



REPORT TO

MINISTER FOR POLICE, FIRE & EMERGENCY SERVICES

CONTROLLED OPERATIONS

COMPLIANCE BY NORTHERN TERRITORY POLICE FORCE

*POLICE (SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE AND OTHER
POWERS) ACT – PART 2*

2017/18

Report issued: JULY 2018

INTRODUCTION

Part 2 of the *Police (Special Investigative and Other Powers) Act* (the Act) deals with controlled operations. A controlled operation is an undercover law enforcement operation that may involve a law enforcement officer or other person engaging in what would otherwise be unlawful conduct for the purpose of obtaining evidence that may lead to the prosecution of a person for a serious offence.

The objects of Part 2 of the Act are:

- (a) to provide for the authorisation, conduct and monitoring of controlled operations; and*
- (b) to facilitate mutual recognition of things done in relation to controlled operations conducted within, or partially within, the Territory and authorised under corresponding laws of other jurisdictions; and*
- (c) to provide, for the conduct of the authorised operations:*
 - (i) indemnity for participants against civil liability arising out of the operations; and*
 - (ii) protection for participants from criminal responsibility for conduct engaged in as part of the operations which would otherwise be an offence.*

The statutory definition of a **controlled operation** is an operation that:

- (a) is conducted, or intended to be conducted, for the purpose of obtaining evidence that may lead to the prosecution of a person for a relevant offence; and*
- (b) involves, or may involve, controlled conduct.*

Controlled conduct means conduct for which a person would, apart from section 20 or 27, be criminally responsible.

The Northern Territory Police Force (the Agency) is a law enforcement agency under the Act.

RECORDING, REPORTING AND MONITORING OBLIGATIONS

The Chief Executive Officer of the Agency (the CEO) must cause to be kept a General Register of applications, authorities and variations relating to controlled operations (section 33).

The CEO is also required to keep a range of documents relating to applications, authorities and variations (section 32).

Within 2 months after the completion of an authorised operation, the principal law enforcement officer for an operation must give a report to the CEO (section 29).

The CEO must submit a report to the Ombudsman as soon as practicable after 31 March and 30 September each year, in relation to authorised operations conducted during the previous six months (section 30).

The Ombudsman must inspect the records of the Agency at least once every 12 months, to determine the extent of compliance with Part 2 by the Agency and its law enforcement officers (section 34).

The Ombudsman must, as soon as practicable after 30 June each year, report on the work and activities of the Agency under this Part for the preceding 12 months (section 31).

A copy of each Ombudsman report must be given to the Minister and the CEO, and the Minister must, within 15 sitting days after receiving a report, table it in the Legislative Assembly (section 31).

INSPECTIONS & REPORT

In 2017/18, there were two inspections. They took place on 14 December 2017 and 21 June 2018. They related to the reporting period 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018.

Questions and issues raised by Ombudsman staff in relation to compliance with Part 2 (to the extent that they are relevant in the particular circumstances) are set out in Attachment A.

During the reporting period, one formal authority was sought and granted. No other applications were made.

No authorities were carried over at the start of the period or at the end of the period.

Statutory requirements relating to the form of the authority, record retention, the register and principal law enforcement officer and CEO reporting were complied with.

ISSUES

No issues were identified.

FINDING

On the basis of the information provided, the Agency and its law enforcement officers have during the reporting period complied with the requirements of Part 2 of the *Police (Special Investigative and Other Powers) Act*.



Peter Shoyer
Ombudsman
July 2018

ATTACHMENT A

Questions and issues relating to controlled operations

When conducting inspections and considering compliance with Part 2, sufficient investigations must be undertaken to answer the following questions.

Ombudsman reports are based on an April-March cycle, represented by the two most recent chief officer reports.

Apart from the *Numbers* section, most of the questions require consideration of each instance, eg, each authority or variation.

Numbers

Numbers for period 1 April to 31 March	No.
formal authorities granted	
urgent authorities granted	
applications for formal authority refused or withdrawn	
applications for urgent authority refused or withdrawn	
formal variations of authority granted	
urgent variations of authority granted	
applications for formal variation of authority refused or withdrawn	
applications for urgent variation of authority refused or withdrawn	
retrospective authorities granted	
applications for retrospective authority refused or withdrawn	
Total authorities cancelled	
Total authorities expired	
Total authorities carried over at start of period	
Total authorities completed during period	
Total authorities uncompleted at end of period	

Authorities

Authorities may be formal or urgent. An urgent authority may not be given for more than 7 days.

