The Banned Drinker Register or BDR is an identification system operating in outlets where you can purchase takeaway alcohol. The BDR identifies people who are banned from purchasing, possessing or consuming alcohol and prevents their purchase at the takeaway outlet. The BDR will be operational from 1 September 2017.

How is this Banned Drinker Register different from the last one?
The new model is health focussed encouraging and supporting people to access help. It provides more pathways for a person to be placed onto the BDR than the former model and replaces the Alcohol and Other Drugs (AOD) Tribunal with a BDR Registrar who will function as a clinical decision maker.

The new model also incentivises therapeutic support by offering ban reductions for participating in and completing a recommended therapeutic support.

How is the Banned Drinker Register enforced?
Everyone who purchases takeaway alcohol must have their approved photo ID scanned to check if they are on the Register. If they are on the Register, they will be prevented from purchasing. If they are not on the Register, they will be able to purchase as normal.

What information is held by the BDR and the scanners?
Information held by the BDR is only the first name, last name and date of birth of people on the Register.

At the point of sale, the system scans the approved photo ID and looks for a match between the first name, last name and date of birth of someone on the Register. No records are kept about the purchaser, what they purchase or if they are refused.
Approved photo ID includes driver licences, evidence of age cards, NT Ochre cards, passports and Australia Post Keypass Cards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID Type</th>
<th>Issuer/Link</th>
<th>Contact Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Driver’s Licence</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle Registry <a href="http://www.nt.gov.au/driving/licences">www.nt.gov.au/driving/licences</a></td>
<td>1300 654 628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence of Age Card</td>
<td>Motor Vehicle Registry <a href="http://www.nt.gov.au/driving/licences">www.nt.gov.au/driving/licences</a></td>
<td>1300 654 628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Territory Ochre Card</td>
<td>SAFE NT <a href="http://www.pfes.nt.gov.au/Police/Community-safety/SAFE-NT">www.pfes.nt.gov.au/Police/Community-safety/SAFE-NT</a></td>
<td>1800 723 368</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**How does someone get on the BDR?**

There are a number of ways to get onto the BDR. These include:

- Any combination of three alcohol-related protective custodies or alcohol infringement notices in two years.
- Two low-range drink driving offences in three years or a single mid-range or high-range drink driving offence.
- Being the defendant on an alcohol-related domestic violence order.
- Having an alcohol prohibition condition (purchase, possess or consume conditions) on a court order (including child protection orders), bail or parole orders.
- By decision of the BDR Registrar after being referred by an authorised person or a family member or carer.
- Self-referral for any reason.

As at 1 September 2017, people with existing alcohol prohibition conditions on a court order or with an Alcohol Protection Order will be pre-populated onto the BDR.

For further information see Factsheet: BDR Triggers and Bans.

**How does someone get off the BDR?**

Once a person has completed their ban, they come off the BDR. If a person undertakes an assessment and a recommended therapeutic support, they can request the BDR Registrar consider reducing their ban.

The assessment will take approximately two hours to complete. A recommendation for therapeutic support will come from this assessment.

As is currently the case, anyone wishing to access an assessment or therapeutic support for an alcohol issue can do so on a voluntary basis.

For further information see Factsheet: BDR Triggers and Bans, Clinical Assessments & Therapeutic Supports.

**How does someone appeal being on the BDR?**

A person who does not agree with the decision of the BDR Registrar can apply to Northern Territory Civil and Administrative Tribunal (NTCAT) for a review of their case. It is free to apply for a review and is done by NTCAT as soon as practicable.

The authorised person, clinicians involved in the assessment and the BDR Registrar may be requested to appear at the hearing to provide information.

If the alcohol prohibition is a result of a court action, an appeal needs to be made through the court.

**How does a ban affect a welfare payment?**

A person with a 12 month ban (either through police or authorised person pathways) will be assessed by the BDR Registrar for an Income Management Order. This can result in 70% of a person’s welfare payment being income managed.

This decision is reviewable by NTCAT.

**If a person is on a ban, can they still work in a takeaway alcohol outlet?**

Yes. Having a ban from purchasing takeaway alcohol will have no impact on a person’s employment.

**What is secondary supply?**

Secondary supply is the act of intentionally supplying alcohol to a banned person that you ought reasonably to have known is on the BDR.

Secondary supply to someone on the BDR is a serious issue and is an offence which may result in a BDR ban for the person supplying and a fine of up to 20 penalty units ($3080).

**Where can I get more information?**

More information is available online at www.banneddrinkerregister.nt.gov.au or by contacting the BDR Helpline on 1800 BDR 226 or BannedDrinkerRegister.doh@nt.gov.au.