.12 RESTRICTED AREAS			
GENERAL RESTRICTED AREAS AND ALCOHOL PROTECTED AREAS			
<p>2.12.1</p> <p>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>The Local Decision Making agenda continues its consultations with communities through the Regional Network Group in the Department of the Chief Minister.</p>	<p>On Track</p> <p>This recommendation is linked to recommendation 3.7.16.</p>

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>2.12.2</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>On Track</p> <p>Discussions continue between departmental officers from the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet, the Department of the Chief Minister and the Department of the Attorney-General regarding the <i>Stronger Future in the Northern Territory Act 2012</i> (Cth) as it relates to the <i>Liquor Act</i> rewrite.</p>	
<p>2.12.3</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>In April 2018, the Department of Housing and Community Development released the NT Government Initial Response to the Independent Town Camps Review Report (the Initial Response). The objective of the Northern Territory Town Camps Review was to provide an informed evidence base to develop long term strategies to improve living condition and service delivery in town camps. The Initial Response identifies through the Local Decision Making agenda, the importance of Aboriginal communities and town camp residents to be empowered to make choices how harms associated with alcohol can be addressed in their communities.</p> <p>The Northern Territory Government continues their department officer-level consultations with the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet to progress the implementation of managing alcohol-related harm in town camps, including Alice Springs.</p>	<p>On Track</p> <p>This recommendation is linked to recommendation 3.7.16.</p>

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
PUBLIC RESTRICTED AREAS			
<p>2.12.4</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>On Track</p> <p>Restricted Areas will be incorporated into the new <i>Liquor Act</i>. See update at recommendation 2.1.1.</p>	
<p>2.12.5</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>On Track</p> <p>This will be incorporated into the new <i>Liquor Act</i>. See update at recommendation 2.1.1.</p>	
PRIVATE RESTRICTED PREMISES			
<p>2.12.6</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>Government is currently obtaining legal advice as to the validity of the implementation of this recommendation without breaching Part 8 of the <i>Residential Tenancies Act</i>.</p>	<p>On Track</p> <p>Government is currently considering the legal advice regarding this matter.</p>

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
ALCOHOL MANAGEMENT PLANS (AMP) AND LIQUOR SUPPLY PLANS (LSP)			
<p>2.12.7</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	Government agencies and service providers are committed to supporting those communities that wish to decide how harms associated with alcohol can be addressed in their communities.	<p>On Track</p> <p>Local Decision Making (LDM) is a Northern Territory Government commitment to provide opportunities to transfer government service delivery to Aboriginal Territorians and organisations, based on their community aspirations. Northern Territory Government agencies will partner with Aboriginal communities to assist the transition of government services and programs to community control. The Northern Territory Government recognises that building, supporting and investing in strong Aboriginal governance is necessary to ensure local people drive local solutions, and that Aboriginal organisations are supported in managing local decision making. Local Decision Making is a 10 year plan that will provide a pathway so that communities can have more control over their own affairs, including service delivery based on a community's aspirations and needs.</p>
<p>2.12.8</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>On Track</p> <p>Liquor Supply Plans will be incorporated into the new <i>Liquor Act</i>. See update at recommendation 2.1.1.</p>	

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>2.12.9</p> <p>The regime should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • define a regional Liquor Supply Plan (LSP) as a set of provisions that apply to a particular geographic area • include provisions that specify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – areas within the LSP area where liquor licences may not be issued – areas subject to specific restrictions such as a General Restricted Area declaration – 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 – 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) – 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 	Supported	On Track	Liquor Supply Plans will be incorporated into the new <i>Liquor Act</i> . See update at recommendation 2.1.1.

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the collection of data and other information concerning the resulting effects of the plan - the establishment of a local or regional alcohol management committee or the use of an already established group/ committee to undertake this function. • 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 • 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 • 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 			

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CHAPTER 2 Regulatory Framework

RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 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. 			

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CHAPTER 2 Regulatory Framework

RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<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"> • 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 • 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. 			
ALCOHOL SERVICE PROVISION IN REMOTE COMMUNITIES			
<p>2.12.10 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>Discussions continue between departmental officers from the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet, the Department of the Chief Minister and the Department of the Attorney-General regarding the <i>Stronger Future in the Northern Territory Act 2012</i> (Cth) as it relates to the <i>Liquor Act</i> rewrite. This also relates to recommendation 2.12.2.</p>	On Track

CHAPTER 2 Regulatory Framework

RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>2.12.11 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>	Supported	NT Police has established an internal Working Group to review the sites (Groote Eylandt, Maningrida, and Nhulunbuy) and review existing police practices, issues and opportunities. Outcomes from this investigation will be used to determine the next steps in accordance with recommendation 2.12.11 and 2.12.12.	On Track
<p>2.12.12 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>	Supported	NT Police has established an internal Working Group to review the sites (Groote Eylandt, Maningrida, and Nhulunbuy) and review existing police practices, issues and opportunities. Outcomes from this investigation will be used to determine the next steps in accordance with recommendation 2.12.11 and 2.12.12.	On Track
<p>2.12.13 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>	Supported	There will be a focus on an increase on Aboriginal communities to decide how harms associated with alcohol can be addressed in their communities.	On Track

CHAPTER 2 Regulatory Framework

RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>2.12.14</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>	Supported	<p>The Good Sports program is currently in place across 87 sports clubs in the Northern Territory.</p> <p>The Northern Territory Government continues to explore opportunities to help licensed clubs promote the health and safety of members and their communities.</p>	<p>On Track</p> <p>On 16 October 2018, Government released the draft risk based licensing model to all Northern Territory licensees for consultation.</p> <p>Under the draft model, proposed incentives will apply a 10% discount to the overall annual risk-based licensing fee. Included in the proposed discounts includes licensees allowing live, original local music and entertainment (in accordance with MusicNT's policy). This incentive will contribute to building the livelihood and atmosphere in licensed venues, particularly the Darwin CBD.</p> <p>ARIT accepted submissions until 31 January 2019 to incorporate feedback and review the model. Risk based licensing will be incorporated into the new <i>Liquor Act</i> or Liquor Regulations. See update at recommendation 2.1.1.</p>
<p>2.12.15</p> <p>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>On Track</p> <p>This will be incorporated into the new <i>Liquor Act</i>. See update at recommendation 2.1.1.</p>	

