

Notes

1 This Act has been modified by Part 2 of the Stronger Futures in the Northern Territory Act 2012 (Cth).

See <http://www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/C2012A00100>

2 This Act has been modified by Part 2, Division 9 of, and Schedule 1, Parts 10 and 11 to, the Airports (Control of On-Airport Activities) Regulations 1997 (Cth).

See <https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2017C01035>

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

LIQUOR ACT 1978

As in force at 18 April 2019

Table of provisions

Part I Preliminary

1	Short title	1
2	Commencement	1
3	Objects	1
4	Interpretation	2
5	Application	7
6	Public interest and community impact test in respect of licence or licensed premises.....	9
6A	Community impact assessment guidelines.....	11
6B	Onus on applicant.....	13
7	Meaning of <i>drunk</i>	13
8	Application of Criminal Code	13

Part II Administration

Division 2 Assessors

14	Assessors	13
15	Tenure and remuneration	13
16	Director-General to seek advice of assessor	13

Division 3 Inspectors

18	Inspectors	14
19	Inspector's powers.....	14
19A	Obstruction of inspector.....	17

19B	Inspector powers to detect non-compliance with licence conditions	17
-----	---	----

Division 4 General

20	Assessors not to act if interested in matter	18
22	Delegation by Director-General	19
23	Protection from liability	19

Part III Licences

Division 1 Issue of licence

23A	Meaning of <i>associate</i>	20
24	Licences	21
25	Body corporate as licensee	21
26	Application for licence	22
26A	Disclosure of influential persons or potential beneficiaries	22
27	Notice of application	24
28	Assessment of applications	25
29	Decision after consideration of application	26
30	Duration of licence	26

Division 1A Interstate retailer licence

30A	Interstate retailer entitled to Territory interstate retailer licence	26
30B	Retailer taken to hold licence	28
30C	Identification system does not apply in relation to interstate retailer licence	28

Division 2 Conditions of licence generally

31	Conditions of licence	28
31A	Conditions about identification system	30
32	Conditions about minimum pricing	32
32A	Variation of conditions on application by licensee	32
33	Variation of conditions by Commission	34

Division 2AA Additional conditions determined by Minister

33AA	Minister's power to determine additional licence conditions	36
------	---	----

Division 2A Special conditions of certain licences about payment

33A	Definitions	37
33B	Application of Division	37
33C	Special conditions of licences	37
33D	Payment for liquor	37

33E	Retention of credit and debit cards	38
33F	Exemptions.....	38
33G	Deciding application	38
33H	Decision notice	39
33I	Compliance with conditions	39

Division 4 Surrender of licence

39	Surrender of licence	39
----	----------------------------	----

Division 5 Transfer of licence

40	Transfer of licence	40
41	Application for transfer.....	40
42	Director-General to refer application to Commission	40
43	Consideration of application	41
45	Certificate of transfer	41
46	Liabilities and privileges of transferor and transferee	41
46A	Substitution of premises	41
47	Acting licensee	43
47A	Continuation of licence after death	44
47B	Licence to lapse in certain circumstances	44
47C	Conduct of business after death.....	44
47D	Conduct of business after bankruptcy etc.....	45
47E	Licensee by endorsement.....	45

Part IV Objections and complaints

47F	Person may object to certain applications	46
47G	Applicant to be given opportunity to reply to objection.....	47
47H	Facts specified as constituting objection delimits inquiry etc. in relation to objection	47
48A	Power to suspend licence or impose or vary conditions	48
48B	Commissioner's power to suspend licence.....	48
48C	Annual report to Minister	49
49A	Licence may be suspended if drug premises order made	49

Part V Matters to be determined by Liquor Commission

Division 1 Preliminary matters

50	Director-General must refer certain matters to Commission.....	50
51	Standing to appear at hearing before Commission (other than complaint).....	51
52	Standing to appear at hearing before Commission – complaint	51

Division 2	Hearings by Commission	
53	Procedural matters	52
Part VI	Special licences	
57	Special licences	53
58	Application for special licence	53
59	Decision on application	53
59A	Minister's power to determine additional licence conditions	54
63	Revocation of special licence	54
64	Application of certain provisions to special licences	55
Part VII	Enforcement provisions for licences and special licences	
Division 1	Preliminary matters	
65	Object of Part	55
66	Application	55
67	Meaning of <i>complaint, disciplinary action</i> and <i>ground for complaint or disciplinary action</i>	56
Division 2	Commission and Director-General's powers in relation to complaints	
68	Complaints	58
Division 3	Commission's power to take disciplinary action	
69	Disciplinary action	59
70	Monetary penalty	60
Division 4	Director-General's power to enter into enforceable undertakings	
72A	Enforceable undertakings	61
72B	Register of enforceable undertakings	61
Part VIII	General and public restricted areas	
Division 1	Preliminary matters	
73	Interpretation	62
74	Power to declare restricted area	62
75	Prohibitions for restricted areas	63
76	Application for declaration	64
76AA	Commission may propose declaration	64

Division 1A Declaration of general restricted area

76A	Application of Division	65
77	Acceptance of application.....	65
78	Interested persons to be notified	65
79	Director-General to provide report to Commission	66
81	Decision on whether to make declaration	66
82	Notice of declaration.....	67
83	Commencement of declaration.....	67
84	Revocation of declaration	68
85	Commission to ensure publicity of declaration.....	68
86	Not an offence to transport liquor through general restricted area	68

Division 1B Declaration of public restricted area

86A	Application of Division	68
86B	Consideration of application	68
86C	Inquiry by Director-General.....	69
86CA	Director-General to refer application or proposal to Commission.....	69
86D	Matters the Commission must take into account	70
86E	Decision of Commission	70
86F	Notice of declaration.....	71
86G	Revocation or amendment of declaration	72

Division 2 Permits

87	Permit for general restricted area	73
88	Guest of permit holder may consume liquor	73
89	Person may deliver liquor to permit holder at holder's request.....	73
89A	Permit for public restricted area.....	74
90	Application for permit.....	75
91	Consideration of application	75
92	Decision after consideration	75
93	Revocation of permit.....	76
94	Revocation of permit by Director-General	76

Division 3 Powers of entry, search and seizure for general restricted areas

94A	Application	76
95	Powers of search and seizure	76
96	Holding of seized thing	78
97	Commissioner of Police may release seized thing	78
98	Court may release or dispose of seized thing.....	80
99	Forfeiture of seized thing	81

Division 4	Powers of search and seizure for public restricted areas	
101AA	Application	82
101AB	Police powers of search and seizure	82
101AC	Contravention notice	82
Part VIIIAA	Special restricted areas	
Division 1	General matters	
101AD	Minister's power in regard to special restricted area	83
101AE	Prohibitions for special restricted areas	84
101AF	Notice of declaration for special restricted area	85
101AG	Variation and revocation of declaration	85
101AH	Delegation	86
Division 2	Permits for special restricted areas	
101AI	Application for permit	86
101AJ	Minister's decision	86
101AK	Effect of permit	87
101AL	Variation, suspension or revocation of permit	87
Division 3	Search and seizure	
101AM	Application	88
101AN	Powers of search and seizure	88
101AO	Holding of seized thing	90
101AP	Commissioner of Police may release seized thing	90
101AQ	Court may release or dispose of seized thing	92
101AR	Forfeiture of seized thing	93
101AS	Contravention notice	93
101AT	Application to court by alleged offender	94
101AU	How court deals with alleged offence	95
101AV	Court order if no application under section 101AT	95
101AW	Interest in destroyed liquor	95
Part VIIIA	Restricted premises	
Division 1	Declaration of restricted premises	
101A	Definitions	96
101B	Power to declare restricted premises	96
101C	Application for declaration of restricted premises	97
101D	Director-General to consult regarding application	97
101E	Decision after consultation	98
101F	Notice of declaration	98
101G	Commencement of declaration	99

101H	Variation of declaration	99
101J	Lapse of declaration	99
101K	Revocation of declaration	99

Division 2 Offences, seizure and forfeiture

101L	Offences in relation to restricted premises	100
101M	Police powers of entry, search and seizure	100
101N	Service of contravention notice.....	101
101P	Court order if no application under section 101Q	102
101Q	Application to court by alleged offender in contravention notice..	102
101R	How Court deals with offence alleged in contravention notice.....	103
101S	Interest in destroyed liquor	103

Part VIII B Regulated places

Division 1 Consumption of liquor in regulated place

101T	Regulated place.....	103
101U	Consumption of liquor at regulated place	104
101V	Consumption of liquor at regulated place causing nuisance.....	104
101W	Consumption of liquor at regulated place in designated area.....	105

Division 2 Police powers of search, seizure and forfeiture

101X	Application	105
101Y	Search and seizure.....	105
101Z	When contravention notice to be given.....	106
101ZA	Court order if no application under section 101ZB(1)	106
101ZB	Application to court by alleged offender in contravention notice..	107
101ZC	How court deals with offence alleged in contravention notice.....	107
101ZD	Interest in destroyed liquor	108

Division 3 Exemption notice and exemption certificate

101ZE	Exemption notice	108
101ZF	Exemption certificate for public place	109
101ZG	Application for exemption certificate	109
101ZI	Variation, suspension or cancellation of exemption certificate.....	110

Part VIII BA Undercover operations

101ZIA	Undercover operations	111
101ZIB	Powers of seizure	111
101ZIC	Holding of seized thing	111
101ZID	Commissioner of Police may release seized thing	111
101ZIE	Court may release or dispose of seized thing.....	113
101ZIF	Forfeiture of seized thing	114

101ZIG	Disposal of seized thing subject to disposal order	115
101ZIH	Police property used in investigation	115
101ZII	Annual report to Minister in relation to undercover operations.....	115

Part VIII C Point of sale intervention

101ZJ	Definition.....	116
101ZK	Point of sale intervention powers – customer	116
101ZL	Point of sale intervention power – licensee	117
101ZM	Police officer and inspector obligations	118
101ZN	Failing to comply with requirement	118
101ZO	Failing to comply with direction.....	119
101ZP	Sharing information	119
101ZQ	Point of sale intervention powers do not limit other powers.....	119

Part IX General obligations and offences

102	Prohibition of sale or supply of liquor to person who is drunk.....	120
103	Sale of adulterated liquor.....	120
104	Persons on licensed premises after hours.....	120
105	Permitting riotous conduct on or at licensed premises	121
106	Director-General may declare licensed premises prohibited areas for children.....	121
106A	Children on licensed premises.....	122
106B	Licensee or employee not to permit child to enter or remain in prohibited area of licensed premises	122
106BA	Offences about misrepresentation of age by child.....	123
106BB	Offences about misrepresentation of identity by purchaser of liquor.....	124
106BD	Seizure of document wrongly used as form of identification.....	126
106BE	Providing false information to police officer or inspector.....	127
106C	Offence relating to irresponsible sale or supply of liquor to children.....	128
106CA	Sale or supply of liquor to, or consumption or possession of, liquor by children on licensed premises	129
106D	Definitions of <i>parent</i> and <i>guardian</i>	130
106E	Evidence.....	130
107	Licence to be kept on premises	131
108	Licence to be produced on demand	131
109	Permitting breach of <i>Gaming Control Act 1993</i>	131
110	Licensee must not contravene licence conditions.....	132
111	Licensee to keep record of liquor purchases	132
112	Licensee to produce records and other documents.....	133
113	Licensee to lodge return	133
113A	Wholesaler of liquor.....	133
114	Registered wholesalers to lodge return	134
115	Sale of liquor not authorised by licence	135
116	Purchase of liquor when sale not authorised by licence	135
117	Children not to supply liquor	135

118	Child not to purchase or collect liquor.....	136
-----	--	-----

Part IXA Minimum pricing obligations

Division 1 Application of Part

118A	Application of Part	136
------	---------------------------	-----

Division 2 Standard drinks in liquor sale

118B	Meaning of <i>standard drink</i>	136
118C	Number of standard drinks in liquor sale or liquor sale offer.....	137
118D	Mixed sales.....	137

Division 3 Minimum pricing for liquor sale

118E	Minimum pricing	138
118F	Meaning of <i>sale price</i>	138
118G	Promotions	139
118H	Power of Commission in relation to sale price manipulation.....	139
118J	When liquor product not precisely identified	141

Division 4 Data to be provided to Director-General

118K	Licensee to keep data	141
------	-----------------------------	-----

Division 5 Offences

118L	Offering liquor below minimum sale price	142
118M	Selling liquor below minimum sale price	142

Part X Alteration of premises

119	Approval of material alteration of licensed premises	143
120	Unauthorised alterations.....	144

Part XA Local liquor accords

120A	Definitions.....	145
120B	Particular parties may prepare draft local liquor accord.....	145
120C	Terms of local liquor accord.....	146
120D	Approval, variation and termination of local liquor accord	147

Part XAB Banning notices and exclusion orders

Division 1 Definitions

120E	Definitions.....	148
------	------------------	-----

Division 2	Designated areas	
120F	Declaration of a designated area	148
120G	Court proceedings regarding declaration of a designated area ...	149
120H	Variation and revocation of declaration of a designated area	149
Division 3	Banning notices	
120J	Police officer may give banning notice	149
120K	Particulars to be included in banning notice	151
120L	Requirements before giving banning notice.....	152
120M	Variation or revocation of banning notice by police officer.....	153
120N	Contravention of banning notice	154
120P	Direction to leave designated area or licensed premises	154
120Q	Use of reasonable force to remove banned person.....	155
120R	Revocation of banning notice by Commissioner of Police	156
Division 4	Exclusion orders	
120S	Making of exclusion order.....	156
120T	Contravention of exclusion order	158
120U	Direction to leave designated area or licensed premises	159
120V	Use of reasonable force to remove excluded person	159
120W	Variation of exclusion order	160
Division 5	General	
120X	Disclosure of information for enforcement purposes	160
120Y	Offence to permit contravention of banning notice or exclusion order	161
120Z	Annual report by Commissioner of Police.....	161
Part XAC	Review of decisions	
120ZA	Meaning of <i>reviewable decision</i>	163
120ZB	Meaning of <i>affected person</i>	163
120ZC	Jurisdiction of Civil and Administrative Tribunal.....	164
120ZD	Delegate decisions	164
Part XI	Miscellaneous	
120ZE	Access to information	164
121	Power to exclude or remove persons	166
121A	Returning to licensed premises after being excluded or removed from licensed premises.....	167
122A	Duplicate licences, special licences and permits	167
123	Return of licence, special licence or permit	168
123A	Prosecution of licensee for actions of employee.....	168

123B	Criminal liability of executive officer of body corporate – evidential burden of proof on defence	168
124	Limitation of power to take disciplinary action or action relating to an offence.....	170
124A	Averments in complaints	170
124B	Results of breath analysis as evidence	170
125	Delivery of documents by post.....	171
125A	Guidelines.....	171
127	Commission or Director-General may extend or abridge time	171
127A	Licence etc. not personal property.....	172
128	Regulations.....	172
128A	Acquisitions to be on just terms	173

Part XII Transitional matters for Liquor Act 1978

130	Saving of inspectors' appointments	173
132	References to repealed Ordinance.....	174

**Part XIV Transitional matters for Liquor
Amendment Act 2006**

137	Savings – restricted areas	174
-----	----------------------------------	-----

**Part XV Transitional matters for Liquor Legislation
Amendment Act 2007**

138	Savings – permit.....	174
139	Savings – licence.....	175

**Part XVII Transitional matters for Alcohol Reform
(Liquor Legislation Amendment) Bill 2011**

143	Definition.....	175
144	Application of new Part VII.....	175
145	Savings – guidelines.....	175

**Part XVIII Transitional matters for Liquor and Other
Legislation Amendment Act 2012**

146	Definitions.....	175
147	Continuation of exemptions under repealed provisions	176
148	Applications and hearing relating to Certificate of Exemption.....	176

Part XIX	Transitional matters for Licensing (Director-General) Act 2014	
Division 1	Definitions	
149	Definitions.....	177
Division 2	Applications	
150	Application to NTLC Director – pending decision	177
151	Application to Commission – not yet considered	178
152	Application to Commission – under active consideration.....	178
153	Active consideration	179
Division 3	Review of decisions	
154	New review regime applies to post-commencement decisions....	179
155	Review of pre-commencement decision – application not yet made	179
156	Review of pre-commencement decision – application made.....	179
Division 4	Complaints	
157	New complaints regime applies to post-commencement complaints	179
158	Complaint made before commencement – pending action.....	180
159	Application for disciplinary action made before commencement.....	180
160	Appeal against pre-commencement disciplinary decision – appeal not yet commenced.....	181
161	Appeal against pre-commencement disciplinary decision – appeal commenced	181
Division 5	General matters	
162	Continuation of ongoing documents and things.....	181
Part XX	Transitional matters for Gaming and Liquor Legislation Amendment Act 2015	
163	Application not determined	182
Part XXI	Transitional matters for Statute Law Amendment (Directors' Liability) Act 2015	
164	Offences	183

Part XXII	Transitional matters for Liquor Amendment Act 2016	
165	Application not determined	183
Part XXIII	Transitional matters for Liquor Legislation Amendment Act 2017	
166	Condition applies to pre-existing licences.....	184
Part XXIV	Transitional matter for Liquor Amendment Act 2017	
167	Licence condition ceases to apply	184
Part XXV	Transitional matters for Liquor Legislation Amendment (Licensing) Act 2018	
168	Definition.....	184
169	Application pending	184
170	Complaint pending.....	185
171	Disciplinary action pending	185
Part XXVI	Transitional matters for Liquor Amendment (Minimum Pricing) Act 2018	
172	Definition.....	185
173	Variation of licence conditions	186
174	Offences	186
Schedule	Reviewable decisions	
ENDNOTES		

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

As in force at 18 April 2019

LIQUOR ACT 1978

An Act to provide for the regulation of the sale, provision, promotion and consumption of liquor, and for related purposes

Part I Preliminary

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Liquor Act 1978*.