There are certain requirements around the form an authority must take but there is also a requirement that the chief officer be satisfied on reasonable grounds of certain elements before granting an authorisation (section 11(2)). The authority and supporting documentation should provide an adequate basis for such a finding and should explain the reasoning of the chief officer in granting the authority.

Authority – 11(2) - Each authority:	Y/N
states that the chief officer is satisfied on reasonable grounds of the existence of the elements required by 11(2)	
is supported by sufficient information to enable the chief officer to be satisfied on reasonable grounds of the elements required by 11(2)	
is supported by an explanation as to why the chief officer is satisfied on reasonable grounds of the elements required by 11(2)	

Authority – 12(1) & (2) - Each authority:	Y/N
if given by a delegate, is supported by a written delegation from the chief officer	

Formal authority – 12(3) - Each formal authority must:	Y/N
be in writing and signed by the person granting the authority	
state the name and position of the person granting the authority	
identify the principal law enforcement officer and, if the principal law enforcement officer is not the applicant for the authority, the name of the applicant	
state whether the application is a formal application or an urgent application	
identify each person who may engage in controlled conduct for the purposes of the operation (A person may be identified by an assumed name or code – see 12(4))	
state the jurisdictions in which the controlled conduct is, or is likely, to be engaged in	
identify the nature of the criminal activity (including the suspected relevant offences) in relation to which the controlled conduct is to be engaged in	
identify for participants in the operation who are law enforcement officers – the nature of the controlled conduct that those participants may engage in	
identify for each civilian participant – the particular controlled conduct (if any) that the participant may engage in	
identify (to the extent known) any suspect	
specify the period of validity of the authority, being a period not exceeding 6 months for a formal authority or 7 days for an urgent authority	
specify any conditions to which the conduct of the operation is subject	
state the date and time when the authority is granted	
identify (to the extent known) the nature and quantity of any illicit goods that will be involved in the operation	
identify (to the extent known) the route through which those goods will pass in the course of the operation	

Urgent authority – 12(5) – For each urgent authority:	Y/N
written notes have been kept of the particulars identified in 12(3)	

Variations

A variation of authority may be formal or urgent.

It cannot extend an operation for more than three months but more than one variation application can be made.

As with the grant of an approval, the chief officer must be satisfied on reasonable grounds of the elements listed in section 11(2). The variation and supporting documentation should provide an adequate basis for such a finding and should explain the reasoning of the chief officer in granting the authority.

Variation of authority – 11(2) and 14(8) - Each variation:	Y/N
states that the chief officer is satisfied on reasonable grounds of the existence of the elements required by 11(2)	
is supported by sufficient information to enable the chief officer to be satisfied on reasonable grounds of the elements required by 11(2)	
is supported by an explanation as to why the chief officer is satisfied on reasonable grounds of the elements required by 11(2)	

Variation of authority – 14(9)-(11) & 15 - Each variation:	Y/N
states the chief officer is satisfied on reasonable grounds that the variation would not authorise a significant alteration of the nature of the authorised operation concerned	
does not extend the period of validity of the approval for more than three months (at any one time)	
if a formal variation, is in writing and signed by the chief officer	
may be initially recorded by notes that state the date and time when the authority was varied and the identity of the law enforcement officer to whom the variation of authority was granted but must as soon as practicable be reduced to a document that:	
identifies the authorised operation for which the authority is in force	
states the name and position of the person granting the authority	
if the application for the variation was made under section 14(3) – states the name of the applicant	
states whether the application is a formal variation application or an urgent variation application	
states the date and time when the authority is to be or was varied	
describes the variation having regard to the purposes mentioned in section 14(3) for which the application was made	

Retrospective authority

A retrospective authority is for unlawful conduct within an existing authorised operation that has happened within the last 24 hours. It is not for a new operation.