CHAPTER 2 Regulatory Framework

RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>2.12.16</p> <p>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>The third phase of the Banned Drinker Register campaign is aimed at raising awareness across remote communities in the Northern Territory about the illegal and harmful practice of secondary supply of alcohol.</p> <p>BUSH TV have been appointed to develop a communications campaign for remote communities in the NT. They will develop film clips, infographics and illustrations in plain English and identified Aboriginal languages. This campaign will run from June 2018 onwards. In addition, scripts have been developed for the Aboriginal Interpreter Service to produce ‘radio spots’ in Aboriginal languages, with staged roll out from June 2018 – December 2018.</p>	<p>Complete and ongoing</p> <p>The Department of Health is arranging for BDR information including secondary supply to be translated in 10 languages,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anindilyakway • Arrernte • Maung • Murrih • Murrinh-patha • Pintupi-luritja • Pitjantjatjara • Warlpiri • Warumungu • Yolgnu-matha <p>available online or by device, estimated completion June 2019.</p>
<p>2.12.17</p> <p>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>Complete</p> <p>On 23 October 2018, the Alcohol Policing Unit commenced operation, as part of the 97-member strong unit in NT Police to address secondary supply. In 2018, NT Police seized over 3000 litres of alcohol marked for illegal secondary supply.</p>	

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
3.1 VOLUMETRIC TAXATION			
<p>3.1.1</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	Complete	
3.2 FLOOR PRICE			
<p>3.2.1</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	Complete	<p>The floor price commenced on 1 October 2018 to minimise the harms associated with high-alcohol, low-cost alcoholic beverages. The minimum floor price was set at \$1.30 per standard drink contained in the alcohol product. The legislative amendment prohibits selling alcohol below the price of \$1.30 per standard drink. The legislation imposes the minimum price as an automatic condition of a liquor licence.</p>
<p>3.2.2</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	Complete	<p>Section 118E of the current <i>Liquor Act</i> imposes a minimum price at which a liquor product can be sold in the Northern Territory. The floor price is indexed, in accordance with the Regulations under section 118E(3) of the current <i>Liquor Act</i>.</p>
<p>3.2.3</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	Complete	<p>The current <i>Liquor Act</i> sets out under section 118E(4) and (5) that the Minister must review the floor price at 3 yearly intervals. In reviewing the floor price, the Minister must take into account the objective of reduction of harmful consumption of liquor; the objective that the minimum pricing regime should result in minimal impact on moderate consumers and any other matters the Minister considers relevant. In December 2018, Government determined that the annual risk based licensing and application fees for liquor licences under the new <i>Liquor Act</i> will contribute to the costs of evaluation of alcohol-related harm minimisation projects; the development of education campaigns; and other alcohol-related harm minimisation projects, including key research.</p>

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
3.3 SAFE AND VIBRANT ENTERTAINMENT PRECINCT			
<p>3.3.1 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	Complete	
<p>3.3.2 All licences authorised to trade until 4am include a condition that requires a lock out to be initiated from 3am.</p>	Supported	Formalise the current conditions for late night venues with 3am lockout.	On Track See comments at recommendation 2.1.1.
<p>3.3.3 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	This recommendation to require any licensee trading authority to install an approved ID scanner linked to the BDR will affect venues who receive extended trading authorities until 4am (approximately eight venues across the Territory). The Northern Territory Government is keen to work with those affected venues to see if other scanning infrastructure could be compatible with the BDR database.	On Track
<p>3.3.4 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	Complete and ongoing Legislation reinstating the Northern Territory Liquor Commission was introduced in the February 2018 Sittings of the Legislative Assembly. Under this legislation, applicants have the onus of satisfying the Northern Territory Liquor Commission under the public interest and community impact test.	

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>3.3.5</p> <p>The impact and effectiveness of declarations of Designated Areas under the <i>Liquor Act</i> be assessed.</p>	Supported	To be delivered as part of the Alcohol Harm Minimisation Action Plan 2018-2019 (as part of the <i>Liquor Act</i> rewrite).	<p>On Track</p> <p>See update at recommendation 2.1.1.</p>
<p>3.3.6</p> <p>The licensing authority investigate additional conditions to be imposed within particular designated areas as identified in this report.</p>	Supported	To be delivered as part of the Alcohol Harm Minimisation Action Plan 2018-2019 (as part of the <i>Liquor Act</i> rewrite).	<p>On Track</p> <p>See update at recommendation 2.1.1.</p>
<p>3.3.7</p> <p>The Northern Territory Government review the availability of late night transport options in designated areas.</p>	Supported	<p>The Northern Territory's first ride-sharing service was introduced in February 2018 which will assist with increasing transport options to patrons in designated areas.</p> <p>Government will continue to explore options to improve the availability of late night transport options.</p>	<p>Complete and ongoing</p> <p>Uber, another ride sharing service, commenced operation in Darwin in August 2018. The expansion of ride sharing services in Darwin has provided consumers with more choice when it comes to safe, late night transport options.</p>
<p>3.4 MAJOR EVENTS</p>			
<p>3.4.1</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>Complete and ongoing</p> <p>Legislation passed in May 2018 that provided new powers to the NT Police Commissioner to suspend a liquor licence for up to 48 hours if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • it is considered appropriate in the event of an emergency or natural disaster, riotous conduct, or a breach of the peace or threat to public safety occurs; or • the licensee, or an employee or agent of the licensee, is being investigated for an offence against the <i>Liquor Act</i>, and investigating officers reasonably believe the offending is likely to continue. <p>This power has been used five times since the legislation's commencement in June 2018.</p>	
<p>3.4.2</p> <p>Transport management be addressed as a condition of the major event licence category.</p>	Supported	Traffic and pedestrian impacts are included in the Community Impact Assessment Guidelines under the community impact and public interest test.	<p>On Track</p> <p>Licence conditions will be addressed in the new <i>Liquor Act</i> see update at recommendation 2.1.1.</p>

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
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3.5 COMMUNITY PATROLS (NIGHT AND DAY PATROLS, COMMUNITY SAFETY OFFICERS)

3.5.1

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.