2 Commencement

This Act shall come into operation on a date to be fixed by the Administrator by notice in the *Gazette*.

3 Objects

(1) The primary object of this Act is to regulate the sale, provision, promotion and consumption of liquor:

- (a) so as to minimise the harm associated with the consumption of liquor; and
- (b) in a way that takes into account the public interest in the sale, provision, promotion and consumption of liquor.

(1A) In subsection (1), sale, provision and promotion of liquor includes the sale, provision and promotion by retailers external to the Territory, who sell, provide and promote liquor:

- (a) to purchasers who are in the Territory; or
- (b) for delivery to a location within the Territory.

(2) The further objects of this Act are:

- (a) to protect and enhance community amenity, social harmony and wellbeing through the responsible sale, provision, promotion and consumption of liquor;

- (b) to regulate the sale of liquor in a way that contributes to the responsible development of the liquor and associated industries in the Territory; and
 - (c) to facilitate a diversity of licensed premises and associated services for the benefit of the community.
- (3) A person exercising a power or performing a function under this Act must have regard to the objects of this Act and must exercise the power and perform the function in a way that is consistent with those objects.

4 Interpretation

- (1) In this Act:

affected person, see section 120ZB.

accord area, for Part XA, see section 120A.

alcohol-related offence, for Part VIIIIC, see section 101ZJ.

alcohol-related violence, see section 120A.

approved form means a form approved under section 126.

assessor means an assessor appointed under section 14.

banned person, for Part XAB, see section 120E.

banning notice, for Part XAB, see section 120E.

child means a person less than 18 years of age.

Commission means the Northern Territory Liquor Commission established by section 5 of the *Liquor Commission Act 2018*.

community includes an individual member and a group of members of a community.

community impact assessment guidelines, see section 6A(1).

complaint, see section 67(1).

condition, of a licence, means a condition of the licence determined or varied under Part III.

contravention notice means:

- (a) a public restricted area contravention notice mentioned in section 101AC(1); or

- (b) a restricted premises contravention notice mentioned in section 101N(1); or
- (c) a regulated place contravention notice mentioned in section 101Z(1).

decision notice, for a decision, means a written notice setting out:

- (a) the decision and the reasons for it; and
- (b) any right the person to whom the notice is to be given has, under this Act, the *Liquor Commission Act 2018* or the *Licensing (Director-General) Act*, to apply for a review of, or to appeal, the decision.

declaration of a designated area, for Part XAB, see section 120E.

declaration of restricted premises means a declaration made under Part VIIIA, Division 1.

designated area, for Part XAB, see section 120E.

Director-General, see section 3 of the *Licensing (Director-General) Act 2014*.

disciplinary action, see section 67(2).

drunk, see section 7.

employee, of a licensee, means a person engaged by the licensee (whether or not under a contract of employment) to perform work in relation to the conduct of the licensee's business.

enforceable undertaking, see section 72A(1).

enter, for Part XAB, see section 120E.

excluded person, for Part XAB, see section 120E.

exclusion order, for Part XAB, see section 120E.

exemption certificate, for Part VIIIB, means a certificate mentioned in section 101ZF(1).

exemption notice, for Part VIIIB, means a notice mentioned in section 101ZE(1) or (2).

general restricted area means a general restricted area declared under section 74(1)(a).

ground, for a complaint or disciplinary action against a licensee, see section 67(3).

infringement notice means an infringement notice, within the meaning of the *Fines and Penalties (Recovery) Act 2001*, issued under the Regulations.

inspector means an Inspector of Licensed Premises appointed under section 18.

interstate retailer, see section 30A(1).

interstate retailer licence, see section 30A(2).

licence means a licence issued under Part III.

licensed premises means premises in respect of which a licensee is licensed.

licensee means a person who holds a licence which is in force for the time being.

liquor means a beverage that contains more than 1.15% by volume of ethyl alcohol.

liquor product means a particular brand and type of liquor.

Examples for definition liquor product

- 1 ABCD full-strength beer in cans, usually by the carton.
- 2 ZYX Shiraz wine, usually by the year and by the bottle.

liquor sale means a transaction involving the sale of one or more liquor products, whether or not other products are included as part of the transaction.

liquor sale offer means an offer to sell liquor:

- (a) made to one or more people; or
- (b) made to the world.

local liquor accord, for Part XA, see section 120A.

material alteration means an alteration to licensed premises which:

- (a) increases or decreases the area used for the sale of liquor or the sale and consumption of liquor; or
- (b) involves structural alteration; or

- (c) alters access to or egress from the premises; or
- (d) alters the external appearance or facilities.

minimum sale price, see section 118E(1).

municipality means a municipality within the meaning ascribed to that term in the *Local Government Act 2008*.

permit means:

- (a) for Part VIII – a permit mentioned in section 87 or 89A; or
- (b) for Part VIII AA – a permit mentioned in section 101AI.

Police Force means the Police Force of the Northern Territory established by section 5(1) of the *Police Administration Act 1978*.

prescribed fee means a fee prescribed by regulation.

premises include an enclosure, place, area of land, vessel or vehicle.

private premises means private premises as defined in section 101A.

product label means a label on, or forming part of, a container of liquor:

- (a) that provides information about the alcohol content of the liquor; and
- (b) that could reasonably be assumed to be in accordance with the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code made under the *Food Standards Australia New Zealand Act 1991* (Cth).

public interest and community impact test, see section 6(2).

public place includes:

- (a) every place to which free access is permitted to the public with the express or tacit consent of the owner or occupier of the place; and
- (b) every place to which the public are admitted on payment of money only; and
- (c) every road, street, footway, court, alley or thoroughfare that the public are allowed to use, even if the road, street, footway, court, alley or thoroughfare is formed on private property.

public restricted area, means a public restricted area declared under section 74(1)(b).

quarter means the period of 3 months ending at the end of March, June, September or December in any year.

region means a local government area constituted as a region under the *Local Government Act 2008*.

regulated place, see section 101T.

relevant offence means:

- (a) for Part VIII – see section 94A or 101AA; or
- (b) for Part VIII A – see section 101AM; or
- (c) for Part VIII B – see section 101X.

repealed Ordinance means the *Licensing Ordinance 1939* as in force immediately before the commencement of this Act.

restricted premises means private premises, within the meaning of section 101A, which are the subject of a declaration of restricted premises.

reviewable decision, see section 120ZA.

sale price, see section 118F.

sell includes (except in Part IXA):

- (a) offer or expose for sale; and
- (b) keep or have in possession for sale; and
- (c) supply for or in expectation of any reward or benefit paid or provided, or to be paid or provided by the person supplied or another person, whether or not any person was or is under an obligation to pay or provide a reward or benefit.

shire means a local government area constituted as a shire under the *Local Government Act 2008*.

special licence means a special licence issued under Part VI.

special restricted area means a special restricted area declared under section 101AD.

specified offence means an offence against any of the following:

- (a) section 101V(1), 101W(1), 121(2) or 121A;
- (b) section 43BF (as it relates to section 243(1)), 66, 133, 166, 174C, 174D, 174E, 176A(2), 177, 181, 186, 188, 189A, 192, 200, 212, 213, 215, 241(1) or 243(1) of the Criminal Code;
- (c) section 47, 47AA, 50 or 53 of the *Summary Offences Act 1923*;
- (d) section 7(1), 7A or 8 of the *Weapons Control Act 2001*;
- (e) an offence prescribed by regulation as a specified offence.

*Note for definition **specified offence** relating to the timing of when an offence becomes a specified offence*

If a person committed an offence against a provision and subsequently an offence against the provision is prescribed by this Act or by regulation as a specified offence, the previously committed offence is not a specified offence.

standard drink, see section 118B.

thing, in relation to a relevant offence, means a thing:

- (a) that is used in the commission of the offence; or
- (b) that may be used as evidence in proceedings for the prosecution of the offence.

wholesale sale means the sale of liquor to a licensee for resale to a retail purchaser.

- (2) Unless the contrary intention appears, a reference in this Act to a person employed by a licensee includes a reference to a person whose services are provided to a licensee under a contract with the person or another person.

5 Application

- (1) The provisions of this Act relating to the sale of liquor do not apply to the sale:
 - (a) of spirituous or distilled perfume bona fide as perfumery; or
 - (b) of liquor as a medicine or for medicinal purposes by, or under the direction of, a medical practitioner or a person registered under the Health Practitioner Regulation National Law to practise in the pharmacy profession (other than as a student).

- (2) A licence or special licence is not required for the sale:
- (a) of liquor in a naval, military or air force mess, canteen, camp or post by the permission, and under the control of, the naval, military or air force authorities;
 - (b) at a canteen or club established, conducted, maintained or operated in pursuance of the Australian Services Canteens Organization Regulations made under the *Defence Act 1903* of the Commonwealth, of liquor by the Australian Services Canteens Organization Board of Management or a person authorised by the Board for that purpose to a person who is permitted to be in that canteen or club;
 - (c) of liquor within the precincts of the Legislative Assembly of the Northern Territory on the authority of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly;
 - (d) of liquor on a vessel plying to or from a port in the Territory or on that vessel while that vessel is berthed or moored where the sale, keeping or consumption of liquor is:
 - (i) authorised by the master of the vessel; and
 - (ii) is restricted to crew, passengers on board for the purposes of undertaking a voyage of not less than 150 kilometres or bona fide guests on board while the vessel is berthed or moored in a port;
 - (e) of liquor to a passenger with the authority of the pilot on an aircraft in flight;
 - (f) of liquor to a passenger with the authority of the catering officer on a train during a journey;
 - (g) of liquor which has been forfeited under a law of the Territory at a sale by auction conducted by a person who holds a licence granted under the *Auctioneers Act 1935*;
 - (h) of liquor to a person who is licensed (otherwise than by a special licence issued under Part VI) or authorised to sell liquor under a law of a State or Territory; or
 - (j) of liquor on premises occupied by the special defence undertaking for the purposes of the *Defence (Special Undertakings) Act 1952* of the Commonwealth known as the Joint Defence Space Research Facility at Alice Springs.

- (3) The provisions of this Act, other than those requiring the obtaining of a licence or special licence for the sale of liquor apply, so far as applicable, to and in relation to:
- (a) the sale of liquor by a person in respect of whom; or
 - (b) the consumption of liquor on premises in respect of which,

there is an exemption from so obtaining a licence or special licence by virtue of this section or any other law of the Territory as if that person were a licensee and those premises were licensed premises.
- (4) Section 116 does not apply to a purchase of liquor made by an inspector or a police officer in the execution of the inspector's or officer's duty.

6 Public interest and community impact test in respect of licence or licensed premises

- (1) When a person (a ***decision maker***) has regard to the objects of this Act in:
- (a) considering or determining an application under this Act in respect of a licence or licensed premises; or
 - (b) determining the conditions of a licence,
- the decision maker must apply the ***public interest and community impact test*** set out in subsection (2) as relevant to the application or conditions.
- (2) For subsection (1), the public interest and community impact test requires consideration of the following objectives:
- (a) harm or ill-health caused to people, or a group of people, by the consumption of liquor is to be minimised;
 - (b) liquor is to be sold, or sold and consumed, on licensed premises in a responsible manner;
 - (c) public order and safety must not be jeopardised, particularly where circumstances or events are expected to attract large numbers of persons to licensed premises or an area adjacent to those premises;
 - (d) the safety, health and welfare of persons who use licensed premises must not be put at risk;

- (e) noise emanations from licensed premises must not be excessive;
- (f) business conducted at licensed premises must not cause undue offence, annoyance, disturbance or inconvenience to persons who reside or work in the neighbourhood of the premises or who are making their way to or from, or using the services of, a place of public worship, hospital or school;
- (g) a licensee must comply with provisions of this Act and any other law in force in the Territory which regulate in any manner the sale or consumption of liquor or the location, construction or facilities of licensed premises, including:
 - (i) by-laws made under the *Local Government Act 2008*; and
 - (ii) provisions of or under the *Planning Act 1999*;
- (h) each person involved in the business conducted at licensed premises must receive suitable training relevant to the person's role in the conduct of the business;
- (i) the use of credit in the sale of liquor must be controlled;
- (j) practices which encourage irresponsible drinking must be prohibited;
- (k) it may be necessary or desirable to limit any of the following:
 - (i) the kinds of liquor that may be sold;
 - (ii) the manner in which liquor may be sold;
 - (iii) the containers, or number or types of containers, in which liquor may be sold;
 - (iv) the days on which and the times at which liquor may be sold;
- (l) it may be necessary or desirable to prohibit persons or limit the number of persons who may be on licensed premises, on any particular part of licensed premises or in an adjacent area subject to the control of the licensee;
- (m) it may be necessary or desirable to prohibit or limit the entertainment, or the kind of entertainment, which may be provided on licensed premises or in an adjacent area under the control of the licensee;

- (n) it may be necessary or desirable to prohibit or limit promotional activities in which drinks are offered free or at reduced prices;
 - (o) any sale of additional liquor due to the grant of a licence or the relaxation of restrictive conditions will not increase anti-social behaviour.
- (3) The decision maker must:
- (a) consider the potential impact on the community in the area that would be affected by the outcome of the decision to grant or refuse an application or the changing of conditions of a licence and, in doing so, must have regard to:
 - (i) the harm that might be caused (whether to the community as a whole or a group within the community) due to the excessive or inappropriate consumption of liquor; and
 - (ii) the cultural, recreational, employment or tourism impacts; and
 - (iii) the social impact in, and the impact on the amenity of, the locality of the premises or proposed premises; and
 - (iv) the density of existing liquor licences within the community area; and
 - (v) the volume of alcohol sales within the community area, and any increase in volume within the community area arising from the licence the subject of the application; and
 - (vi) any other prescribed matter; and
 - (b) apply the community impact assessment guidelines.
- (4) The applicant in respect of an application being considered in accordance with this section must comply with any requirements set out in the community impact assessment guidelines, and any other requirements specified by the Commission for this section.

6A Community impact assessment guidelines

- (1) The Minister must, by *Gazette* notice, publish guidelines (the ***community impact assessment guidelines***) for determining whether or not an application being considered or determined under section 6(1) satisfies the public interest and community impact test.

- (2) The community impact assessment guidelines may provide for:
 - (a) matters relevant to an assessment of the likely impacts of an application on the community; and
 - (b) any other matter considered appropriate by the Commission.
- (3) The community impact assessment guidelines may set out requirements that apply for section 6(1) in relation to an application, including requirements that the applicant:
 - (a) provide documents, material or other information; and
 - (b) provide information about:
 - (i) the suburb, council area or community area (for remote communities) in which the premises the subject of the application is proposed to be located to allow an assessment of any social impact on the relevant community; and
 - (ii) any cultural, recreational, employment or tourism benefits for the local community area; and
 - (iii) how the proposed additional liquor outlet would benefit the local and broader community; and
 - (c) take certain steps or carry out consultation in accordance with the guidelines.
- (4) For subsection (3)(b)(iii), additional services such as accommodation and dining facilities may be identified as benefits to the local and broader community, but the mere addition of the proposed liquor outlet is not taken to be a benefit for that provision.
- (5) The provisions of the community impact assessment guidelines may be of general, limited or varied application:
 - (a) according to factors such as:
 - (i) the nature of the relevant application or licence; or
 - (ii) any other specified factor to which the provision is expressed to apply; or
 - (b) as determined by the Commission.

6B Onus on applicant

The applicant in relation to an application that is being considered or determined by the Commission under section 6(1) must satisfy the Commission that the approval of the application meets the public interest and community impact test set out in section 6(2).

7 Meaning of *drunk*

A person is *drunk* if:

- (a) the person's speech, balance, coordination or behaviour appears to be noticeably impaired; and
- (b) it is reasonable in the circumstances to believe the impairment results from the person's consumption of liquor.

8 Application of Criminal Code

Part IIAA of the Criminal Code applies to an offence against this Act other than an offence against section 75(1), 101AE(1) or 101U(1).

Note for section 8

Part IIAA of the Criminal Code states the general principles of criminal responsibility, establishes general defences, and deals with burden of proof. It also defines, or elaborates on, certain concepts commonly used in the creation of offences.

Part II Administration

Division 2 Assessors

14 Assessors

The Minister may appoint such persons as he thinks necessary to be assessors to advise the Director-General, within the terms of their appointments, regarding any matter concerned with the administration or operation of this Act or the regulations.

15 Tenure and remuneration

An assessor shall hold office during the pleasure of the Minister and shall be paid such fees, allowances and expenses as the Administrator determines.

16 Director-General to seek advice of assessor

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), if the Director-General is of the opinion that the advice of an assessor is, or might be, relevant to the

exercise of a power, authority or discretion of the Director-General under this Act, the Director-General shall seek and consider the advice of that assessor before exercising that power, authority or discretion.

(2) Where:

- (a) an assessor is unable for any reason to provide advice; and
- (b) failure or delay by the Director-General to exercise a power, authority or discretion under this Act until such time as the assessor could provide the advice would, in the opinion of the Director-General, cause undue hardship to a person interested in the exercise of that power, authority or discretion,

the Director-General is not required to seek or consider the advice of that assessor.

Division 3 Inspectors

18 Inspectors

- (1) The Minister may appoint such persons as the Minister thinks necessary to be Inspectors of Licensed Premises.
- (2) An inspector shall perform the duties required to be performed by an inspector by this Act and such other duties as the Director-General directs.
- (3) The Director-General shall issue to each person appointed as an inspector an identity card.

19 Inspector's powers

- (1) An inspector with such assistance as he considers necessary may, with such force as is reasonably necessary, at any time when premises are open for the sale of liquor, enter and inspect those premises.
- (2) An inspector who enters licensed premises in pursuance of subsection (1) may not enter a private room of those premises without the prior consent of the occupant, the licensee or a person who is apparently in charge of those licensed premises unless the inspector has reasonable grounds for believing that an offence against this Act has occurred, is occurring or is likely to occur in that room.