Retrospective authority – 19 - Each retrospective authority:	Y/N
is for unlawful conduct (other than unlawful conduct that is controlled conduct) in the course of an authorised operation	
is based on an application made within 24 hours of the unlawful conduct occurring	
is not for conduct that gives rise to the offence of murder or any other offence for which the common law defence of duress would not be available.	
states that the chief officer is satisfied on reasonable grounds of the existence of the elements required by 19(5)	
is supported by sufficient information to enable the chief officer to be satisfied on reasonable grounds of the elements required by 19(5)	
is supported by an explanation as to why the chief officer is satisfied on reasonable grounds of the elements required by 19(5)	

Reporting

Reporting – 29(1) - Principal law enforcement officer for the operation provides report to chief officer:	Y/N
within 2 months after the completion of the authorised operation	

Reporting – 29(1) – Report of principal law enforcement officer must include:	Y/N
the date and time when the authorised operation began and its duration	
the nature of the controlled conduct engaged in for the purposes of the operation	
details of the outcome of the operation	
if the operation involved illicit goods, a statement (to the extent known) of the nature and quantity of the illicit goods	
if the operation involved illicit goods, a statement (to the extent known) of the route through which the illicit goods passed in the course of the operation	
details of any loss of or serious damage to property, or any personal injuries, that occurred in the course of or as a direct result of the operation	

Reporting – 30(1) - Chief officer provides report to Ombudsman:	Y/N
As soon as practicable after 31 March and 30 September	

Reporting – 30(2) - Chief officer’s report includes:	Y/N
Number of formal authorities granted	
Number of urgent authorities granted	
Number of applications for formal authority refused or withdrawn	
Number of applications for urgent authority refused or withdrawn	
Number of formal variations of authority granted	
Number of urgent variations of authority granted	
Number of applications for formal variation of authority refused or withdrawn	
Number of applications for urgent variation of authority refused or withdrawn	
Number of authorities cancelled	
Number of authorities expired	
Nature of the criminal activities against which the authorised operations were directed adequately described	
Nature of the controlled conduct engaged in for the purposes of the authorised operations adequately described	
If any of the authorised operations involved illicit goods, the nature and quantity of illicit goods adequately stated (to the extent known).	
If any of the authorised operations involved illicit goods, the route through which the illicit goods passed in the course of operations adequately stated (to the extent known).	
Details of any loss of, or serious damage to, property, or any personal injuries, that occurred in the course of, or as a direct result of, the authorised operations adequately stated.	

If an authorised operation has not been completed at the end of a reporting period, details in relation to that operation other than numbers need not be included in the report for that period, but must be included in the report for the period in which the operation concludes.

Reporting – 30(4) – For authorised operations that had not been completed by the end of a previous reporting period but were concluded in this period	Y/N
Each carry over authorised operation concluded in this period is referenced in the chief officer’s report	
Chief officer’s report complies with section 30(2) for each case	

Record retention

Record retention 32 - The chief officer has kept:	Y/N
each formal application made by a law enforcement officer of the agency	
each formal authority granted to a law enforcement officer of the agency	
each formal variation application made by a law enforcement officer of the agency	
each formal variation of authority granted to a law enforcement officer of the agency	
each cancellation of an authority that was granted to a law enforcement officer of the agency	
each report of a principal law enforcement officer of the agency under section 26(1) or 29	
Register - 33(1)	Y/N
a general register is kept	
Register – 33(2) - In relation to each application (including for variation), the register specifies:	Y/N
date of the application	
whether the application was formal or urgent	
whether the application was granted, refused or withdrawn	
if the application was refused or withdrawn – the date and time of the refusal or withdrawal	
Register – 33(2) - In relation to each authority granted, the register specifies:	Y/N
the date and time the authority was granted	
whether the authority was formal or urgent	
the name and position of the person who granted the authority	
each relevant offence in relation to which controlled conduct under the authority was to be engaged in	
the period of validity of the authority	
if the authority was cancelled, the date and time of cancellation	
the date and time the authorised operation began and the date of completion of the operation	
the date on which the principal law enforcement officer for the operation gave a report on the operation to the chief officer of the agency under section 29	
if the authorised operation involved illicit goods, a statement (to the extent known) of the nature and quantity of the illicit goods	

if the authorised operation involved illicit goods, a statement (to the extent known) of the route through which the illicit goods passed in the course of the operation	
details of any loss of, or serious damage to, property, or any personal injuries, that occurred in the course of, or as a direct result of, the operation	

Register – 33(2) - In relation to each variation of an authority granted, the register specifies:	Y/N
the date and time the variation was made	
whether the variation was formal or urgent	
the name and position of the person who made the variation	

General compliance

There should also be broader consideration as to whether there has been compliance with Part 2.

Breach of Part 2	Y/N
For responsible agency officers, has there been any allegation, complaint or finding during the relevant period that the agency or a law enforcement officer in the agency has acted contrary to Part 2?	
For Ombudsman investigators, is there anything in the materials reviewed or information provided that gives rise to a concern that the agency or a law enforcement officer in the agency may have acted contrary to Part 2?	