Supported

PWC Indigenous Consulting commenced the Review of Sobering Up Shelters project in May 2018. This review will identify additional improvements and options for SUS services throughout the Northern Territory. A Demand Study is currently underway to investigate 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. See August 2018 comments at recommendation 4.1.3. The Department of the Chief Minister continues to improve its engagement with Larrakia Nation about delivery of day and night patrols.

On Track

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 identified the importance of Sobering Up Shelter services as the entry point into an overall Alcohol and Other Drugs treatment system, assisting the most vulnerable in our community taking steps to get out of the cycle of problem drinking. The Review made ten recommendations to Government to enhance the overall functions of the Sobering up Shelters, all of which are supported by Government. Work is underway with Community Patrols and Sobering Up Shelters to realign service hours to reflect community needs. Regular regional quarterly stakeholder meetings, (hospitals, SUS, Community Patrols, Police and treatment services) occur in Darwin, Katherine, Nhulunbuy, Tennant Creek and Alice Springs. On October 2018, Government announced the Anti-Social Behaviour 5-Point Plan (the 5-Point Plan). As part of the 5-Point Plan, Government announced the extension of the Mission Australia run Sobering Up Shelter in Darwin (Stringybark) to 24-hours. From December 2018, the Sobering-Up Shelter in Alice Springs commenced opening at 1pm, at the request of Police, to reflect community need.

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
			<p>A fundamental part of the 5-point plan was the major increase in 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). The first phase of demand study, undertaken by Menzies School of Health Research and the University of New South Wales, is due to be released in early 2019.</p>
<p>3.5.2 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>PWC Indigenous Consulting commenced the Review of Sobering Up Shelters project in May 2018, and is supported by a reference group with representatives from the Department of Health, NT Police and the Alcohol Review Implementation Team. This review will identify additional improvements and options for SUS services throughout the Northern Territory, and will be reported in October 2018.</p>	<p>Complete See update at recommendation 3.5.1.</p>
<p>3.5.3 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>For services the NT Government funds every effort will be made to align operating hours and days of service for patrols with community needs, as has occurred with the Darwin Day Patrols. For other services, the NT Government will engage with service providers and the Commonwealth Government to ensure awareness of the need to adjust operating hours according to demand. To be delivered as part of the Alcohol Harm Minimisation Action Plan 2018-2019.</p>	<p>Complete and ongoing On October 2018, Government announced the Anti-Social Behaviour 5-Point Plan. A fundamental part of the plan was the major increase in 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>

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>3.5.4</p> <p>The operating hours of community patrols align with the opening hours of the sobering up shelter in the region.</p>	Supported	See comments at recommendation 3.5.3.	<p>On Track</p> <p>See update at recommendation 3.5.1.</p>
<p>3.5.5</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	See comments at recommendation 3.5.3.	<p>Complete and ongoing</p> <p>See update at recommendation 3.5.1.</p>
<p>3.5.6</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	See comments at recommendation 3.5.3.	<p>On Track</p> <p>Discussions continue between departmental officers from the Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet, the Department of the Chief Minister as it relates to the engagement of services and integration of Australian Government funded programs.</p>
<p>3.5.7</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	See comments at recommendation 3.5.3.	<p>On Track</p> <p>Work is ongoing in regional centres to identify training needs and appropriate resources for community patrol providers.</p>
<p>3.6 POINT OF SALE INTERVENTIONS (POSIS)</p>			
<p>3.6.1</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	Complete	

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>3.6.2 The <i>Liquor Act</i> be amended to empower uniformed Licensing Inspectors to undertake the POSI role.</p>	Supported	Complete	
<p>3.6.3 Appropriate training be provided to Licensing Inspectors to enable them to undertake the POSI role</p>	Supported	The first 20 of the 75 PALIs were sworn in and started their intensive 13-week training in Alice Springs on 31 May 2018. The first trained PALIs will begin work at the end of August 2018 in Alice Springs.	Complete and ongoing The third squad of PALIs commenced training in February 2019, which means 62 out of 75 PALIs are in training and deployed, undertaking Point of Sale Inspection (POSI) duties in Alice Springs, Tennant Creek and Katherine. Once recruitment is complete, there will be a total of 75 PALIs; 41 in Alice Springs, 22 in Katherine and 12 in Tennant Creek.
<p>3.6.4 Police continue to undertake the POSI role until Licensing Inspectors are employed and trained.</p>	Supported	Police officers will continue to undertake POSI duties, until the 75 PALIs are recruited, trained and deployed.	Complete and ongoing See update at recommendation 3.6.3.
<p>3.6.5 The POSIs regime be monitored and then evaluated to measure its continuing effectiveness and efficiency.</p>	Supported	NT Police are in the early stages of developing an evaluation and monitoring suite to determine the effectiveness of PALIs in supply reduction and harm minimisation.	On Track See update at recommendation 2.4.1.