- (3) An inspector with such assistance as he considers necessary may, with such force as is reasonably necessary, at any time, enter and inspect premises when there are reasonable grounds for believing that:
 - (a) liquor is being sold on those premises;
 - (b) liquor is being kept for sale on premises which are not licensed premises within the meaning of this Act; or
 - (c) an offence against this Act has occurred, is occurring or is likely to occur on those premises.
- (4) An inspector who enters premises in pursuance of this section is not authorised to remain on those premises if, on the request by the person apparently in charge of those premises, he does not produce the identity card referred to in section 18(3).
- (5) An inspector who enters premises in pursuance of this section may:
 - (a) examine, take stock of and take samples of any liquor on the premises; and
 - (b) inspect any books, documents or other papers on the premises; and
 - (c) remove any books, documents or papers from the premises for the purpose of having copies made; and
 - (d) seize and remove any liquor or container on the premises which he has reasonable grounds to believe is evidence of or otherwise relates to an offence against this Act; and
 - (e) request a person on the premises to answer questions, produce a document or thing kept there under the person's control or give any other assistance the inspector requires to carry out the inspection.
- (6) An inspector may retain a book, document or paper removed from premises in pursuance of subsection (5) for so long as is reasonably necessary for the purpose of having copies of the book, document or paper made.

- (7) An inspector who takes a sample of liquor in pursuance of subsection (5) shall:
- (a) divide the sample so taken into approximately equal parts and put each part in a sealed container to which is affixed a label bearing:
 - (i) the signature of the inspector; and
 - (ii) particulars of the premises on which the sample was taken; and
 - (iii) particulars of the date and time when the sample was taken; and
 - (b) deliver one of the containers to the person apparently in charge of the premises for the time being and deliver the other container to an approved analyst.
- (8) In any proceedings in a court in respect of an offence against this Act, a certificate that purports to have been signed by an approved analyst and states the result of an analysis of the contents of a container delivered to him by an inspector is evidence of the matters stated in the certificate.
- (9) A person shall not, except in the course of his duty under this Act or in the course of proceedings in a court in respect of an offence against this Act, divulge to another person information that he has acquired by reason of the inspection of books, documents or papers in pursuance of this section.
- (10) The provisions of this section, other than subsection (4), apply to and in relation to a police officer as if the officer were an inspector.
- (10A) The provisions of Division 3 of Part VIII apply to any liquor seized under subsection (5) as if it was seized under that Division.
- (11) In this section:
- approved analyst** means a person approved by the Director-General for the purposes of this section.
- liquor** for the purposes of subsections (5) and (7), includes any liquid in respect of which there are reasonable grounds for believing the liquid to contain alcohol.
- private room** means a room forming part of licensed premises which is used predominantly for purposes other than:
- (a) the storage, sale or consumption of liquor; or

- (b) the preparation, sale or consumption of food,
in the operation or management of those premises as licensed premises.

19A Obstruction of inspector

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person:
 - (a) obstructs the exercise of a power under section 19; or
 - (b) fails to comply with a reasonable request of an inspector under section 19(5)(e).

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months.

- (2) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against subsection (1) if the person has a reasonable excuse.
- (2A) This section applies in relation to a police officer as if the officer were an inspector.
- (3) In this section:

obstruct includes hinder and resist.

19B Inspector powers to detect non-compliance with licence conditions

- (1) This section applies if an inspector has reasonable grounds to suspect that liquor is being offered for sale, or sold, whether or not authorised by a licence:
 - (a) to prospective purchasers or purchasers who are in the Territory; or
 - (b) where the liquor is to be delivered to a location within the Territory.
- (2) The inspector:
 - (a) may offer or attempt to purchase, or purchase, liquor:
 - (i) in a manner contrary to a condition of the licensee's licence; or
 - (ii) so the sale will take place or takes place without being authorised by a licence; and

- (b) need not identify themselves as an inspector while doing a thing mentioned in paragraph (a).
- (3) However, the inspector must not do anything additional to encourage a licensee to accept the offer, or sell the liquor.
- (4) Evidence that has been obtained as a result of an inspector exercising powers under subsection (2) may be used in the following ways:
 - (a) by the Commission in exercising powers under Part III or Part IXA;
 - (b) by the Director-General or the Commission in exercising powers under Part VII.
- (5) Evidence as mentioned in subsection (4):
 - (a) is not admissible in a criminal prosecution against a person who offered to sell, or sold, liquor as a result of an inspector exercising powers under subsection (2); but
 - (b) can be used by an inspector or police officer to locate or identify other evidence, which may be used in criminal proceedings.
- (6) This section applies in relation to a police officer as if the officer were an inspector.

Division 4 General

20 Assessors not to act if interested in matter

- (1) This section applies if:
 - (a) the Director-General seeks the advice of an assessor in relation to a matter; and
 - (b) the assessor has a personal interest in the matter.
- (2) The assessor must disclose the following to the Director-General and the Minister:
 - (a) the nature and extent of the interest;
 - (b) how the interest relates to the matter mentioned in subsection (1).

- (3) However, the assessor is not required to disclose a personal interest if it is an interest shared with the public generally or a section of the public.
- (4) If an assessor is required to disclose a personal interest under this section, the assessor must not give advice in relation to the matter without the approval of the Minister.
- (5) For this section, the assessor has a **personal interest** in a matter if the assessor:
 - (a) has a direct or indirect financial interest in the matter; or
 - (b) has a personal, professional, commercial or other relationship with a person and the nature of the relationship is likely to, or may reasonably be regarded as likely to, inhibit or prevent the assessor from exercising independent judgment about the matter.

22 Delegation by Director-General

Despite section 7(1) of the *Licensing (Director-General) Act 2014*, the Director-General may delegate the Director-General's powers and functions under section 89A to one or more of the following:

- (a) a public sector employee;
- (b) the chief executive officer of a local government council;
- (c) a police officer who is:
 - (i) of or above the rank of senior sergeant; or
 - (ii) the person in charge of a police station.

23 Protection from liability

- (1) An action or proceeding, civil or criminal, does not lie against an assessor or a person concerned in the administration of this Act for or in respect of an act or thing done in good faith by an assessor or a person concerned in the administration of this Act, as the case may be.
- (2) Subsection (1) has effect subject to Part VIIA of the *Police Administration Act 1978* to the extent it relates to the civil liability of a person who is a member of the Police Force.

Part III Licences

Division 1 Issue of licence

23A Meaning of *associate*

- (1) For this Division, the following persons are associates of a person (***the person***):
- (a) the person's spouse or de facto partner;
 - (b) a parent or remoter lineal ancestor, son, daughter or remoter issue, or brother or sister of the person;
 - (c) a partner of the person;
 - (d) a body corporate of which the person is an executive officer;
 - (e) if the person is a body corporate – an executive officer of the body corporate;
 - (f) a person who, in the previous year, has provided to the person advice for fee or reward in relation to the sale of liquor;
 - (g) an employee or employer of the person;
 - (h) an officer or employee of a body corporate of which the person is an officer or employee;
 - (i) an employee of a natural person of whom the person is an employee;
 - (j) a body corporate whose executive officers are accustomed or under an obligation, whether formal or informal, to act in accordance with the directions, instructions or wishes of the person or, where the person is a body corporate, of the executive officers of that body corporate;
 - (k) a body corporate in accordance with the directions, instructions or wishes of which, or of the executive officers of which, the person is accustomed or under an obligation, whether formal or informal, to act;
 - (l) a body corporate in which the person holds a controlling interest;
 - (m) if the person is a body corporate – a person who holds a controlling interest in the body corporate;

- (n) a person who is named in an affidavit made by the person under section 26A;
 - (o) a person who, because of this subsection, is an associate of any other person who is an associate of the person.
- (2) For subsection (1)(l) and (m), a person is taken to hold a controlling interest in a body corporate if that person, alone or together with one or more associates of that person, is in a position to control at least 15% of the voting power in the body corporate or holds interests in at least 15% of the issued shares in the body corporate.

24 Licences

- (1) Subject to this Act, the Commission may issue a licence to an applicant for the sale of liquor, or the sale and consumption of liquor on, at, or away from, premises specified in the licence.
- (2) Despite subsection (1), no new takeaway liquor licences may be issued during the moratorium period of 5 years from the commencement of the *Liquor Legislation Amendment (Licensing) Act 2018*.
- (3) A regulation, made before the expiry of the moratorium period, may extend, or further extend, the moratorium period by not more than 12 months at a time.
- (4) In this section:

takeaway liquor licence means a licence that permits the sale of liquor for consumption away from the licensed premises but does not include an interstate retailer licence.

25 Body corporate as licensee

- (1) A body corporate shall not hold a licence unless it is a corporation within the meaning of the Corporations Act 2001.
- (2) Where a body corporate applies for a licence, other than under section 26(2) where the body corporate does not intend to carry on any business under the licence being applied for, the body corporate must nominate a person to be its manager of the licensed premises.
- (4) For the purposes of an objection under Part IV, the manager nominated by a body corporate shall be deemed to be a joint applicant with the body corporate for a licence.

- (5) If a licence is granted to a body corporate that has nominated a manager under subsection (2):
- (a) the name of the manager must, in addition to the name of the body corporate, be endorsed on the licence; and
 - (b) the written approval of the Director-General is necessary before any change of the manager will be recognised for this Act; and
 - (c) for this Act, the manager is taken to be a joint licensee with the body corporate of the licensed premises.
- (5A) Where a person, whose name is endorsed as the person nominated as manager on a licence held by a body corporate, is unwilling to conduct the business of a licensee, the body corporate shall not sell liquor after the date upon which the nominated manager is unwilling to conduct that business until:
- (a) the person nominated as manager on the licence is willing to resume the conduct of the business of the licensee; or
 - (b) approval of a change of manager under subsection (5) is obtained.

26 Application for licence

- (1) An application for the grant of a licence shall be lodged with the Director-General in the approved form and accompanied by the affidavit made under section 26A and the prescribed fee.
- (2) An application under subsection (1) may be made in respect of premises which are to be constructed or which are under construction and, in respect of such premises or proposed premises, by a person who does not intend to carry on any business under the licence being applied for.

26A Disclosure of influential persons or potential beneficiaries

- (1) An applicant for a licence must make an affidavit disclosing whether certain persons may be able to influence the applicant, or expect a benefit from the applicant, if the licence is granted.
- (2) If the applicant is a body corporate, the affidavit must be made by:
 - (a) the principal executive officer of the body corporate; or
 - (b) if that officer does not have knowledge of the relevant facts – another person who has knowledge of the relevant facts and is authorised by the body corporate to make the affidavit.

- (3) The affidavit, subject to subsection (6), must disclose the following matters:
- (a) subject to subsection (4), whether or not there is any person who will by any lease, agreement or arrangement be able to influence any decision made by the applicant in relation to the sale of liquor or the sale and consumption of liquor;
 - (b) subject to subsection (5), whether or not there is any person other than the applicant who by any lease, agreement or arrangement may expect any benefit from the applicant in relation to the sale of liquor or the sale and consumption of liquor;
 - (c) if a person disclosed under paragraph (a) or (b) is a natural person – the person's full name, address and date of birth;
 - (d) if a person disclosed under paragraph (a) or (b) is a body corporate other than a club – the name of the body corporate and the full name, address and date of birth of the secretary and each executive officer of the body corporate;
 - (e) if a person disclosed under paragraph (a) or (b) is a club or other voluntary association of persons:
 - (i) the name of the club or voluntary association of persons; and
 - (ii) the full name, address and date of birth of the secretary and each executive officer of the club or voluntary association of persons; and
 - (iii) details of the objectives (if any) of the club or voluntary association of persons and whether or not the club is a non-proprietary club or the voluntary association of persons conducts its business in the same way as a non-proprietary club;
 - (f) full and correct particulars of any lease, agreement or arrangement disclosed under paragraph (a) or (b);
 - (g) if the applicant is a body corporate other than a club – the names of all persons who have a substantial holding (within the meaning of section 9 of the Corporations Act 2001) in the body corporate.

- (4) If the applicant is a body corporate, subsection (3)(a) does not require disclosure of a person who is the secretary, an executive officer, a member or a shareholder of the body corporate carrying out the duties or exercising the normal rights of the person in that capacity.
- (5) Subsection (3)(b) does not require disclosure of a contract, agreement or other arrangement entered into for the purposes of this Act or the Regulations and approved by the Director-General.
- (6) The affidavit need not disclose anything specified by the Regulations as not requiring disclosure.

Note for section 26A

An affidavit as mentioned in this section is also required by section 32A(1A) when applying for variation of conditions, section 41(1A) when applying for transfer of a licence and section 46A(1A) when applying for substitution of premises.

27 Notice of application

- (1) An applicant for a licence shall, within 28 days of lodging an application pursuant to section 26, publish in the way specified by the Director-General notice of the fact that the applicant has applied for the grant of a licence.
- (2) The notice of the application shall:
 - (a) include a description in sufficient detail to identify the location of the premises in respect of which the application is made;
 - (b) include a description of the nature of any business associated with the licence applied for that it is proposed to conduct on the premises referred to in paragraph (a);
 - (c) contain such other particulars as may be determined by the Director-General; and
 - (d) be not less than a size determined by the Director-General.
- (3) The Director-General must, as soon as reasonably practicable, inform the following that the application has been made:
 - (a) the Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Health;
 - (b) the Commissioner of Police;
 - (c) if the application relates to premises within the area of a shire council or a regional council – the Chief Executive Officer of the council.

28 Assessment of applications

- (1) The Director-General must refer the application, together with the accompanying affidavit made under section 26A and the results of investigations conducted in relation to the application, to the Commission for the Commission to decide whether to grant the application.
- (2) The Commission must consider an application for a licence, the accompanying affidavit made under section 26A and the results of investigations conducted in relation to the application and make an assessment of the following matters:
 - (a) the suitability of the premises in respect of which the application is made, having regard to any law of the Territory which regulates in any manner the sale or consumption of liquor or the location, construction or facilities of premises which are used for that purpose;
 - (b) if the applicant is a natural person – the financial stability, general reputation and character of the applicant;
 - (c) if the applicant is a body corporate – the business reputation and financial stability of the body corporate and the general reputation and character of the secretary and executive officers of the body corporate;
 - (d) if the applicant is a federation of clubs – the business reputation and financial stability of each constituent club and the general reputation and character of the secretary and executive officers of each constituent club;
 - (e) whether the applicant is a fit and proper person to hold a licence;
 - (f) if a person is referred to in the affidavit under section 26A – whether that person is a fit and proper person to be an associate of a licensee;
 - (g) if the Commission considers it appropriate – whether any other associate of the applicant is a fit and proper person to be an associate of a licensee;
 - (h) if the applicant has nominated a person under section 25(2) to be its manager – whether that person is a fit and proper person to be the manager.
- (3) In assessing whether an applicant is a fit and proper person to hold a licence, the Commission must have regard to any matters prescribed by the Regulations relevant to that assessment.

- (3A) If an objection to the application is lodged under section 47F, the Director-General must comply with section 47G.
- (3B) In considering the application, the Commission must consider:
 - (a) any objection to the application made under section 47F; and
 - (b) any reply provided by the applicant under section 47G.
- (4) The Commission may require an applicant, a nominee manager of the applicant or an associate of the applicant to provide the Commission with the additional information or material that the Commission considers necessary to make a proper assessment of the application.

29 Decision after consideration of application

- (1) After considering the application, the Commission must, having regard to the objects of this Act:
 - (a) issue a licence subject to any conditions determined by the Commission under section 31; or
 - (b) refuse the application.
- (2) As soon as practicable after making a decision under subsection (1), the Commission must give a decision notice to:
 - (a) the applicant; and
 - (b) each person who lodged an objection to the application under section 47F.
- (3) If the Commission refuses an application for a licence under subsection (1)(b), the Commission may refund the whole or any part of the prescribed fee paid under section 26.

30 Duration of licence

A licence remains in force until surrendered, suspended or cancelled under this Act.

Division 1A Interstate retailer licence

30A Interstate retailer entitled to Territory interstate retailer licence

- (1) This section applies in relation to a retailer of liquor (an *interstate retailer*) who:
 - (a) is authorised in a State or another Territory to sell liquor; and

- (b) does not hold a licence under this Act to sell liquor by retail in the Territory.
- (2) The interstate retailer is entitled to a licence (an ***interstate retailer licence***) to sell liquor by retail:
 - (a) to purchasers who are in the Territory; or
 - (b) for delivery to a location within the Territory.
- (3) The Commission must issue an interstate retailer licence to the interstate retailer if:
 - (a) the retailer advises the Commission that the retailer intends to sell liquor by retail:
 - (i) to purchasers who are in the Territory; or
 - (ii) for delivery to a location within the Territory; and
 - (b) the retailer provides the Commission with a copy of the authority under which the retailer is authorised by a State or another Territory to sell liquor in that State or Territory.
- (4) The procedure mentioned in subsection (3) is not an application under section 26 for a licence and the following sections do not apply in relation to the issue of the interstate retailer licence:
 - (a) sections 6, 6A and 6B;
 - (b) sections 26A to 29.
- (5) However, sections 6, 6A and 6B apply in relation to any subsequent consideration of a variation of the conditions of an interstate retailer licence.
- (6) An interstate retailer licence:
 - (a) has the same terms and conditions as the terms and conditions applying under the State or other Territory authorisation mentioned in subsection (1)(a), subject to the following:
 - (i) the interstate retailer licence does not purport to authorise any conduct outside the Territory that would be beyond power to authorise;
 - (ii) the interstate retailer licence authorises the sale of liquor for delivery within the Territory;

- (iii) the conditions imposed by section 32 in relation to minimum pricing of liquor sales in the Territory apply to the interstate retailer licence;
 - (iv) the interstate retailer licence does not authorise the licensee to operate licensed premises within the Territory unless the terms and conditions of the licence have been varied under this Act to expressly permit such an operation;
 - (v) the interstate retailer licence is subject to any variation of terms and conditions made under section 32A, 33 or 33AA; and
- (b) is a Territory licence:
- (i) to which section 30 applies; and
 - (ii) that is unaffected by a variation, suspension or cancellation of the State or other Territory authorisation mentioned in subsection (1)(a); and
- (c) does not attract the fee mentioned in section 26.