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
3.7 FOETAL ALCOHOL SPECTRUM DISORDER (FASD)			
<p>3.7.1</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>Work is now underway to develop the Northern Territory FASD Strategy that will align with the Nation FASD Strategic Action Plan. The Department of Health is a member of the drafting group for the National FASD Strategic Action Plan, which is planned to be launched at the second Australasian FASD conference in November 2018. The Department of Health's membership of this group has assisted in the drafting of NT FASD Strategy and achieving alignment between the two strategies where possible. Work already underway has included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supporting the Central Australian FASD Network (CAFN) to conduct a strategic planning workshop in October 2017, which also considered key issues for the Strategy's development; • providing for Aboriginal Peak Organisations of the NT to deliver a Top End FASD forum in May 2018. The Forum attracted more than 100 participants, and aimed to increase knowledge, skills and understanding of FASD amongst Top End community members and allied health professionals who support and service Top End Aboriginal communities. The Forum was also used as a consultation mechanism for determining models of community-led action networks, and key actions under the focus areas of Prevention, Diagnosis and Support. <p>A Northern Territory FASD Strategy is forecast to be developed by the end of 2018.</p>	<p>Complete</p> <p>The NT Government released the Northern Territory's first FASD Strategy, <i>'Addressing Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder in the Northern Territory 2018-2024'</i> (the NT FASD Strategy) in December 2018. The NT FASD Strategy will prevent and reduce the impacts of FASD by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prioritising the assessment of children in out of home care and in the juvenile justice system • improving the ability of family and communities to respond to neurodevelopmental impairment • supporting the establishment of multidisciplinary assessment clinics • working in partnership with the Primary Health Network, Aboriginal Medical Service and the Aboriginal Community controlled health sector • broad community awareness campaigns, alcohol treatment for pregnant women and increasing access to reliable and affordable contraception are also key prevention strategies.

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>3.7.2</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>Complete and ongoing</p> <p>The Commonwealth Government through the NDIS has a significant role to play insofar as funding services for FASD. The NDIS has commenced and is currently being progressively rolled out. It is expected to be available right across the NT from 1 July 2019</p>	
<p>3.7.3</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	Complete	
<p>3.7.4</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	Complete	
<p>3.7.5</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	Complete	

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>3.7.6</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>Complete and ongoing</p> <p>The NT FASD Strategy provides that the <i>Healthy Under 5 Kids – Partnering Families</i> program is a universal health screening initiative being implemented by Government. The program is for families with 0-5 year olds and aims to standardise care across the NT, with a major focus on improving child health and wellbeing outcomes for this cohort through systematised and timely assessment/ reporting and referral as required.</p>	
<p>3.7.7</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>Complete and ongoing</p> <p>The NT FASD Strategy provides that Government has announced an investment of \$2.77 million to support frontline workers in child protection, youth justice and domestic violence services. This funding will see the establishment of a Clinical and Professional Practice Directorate – a team of experts will work with frontline staff to improve their clinical practice and ensure staff have ongoing training, professional support, mentoring and coaching to assist them with the services provided.</p>	
<p>3.7.8</p> <p>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"> expand the Family as First Teachers program explore options for promoting early childhood education programs, such as Abecedarian day care, across the Territory explore options for improving support to new mothers, including the Family Nurse Partnerships Program. 	Supported	<p>The NT Government is pleased to advise that the following is in place or in the process of being implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Families as First Teachers (FaFT): the Department of Education has expanded the number of FaFT sites across the Territory over the last two years; the department's focus has now shifted to increasing the reach of the program by increasing participation rates at each of the sites Promoting early childhood education: the Department of Education is focussing on expanding access to quality Early Learning Programs from four year olds to include three year olds. The Abecedarian approach is also being offered to the child care sector – with limited uptake Family Nurse Partnerships Program: the Department of Education is working to provide Abecedarian training to staff of the Family Nurse Partnerships Program – currently four sites have received training and the initiative will be expanded to 13 sites 	<p>Complete and ongoing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Families as First Teachers (FaFT): The FaFT program is currently being delivered in 39 sites (34 remote and five urban) across the Northern Territory. FaFT provides quality early learning and family support program that improves the lifelong education, health and wellbeing outcomes for young children and their families. As part of the Starting Early for a Better Future – Early Childhood Development Plan, the department is committed to expanding early learning programs to 14 additional sites, the program will be known as FaFT: Stay Play Learn. All these programs use the Abecedarian Approach Australia (3a). Promoting early childhood education: 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.

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family Nurse Partnerships Program: This program is delivered by the Department of Health. The Department of Education through the FaFT program works in partnership with the Family Nurse Partnerships Program to improve the education, health and wellbeing outcomes for young children and their new mothers. The Department of Education has an ongoing commitment to providing access to 3a training for all partner organisations.
<p>3.7.9</p> <p>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>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>The Department of Education notes that the following initiatives are in place or are being implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> School Support Services division within 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>On Track</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"> 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. 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. Support for teachers to develop plans for students displaying learning behaviours in line with FASD

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
		<p>– 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.</p>	
<p>3.7.10 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	To be considered as part of the development of an NT FASD Strategy to be developed in line with the National FASD Strategy.	<p>On Track NT 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>3.7.11 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>On Track A recommendation from the 2016–17 Royal Commission into the Protection and Detention of Children in the NT is that on the admission of a child or young person to a detention centre, a comprehensive medical and health assessment is conducted including a behavioural assessment to determine whether the child should be referred for a formal FASD assessment. 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>	

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>3.7.12 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>	<p>Supported in-principle</p>	<p>Funding will be provided through NDIS for short-term early intervention supports for individuals, to stabilise and prevent them from requiring lifetime funded supports. The NDIS has commenced and is currently being progressively rolled out. It is expected to be available right across the NT from 1 July 2019</p>	<p>Complete and ongoing The FASD Strategy provides that NT 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. This model of case management is preferable to establishing a designated FASD support service within NT Health as the Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Service is better placed to be able to maintain contact with the child and their family, regardless of the diagnosis, to ensure that effective care coordination occurs.</p>
<p>3.7.13 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>	<p>Supported in-principle</p>	<p>On Track Models for appropriate service provision will be informed by the evidence collated through the Demand Study, due to report in early 2019, and through sector consultations. A needs assessment of NGO service providers undertaken in 2018 also identified the need for appropriately trained support staff and planning is underway to address this.</p>	

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>3.7.14</p> <p>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>	Supported in-principle	<p>Complete and ongoing</p> <p>See update at recommendation 3.7.12.</p>	
<p>3.7.15</p> <p>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"> • protocols for sharing information about people diagnosed with FASD • training and awareness of FASD and related referral options for health • teaching, child protection, police, justice and corrections professionals • continuity and coordination of FASD services. 	Supported	<p>The Alcohol Harm Minimisation Working Group comprises senior officers and Deputy Chief Executive representation from the departments of the Chief Minister, Health, Attorney-General and Justice (including Licensing NT), NT Police, Treasury and Finance, Territory Families, Housing and Community Development, and Trade Business and Innovation. The Alcohol Harm Minimisation Working Group meet monthly, and monitor the progress of the development of the NT FASD Strategy. The Alcohol Harm Minimisation Working Group reports to the Alcohol Review Implementation Steering Committee (Chief Executive representation from the departments of the Chief Minister; Attorney-General and Justice; Health; Treasury Finance and Commissioner of NT Police).</p>	<p>Complete and ongoing</p> <p>The NT FASD Strategy provides that the Alcohol Harm Minimisation Working Group will facilitate cross-agency coordination of initiatives outlined within the NT FASD Strategy, and monitor activities delivered by government agencies. This group of senior officers of all government departs are involved in all projects to minimise alcohol-related harm. NT Health will 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	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>3.7.16</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>	Supported	Initial discussions have been held with Licensing NT and the Executive Director from DCM Regional Network Group and Local Decision-Making Framework about a possible project plan. Further work is required to better articulate the precise nature of the consultation sought and this also needs to be considered in the context of any possible amendments which may be made to the Liquor Act. It is expected that a project plan will be developed by the end of 2018, for implementation from 2019 to 2022.	On Track
<p>3.7.17</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>	Supported	On Track Licence conditions will be incorporated into the <i>Liquor Act</i> . See update at recommendation 2.1.1.	
<p>3.7.18</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>	Supported	On Track See update at recommendation 3.5.1.	

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>3.7.19</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>Northern Territory Government schools deliver the Australian Curriculum, which includes the teaching of sexuality education. Schools access a number of sexuality education programs and can partner with the nongovernment sector in order to achieve this in a culturally appropriate manner.</p>	<p>Complete and ongoing</p> <p>The Department of Education is developing a strategy that will support schools to deliver sequential, comprehensive and contextually relevant Health Education.</p>
<p>3.7.20</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>To be delivered as part of the Alcohol Harm Minimisation Action Plan 2018–2019.</p>	<p>Complete and ongoing</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 conversations with women about alcohol use during pregnancy. Frontline workers receive training in brief interventions and motivational interviewing techniques. Further educating the workforce on FASD will be a key priority to improve the knowledge of workers who have contact with populations that are most at risk of having a child with FASD.</p>

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>3.7.21</p> <p>The Department of Health implement programs to improve the awareness regarding, and availability of, contraception options.</p>	Supported	Complete	
<p>3.7.22</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	To be delivered as part of the Alcohol Harm Minimisation Action Plan 2018-2019.	<p>On Track</p> <p>The NT FASD Strategy provides that treatment services for pregnant women are a priority for service development action. The Department of Health is working to broker partnerships between AOD treatment providers and maternity services to enhance women's access to support and care.</p>
<p>3.7.23</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	To be considered as part of the development of an NT FASD Strategy to be developed in line with the National FASD Strategy.	<p>On Track</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>

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>3.7.24</p> <p>The Northern Territory Government advocate for warnings on alcohol labels to be larger and more eye catching and be varied regularly.</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>The Ministerial Drug and Alcohol Forum (MDAF) is the governance body overseeing the development of the Draft National Alcohol Strategy. The initial consultation on the draft was completed in February 2018. The Commonwealth Government is planning a series of roundtables through the latter part of 2018, with a view that a final draft will be presented to MDAF in December 2018.</p> <p>The National Alcohol Strategy 2018-2026 advocates for a number of actions in relation to alcohol advertising, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a single national advertising code that covers placement and content across all media to provide consistent protection of exposure to minors regardless of programming - implement regulatory measures to reduce alcohol advertising exposure to young people (including sport and online) - effective controls on alcohol promotion to protect at risk groups including youth and dependent drinkers - regulator measures to prevent promotion of discounted/low priced alcohol including bulk buys, two-for-one offers, shop-a-dockets and other promotions based on price. <p>The NT Government will look to align its approaches to those outlined in the Strategy so far as practicable.</p>	<p>On Track</p> <p>See update at recommendation 2.10.1.</p>
<p>3.7.25</p> <p>All licensed premises display clear visual warnings about the risks of drinking while pregnant.</p>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>On Track</p> <p>Licence conditions will be incorporated into the <i>Liquor Act</i>, see update at recommendation 2.1.1.</p>	

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>3.7.26</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>	<p>Supported in-principle</p>	<p>To be considered as part of the development of an NT FASD Strategy, to be developed in line with the National FASD Strategy.</p>	<p>Complete and ongoing</p> <p>The NT FASD Strategy provides that neurodevelopmental assessment clinics situated in Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Services in partnership with Top End Health Service (TEHS) and Central Australian Health Service (CAHS) will, with the consent of the individual, collect data during the assessment process to build on the knowledge of prevalence rates across the NT.</p>
<p>3.7.27</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>	<p>Supported</p>	<p>The Department of Health have an already-established routine alcohol screening with antenatal checks in the first trimester as part of the draft Early Childhood Development Plan. The Department of Health will work to improve the proportion of pregnant women receiving antenatal care as per recommendation 3.7.27.</p>	<p>Complete and ongoing</p> <p>The NT FASD Strategy provides that Government will focus on prevention activities that target all adolescents including raising awareness amongst young people and people who are sexually active through drug education in schools, the Alcohol and Other Drug Youth Grants Program and community driven projects that develop local solutions and practical actions through funding of Alcohol Action Initiatives. This will include information on the importance of antenatal care commencing in the first trimester of pregnancy. NT Health will strengthen models of care to attract and support pregnant women in treatment services for longer and to encourage women to receive antenatal care within the first trimester of pregnancy.</p>