30B Retailer taken to hold licence

An interstate retailer who has satisfied the requirements of section 30A(3) is taken to hold an interstate retailer licence until the time that the Commission issues the retailer with an interstate retailer licence.

30C Identification system does not apply in relation to interstate retailer licence

- (1) The identification system requirements mentioned in section 31A(5) do not apply in relation to a sale of liquor under an interstate retailer licence.
- (2) Subsection (1) is subject to an express variation of conditions of an interstate retailer licence requiring the licensee to comply with the identification system requirements mentioned in section 31A(5).

Division 2 Conditions of licence generally

31 Conditions of licence

- (1) Subject to the Regulations, the Commission may issue a licence subject to such conditions as the Commission considers necessary or desirable in the particular circumstances of an application before the Commission.

- (2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the Commission may, subject to the Regulations, determine conditions with respect to:
- (a) the construction and furnishing of licensed premises; and
 - (b) the equipment and facilities to be provided on or at licensed premises; and
 - (c) the restriction of days when and times during which licensed premises may be open for the sale of liquor; and
 - (d) the minimum facilities and services to be operative on the days when and times during which licensed premises may be open for the sale of liquor; and
 - (e) the method of sale of liquor, including restrictions on the type of container in which liquor may be sold and limitations as to the quantities or type of liquor which may be sold by a licensee; and
 - (f) the standard of repair, cleanliness and hygiene to be maintained on or at licensed premises; and
 - (g) the provision of entertainment on or at licensed premises; and
 - (h) the provision of food on or at licensed premises; and
 - (i) the display and content of notices, relating to this Act, on or at licensed premises; and
 - (j) the persons who may be admitted to licensed premises; and
 - (k) the prohibition of specified activities on or at licensed premises by the licensee, employees of the licensee or patrons of those premises.
- (3) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1) or (2), the Commission may, in respect of an application for a licence in respect of premises or proposed premises referred to in section 26(2), grant the licence subject to the condition that the sale of liquor on the premises is not permitted until the approval in writing to do so is obtained from the Commission or the licence is transferred under section 40.
- (4) It is a condition of all licences that a licensee:
- (a) must not take any action that, in the opinion of the Commission, would induce the irresponsible or excessive consumption of liquor on licensed premises; and

- (b) must not publish or cause to be published, in any media, an advertisement which, in the opinion of the Commission, could be construed as inducing the irresponsible or excessive consumption of liquor on licensed premises; and
 - (c) where a code of conduct or code of ethics or rules (by whatever name it is called) relating to the advertising of liquor, or another matter relating to the operation of a licence, is approved by the Commission and is accepted and promulgated by the Minister by *Gazette* notice, a licensee must abide by that code or rules.
- (5) Notwithstanding subsection (4), a licence is not subject to a condition under paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection (4) until 14 days after the publication by the Commission of guidelines under section 125A relating to the expression of the Commission's opinion under those paragraphs.

31A Conditions about identification system

- (1) This section applies to a sale of liquor:
- (a) in a way prescribed by regulation; or
 - (b) under a licence prescribed by regulation.
- (2) The Minister may establish an identification system for determining whether the individual is subject to a prohibition covered by any of the following:
- (a) a BDO or court order under the *Alcohol Harm Reduction Act 2017*;
 - (b) a bail condition as defined in the *Bail Act 1982* (otherwise than for a bail granted under Part 3 of the Act) relating to liquor;
 - (c) a condition of a court order under the *Domestic Violence Act 1992* or the *Domestic and Family Violence Act 2007* relating to liquor;
 - (d) a provision under a law in force in the Territory prescribed by regulation.
- (3) For subsection (2), a scanner must be given to the licensee for the licence:
- (a) to enable the licensee or an employee of the licensee (an **authorised seller**) to scan an identification of the individual; and

- (b) to indicate to an authorised seller whether the individual is prohibited from purchasing liquor or liquor of a particular kind or quantity.
- (4) The identification must be one of the following (an **approved identification**):
- (a) the individual's passport;
 - (b) the individual's driver licence;
 - (c) any other identification approved by the Director-General.
- (5) Each of the following requirements is a condition of the licence:
- (a) an authorised seller must not sell liquor to an individual without scanning an approved identification of the individual with the scanner;
 - (b) an authorised seller must not sell liquor to an individual contrary to a prohibition mentioned in subsection (2) indicated in the scanner;
 - (c) except for this Act or another law in force in the Territory, an authorised seller must not disclose or use any information indicated in the scanner;
 - (d) an authorised seller must not damage or tamper with the scanner or any other component of the system;
 - (e) any requirement about maintaining the system specified by the Commission in writing;
 - (f) any other requirement specified by regulation for the system.
- (6) A person must not contravene a requirement in subsection (5).
- Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.
- (7) An offence against subsection (6) is an offence of strict liability.
- (7A) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against subsection (6) if the defendant establishes a reasonable excuse.
- Example for subsection (7A)*
- A reasonable excuse for a contravention of the requirement in subsection (5)(a) or (b) may be based on a failure of the system to operate properly for a reason other than the defendant's conduct.*
- (8) The Commission may, by *Gazette* notice, exempt a licence from a requirement in subsection (5) for a specified period.

32 Conditions about minimum pricing

- (1) It is a condition of every licence that the licensee must ensure that:
 - (a) no liquor sale offer is made at a price that would be below the minimum sale price:
 - (i) to prospective purchasers who are in the Territory; or
 - (ii) for liquor that is to be delivered to a location within the Territory; and
 - (b) no liquor sale is made at a price below the minimum sale price:
 - (i) to a purchaser who is in the Territory; or
 - (ii) for liquor that is to be delivered to a location within the Territory.
- (2) It is also a condition of every licence that the licensee complies with the obligations in relation to liquor promotions set out in section 118G.
- (3) It is also a condition of every licence that the licensee must provide to the Director-General the data mentioned in section 118K as prescribed by regulation.
- (4) The conditions mentioned in subsections (1) to (3) cannot be varied by the Commission under section 32A or 33.

32A Variation of conditions on application by licensee

- (1) A licensee may apply to the Director-General in the approved form for a variation of the conditions of the licence held by the licensee.
- (1A) A licensee who applies under subsection (1) for the variation of conditions must include with the application an affidavit as mentioned in section 26A as if applying for a new licence.
- (2) If the Director-General considers it to be in the public interest, the Director-General may require the applicant to publish notice of the application in the way, and within the period, specified by the Director-General.
- (4) The notice must:
 - (a) include a description in sufficient detail to identify the location of the premises in respect of which the application is made; and

- (b) include a description of the nature of any business associated with the licence that is conducted on those premises; and
 - (c) include details of the proposed variation of conditions; and
 - (d) contain any other particulars determined by the Director-General; and
 - (e) be not less than a size determined by the Director-General.
- (5) The Director-General must, as soon as reasonably practicable, inform the following that the application has been made:
- (a) the Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Health;
 - (b) the Commissioner of Police;
 - (c) if the application relates to premises within the area of a shire council or a regional council – the Chief Executive Officer of the council.
- (6) If an objection to the application is lodged under section 47F, the Director-General must comply with section 47G.
- (6AA) The Director-General must refer the application to the Commission for the Commission to decide whether to vary the conditions of the licence.
- (6A) In considering the application, the Commission must consider:
- (aa) the affidavit required by subsection (1A); and
 - (a) any objection to the application made under section 47F; and
 - (b) any reply provided by the applicant under section 47G.
- (7) After considering the application, the Commission must, having regard to the objects of this Act:
- (a) vary the conditions of the licence; or
 - (b) refuse to vary the conditions of the licence.
- (7A) Despite subsection (7), the Commission cannot vary the conditions of a store licence in a way that would permit the sale of liquor for consumption away from the licensed premises on a day on which that is not permitted under the licence as in force immediately before the application for the variation was made.
- (7B) In addition, the Commission cannot vary a store licence in a way that would change the licence to a type of licence that would permit

the sale of liquor for consumption away from the licensed premises on a day on which that is not permitted under the licence as in force immediately before the application for the variation was made.

(7C) Subsections (7A) and (7B):

- (a) apply whether an application was made before the commencement or after; but
- (b) do not apply to overturn a variation to a licence made before the commencement.

(8) As soon as practicable after making a decision under subsection (7), the Commission must give a decision notice to:

- (a) the applicant; and
- (b) each person who lodged an objection to the application under section 47F.

(9) A variation of the conditions of a licence takes effect on the date specified by the Commission in the decision notice.

(10) In this section:

commencement means the commencement of the *Liquor Amendment Act 2016*.

condition, of a licence, does not include a condition determined under Division 2AA.

store licence means a licence that authorises the sale of liquor for removal and consumption away from the licensed premises and that is endorsed with the words:

- (a) "AUTHORITY – STORE"; or
- (b) "AUTHORITY – LIQUOR MERCHANT".

33 Variation of conditions by Commission

(1) The Commission may vary the conditions of a licence (other than a condition determined under section 33AA) on the Commission's own initiative.

(1A) The Commission may, if the Commission considers it appropriate, convene a public hearing to make a decision under subsection (1).

- (2) Before varying the conditions, but after a public hearing (if convened), the Commission must give the licensee written notice:
 - (a) stating the proposed variation; and
 - (b) stating the reasons for the proposed variation; and
 - (c) inviting the licensee to submit a response to the proposed variation within 28 days after the date of the notice.
- (3) The Commission may, having considered any response of the licensee, vary the conditions of the licence as proposed in the notice or in another way the Commission considers appropriate.
- (4) As soon as practicable after deciding to vary the conditions under subsection (3), the Commission must give a decision notice to the licensee.
- (5) The variation takes effect on the later of the following:
 - (a) the date on which the licensee receives the decision notice;
 - (b) the date stated in the decision notice.
- (6) Subsections (1A) to (5) do not apply if the variation is for a formal or clerical reason that does not alter the substance of the conditions.

33AAA Hearing by Commission for proposed variation of conditions

- (1) Before convening a public hearing under section 33(1A) (if any), the Commission may do any of the following in relation to the hearing:
 - (a) publish notice of the time and date for the hearing and the proposed variation of the conditions in the way, and within the period, the Commission considers appropriate;
 - (b) invite any person, organisation or group to make written submissions in relation to the proposed variation of conditions;
 - (c) publish any written submissions received under paragraph (b).
- (2) The Commission may conduct the hearing as the Commission considers appropriate.

Division 2AA Additional conditions determined by Minister

33AA Minister's power to determine additional licence conditions

- (1) The Minister may determine additional conditions of a licence if the Minister thinks the determination is urgently needed for the wellbeing of the communities that might be affected by the operation of the licence.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the Minister may determine any of the following conditions under that subsection:
 - (a) a condition about when the licensed premises may be open for the sale of liquor;
 - (b) a condition about the type of liquor that may be sold on the premises;
 - (c) a condition about the amount of liquor that may be sold for consumption away from the premises;
 - (d) a condition requiring proof of the purchaser's identity for a sale of liquor exceeding an amount prescribed by regulation;
 - (e) a condition requiring the keeping of records prescribed by regulation for the sale.
- (3) In determining the conditions, the Minister:
 - (a) must have regard to the objects of this Act; and
 - (b) may consult with the Commission (and in doing so, may seek information, advice or a recommendation from the Commission).
- (4) The Minister must table a copy of the determination in the Legislative Assembly within 6 sitting days after making the determination.
- (5) A condition of the licence determined under subsection (1) prevails to the extent to which it is inconsistent with a condition of the licence determined by the Director-General or the Commission.

Division 2A Special conditions of certain licences about payment

33A Definitions

In this Division:

Australian Consumer Law (NT) means the provisions applying as a law of the Territory because of Part 4 of the *Consumer Affairs and Fair Trading Act 1990*.

credit card, see section 39(5) of the Australian Consumer Law (NT).

debit card, see section 39(6) of the Australian Consumer Law (NT).

licensee means the holder of a licence to which this Division applies.

33B Application of Division

- (1) This Division applies to a licence that authorises only the sale of liquor for removal from and consumption away from the licensed premises to which the licence relates.
- (2) This Division applies to a licence regardless of the date of its issue.

33C Special conditions of licences

- (1) This Division prescribes conditions for licences.
- (2) However, this Division does not affect the imposition of additional or more stringent conditions under section 31, 33 or 33AA.

33D Payment for liquor

- (1) A licensee must not sell liquor to a person unless payment is made under subsection (2) for the liquor at the time of the sale.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

- (2) For subsection (1), payment must be made in one or more of the following ways:
 - (a) by legal tender within the meaning of the *Currency Act 1965* of the Commonwealth;
 - (b) by cheque drawn by the person and dated on or before the date of sale;

- (c) by credit card or debit card;
- (d) by debit to an ADI account authorised by the person;
- (e) if the sale is made to the person, or the person on behalf of an entity, in the ordinary course of business – by charging the business account of the person or entity held with the licensee;
- (f) by another prescribed way.

33E Retention of credit and debit cards

- (1) A licensee must not retain possession of a person's credit card or debit card as security for payment by the person for the sale of liquor or other goods at the licensed premises.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

- (2) Subsection (3) applies to a prosecution for an offence against subsection (1).
- (3) In the absence of evidence to the contrary, on production of a certificate signed by the Director-General stating that on a specified date a specified licensee had possession of a specified person's credit card or debit card, the licensee must be taken to have had possession of the card in contravention of subsection (1).
- (4) Without limiting subsection (3), proof of compliance with record keeping requirements for the sale of liquor in guidelines approved by the Minister is evidence to the contrary for that subsection.
- (5) The approval of guidelines must be published in the *Gazette*.
- (6) In this section:

possession, of a credit card or debit card, includes having the card under control in any place, whether or not another person has the custody of the card.

33F Exemptions

The Commission may, on application made to the Commission by a licensee, exempt the licensee from a condition prescribed by this Division.

33G Deciding application

- (1) In deciding whether to grant the application, the Commission must have regard to the prescribed factors.

- (2) The Commission may make the enquiries the Commission considers appropriate to decide whether to grant the application.
- (3) The Commission may give an exemption on the conditions the Commission considers appropriate.
- (4) The conditions must be stated in the exemption.

33H Decision notice

As soon as practicable after deciding whether to grant the application, the Commission must give a decision notice to the licensee.

33I Compliance with conditions

A licensee must not engage in conduct that results in the contravention of a condition of the licensee's exemption.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

Division 4 Surrender of licence

39 Surrender of licence

- (1) Subject to this section, a licensee may surrender his licence by lodging it with the Director-General.
- (1A) The surrender of a licence shall not have effect until it is accepted by the Director-General.
- (1B) The Director-General shall accept the surrender of a licence if the Director-General is satisfied that all persons who have an interest in the licensed premises to which the licence relates have been given by the licensee not less than 2 weeks notice of the licensee's intention to surrender the licence.
- (2) Upon the acceptance by the Director-General of the surrender of a licence, the person whose licence is surrendered shall cease to be a licensee, but shall remain liable for:
 - (a) an act or omission done, caused, permitted or made by him prior to the surrender; and
 - (b) a liability incurred by him under this Act prior to the surrender.

Division 5 Transfer of licence

40 Transfer of licence

- (1) Subject to this Act and the Regulations, a licence may be transferred from the licensee to another person.
- (2) A transfer of a licence does not take effect until the Commission authorises the transfer or until such later date as the Commission specifies.

41 Application for transfer

- (1) The person to whom a licence is proposed to be transferred must:
 - (a) lodge with the Director-General an application for the transfer of the licence in the approved form; and
 - (b) pay an application fee of:
 - (i) \$2; or
 - (ii) if another amount is prescribed by regulation – that amount.
- (1A) A person who applies under subsection (1) for the transfer of a licence must include with the application an affidavit as mentioned in section 26A as if applying for a new licence.
- (2) The provisions of sections 25 and 28 apply to and in relation to an application for the transfer of a licence as if that application were an application for the grant of a licence under section 24.
- (3) The Director-General must, as soon as reasonably practicable, inform the following that the application has been made:
 - (a) the Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Health;
 - (b) the Commissioner of Police;
 - (c) if the application relates to premises within the area of a shire council or a regional council – the Chief Executive Officer of the council.

42 Director-General to refer application to Commission

The Director-General must refer an application for transfer of a licence to the Commission for the Commission to decide whether to authorise the transfer.

43 Consideration of application

- (1) As soon as reasonably practicable after receiving an application, the Commission must:
 - (a) consider the application; and
 - (b) having regard to the objects of this Act:
 - (i) authorise the transfer of the licence; or
 - (ii) refuse the application.
- (2) If the Commission refuses the application, as soon as practicable after making the decision, the Commission must give a decision notice to:
 - (a) the licensee; and
 - (b) the applicant.

45 Certificate of transfer

If the Commission authorises the transfer of a licence, the Director-General must issue a certificate of transfer to the applicant.

46 Liabilities and privileges of transferor and transferee

Upon the issue of the certificate of transfer pursuant to section 45:

- (a) the applicant shall have and may exercise the same privileges and be subject to the same liabilities and penalties as if the licence transferred to him had been originally granted to him; and
- (b) the person whose licence is transferred shall cease to be a licensee, but shall remain liable for an act or omission done, caused, permitted or made by him prior to the transfer.

46A Substitution of premises

- (1) A licensee may apply to the Director-General in the approved form for the substitution of other premises (***new premises***) for the premises specified in a licence held by the licensee.
- (1A) A licensee who applies under subsection (1) for the substitution of new premises must include with the application an affidavit as mentioned in section 26A as if applying for a new licence.