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>3.7.28</p> <p>A FASD regional interagency network committee be established in the Top End, similar to the Central Australian network committee.</p>	Supported	A FASD working group has been established in central Australia and a working group is currently being established for the Top End.	<p>Complete and ongoing</p> <p>See update at recommendation 3.7.15.</p>
<p>3.7.29</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	To be considered as part of the development of an NT FASD Strategy, to be developed in line with the National FASD Strategy.	<p>On Track</p> <p>See update at recommendation 3.7.1. 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>3.7.30</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>Complete and ongoing</p> <p>The Commonwealth Government through the NDIS has a significant role to play insofar as funding services for FASD. The NDIS has commenced and is currently being progressively rolled out. It is expected to be available right across the NT from 1 July 2019</p>	
<p>3.8 EARLY CHILDHOOD AND EDUCATION</p>			
<p>3.8.1</p> <p>The Northern Territory Government commit to long term and sustained investment in early childhood development programs.</p>	Supported	Complete	

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>3.8.2</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>Northern Territory Government schools deliver the Australian Curriculum, which includes age-appropriate alcohol and drug education. Schools have the autonomy to access additional alcohol and drug education programs as required to address local need. The National Critical Care and Trauma Response Centre (NCCTRC) has commenced the P.A.R.T.Y program at Royal Darwin Hospital, with nine fortnightly sessions scheduled for each semester in 2018. The Department of Health is currently negotiating to expand the program with outreach to Alice Springs and Katherine Hospital in the second part of 2018.</p>	<p>On Track</p> <p>The P.A.R.T.Y. Program has been funded to provide sessions in Darwin, Alice Springs and Katherine Hospitals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Royal Darwin Hospital sessions booked out Term 4 2018 and Term 1 2019 • Katherine District Hospital sessions scheduled from Term 2 2019 • Alice Springs Hospital background work underway for uptake in 2019 • NT P.A.R.T.Y. Website coming on-line in 2019 with social media campaign, Communications plan and on-line training package <p>NT Government schools are expected to deliver the Australian Curriculum, which includes age-appropriate alcohol and drug education. The Department of Education is developing a strategy that will support schools to deliver sequential, comprehensive and contextually relevant Health Education.</p>
<p>3.8.3</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>On Track</p> <p>See update at recommendation 3.8.2</p>	
<p>3.8.4</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	<p>Complete</p>	

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>3.8.5</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	To be considered as part of the development of an NT FASD Strategy, to be developed in line with the National FASD Strategy.	<p>Complete</p> <p>Government will continue maximising public awareness to further educate the community on the lifelong impacts of FASD caused by antenatal alcohol exposure through broad social media and health promotion campaigns. This will be done in collaboration with Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Services.</p> <p>In December 2018, Government determined that the annual risk based licensing and application fees for liquor licences under the new <i>Liquor Act</i> will contribute to the costs of alcohol-related harm minimisation projects, including education campaigns.</p>

3.9 REMOTE WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

<p>3.9.1</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>Work is underway to renew a Northern Territory Aboriginal Affairs Strategy in alignment with a refresh of the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) Closing the Gap Framework. This will be shaped through working in partnership with Aboriginal people and communities to drive community control and improve and strengthen cultural, social, economic and environmental outcomes.</p> <p>In January 2018, the NT Government awarded \$1.7 million through the Remote Aboriginal Development Fund, to projects that will drive economic development, create local jobs and support capacity building in remote communities in the Northern Territory.</p>	On Track
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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>3.9.2</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, such as treatment services), policing (ACPO) and other key support roles (PHSO, Night Patrol workers).</p>	Supported	See comments at recommendation 3.9.1.	On Track
<p>3.9.3</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	The NT Government currently offers a range of study and training support programs for Aboriginal people including the NT Government Aboriginal Cadetship Support Program Health, though will work to increase the support available.	On Track
<p>3.9.4</p> <p>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>	Supported in-principle	In April 2018, the Minister for Housing and Community Development announced a team of three Public Housing Safety Officer (PHSOs) would be based in Tennant Creek and Katherine on a permanent basis to support community safety and policing activities.	<p>On Track</p> <p>Two Public Safety Housing Officers are currently based in Katherine, supported by visiting Public Safety Housing Officers from Darwin and two Public Safety Housing Officers based in Tennant Creek. Recruitment for the third Public Safety Housing Officer was completed in January 2019.</p>
<p>3.9.5</p> <p>Government address gaps in employee housing to support a local workforce.</p>	Supported	The NT Government is committed to improving housing in remote communities with an investment of \$1.1 billion over 10 years. This includes \$200 million over 10 years to expand Government Employee Housing to include locally recruited NT Government employees in remote areas.	On Track

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
4.1 TREATMENT			
<p>4.1.1</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>On Track</p> <p>The Department of Health will promote the use of standardised assessment tools across its health services.</p>	
<p>4.1.2</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>On Track</p> <p>See update at recommendation 4.1.1</p>	
<p>4.1.3</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>The Demand Study will be led by Menzies School of Health Research and the University of New South Wales.</p> <p>The study will be undertaken in a number of phases. It is expected that the first phase will report back in December 2018. This is modelled on two recent demand studies of national significance.</p> <p>Consultations with key NT stakeholders will occur in July 2018 to ensure the research design is adapted to meet the unique population distribution, geography and service delivery context of the NT.</p> <p>Consultations have also commenced 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 be prepared to inform community consultations in early 2019.</p>	<p>On Track</p> <p>The first phase of the demand study will be released in early 2019.</p>

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>4.1.4</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	To be delivered as part of the Alcohol Harm Minimisation Action Plan 2018–2019.	<p>On Track</p> <p>See update at recommendation 4.1.3.</p>
<p>4.1.5</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	To be delivered as part of the Alcohol Harm Minimisation Action Plan 2018–2019.	<p>On Track</p> <p>See update at recommendation 4.1.3.</p>
<p>4.1.6</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	To be delivered as part of the Alcohol Harm Minimisation Action Plan 2018–2019.	<p>On Track</p> <p>The Demand Study is being led by Menzies School of Health Research and the University of New South Wales.</p>
<p>4.1.7</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	To be delivered as part of the Alcohol Harm Minimisation Action Plan 2018–2019.	<p>On Track</p> <p>The Department of Health is working with the Menzies School of Health and the University of New South Wales to ensure the progress and delivery of the demand study. Progress of the demand study is reported to the Alcohol Review Implementation Steering Committee.</p>
<p>4.1.8</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	To be delivered as part of the Alcohol Harm Minimisation Action Plan 2018–2019.	<p>On Track</p> <p>See update at recommendation 4.1.3.</p>

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>4.1.9</p> <p>Treatment programs have funding certainty for seven years (ten years in remote communities).</p>	Supported in-principle	<p>The NT Government is committed to providing secure long term funding agreements to key NGOs.</p> <p>The NT Government commitment for funding with NGOs is to enter into five year agreements where appropriate. The Department of Health will examine the feasibility of entering into such long term arrangements.</p>	<p>On Track</p> <p>All Alcohol and Other Drugs treatment services have now been transitioned to five year contracts for their core service provision.</p>
<p>4.1.10</p> <p>The Northern Territory Government work in partnership with AOD training providers to overcome barriers to remote workforce training.</p>	Supported	<p>The Department of Health will continue to work with key organisations such as the AADNT to improve workforce planning and training for the AOD workforce.</p>	<p>On Track</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>
<p>4.1.11</p> <p>The NT Government consider introducing 'internships' in remote communities.</p>	Supported	<p>The Department of Health will examine the feasibility of introducing internships in remote communities.</p>	<p>On Track</p> <p>See update at recommendation 4.1.10.</p>
<p>4.1.12</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	Complete	
4.2 ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS COURT			
<p>4.2.1</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>On Track</p> <p>The Department of the Attorney-General and Justice continue to explore how this recommendation can be implemented. Work is in the early stages of development and will be reported on in future progress reports.</p>	

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>4.2.2</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>On Track</p> <p>See update at recommendation 4.2.1.</p>	
<p>4.2.3</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>On Track</p> <p>See update at recommendation 4.2.1</p>	
<p>4.2.4</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>On Track</p> <p>The NT Government looks forward to receiving the program's evaluation report.</p>	
<p>4.2.5</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>On Track</p> <p>See update at recommendation 4.2.1.</p>	
<p>4.3 DRINKING SPOTS</p>			
<p>4.3.1</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"> • relocate the drinking spot away from major roadways • reduce speed limits near known drinking spots • provide appropriate signage, to be developed in conjunction with communities and Aboriginal organisations, to warn road users of the existence of such spots • where practical provide water and shelter and adequate lighting to provide greater visibility of people or obstacles • ensure, where practical, regular patrols by Police Officers and/or community night patrols are undertaken at known drinking spots 	Supported in-principle	<p>On Track</p> <p>Northern Territory Police will consider safe drinking areas and the permit systems review with a community needs focus. Any recommendations that relate to restricted areas will be subject to the operations of the Northern Territory Liquor Commission.</p>	

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RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>4.3.2</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>Work yet to commence</p> <p>See update at recommendation 4.3.1.</p>	
4.4 MANAGED ALCOHOL PROGRAMS (WET HOUSE)			
<p>4.4.1</p> <p>A residential managed alcohol program be trialled in an appropriate location in the Northern Territory.</p>	Supported in-principle	<p>On Track</p> <p>The demand study will inform NT Government decisions in relation to alcohol treatment services across the Northern Territory. 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 be prepared to inform community consultations in mid 2019.</p>	
<p>4.4.2</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>On Track</p> <p>The demand study will inform NT Government decisions in relation to alcohol treatment services across the Northern Territory. In December 2018, Government determined that annual risk based licensing and application fees for liquor licences under the new Liquor Act will contribute to the costs of evaluation of alcohol-related harm minimisation projects.</p>	
4.5 SOBERING UP SHELTERS			
<p>4.5.1</p> <p>A review of SUS services across the Northern Territory be undertaken to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify geographic areas of need • identify if the current beds in each existing SUS are adequate • determine the peak demand times for the use of SUS in each geographic area • identify the most effective service delivery and funding model for each geographic area • 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 • examine and address the reasons for the low usage rates. 	Supported	<p>PriceWaterHouseCoopers (PWC) Indigenous Consulting commenced the Review of Sobering Up Shelters project in May 2018, and is supported by a reference group with representatives from the Department of Health, NT Police and the Alcohol Review Implementation Team. This review will identify additional improvements and options for SUS services throughout the Northern Territory, and will be reported in October 2018.</p>	<p>Complete</p> <p>See update at recommendation 3.5.1.</p>