- (2) The applicant must, within 28 days of lodging the application, cause notice of the application to be published in the way specified by the Director-General.
- (3) The notice must:
 - (a) include a description in sufficient detail to identify the location of the proposed new premises; and
 - (b) include a description of the nature of any business associated with the licence that it is proposed to conduct on the proposed new premises; and
 - (c) contain any other particulars determined by the Director-General; and
 - (d) be not less than a size determined by the Director-General.
- (4) The Director-General must, as soon as reasonably practicable, inform the following that the application has been made:
 - (a) the Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Health;
 - (b) the Commissioner of Police;
 - (c) if the application relates to premises within the area of a shire council or a regional council – the Chief Executive Officer of the council.
- (5) If an objection to the application is lodged under section 47F, the Director-General must comply with section 47G.
- (5AA) The Director-General must refer the application to the Commission for the Commission to decide whether to approve or refuse the application.
- (5A) In considering the application, the Commission must consider:
 - (aa) the affidavit required by subsection (1A); and
 - (a) any objection to the application made under section 47F; and
 - (b) any reply provided by the applicant under section 47G.
- (6) After considering the application, the Commission must, having regard to the objects of this Act:
 - (a) approve the application and substitute the new premises in the licence held by the applicant; or
 - (b) refuse the application.

- (7) As soon as practicable after making a decision on the application, the Commission must give a decision notice to:
- (a) the applicant; and
 - (b) each person who lodged an objection to the application under section 47F.

47 Acting licensee

- (1) If a licensee is, or is expected to be, unable for any reason to conduct the business of the licensee during any period of time, the licensee must:
- (a) appoint a person to act as the licensee to conduct the licensee's business during that period; and
 - (b) give written notice to the Director-General of the full name, address and occupation of the person within 3 days after the date of the appointment.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) If the licensee has not appointed anyone under subsection (1), the Director-General may appoint a person to act as the licensee to conduct the licensee's business during that period.
- (4) Unless the Director-General otherwise determines, a person appointed under subsection (1) or (2) must not act as a licensee for more than 42 days during any period of 12 months that the licence is in force.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (5) Where:
- (a) a licensee's inability to conduct the business of a licensee is, or is expected to be, permanent; and
 - (b) an application for transfer of the licence of that licensee is not made in accordance with section 41 within the period referred to in subsection (4) of this section,

the Director-General must cancel that licence at the expiration of that period, unless arrangements which are satisfactory to the Director-General are made during that period to conduct the business of the licensee.

- (6) A person appointed to act as a licensee has all the rights, powers, authorities, functions, duties and obligations of a licensee under this Act.

47A Continuation of licence after death

- (1) Where a licensee dies, his licence shall continue in force:
- (a) for the unexpired portion of the period of the licence, including the period, if any, as varied under subsection (2); or
 - (b) until the licence is cancelled under section 47B,
- whichever first occurs.
- (2) Where a licensee dies or becomes bankrupt, the Director-General may vary the period of the licence as the Director-General thinks fit.

47B Licence to lapse in certain circumstances

Where a licensee:

- (a) dies; or
- (b) becomes bankrupt, applies to take the benefit of a law for the relief of bankrupt or insolvent debtors or makes an assignment of his property, interest or remuneration for the benefit of his creditors,

and the Director-General is not satisfied that adequate arrangements have been made for the conduct of the business of the licensee, the Director-General may cancel the licence at the expiration of 7 days after the date of the death, declaration of bankruptcy, application or assignment, as the case may be.

47C Conduct of business after death

A person who is:

- (a) the legal representative of a deceased licensee; or
- (b) a member of a deceased licensee's family who has attained the age of 18 years; or
- (c) the representative of a person or class of persons claiming an entitlement in the estate of a deceased licensee,

may, in the approved form, apply to the Director-General for approval to conduct the business of the licensee.

47D Conduct of business after bankruptcy etc.

- (1) Where a licensee becomes bankrupt, applies to take the benefit of a law for the relief of bankrupt or insolvent debtors or makes an assignment of the licensee's property, interest or remuneration for the benefit of licensee's creditors:
- (a) the licensee must notify the Director-General of that fact; and
 - (b) the person who is the trustee, assignee or other person in whom the estate of the licensee becomes vested may apply to the Director-General for approval to conduct the business of the licensee.
- (1A) The licensee commits an offence if subsection (1)(a) is contravened.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) A notification or an application under subsection (1) must be in the approved form and lodged within 7 days after the licensee is declared bankrupt or makes an application to take the benefit of a law for the relief of bankrupt or insolvent debtors or makes an assignment of the licensee's property, interest or remuneration for the benefit of licensee's creditors, as the case may be.
- (3) The licensee commits an offence if subsection (2) is contravened in relation to the notification mentioned in subsection (1)(a).

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (4) The person mentioned in subsection (1)(b) commits an offence if subsection (2) is contravened in relation to the application mentioned in subsection (1)(b).

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

47E Licensee by endorsement

- (1) Where the Director-General considers an application under section 47C or 47D and is satisfied that the applicant is a suitable person to conduct the business of the deceased licensee or licensee, the Director-General may endorse the name of the applicant on the licence as a person who may conduct the business of the deceased licensee or licensee, as the case may be.
- (2) A person whose name is endorsed on a licence under subsection (1) shall be deemed to be the licensee for the period in which the licence continues in force under section 47A.

- (4) The Director-General may authorise the transfer of a licence from a person deemed to be a licensee under subsection (2) to the person on his own behalf.

Part IV Objections and complaints

47F Person may object to certain applications

- (1) Subject to this section, a person, organisation or group may make an objection to the following applications:
- (a) an application under section 26(1) for the grant of a licence;
 - (b) an application for a variation of the conditions of a licence, notice of which is required to be published under section 32A(2);
 - (c) an application under section 46A for the substitution of other premises for the premises specified in a licence;
 - (d) an application for approval to make a material alteration to licensed premises, notice of which is required to be published under section 119(3).
- (2) The objection may only be made on the ground that the grant of the licence, variation of conditions, substitution of other premises or material alteration may or will adversely affect:
- (a) the amenity of the neighbourhood where the premises the subject of the application are or will be located; or
 - (b) health, education, public safety or social conditions in the community.
- (3) Only the following persons, organisations or groups may make an objection under subsection (1):
- (a) a person residing or working in the neighbourhood where the premises the subject of the application are or will be located;
 - (b) a person holding an estate in fee simple in land, or a lease over land, in the neighbourhood where the premises the subject of the application are or will be located;
 - (c) a member or employee of the Police Force acting in that capacity;

- (d) a member or employee of the Fire and Rescue Service within the meaning of the *Fire and Emergency Act 1996* acting in that capacity;
 - (e) an Agency or public authority that performs functions relating to public amenities, including health, education and public safety;
 - (f) a community-based organisation or group (for example, a local action group or a charity).
- (4) An objection under subsection (1) is to:
- (a) be in writing; and
 - (b) be signed by or on behalf of the person, organisation or group making the objection; and
 - (c) set out the facts relied on by the person, organisation or group to constitute the ground on which the objection is made; and
 - (d) be lodged with the Director-General within 30 days after the publication of the notice or the last of the notices referred to in section 27, 32A, 46A or 119 (as applicable).
- (5) If an objection is lodged by post, the objection is taken to be duly lodged with the Director-General if it is delivered to an office of Australia Post for transmission to the office of the Director-General within the period referred to in subsection (4)(d).

47G Applicant to be given opportunity to reply to objection

If an objection to an application is lodged with the Director-General under section 47F, the Director-General must, within 5 days after the expiry of the 30 day period referred to in section 47F(4)(d), inform the applicant to whom the objection relates of the substance of the objection and give the applicant sufficient opportunity to provide a written reply to the objection.

47H Facts specified as constituting objection delimits inquiry etc. in relation to objection

A person, organisation or group who or which objects to an application under section 47F may not, in the course of any determination, inquiry, review or hearing under this Act, the *Liquor Commission Act 2018* or the *Licensing (Director-General) Act 2014* in relation to the person's, organisation's or group's objection, rely on any facts other than the facts specified in the objection as the facts constituting the ground on which the objection is made.

48A Power to suspend licence or impose or vary conditions

- (1) The Director-General may, on the Director-General's own initiative, in an emergency or pending the investigation of a complaint or consideration of whether or not to take proposed disciplinary action, but subject to subsection (2), suspend a licence, or impose or vary a condition of a licence, where in the Director-General's opinion it is in the public interest to do so.
- (2) Without derogating from the Director-General's other powers under this Act, action of the Director-General taken under subsection (1) has no effect after the expiration of 7 days after the action is taken.
- (2A) As soon as practicable after making a decision to take action under subsection (1), the Director-General must give a decision notice to the licensee.
- (3) In this section:
condition, of a licence, does not include a condition determined under section 33AA.

48B Commissioner's power to suspend licence

- (1) The Commissioner of Police may suspend a licence for not more than 48 hours if:
 - (a) any of the following occurs, or is likely to occur, at or near the licensed premises specified in the licence and the Commissioner considers it appropriate to suspend the licence:
 - (i) an emergency or natural disaster;
 - (ii) riotous conduct;
 - (iii) a breach of the peace or threat to public safety; or
 - (b) the licensee, or their employee or agent, is the subject of an investigation for an offence against this Act in relation to the licensed premises specified in the licence and a police officer investigating the offence believes on reasonable grounds that the offence is likely to continue.
- (2) The Commissioner must:
 - (a) immediately give written notice of the suspension to the licensee, the Minister, the Chairperson of the Commission and the Director-General; and

- (b) include in the notice the period of suspension and reasons for the suspension.

48C Annual report to Minister

- (1) The Commissioner of Police must give a report to the Minister that provides the following information for each financial year:
 - (a) the number of suspensions imposed by the Commissioner under section 48B(1) during the financial year;
 - (b) the licences that were suspended;
 - (c) the periods during which those suspensions had effect.
- (2) The report for a financial year must be given to the Minister within 3 months after the end of the financial year.
- (3) The Minister must table a copy of the report in the Legislative Assembly within 7 sitting days after the Minister receives the report.

49A Licence may be suspended if drug premises order made

- (1) The Commissioner of Police may apply to the Director-General in the approved form for the suspension of a licence in respect of licensed premises that are drug premises as defined in section 11A of the *Misuse of Drugs Act 1990*.
- (1A) The Director-General must refer the application to the Commission for the Commission to decide whether to suspend the licence.
- (2) Before considering the application, the Commission must give the licensee a written notice:
 - (a) stating that an application has been made under subsection (1); and
 - (b) inviting the licensee to make a written submission to the Commission in response to the application by a specified date not earlier than 28 days after the date of the notice.
- (3) In considering the application, the Commission must have regard to the matters the Commission considers appropriate, including:
 - (a) the material before the Local Court when the drug premises order in relation to the premises was made; and

- (b) evidence of the steps, if any, taken by the licensee, before or after the making of the order, to ensure that dangerous drugs are not supplied on the premises by an employee or agent of the licensee; and
 - (c) any written submission made by the licensee under subsection (2).
- (4) The Commission may suspend the licence if the Commission considers that:
- (a) suspension of the licence is necessary for the protection of the public; or
 - (b) the circumstances of the case are of sufficient gravity to justify the suspension of the licence.
- (5) A suspension may be imposed under subsection (4) for a period of not more than 14 days specified by the Commission .
- (6) As soon as practicable after making a decision to suspend a licence under subsection (4), the Commission must give a decision notice to the Commissioner of Police and the licensee.
- (7) The suspension of a licence under subsection (4) has effect on and from:
- (a) the date on which the licensee receives the notice referred to in subsection (6); or
 - (b) another later date that the Commission specifies in the notice.
- (8) This section does not prevent the Commission taking any other action that the Commission is permitted to take under this Act in relation to premises to which a drug premises order relates.

Part V Matters to be determined by Liquor Commission

Division 1 Preliminary matters

50 Director-General must refer certain matters to Commission

The Director-General must refer the following matters to the Commission for hearing:

- (a) an application under section 26 for the grant of a licence;

- (b) an application under section 32A(1) for variation of the conditions of a licence;
- (c) an application under section 46A for substitution of other premises for the premises specified in a licence;
- (d) an application under section 119 for approval to make a material alteration to licensed premises, including:
 - (i) an alteration that increases the area used for the sale of liquor or the sale and consumption of liquor; and
 - (ii) any other applications where the Director-General considers it to be in the public interest that notice of the application be published;
- (e) a complaint against a licensee where the Director-General considers that disciplinary action should be taken under section 69.

51 Standing to appear at hearing before Commission (other than complaint)

The following persons, organisations and groups have standing to appear at a hearing by the Commission into a matter mentioned in section 50(a), (b), (c) or (d):

- (a) the applicant;
- (b) persons, organisations or groups who have lodged a valid objection in accordance with section 47F;
- (c) persons, organisations or groups who have not lodged a valid objection in accordance with section 47F but who are granted leave by the Commission to appear;
- (d) any other person requested by the Commission under section 120ZE to give specified information or documents to the Commission in relation to the matter.

52 Standing to appear at hearing before Commission – complaint

The following persons, organisations and groups have standing to appear at a hearing by the Commission into a complaint mentioned in section 50(e):

- (a) the licensee;
- (b) an employee of the licensee;

- (c) the complainant;
- (d) any other person requested by the Commission under section 120ZE to give specified information or documents to the Commission in relation to the complaint.

Division 2 Hearings by Commission

53 Procedural matters

- (1) In a hearing under this Part:
 - (a) the Chairperson must:
 - (i) fix the time and place for the hearing; and
 - (ii) give notice of the time and place, together with copies of all documents relating to the hearing that have been lodged with the Director-General, to the parties not less than 7 days before the hearing date; and
 - (b) the Commission:
 - (i) may require a person appearing before it to give evidence on oath; and
 - (ii) must give all parties an opportunity to be heard; and
 - (iii) is not bound by the rules of evidence but may inform itself in the manner it considers appropriate; and
 - (iv) may conduct the hearing, or part of the hearing, by use of telephone or online facilities; and
 - (v) may adjourn the hearing from time to time and to another place.
- (2) A hearing must be conducted in public unless the Commission considers that a public hearing is likely to cause undue hardship to a person, in which case the Commission may direct that the hearing, or part of the hearing, is to be conducted in private.
- (3) A party may be represented at a hearing by a legal practitioner, or other person, who may examine witnesses and address the Commission on behalf of the person for whom the practitioner or other person appears.
- (4) A legal practitioner appearing for a party at a hearing has the same protection and immunity as a legal practitioner appearing in a proceeding in the Supreme Court.

- (5) A witness who gives evidence at a hearing has the same protection as a witness giving evidence in a proceeding in the Supreme Court.

Part VI Special licences

57 Special licences

Subject to this Act, a special licence authorises the holder to sell liquor:

- (a) during the period or periods; and
- (b) on or at the premises; and
- (c) subject to the conditions, specified in the special licence.

58 Application for special licence

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), an application for the grant of a special licence must be:
- (a) lodged with the Director-General no later than 28 days before the date or the first date in respect of which the application is made; and
 - (b) made in the approved form; and
 - (c) accompanied by the prescribed fee.
- (2) The Director-General may, at the Director-General's discretion, accept an application for the grant of a special licence which does not comply with provisions of subsection (1).
- (3) The Director-General must refer the application to the Commission for the Commission to decide whether to issue, or refuse to issue, the special licence.

59 Decision on application

- (1) After considering the application, the Commission must:
- (a) issue the special licence subject to any conditions the Commission considers appropriate; or
 - (b) refuse to issue the special licence.

- (2) If the Commission issues the special licence subject to conditions, or refuses to issue the special licence, as soon as practicable after doing so the Commission must give a decision notice to the applicant.

59A Minister's power to determine additional licence conditions

- (1) The Minister may determine additional conditions of a special licence if the Minister thinks the determination is urgently needed for the wellbeing of the communities that might be affected by the operation of the licence.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the Minister may determine any of the following conditions under that subsection:
 - (a) a condition about when the licensed premises may be open for the sale of liquor;
 - (b) a condition about the type of liquor that may be sold on the premises;
 - (c) a condition about the amount of liquor that may be sold for consumption away from the premises;
 - (d) a condition requiring proof of the purchaser's identity for a sale of liquor exceeding an amount prescribed by regulation;
 - (e) a condition requiring the keeping of records prescribed by regulation for the sale.
- (3) In determining the conditions, the Minister:
 - (a) must have regard to the objects of this Act; and
 - (b) may consult with the Commission (and in doing so, may seek information, advice or a recommendation from the Commission).
- (4) The Minister must table a copy of the determination in the Legislative Assembly within 6 sitting days after making the determination.
- (5) A condition of the licence determined under subsection (1) prevails to the extent to which it is inconsistent with a condition of the licence determined by the Commission.

63 Revocation of special licence

- (1) A special licence may be revoked by the Commission at the Commission's discretion.

- (2) As soon as practicable after deciding to revoke a special licence, the Commission must give a decision notice to the licence holder.

64 Application of certain provisions to special licences

Divisions 1 and 2 of Part VII, Part IX with the exception of sections 104(3)(e), (f), 106, 111, 112 and 113, Parts X and XI, with such alterations as the circumstances may require, apply to and in relation to the holder of a special licence and the premises in respect of which a special licence is issued as if that holder of a special licence were a licensee and those premises were licensed premises.

Part VII Enforcement provisions for licences and special licences

Division 1 Preliminary matters

65 Object of Part

- (1) The object of this Part is to create mechanisms for the enforcement of the requirements of this Act that are imposed on a licensee.
- (2) The object is to be achieved by:
- (a) empowering the Director-General to do any of the following:
 - (i) accept and investigate a complaint against a licensee;
 - (ii) dismiss a complaint against a licensee;
 - (iii) issue a formal warning to a licensee;
 - (iv) issue an infringement notice to a licensee;
 - (v) enter into an enforceable undertaking with a licensee;
 - (vi) refer a matter to the Commission; and
 - (b) empowering the Commission to do any of the following:
 - (i) determine a complaint against a licensee;
 - (ii) take disciplinary action against a licensee.

66 Application

- (1) This Part applies in relation to a special licence in the same way as it applies to a licence.