CHAPTER 4 Managing Harms

RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>4.5.2</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	The Department of Health will work with providers in relation to the implementation of recommendations relating to operations of Sobering Up Shelters (SUSs) in the Northern Territory.	<p>Complete</p> <p>The Review into Sobering Up Shelters recommended to implement the recording of AUDIT scores as a KPI and reporting requirement in all of the Sobering Up Shelter service agreements to assist in accountability of referral processes. This recommendation was supported by Government. In July 2018, all Sobering Up Shelters were notified to record AUDIT scores. Compliance will be monitored by the Mental Health, Alcohol and Other Drugs Branch in the Department of Health. In November 2018, Service Plans were updated to include AUDIT scores as a reporting requirement.</p>
<p>4.5.3</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	The Department of Health will work with providers in relation to the implementation of recommendations relating to operations of Sobering Up Shelters (SUSs) in the Northern Territory.	<p>Complete</p> <p>See update at recommendation 4.5.2.</p>
<p>4.5.4</p> <p>SUSs be appropriately staffed to enable assessments to be made and advice offered regarding rehabilitation and other treatment services.</p>	Supported	<p>Regional meetings have commenced with key stakeholders in the operations of Sobering Up Shelters (SUS). These meetings involve representatives from SUS, hospital emergency department, NT Police, Night Patrol services and AOD treatment services and are designed to address patient flow and service alignment issues.</p> <p>Short and medium term actions have included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • changes to opening hours to Wednesday – Sunday (Katherine) • extending opening hours until 10am (Darwin) • review of SUS exclusion (ban) lists for medical conditions by staff from the hospitals (all) 	<p>Complete and ongoing</p> <p>See update at recommendation 3.5.1 as they relate to the Government's Response to the Review of Sobering-Up Shelters.</p>

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CHAPTER 4 Managing Harms

RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PRIOR COMMENTS	PROGRESS UPDATE
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a primary health care nurse position at the SUS (Darwin) • Additional support provided to SUS staff about appropriate assessment and triaging for conditions such as asthma or diabetes (Katherine) <p>Ongoing meetings have been established to improve working relationships and assist in people choosing to stay at the SUS when transported there.</p>	
<p>4.5.5 In relation to a person apprehended under Part VII Division 4 of the <i>Police 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	Complete	
<p>4.5.6 SUSs should have funding certainty for seven years (10 years in remote communities).</p>	Supported in-principle	<p>The NT Government is committed to providing secure long term funding agreements to key NGOs. The NT Government commitment for funding with NGOs is to enter into five year agreements where appropriate. The Department of Health will examine the feasibility of entering into such long term arrangements.</p>	<p>On Track This recommendation also relates to the demand study, see recommendation 4.1.3. 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>1. 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>Complete and ongoing The Department of Health publishes monthly reports of BDR transaction and therapeutic engagement numbers 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>2. 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>Ongoing Will require amendments to Section 10 of <i>Alcohol Harm Reduction Act</i> from 'may' to 'must'. • 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.</p>
<p>3. 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>Ongoing A range of clinical systems records are currently being developed. The feasibility of adding this will be considered.</p>
<p>4. Investigate appearances of people on the BDR in Sobering-Up Shelters to assist with targeted health interventions for these clients.</p>	Supported	<p>Ongoing The Sobering Up Shelters Review reported in December 2018 reinforced this recommendation.</p>
<p>5. Upgrade IJIS to support enhanced integration with other NTG IT systems.</p>	Supported in principle	<p>Ongoing 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>6. 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>Completed and ongoing A BDR community education campaign took place from July – September 2018, with a specific focus on remote communities and secondary supply. A second BDR community education campaign will commence in early 2019. See comments at recommendation 1.2.1.</p>
<p>7. Implement a standard referral template for health assessments.</p>	Supported	<p>Ongoing The Department of Health is currently working with government and non-government treatment providers to streamline referral pathways between agencies.</p>
<p>8. Consider mandating courts to notify the BDR Registrar if they vary or revoke a person's BDO.</p>	Supported in principle	<p>Ongoing 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>9. 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>Completed 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>10. Develop strategies to better promote the array of therapeutic services available to assist people placed on the BDR.</p>	Supported	<p>Completed 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>11. 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>Ongoing 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. See update at recommendation 1.2.1.</p>
<p>12. 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"> 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. b. Courts referring people with a Court Order with alcohol prohibition conditions to the BDR Registrar for therapeutic support. c. Assertive follow-up and coordinated therapeutic support options discussed with people on a BDO by locally-based alcohol treatment services. 	Supported	<p>Ongoing</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>13. 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>Ongoing 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. See update at recommendation 3.3.3.</p>
<p>14. 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>Completed and ongoing 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"> • 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. • A targeted education campaign for remote communities to raise awareness of the damage that the illegal supply of alcohol can cause. • Alcohol Policing Unit commenced operation in Darwin (8 officers) and Alice Springs (4 officers) in October 2018 focusing on detecting and preventing secondary supply.
<p>15. 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>Completed and ongoing 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"> • 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 • developing targeted education campaigns focusing on identified groups that are most at risk from alcohol-related harms.
<p>16. 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>Ongoing 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. With the replacement of PROMIS, it is envisaged that improved place of residence reporting functionality will be achieved through the BDR.</p>
<p>17. 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>Ongoing Additional consultation will be required with Industry representatives to determine the capacity of current systems. The collection of data in relation to the volume of alcohol sales is ongoing as part of the <i>Liquor Act</i> rewrite.</p>

PROGRESS UPDATE ON BDR EVALUATION REPORT

RECOMMENDATION	POSITION	PROGRESS UPDATE
<p>18. 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>Ongoing 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>19. 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>Ongoing 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>20. 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>Ongoing 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>21. 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>Completed The BDR Registrar has developed an appropriate information sharing agreement with the Motor Vehicle Registry.</p>
<p>22. 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>Ongoing Regulations have been drafted to include Level 4 Counsellors as well as Public Housing Safety Officers and Aboriginal Health Workers.</p>
<p>23. Invest in an independent longer-term comprehensive impact and outcome evaluation of the BDR.</p>	Supported	<p>Ongoing The NTG has partnered and applied for an Australian Research Council linkage grant to bring additional resources to this approach. The Alcohol Harm Minimisation Action Plan 2018-2019 commits to undertaking independent evaluations and monitoring of all initiatives implemented under the Action Plan, which includes the BDR.</p>