- (2) This Part also applies in relation to a licence or special licence that has ceased to be in force if:
- (a) a complaint is made in relation to the licence or special licence within 6 months after the occurrence of a matter that forms a ground for the complaint; and
 - (b) the matter occurred while the licence or special licence was in force.
- (3) For subsection (2), a reference to a licensee in this Part includes a reference to the person holding a licence or special licence when the matter mentioned in that subsection occurred.

67 Meaning of *complaint*, *disciplinary action* and *ground* for complaint or disciplinary action

- (1) A ***complaint*** is a complaint made against a licensee under section 68.
- (2) ***Disciplinary action*** means any of the following actions against a licensee:
- (b) varying the conditions of the licensee's licence or imposing additional conditions for the licence;
 - (c) suspending the licence;
 - (d) cancelling the licence;
 - (e) imposing a monetary penalty on the licensee;
 - (f) directing the licensee to take, or refrain from, a specified action;
 - (g) disqualifying the licensee from holding a licence for a specified period.
- (3) Any of the following is a ***ground*** for a complaint or disciplinary action against a licensee:
- (a) the licensee has contravened a provision of this Act (whether or not the provision creates an offence);
 - (b) the licensee has contravened another law in force in the Territory that regulates:
 - (i) the sale, supply or consumption of liquor; or
 - (ii) the location, construction or facilities of licensed premises;

- (c) the licensee has contravened a licence condition;
- (d) the licensee, or if the licensee is a body corporate, a director of the body corporate, has been found guilty by a court of an offence against a law in force in the Territory that is punishable by imprisonment for 5 years or more;
- (e) the licensee has contravened a provision of an enforceable undertaking;
- (f) the licensee has contravened a direction given to the licensee as disciplinary action;
- (g) the licensee's licensed premises are no longer being used:
 - (i) for the sale or supply of liquor; or
 - (ii) consistently with the business of the licence;
- (h) the licensee is not a fit and proper person to hold the licence;
- (i) the manager of the licensed premises is not a fit and proper person to be the manager and the licensee should reasonably have known that to be the case;
- (j) an employee of the licensee is not a fit and proper person to be an employee of the licensee and the licensee should reasonably have known that to be the case;
- (k) the licensee obtained the licence by fraud or misrepresentation;
- (l) the licensee holds the licence for the benefit (wholly or partly) of a person to whom the Director-General or the Commission would not have granted the licence;
- (m) the way in which the licensed premises has been used:
 - (i) has caused annoyance or disturbance to persons residing, working or conducting a business in the neighbourhood of the premises; or
 - (ii) has caused disorderly conduct on the premises or in the neighbourhood of the premises;
- (n) the licensee is otherwise no longer eligible to hold the licence.

Division 2 Commission and Director-General's powers in relation to complaints

68 Complaints

- (1) A person may make a complaint against a licensee.
- (2) The complaint must:
 - (aa) be made in the approved form; and
 - (a) specify the ground for the complaint; and
 - (b) be signed by the complainant; and
 - (c) be lodged with the Director-General.
- (3) The Director-General must, as soon as practicable after receiving the complaint, by notice to the complainant:
 - (a) accept the complaint; or
 - (b) refuse to deal with the complaint if the Director-General is satisfied it is frivolous or vexatious or no grounds exist for the complaint.
- (4) If the Director-General accepts the complaint, the Director-General must:
 - (a) inform the licensee about the substance of the complaint; and
 - (b) give the licensee a reasonable opportunity to comment on the complaint; and
 - (c) conduct an investigation of the complaint as the Director-General considers appropriate.
- (5) On completing the investigation, the Director-General must decide to take one of the following actions:
 - (a) dismiss the complaint if the Director-General is satisfied:
 - (i) no ground exists for making the complaint (including, because there is insufficient evidence for a ground for the complaint); or
 - (ii) although a ground exists for making the complaint, it does not warrant any action to be taken under this section;

- (b) otherwise – any of the following in relation to a ground for the complaint:
 - (ia) give the licensee a formal warning in relation to that ground;
 - (i) issue an infringement notice under the regulations in relation to that ground;
 - (ii) enter into an enforceable undertaking with the licensee under section 72A in relation to that ground;
 - (iii) refer the complaint to the Commission for disciplinary action to be taken against the licensee in relation to that ground.
- (6) If the Director-General takes an action mentioned in subsection (5)(a) or (b)(ia), (i) or (ii), the Director-General must give a report to the Commission about the action taken.
- (7) A referral mentioned in subsection (5)(b)(iii) must include any comment given by the licensee as provided by subsection (4)(b) and the result of the investigation conducted by the Director-General.
- (8) The Director-General must, as soon as practicable after taking an action under subsection (5), notify the complainant of the action taken.
- (9) Regulations may provide for a matter arising under this section (including, for example, provisions relating to a particular ground for a complaint).

Division 3 Commission's power to take disciplinary action

69 Disciplinary action

- (1) On completing an investigation into a complaint about a licensee, the Director-General may refer the complaint to the Commission for the Commission to decide whether to take disciplinary action against the licensee.
- (2) The referral must specify details about:
 - (a) the disciplinary action that is recommended; and
 - (b) the ground for the disciplinary action.
- (3) The Director-General must give the licensee details about the referral when referring the matter to the Commission.

- (4) The Commission must:
 - (a) conduct a hearing for deciding the complaint; and
 - (b) on completing the hearing – by written notice to the Director-General and licensee:
 - (i) dismiss the complaint; or
 - (ii) uphold the complaint and take specified disciplinary action against the licensee (whether or not it is the disciplinary action recommended by the Director-General in the referral).
- (5) The Commission may take disciplinary action against the licensee only if the Commission is satisfied:
 - (a) a ground for taking the disciplinary action exists; and
 - (b) the disciplinary action is appropriate in relation to that ground.
- (8) The operation of this section does not affect the operation of section 48A or 49A.
- (9) However, this section has effect subject to section 124.
- (10) Regulations may provide for a matter arising under this section (including, for example, provisions about taking a particular disciplinary action for a particular ground for disciplinary action).

70 Monetary penalty

- (1) The Commission may take disciplinary action against a licensee by imposing a monetary penalty on the licensee only if the Commission is satisfied the licensee has contravened a provision that creates an offence against this Act.
- (2) The amount of the monetary penalty:
 - (a) must not exceed the lesser of the following:
 - (i) the maximum amount of the fine specified for the offence;
 - (ii) 100 penalty units; and
 - (b) is a debt due to the Territory; and
 - (c) is due and payable by a licensee within 28 days, or a longer period allowed by the Commission, after notice for the penalty is given by the Commission to the licensee.

- (3) To avoid doubt, the monetary penalty is a civil penalty for the purposes of the *Penalty Units Act 2009*.

Division 4 Director-General's power to enter into enforceable undertakings

72A Enforceable undertakings

- (1) The Director-General may accept a written undertaking (***enforceable undertaking***) given by a licensee for either or both of the following:
- (a) a contravention of this Act that has occurred;
 - (b) the prevention of a contravention of this Act.
- (2) The Director-General must give a copy of the enforceable undertaking to the licensee.
- (3) The licensee may, with the Director-General's consent, withdraw or vary the enforceable undertaking.
- (4) Regulations may prescribe matters arising under this section (including, for example, provisions about the consequence of a breach of an enforceable undertaking).

72B Register of enforceable undertakings

- (1) The Director-General must:
- (a) maintain a register of enforceable undertakings; and
 - (b) record each enforceable undertaking in the register.
- (2) The register must contain the following information:
- (a) the name and address of the licensee giving the undertaking;
 - (b) the date of the undertaking;
 - (c) a copy of the undertaking;
 - (d) if the undertaking has expired, or has been withdrawn or varied:
 - (i) the date of the expiry, withdrawal or variation; or
 - (ii) for a variation – the variation.

- (3) The register may be inspected by any person at any reasonable time free of charge.
- (4) Regulations may provide for a matter arising under this section.

Part VIII General and public restricted areas

Division 1 Preliminary matters

73 Interpretation

- (1) In this Part:

area of land includes premises on an area of land.

relevant area means a specified area of land which is, or proposed to be, a restricted area.

restricted area means a general restricted area or public restricted area.

- (2) Where the Commission declares, under section 74(2), that a general restricted area is restricted in respect of liquor other than a type of liquor, in this Part, ***liquor*** does not, in respect of that general restricted area, include that type of liquor.

74 Power to declare restricted area

- (1) The Commission may:
 - (a) declare a specified area of land to be a general restricted area; or
 - (b) declare a specified area of land, other than private premises, to be a public restricted area.
- (1A) However, the Commission may declare a public restricted area that includes private premises that are specified by regulation.
- (2) The Commission may, upon the declaration of a general restricted area, declare that the general restricted area is restricted in respect of liquor other than a specified type of liquor.
- (3) The Commission may make a declaration on application under section 76 or after making a proposal under section 76AA.

75 Prohibitions for restricted areas

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person:
- (a) brings liquor into a general restricted area; or
 - (b) has liquor in his or her possession, or under his or her control, in a general restricted area; or
 - (c) consumes, sells, supplies or otherwise disposes of liquor in a general restricted area.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months.

(1AA) An offence against subsection (1) is a regulatory offence.

(1AAA) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against subsection (1) if the defendant proves, on the balance of probabilities, that the contravention constituting the offence:

- (a) occurred in an emergency; and
- (b) was necessary to preserve life or prevent injury or to protect property.

(1A) Subsection (1), other than paragraph (c) so far as it relates to the sale of liquor in a general restricted area, does not apply to liquor that is being or will be:

- (a) brought into a general restricted area; and
- (b) administered within a general restricted area,

for the purposes of worship associated with the celebration of the Holy Communion or any other religious service by a person approved by the Director-General (for the purposes of paragraph (a) or (b) or of both (a) and (b)).

(1B) A person commits an offence if the person consumes liquor within a public restricted area.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(1BA) An offence against subsection (1B) is an offence of strict liability.

(1C) Subsection (1B) does not apply if the liquor is consumed:

- (a) in accordance with a permit granted under section 89A; or

- (b) for the purposes of worship associated with the celebration of the Holy Communion.
- (2) In any proceeding for an offence against this section, a certificate, purporting to be signed by a person who claims in the certificate to be the Director-General, stating that a place was or was not, at a specified time, within a restricted area is evidence of the facts stated.

76 Application for declaration

- (1) An application for a specified area of land to be declared a restricted area must:
 - (a) be lodged with the Director-General; and
 - (b) be in writing; and
 - (c) be signed by the applicant; and
 - (d) include a description of the relevant area in sufficient detail to enable the Director-General to identify the location of the proposed restricted area; and
 - (e) include a statement of the applicant's reasons for desiring the relevant area to be declared a general restricted area or public restricted area; and
 - (f) if the applicant desires the relevant area to be declared a general restricted area in respect of liquor other than a type of liquor – state the type of liquor.
- (2) An application for the declaration of a public restricted area may only be made by one or more of the following:
 - (a) the Commissioner of Police;
 - (c) if all or part of the relevant area forms all or part of a local government area – the local government council for the local government area.

76AA Commission may propose declaration

- (1) The Commission may, on the Commission's own initiative, propose the making of a declaration of a restricted area without an application having been made.
- (2) The proposal must be in writing and set out:
 - (a) a description of the relevant area; and

- (b) a statement of the Commission's reasons for proposing that the relevant area be declared to be a general restricted area or public restricted area; and
- (c) if the Commission proposes that the relevant area be declared to be a general restricted area in respect of liquor other than a specified type of liquor – the type of liquor to be specified.

Division 1A Declaration of general restricted area

76A Application of Division

This Division applies to an application or proposal for the declaration of a general restricted area.

77 Acceptance of application

If the Director-General receives an application for the declaration of a general restricted area the Director-General must, as soon as reasonably practicable, decide to:

- (a) refuse the application if the Director-General is of the opinion that the application is of a frivolous, irrelevant or malicious nature; or
- (b) accept the application for consideration.

78 Interested persons to be notified

- (1) This section applies if the Director-General:
 - (a) decides under section 77(b) to accept an application; or
 - (b) makes a proposal under section 76AA for the declaration of a general restricted area.
- (2) The Director-General must, for each relevant licensee:
 - (a) give the licensee written notice of the application or proposal; and
 - (b) invite the licensee to make written submissions to the Director-General about the application or proposal by a specified time.
- (3) The Director-General must take all steps the Director-General considers are necessary to ascertain the opinions of the people who reside in the relevant area about the application or proposal.

- (4) If the relevant area forms the whole or part of a local government area, the Director-General must:
- (a) give the local government council written notice of the application or proposal; and
 - (b) seek the council's advice about the application or proposal.
- (5) In this section:
- relevant licensee**, in relation to an application or proposal, means:
- (a) a licensee whose licensed premises is in the relevant area; or
 - (b) an applicant for a licence in respect of premises in the relevant area; or
 - (c) a licensee whom the Director-General considers may be affected adversely if the relevant area is declared to be a restricted area.

79 Director-General to provide report to Commission

- (1) The Director-General must provide a report about the application or proposal to the Commission for the Commission to decide whether to make the declaration.
- (2) The report must include the following received by the Director-General in relation to the application or proposal:
- (a) submissions made under section 78(2);
 - (b) opinions provided under section 78(3);
 - (c) advice provided under section 78(4).

81 Decision on whether to make declaration

- (1) After considering the application or proposal, and the report by the Director-General, the Commission must, having regard to the objects of this Act:
- (a) refuse to declare the relevant area to be a general restricted area; or
 - (b) declare an area of land to be a general restricted area; or
 - (c) declare an area of land to be a general restricted area in respect of liquor other than a type of liquor.

- (1A) As soon as practicable after making a decision under subsection (1), the Commission must give a decision notice to the applicant, if any, and each other affected person.
- (2) A declaration by the Commission under subsection (1)(b) or (1)(c) may be in relation to:
 - (a) the relevant area; or
 - (b) land that in area is equal to, greater than or less than the relevant area.
- (3) The land mentioned in subsection (2)(b) must include a part of the relevant area.

82 Notice of declaration

- (1) The Commission must, within 14 days of declaring an area of land to be a general restricted area, cause to be published in the *Gazette* and in another way specified by the Commission notice of the fact that the declaration has been made.
- (2) The notice of the declaration must include:
 - (a) a description of the general restricted area in sufficient detail to identify the location of that area of land; and
 - (aa) if the general restricted area is restricted in respect of liquor other than a type of liquor – a statement to that effect identifying the type of liquor; and
 - (b) a copy of section 75; and
 - (c) such other particulars as may be determined by the Commission .

83 Commencement of declaration

A declaration of an area of land to be a general restricted area has effect on and from:

- (a) the date of the publication of the notice referred to in section 82 in the *Gazette*; or
 - (b) the date on which it is otherwise published under that section; or
 - (c) such date as is specified in the declaration,
- whichever is the latest.

84 Revocation of declaration

- (1) The Commission may decide to revoke a declaration of an area of land to be a general restricted area.
- (2) If the declaration was made on an application, as soon as practicable after making the decision to revoke the declaration the Commission must give a decision notice to the applicant.

85 Commission to ensure publicity of declaration

Where an area of land is declared to be a general restricted area, the Commission must take all steps the Commission considers necessary to cause to be posted and to be kept posted at:

- (a) the place where a road or other customary access route enters the general restricted area; and
- (b) the customary departure locations for aircraft flying into the general restricted area,

a notice stating that it is an offence to bring liquor into, to be in possession or control of liquor or to consume, sell or otherwise dispose of liquor within the area.

86 Not an offence to transport liquor through general restricted area

- (1) It shall not be an offence under section 75(1) where a person brings liquor into, or has liquor in his possession or under his control within, a general restricted area, for the purpose only of transporting that liquor to a destination outside a general restricted area.
- (2) In any proceedings for an offence under section 75(1), the onus of establishing a purpose of a nature referred to in subsection (1) shall be on the accused.

Division 1B Declaration of public restricted area

86A Application of Division

This Division applies to an application or proposal for the declaration of a public restricted area.

86B Consideration of application

The Director-General must consider an application as soon as practicable after receiving it.

86C Inquiry by Director-General

- (1) The Director-General must conduct an inquiry about the application or proposal.
- (2) The inquiry:
 - (a) must be conducted in or near the relevant area; and
 - (b) may be conducted in any way the Director-General considers appropriate.
- (3) The Director-General must give notice about the inquiry:
 - (a) to each local government council mentioned in section 76(2)(c) in relation to the area; and
 - (b) by advertising it in a way specified by the Director-General.
- (4) The notice must:
 - (a) specify the area; and
 - (b) invite individuals and bodies to make submissions about the application or proposal by a specified time; and
 - (c) include any other information the Director-General considers appropriate.
- (5) For subsection (4)(b), the submissions may be in writing or made in any other way the Director-General considers appropriate.
- (6) In conjunction with the inquiry, the Director-General may also conduct the investigations and consultations the Director-General considers appropriate.

86CA Director-General to refer application or proposal to Commission

On completion of the inquiry under section 86C, the Director-General must:

- (a) refer the matter to the Commission for the Commission to decide whether to make a declaration under section 86E(1); and
- (b) provide the Commission with a report of the results of the inquiry, including any submissions as mentioned in section 86C(4)(b).

86D Matters the Commission must take into account

The Commission must take into account the following information in considering the application or proposal:

- (a) information about the consumption of liquor in or near the relevant area (including the amount and type of liquor sold under each licence in or near the area and conditions of the licence);
- (b) incidents of crime in or near the area that are related to liquor consumption;
- (c) the views of any of the following in relation to the application or proposal that have been given to the Commission by the Director-General:
 - (i) an individual who lives or works, or proposes to live or work, in the area;
 - (ii) a body (whether incorporated or not) that has, or proposes to have, an address in the area;
 - (iii) each local government council mentioned in section 76(2)(c) in relation to the area;
 - (iv) the Police Force, an Agency and any other authorities established by a law of the Territory;
- (ca) the views of anyone else the Commission considers to have an interest in the area;
- (d) any other information the Commission considers relevant to the application or proposal.

86E Decision of Commission

- (1) Having considered the application or proposal, the Commission must:
 - (a) declare, by *Gazette* notice, an area of land that is or includes all or part of the relevant area to be a public restricted area if the Commission considers:
 - (i) it is in the public interest to make the declaration; and
 - (ii) the declaration is consistent with the objects of this Act;
or

- (b) otherwise – refuse to declare the relevant area to be a public restricted area.
- (2) The declaration under subsection (1)(a):
- (a) takes effect from a date specified in the declaration, which must be later than the date of the *Gazette* notice and the date on which a notice for the declaration is published under section 86F; and
 - (b) ceases to have effect:
 - (i) when the declaration is revoked; or
 - (ii) if the declaration specifies a period and the declaration is not revoked before the end of the period – at the end of the period.
- (3) As soon as practicable after making a decision under subsection (1), the Commission must give a decision notice to the applicant, if any, and each other affected person.

86F Notice of declaration

- (1) The Commission must, within 28 days after declaring a public restricted area, publish a notice of the declaration in a way specified by the Commission.
- (2) The notice must:
- (a) describe the area in sufficient detail for it to be identified; and
 - (b) specify when the declaration will take effect; and
 - (c) specify the period for which the declaration will have effect if the declaration specifies that period; and
 - (d) specify any other matters the Commission considers appropriate.
- (3) The Director-General:
- (a) must, before the declaration takes effect, set up signs in the area publicising the declaration; and
 - (b) must maintain the signs while the declaration has effect; and
 - (c) may publicise the declaration in other ways as the Director-General considers appropriate.

- (4) Without limiting subsection (3), a sign set up under that subsection must specify the following:
 - (a) the declaration;
 - (b) the offence in section 75(1B);
 - (c) the penalty for the offence.
- (5) If all or part of the area forms all or part of a local government area, the Director-General may enter into an arrangement with the local government council for the local government area for the doing of a thing mentioned in subsection (3).

86G Revocation or amendment of declaration

- (1) The Commission may revoke or amend a declaration of a public restricted area.
- (2) The Commission may do so:
 - (a) on application by a person who could have applied for the declaration; or
 - (b) on a proposal made by the Commission on the Commission's own initiative.
- (3) Sections 86B to 86F apply in relation to a proposal or application under subsection (2) (an ***amendment proposal***) as if:
 - (a) a reference in those sections to an application or proposal as mentioned in section 86A were a reference to the amendment proposal under subsection (2); and
 - (b) a reference in those sections to a declaration were a reference to a decision to revoke or amend the declaration; and
 - (c) sections 86C(4) and 86F(2) each required the notice mentioned in that section to specify such a decision; and
 - (d) if the application or proposal is to revoke the declaration – section 86F(3)(a) and (b) and (4) were omitted.

Division 2 Permits

87 Permit for general restricted area

- (1) Subject to this Part, the Director-General may grant a permit to a person:
- (a) who resides in; or
 - (b) who is temporarily living in, or intends to temporarily live in, a general restricted area.
- (1A) The permit may only be granted on an application by the person mentioned in subsection (1).
- (2) Subject to subsection (3), the holder of the permit may:
- (a) bring liquor into; or
 - (b) have liquor in his possession or under his control within; or
 - (c) consume liquor within,
- the general restricted area to which the permit relates.
- (3) The Director-General may issue a permit subject to such conditions as the Director-General thinks fit.

88 Guest of permit holder may consume liquor

A person who:

- (a) does not reside in the general restricted area to which the permit relates; and
- (b) is a guest of the holder of the permit on or at premises which are owned or occupied by that holder of the permit,

may consume liquor at the invitation of that holder of the permit on or at those premises.

89 Person may deliver liquor to permit holder at holder's request

A person may, at the request of the holder of the permit:

- (a) bring liquor which is owned by, or ordered under a contract of purchase by, that holder of the permit into; or
- (b) have such liquor in his possession or under his control within,

the general restricted area to which the permit relates, for the purpose only of delivering the liquor to that holder of the permit.

89A Permit for public restricted area

- (1) The Director-General may grant a permit for a public restricted area to an individual or body (whether incorporated or not).
- (2) The permit may only be granted:
 - (a) on an application by the individual or body; and
 - (b) for the purposes specified in the application.
- (3) Without limiting subsection (2)(b), the purposes for which the permit may be granted include a wedding and any other event organised by the applicant.
- (4) The Director-General must specify in the permit:
 - (a) the purposes for which the permit is granted; and
 - (b) any conditions of the permit (including conditions about when liquor may be consumed in the area).
- (5) If the permit is granted, a person may consume liquor in the area in accordance with the permit.
- (6) The Director-General must, as soon as practicable after granting the permit, give notice to each of the following about the permit:
 - (a) if all or part of the area forms all or part of a local government area – the local government council for the local government area; and
 - (b) the person in charge of the police station that is closest to the area.
- (7) The notice must detail the purposes and conditions specified in the permit.
- (8) The following person commits an offence if the person engages in conduct that results in a contravention of a condition of a permit granted under subsection (1):
 - (a) if the permit is granted to an individual – the individual;
 - (b) if the permit is granted to a body corporate – the body corporate;

- (c) if the permit is granted to an unincorporated body – a person constituting the body.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (9) An offence against subsection (8) is an offence of strict liability.

90 Application for permit

An application for a permit under section 87 or 89A must:

- (a) be lodged with the Director-General; and
- (b) be in writing; and
- (c) be signed by the applicant; and
- (d) for an application under section 87 – include a statement of the applicant's reasons for making the application; and
- (e) for an application under section 89A – specify the purposes for the permit.

91 Consideration of application

- (1) The Director-General must:
 - (a) consider the application; and
 - (b) take all steps the Director-General considers are necessary to ascertain opinions regarding the application of the people who reside in the restricted area to which the application relates.
- (2) In deciding whether to grant the application, the Director-General must consider the opinions ascertained pursuant to subsection (1)(b).

92 Decision after consideration

- (1) Subject to section 91(2), after considering an application for a permit, the Director-General must:
 - (a) issue a permit subject to any conditions imposed under section 87(3) or 89A(4); or
 - (b) refuse the application.
- (2) As soon as practicable after making a decision under subsection (1), the Director-General must give a decision notice to the applicant.

93 Revocation of permit

- (1) A permit is revoked if the holder of the permit contravenes a condition of the permit.
- (2) The holder of the revoked permit must return the permit to an inspector or police officer when requested to do so by the inspector or police officer.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (3) An offence against subsection (2) is an offence of strict liability.

94 Revocation of permit by Director-General

A permit may be revoked by the Director-General at the Director-General's discretion.

Division 3 Powers of entry, search and seizure for general restricted areas

94A Application

This Division applies to an offence against this Part in relation to a general restricted area (a **relevant offence**).

95 Powers of search and seizure

- (1) An inspector may, without a warrant:
 - (a) do 1 or more of the following if the inspector reasonably suspects a relevant offence has been, or is being or likely to be, committed:
 - (i) enter and search an area of land (whether or not it is the general restricted area);
 - (ii) stop, enter, search, remove and retain a vehicle, vessel or aircraft (whether or not it is in the general restricted area);
 - (iii) stop, detain and search a person in connection with the exercise of a power under subparagraph (i) or (ii);
 - (iv) search a thing in connection with the exercise of a power under subparagraph (i), (ii) or (iii); and
 - (b) seize a thing found in connection with the exercise of a power under paragraph (a)(i), (ii), (iii) or (iv) that the inspector reasonably believes to be related to a relevant offence.

- (2) In addition, an inspector may, without a warrant:
- (a) do 1 or more of the following on a random basis for the detection of a relevant offence that has been, or is being or likely to be, committed:
 - (i) stop, enter, search, remove and retain a vehicle (whether or not it is in the general restricted area);
 - (ii) stop, detain and search a person (whether or not in connection with the exercise of a power under subparagraph (i));
 - (iii) search a thing in connection with the exercise of a power under subparagraph (i) or (ii); and
 - (b) seize a thing in connection with the exercise of a power under paragraph (a)(i), (ii) or (iii) that the inspector reasonably believes to be related to a relevant offence.
- (3) A person commits an offence if the person:
- (a) obstructs the exercise of a power under subsection (1) or (2);
or
 - (b) fails to comply with a reasonable request made by the inspector for the purposes of exercising powers under subsection (1) or (2).
- Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months.
- (4) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against subsection (3) if the person has a reasonable excuse.
- (5) In exercising a power under this section, an inspector must carry an identity card provided by the Director-General that:
- (a) states the name and office of the inspector; and
 - (b) contains:
 - (i) the signature of the inspector; and
 - (ii) a photograph of the inspector; and
 - (iii) the verification of the signature and photograph by the Director-General.

- (6) If an inspector purports to exercise a power under this section without producing the inspector's identity card when requested to do so:
- (a) the inspector is not authorised to exercise the power; and
 - (b) a person is not required to comply with a requirement made by the inspector.
- (7) A person may only be searched under this section by someone who is of the same gender as the person.
- (8) An inspector who seizes a container that the inspector reasonably believes contains liquor may immediately:
- (a) empty the container if it is opened; or
 - (b) destroy the container (including its content) if it is unopened.
- (9) If the container is not so emptied or destroyed, the inspector must ensure it is taken to a police station to be destroyed.
- (10) The inspector may use any reasonable force or assistance in acting under this section.
- (11) A police officer is taken to be an inspector for this section (except subsections (5) and (6)).
- (12) In this section:
- obstruct** includes hinder and resist.

96 Holding of seized thing

The Commissioner of Police must keep a thing seized, but not destroyed, under section 95 in the Commissioner's custody until it is otherwise dealt with under this Division.

97 Commissioner of Police may release seized thing

- (1) A person who owns, or has an interest in, the thing may apply to the Commissioner of Police for its release.
- (2) The application must be made within 60 days after the seizure of the thing or that period as extended by the Commissioner.
- (3) The application may be made only if:
- (a) the thing has not been forfeited under section 99; and

- (b) the applicant is not being charged with a relevant offence to which the thing is related; and
 - (c) if someone has been charged with such an offence – the proceedings for the prosecution of the offence are continuing.
- (4) The Commissioner must, within 14 days after the application is made or that period as extended by the Commissioner:
 - (a) approve the application by releasing the thing to the applicant; or
 - (b) refuse the application.
- (5) The Commissioner may release the thing to the applicant only if the Commissioner is satisfied:
 - (a) the applicant owns, or has an interest in, the thing; and
 - (b) the applicant:
 - (i) did not know or could not reasonably have known about the commission of the offence; or
 - (ii) knew about the commission of the offence but was not in a position to reasonably prevent the commission of the offence.
- (6) Despite subsection (5), the Commissioner may refuse the application if the Commissioner decides it is inappropriate for the Commissioner to release the thing, having regard to:
 - (a) the evidential value of the thing for any proceedings for the prosecution of a relevant offence; and
 - (b) any other matters the Commissioner considers relevant in deciding the application.
- (7) The release of the thing under subsection (4)(a) is subject to:
 - (a) any conditions specified by the Commissioner; and
 - (b) any order made under section 98 at a later time.
- (8) The Commissioner may:
 - (a) extend the period mentioned in subsection (2) or (4) more than once; but
 - (b) must do so before the expiry of the period or the period as extended under that subsection.

- (9) The Commissioner may invite anyone who appears to own, or have an interest in, the thing to make an application under this section.

98 Court may release or dispose of seized thing

- (1) A person who owns, or has an interest in, the thing may apply to the Local Court for an order under this section if:
- (a) the thing has not been forfeited under section 99; and
 - (b) proceedings for the prosecution of a relevant offence to which the thing is related have ended; and
 - (c) the person:
 - (i) was not the defendant in the proceedings; or
 - (ii) was the defendant in the proceedings but was found not guilty of the offence.
- (2) The application must be made within 60 days after the end of the proceedings or that period as extended by the court.
- (3) The applicant must give notice of the application to the Commissioner of Police.
- (4) The Local Court:
- (a) must make an order under this section if the court is satisfied:
 - (i) the applicant owns, or has an interest in, the thing; and
 - (ii) the applicant did not know or could not reasonably have known about the commission of the offence; and
 - (b) otherwise – must refuse the application.
- (5) An order under this section must:
- (a) state whether the applicant owns, or has an interest in, the thing; and
 - (b) if the applicant has an interest in the thing – state the nature and value of the interest as at the time of the making of the order; and
 - (c) direct that:
 - (i) the thing be released to the applicant; or

- (ii) the thing be disposed of in a specified way and all or a specified part of the proceeds from the disposal be paid to the applicant and any other specified persons.
- (6) The Court may extend the period mentioned in subsection (2) only on the application of the Commissioner of Police.
- (7) The Court:
- (a) may extend the period more than once; but
 - (b) must do so before the expiry of the period or the period as extended under subsection (2).

99 Forfeiture of seized thing

- (1) A thing seized under section 95 that is not destroyed under that section is forfeited to the Territory if:
- (a) no application for the thing has been made under section 97 within the period mentioned in section 97(2), or such an application has been made and is refused; and
 - (b) 1 of the following applies:
 - (i) no application for the thing has been made under section 98 within the period mentioned in section 98(2);
 - (ii) such an application has been made and is refused;
 - (iii) such an application has been made and an order (**disposal order**) containing a direction mentioned in section 98(5)(c)(ii) is made for the thing.
- (2) Except as provided in a disposal order, the Commissioner of Police may dispose of the thing as the Commissioner considers appropriate.
- (3) Any proceeds from the disposal must be paid in the following order of priority:
- (a) first – the expenses for the sale;
 - (b) second – the cost of holding and removing the thing;
 - (c) third – any payment under a disposal order;
 - (d) fourth – the Central Holding Authority.

Division 4 Powers of search and seizure for public restricted areas

101AA Application

This Division applies to an offence against this Part in relation to a public restricted area (a *relevant offence*).

101AB Police powers of search and seizure

- (1) If a police officer believes on reasonable grounds that a relevant offence has been, is being, or is likely to be, committed by a person in a public restricted area, the officer may, without a warrant:
 - (a) search the person; and
 - (b) seize any opened or unopened container in the area that the officer has reason to believe contains liquor.
- (2) A person may only be searched under subsection (1)(a) by someone who is of the same gender as the person.
- (3) A police officer who seizes a container under subsection (1)(b) may immediately:
 - (a) empty the container if it is opened; or
 - (b) destroy the container (including the liquor in it) if it is unopened.
- (4) The officer must ensure that any containers covered by subsection (3)(a) that are not emptied, and any containers covered by subsection (3)(b) that are not destroyed, are taken to a police station, where they must be destroyed.

101AC Contravention notice

- (1) A police officer may serve a public restricted area contravention notice on a person if the officer:
 - (a) believes on reasonable grounds the person has committed an offence against section 75(1B); and
 - (b) has seized one or more unopened containers of liquor under section 101AB; and
 - (c) does not intend to make a complaint or serve an infringement notice for the alleged offence.

- (2) Section 101N(2) and (3) and sections 101P to 101S (the ***applied provisions***) apply for the purposes of this Division as if, in the applied provisions:
- (a) a reference to a restricted premises contravention notice were a reference to a public restricted area contravention notice; and
 - (b) a reference to section 101L(1) were a reference to section 75(1B); and
 - (c) a reference to section 101M were a reference to section 101AB; and
 - (d) a reference to section 101P or 101Q were a reference to that section as applied by this section.

Part VIII AA Special restricted areas

Division 1 General matters

101AD Minister's power in regard to special restricted area

- (1) The Minister may, by *Gazette* notice, declare a specified area of land to be a special restricted area if the Minister thinks the declaration is urgently needed for the wellbeing of the communities in and near the area.
- (2) The declaration has effect:
 - (a) from the date of the notice or a later date specified in the notice; and
 - (b) for the period specified in the notice.
- (3) The Minister may, before the expiry of the period:
 - (a) extend the period by *Gazette* notice; or
 - (b) revoke the declaration by *Gazette* notice.
- (4) The declaration may be extended more than once.
- (5) In making the declaration, the Minister:
 - (a) must have regard to the objects of this Act; and

- (b) may consult with the Commission (and in doing so, may seek information, advice or a recommendation from the Commission).
- (6) If the area is, or includes, a general or public restricted area, the declaration of the general or public restricted area is suspended while the declaration under subsection (1) is in force.
- (7) However, the declaration of the general or public restricted area is in force again when the declaration under subsection (1) ceases to be in force.
- (8) The Minister must table a copy of each notice under subsection (1) or (3) in the Legislative Assembly within 6 sitting days after making the notice.

101AE Prohibitions for special restricted areas

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person:
 - (a) brings liquor into a special restricted area; or
 - (b) has liquor in his or her possession, or under his or her control, in a special restricted area; or
 - (c) consumes, sells, supplies or otherwise disposes of liquor in a special restricted area.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months

- (1A) An offence against subsection (1) is a regulatory offence.
- (1B) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against subsection (1) if the defendant proves, on the balance of probabilities, that the contravention constituting the offence:
 - (a) occurred in an emergency; and
 - (b) was necessary to preserve life or prevent injury or to protect property.
- (2) It is a defence for an offence against subsection (1) if the act is carried out:
 - (a) for a religious service conducted by a person approved by the Director-General in the area; or
 - (b) in accordance with a permit for the area, or a licence for licensed premises in the area, that is in force.

- (3) It is a defence for an offence against subsection (1)(a) or (b) if the defendant proves:
 - (a) the liquor is in unopened containers; and
 - (b) the act is carried out for transporting the liquor to a place outside the area.

101AF Notice of declaration for special restricted area

- (1) The Minister must, within 28 days after declaring a special restricted area, publish a notice of the declaration in a way specified by the Minister.
- (2) The notice must specify:
 - (a) the special restricted area; and
 - (b) when the declaration has effect; and
 - (c) any other matters the Minister considers appropriate.
- (3) The Minister:
 - (a) must, before the declaration takes effect, set up signs in and near the area publicising the declaration; and
 - (b) must maintain the signs while the declaration has effect; and
 - (c) may publicise the declaration in other way the Minister considers appropriate.
- (4) Without limiting subsection (3), a sign mentioned in that subsection must specify the following:
 - (a) the declaration;
 - (b) the offence against section 101AE;
 - (c) the penalty for the offence.
- (5) If all or part of the area comprises all or part of a local government area, the Minister may enter into an arrangement with the local government council for the local government area for the doing of a thing mentioned in subsection (3).

101AG Variation and revocation of declaration

- (1) A declaration of a special restricted area may be varied or revoked by the Minister by *Gazette* notice.

- (2) Section 101AF applies to the variation or revocation as if:
- (a) a reference to the declaration in section 101AF(1) or (2) were a reference to the variation or revocation; and
 - (b) if the proposal relates to a variation – a reference to the declaration in section 101AF(3) or (4) were a reference to the declaration as varied; and
 - (c) if the proposal relates to a revocation – section 101AF(3)(a) and (b) and (4) had been omitted and a reference to the declaration in section 101AF(3)(c) were a reference to the revocation.

101AH Delegation

The Minister may delegate any of the Minister's powers and functions under this Part (other than section 101AD and this section) to the Commission.

Division 2 Permits for special restricted areas

101AI Application for permit

- (1) A body (whether incorporated or not) or an individual who is at least 18 years of age may apply for a permit for a special restricted area for a purpose specified in the application.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the purpose may be any of the following:
 - (a) a single special event (for example, a wedding or festival);
 - (b) special events held periodically or regularly (for example, a gathering to be held once a month).

101AJ Minister's decision

- (1) The Minister may:
 - (a) approve the application by issuing the permit to the applicant;
or
 - (b) refuse the application.

- (2) The Minister must not approve the application unless:
 - (a) the Minister has considered the following:
 - (i) the likely impact of the issuing of the permit on the communities in and near the area;
 - (ii) any view expressed by the communities about the application; and
 - (b) the Minister is satisfied the issuing of the permit is unlikely to harm the communities in any way.
- (3) The Minister must specify in the permit:
 - (a) the purpose for which the permit is issued; and
 - (b) the conditions of the permit.
- (4) The Minister must, as soon as practicable after issuing the permit, give notice to each of the following about the permit:
 - (a) if all or part of the special restricted area comprises all or part of a local government area – the local government council for the local government area; and
 - (b) the person in charge of the police station that is closest to the special restricted area.

101AK Effect of permit

- (1) A person may do any of the things mentioned in section 101AE(1) in the special restricted area in accordance with the conditions of the permit.
- (2) A person must not engage in conduct that results in a contravention of any of the conditions.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

101AL Variation, suspension or revocation of permit

- (1) The Minister may vary, suspend or revoke the permit by written notice given to the permit holder.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the Minister may suspend or revoke the permit if the holder of the permit contravenes a condition of the permit.
- (3) The Minister may specify conditions under which the permit is suspended.

- (4) A person must not engage in conduct that results in a contravention of any of the conditions.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

Division 3 Search and seizure

101AM Application

This Division applies to an offence against a provision in this Part in relation to a special restricted area (a **relevant offence**).

Note

The provisions in this Division are similar, but not identical to, the provisions for a general restricted area in Part VIII, Division 3.

The major difference between these provisions is that, under this Division, a person who is charged with a relevant offence or found guilty of such an offence may apply for the release of a thing seized by an inspector, which is not allowed under Part VIII, Division 3.

101AN Powers of search and seizure

- (1) An inspector may, without a warrant:
- (a) do 1 or more of the following if the inspector reasonably suspects a relevant offence has been, or is being or likely to be, committed:
 - (i) enter and search an area of land (whether or not it is the special restricted area);
 - (ii) stop, enter, search, remove and retain a vehicle, vessel or aircraft (whether or not it is in the special restricted area);
 - (iii) stop, detain and search a person in connection with the exercise of a power under subparagraph (i) or (ii);
 - (iv) search a thing in connection with the exercise of a power under subparagraph (i), (ii) or (iii); and
 - (b) seize a thing found in connection with the exercise of a power under paragraph (a)(i), (ii), (iii) or (iv) that the inspector reasonably believes to be related to a relevant offence.

- (2) In addition, an inspector may, without a warrant:
- (a) do 1 or more of the following on a random basis for the detection of a relevant offence that has been, or is being or likely to be, committed:
 - (i) stop, enter, search, remove and retain a vehicle (whether or not it is in the special restricted area);
 - (ii) stop, detain and search a person (whether or not in connection with the exercise of a power under subparagraph (i));
 - (iii) search a thing in connection with the exercise of a power under subparagraph (i) or (ii); and
 - (b) seize any thing in connection with the exercise of a power under paragraph (a)(i), (ii) or (iii) that the inspector reasonably believes to be related to a relevant offence.
- (3) A person commits an offence if the person:
- (a) obstructs the exercise of a power under subsection (1) or (2);
or
 - (b) fails to comply with a reasonable request made by the inspector for the purposes of exercising powers under subsection (1) or (2).
- Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months.
- (4) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against subsection (3) if the person has a reasonable excuse.
- (5) In exercising a power under this section, an inspector must carry an identity card provided by the Director-General that:
- (a) states the name and office of the inspector; and
 - (b) contains:
 - (i) the signature of the inspector; and
 - (ii) a photograph of the inspector; and
 - (iii) the verification of the signature and photograph by the Director-General.

- (6) If an inspector purports to exercise a power under this section without producing the inspector's identity card when requested to do so:
 - (a) the inspector is not authorised to exercise the power; and
 - (b) a person is not required to comply with a requirement made by the inspector.
- (7) A person may only be searched under this section by someone who is of the same gender as the person.
- (8) An inspector who seizes a container that the inspector reasonably believes contains liquor may immediately:
 - (a) empty the container if it is opened; or
 - (b) destroy the container (including its content) if it is unopened.
- (9) If the container is not so emptied or destroyed, the inspector must ensure it is taken to a police station to be destroyed.
- (10) The inspector may use any reasonable force or assistance in acting under this section.
- (11) A police officer is taken to be an inspector for this section (except subsections (5) and (6)).
- (12) In this section:

obstruct includes hinder and resist.

101AO Holding of seized thing

The Commissioner of Police must keep a thing seized, but not destroyed, under section 101AN in the Commissioner's custody until it is otherwise dealt with under this Division.

101AP Commissioner of Police may release seized thing

- (1) A person who owns, or has an interest in, the thing may apply to the Commissioner of Police for its release.
- (2) The application must be made within 60 days after the seizure of the thing or that period as extended by the Commissioner.
- (3) The application may be made only if:
 - (a) the thing has not been forfeited under section 101AR; and

- (b) if someone has been charged with such an offence – the proceedings for the prosecution of the offence are continuing.
- (4) The Commissioner must, within 14 days after the application is made or that period as extended by the Commissioner:
 - (a) approve the application by releasing the thing to the applicant;
or
 - (b) refuse the application.
- (5) The Commissioner may release the thing to the applicant only if the Commissioner is satisfied:
 - (a) the applicant owns, or has an interest in, the thing; and
 - (b) the applicant:
 - (i) did not know or could not reasonably have known about the commission of the offence; or
 - (ii) knew about the commission of the offence but was not in a position to reasonably prevent the commission of the offence.
- (6) Despite subsection (5), the Commissioner may refuse the application if the Commissioner decides it is inappropriate for the Commissioner to release the thing, having regard to:
 - (a) the evidential value of the thing for any proceedings for the prosecution of a relevant offence; and
 - (b) any other matters the Commissioner considers relevant in deciding the application.
- (7) The release of the thing under subsection (4)(a) is subject to:
 - (a) any conditions specified by the Commissioner; and
 - (b) any order made under section 101AR at a later time.
- (8) The Commissioner may:
 - (a) extend the period mentioned in subsection (2) or (4) more than once; but
 - (b) must do so before the expiry of the period or the period as extended under that subsection.

- (9) The Commissioner may invite anyone who appears to own, or have an interest in, the thing to make an application under this section.

101AQ Court may release or dispose of seized thing

- (1) A person who owns, or has an interest in, the thing may apply to the Local Court for an order under this section if:
- (a) the thing has not been forfeited under section 101AR; and
 - (b) proceedings for the prosecution of a relevant offence to which the thing is related have ended (whether or not the person is the defendant in the proceedings).
- (2) The application must be made within 60 days after the end of the proceedings or that period as extended by the court.
- (3) The applicant must give notice of the application to the Commissioner of Police.
- (4) The Local Court:
- (a) must make an order under this section if the Court is satisfied the applicant owns, or has an interest in, the thing; or
 - (b) otherwise – must refuse the application.
- (5) An order under this section must:
- (a) state whether the applicant owns, or has an interest in, the thing; and
 - (b) if the applicant has an interest in the thing – state the nature and value of the interest as at the time of the making of the order; and
 - (c) direct that:
 - (i) the thing be released to the applicant; or
 - (ii) the thing be disposed of in a specified way and all or a specified part of the proceeds from the disposal be paid to the applicant and any other specified persons.
- (6) The Court may extend the period mentioned in subsection (2) only on the application of the Commissioner of Police.
- (7) The Court:
- (a) may extend the period more than once; but

- (b) must do so before the expiry of the period or the period as extended under subsection (2).

101AR Forfeiture of seized thing

- (1) A thing seized under section 101AN that is not destroyed under that section is forfeited to the Territory if:
 - (a) no application for the thing has been made under section 101AP within the period mentioned in section 101AP(2), or such an application has been made and is refused; and
 - (b) 1 of the following applies:
 - (i) no application for the thing has been made under section 101AQ within the period mentioned in section 101AQ(2);
 - (ii) such an application has been made and is refused;
 - (iii) such an application has been made and an order (**disposal order**) containing a direction mentioned in section 101AQ(5)(c)(ii) is made for the thing.
- (2) Except as provided in a disposal order, the Commissioner of Police must dispose of the thing as the Commissioner considers appropriate.
- (3) Any proceeds from the disposal must be paid in the following order of priority:
 - (a) first – the expenses for the sale;
 - (b) second – the cost of holding and removing the thing;
 - (c) third – any payment under a disposal order;
 - (d) fourth – the Central Holding Authority.

101AS Contravention notice

- (1) A police officer may give a contravention notice to a person if the officer:
 - (a) reasonably believes the person has committed a relevant offence (the **alleged offence**); and
 - (b) has seized 1 or more unopened containers of liquor under section 101AN in relation to the alleged offence; and

- (c) does not intend to make a complaint or serve an infringement notice for the alleged offence.
- (2) The contravention notice must specify:
- (a) the name of the person; and
 - (b) the date, time and area of the alleged offence; and
 - (c) a description of the alleged offence and the circumstances causing the officer to believe the offence was committed; and
 - (d) a description of the liquor seized by the officer; and
 - (e) the name and rank of the officer; and
 - (f) the police station to which the officer is attached; and
 - (g) a statement that the alleged offender may choose to have the matter dealt with by the Local Court by making an application under section 101AT.
- (3) The police officer in charge of the police station must send a copy of the notice to the Local Court.

101AT Application to court by alleged offender

- (1) The person may apply to the Local Court for the alleged offence to be dealt with by the Court.
- (2) The application must be:
- (a) made within 28 days after the date of the alleged offence; and
 - (b) in writing; and
 - (c) accompanied by a copy of the contravention notice.
- (3) On receiving the application, a registrar of the court must:
- (a) fix a time and date for the court to deal with the matter; and
 - (b) notify the following persons of the time and date:
 - (i) the alleged offender;
 - (ii) the police officer in charge of the police station.
- (4) The date fixed by the registrar must not be earlier than 14 days after the last day the alleged offender is permitted by this section to make the application.

101AU How court deals with alleged offence

- (1) The contravention notice is taken to be a complaint alleging the person specified in the notice committed the offence at the time and place, and in the circumstances, specified in the notice.
- (2) If a court receives 2 or more applications under section 101AT and is satisfied the alleged offences arose out of the same facts, the Court may deal with the applications together.

101AV Court order if no application under section 101AT

If a person who is given a contravention notice does not make an application under section 101AT, the Local Court may make an order that the person committed the alleged offence as specified in the notice.

101AW Interest in destroyed liquor

- (1) The interest that a person had in any liquor destroyed because of section 101AN is taken to have become, on the destruction, an interest in an amount of money equal to the liquor's value.
- (2) The interest in the amount is forfeited to the Territory if:
 - (a) an order is made under section 101AV for a relevant offence in relation to the liquor; or
 - (b) a court otherwise finds a person guilty of a relevant offence in relation to the liquor.
- (3) If subsection (2) does not apply, a person who has the interest in the amount may seek compensation for the interest in the court of competent jurisdiction.
- (4) Without limiting subsection (3), a court that finds a person not guilty of a relevant offence in relation to the liquor may make an order of compensation for the interest in the amount.

Part VIII A Restricted premises

Division 1 Declaration of restricted premises

101A Definitions

In this Division:

interested person, in relation to private premises referred to in an application under section 101C(2), means any of the following:

- (a) a person residing in or conducting business in the neighbourhood of the premises;
- (b) a community-based organisation or group whose activities are connected with or relevant to the neighbourhood of the premises;
- (c) a police officer of or above the rank of Senior Sergeant.

private premises includes the following:

- (a) privately owned land, and any building on the land, even if all or part of the land or building is open to and used by the public;
- (b) Crown land that is leased or occupied under a licence or agreement;
- (c) residential premises;
- (d) retail shopping centres within the meaning of the *Business Tenancies (Fair Dealings) Act 2003*;
- (e) churches and other buildings owned by religious bodies and used for public worship;
- (f) hospitals and other premises providing health services;
- (g) schools and other educational premises;
- (h) premises specified by the Regulations to be private premises.

101B Power to declare restricted premises

Subject to this Act, the Director-General may declare that private premises are restricted premises.

101C Application for declaration of restricted premises

- (1) An owner or occupier (including a tenant) of private premises may apply to the Director-General for a declaration that the premises, or a specified part of the premises, are restricted premises.
- (2) An interested person may apply to the Director-General for a declaration of restricted premises for any part of private premises open to and used by the public.
- (3) The application may be made by a person or body representing the applicant.
- (4) The application must:
 - (b) give particulars of the applicant and (if applicable) the applicant's representative; and
 - (c) be signed by the applicant or (if applicable) the applicant's representative; and
 - (d) include a description of the private premises and (if applicable) the specified part, in sufficient detail to enable the Director-General to identify the location of the premises and (if applicable) the specified part; and
 - (e) include a statement of the applicant's reasons for desiring the private premises to be declared restricted premises; and
 - (f) if the applicant is not the owner of the private premises – give particulars of the owner and a statement of whether the applicant or applicant's representative has informed the owner of the application.
- (5) The Director-General may request additional information from the applicant or applicant's representative.

101D Director-General to consult regarding application

- (1) As soon as practicable after the Director-General receives an application for a declaration of restricted premises, the Director-General must consult with the following persons:
 - (a) the occupiers of the private premises;
 - (b) the owners of the private premises;
 - (c) if the application is made under section 101C(2) – the interested person;

- (d) the Commissioner of Police.
- (2) The consultations may be conducted in the manner the Director-General considers appropriate in the circumstances.

101E Decision after consultation

- (1) The Director-General may make a declaration of restricted premises if the Director-General is satisfied:
 - (a) making the declaration:
 - (i) if the application is made under section 101C(1) – will reflect the wishes of the majority of the occupiers of the private premises; or
 - (ii) if the application is made under section 101C(2) – will be in the public interest, particularly having regard to the object of this Act in section 3(2)(a) in relation to the consumption of liquor; and
 - (b) making the declaration is practicable in the circumstances.
- (2) The declaration may be made for the whole of the premises specified in the application, or to a smaller or larger part than specified, and must describe the area to which it relates in sufficient detail for it to be clearly identified.
- (3) The Director-General must refuse to make the declaration if the Director-General is not satisfied about the matters in subsection (1) or is satisfied the application is of a frivolous, irrelevant or malicious nature.
- (4) As soon as practicable after making a decision on the application, the Director-General must give a decision notice to the applicant.

101F Notice of declaration

- (1) Within 14 days after making a declaration of restricted premises, the Director-General must display on the premises a notice about the declaration.
- (2) The notice must include the following:
 - (a) a statement that the premises are restricted premises;
 - (b) a statement about the offences and penalty under section 101L;

(c) any other information the Director-General considers appropriate.

- (3) Subject to subsection (4), a person must not remove, deface or otherwise interfere with the notice.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (4) The Director-General must remove the notice as soon as practicable after the declaration of restricted premises lapses or is revoked.

101G Commencement of declaration

A declaration of restricted premises takes effect from the time the notice of the declaration is displayed at the restricted premises.

101H Variation of declaration

- (1) The Director-General may, on application, vary a declaration of restricted premises by reducing or enlarging the area to which the declaration relates.
- (2) This Division applies (with the necessary changes) to an application for the variation of a declaration of restricted premises as if it were an application for the declaration.

101J Lapse of declaration

- (1) This section applies to a declaration of restricted premises only if the application for the declaration was made under section 101C(1).
- (2) The declaration lapses if:
- (a) the title of ownership of the premises is transferred; or
 - (b) the lease of the premises is terminated.
- (3) The applicant for the declaration, or the applicant's representative, must give written notice to the Director-General of the transfer of ownership or termination of the lease of the premises.
- (4) If the applicant for the declaration is not the owner of the premises, the owner must also give written notice to the Director-General of the transfer or termination.

101K Revocation of declaration

- (1) The Director-General may revoke a declaration of restricted premises on the written application of the applicant for the declaration or the applicant's representative.

- (1A) As soon as practicable after deciding an application under subsection (1), the Director-General must give a decision notice to the applicant.
- (2) The Director-General may revoke a declaration of restricted premises, or part of a declaration, in other circumstances at the Director-General's discretion.
- (3) As soon as practicable after revoking a declaration under subsection (2), the Director-General must give a decision notice to the person who was the applicant for the declaration.

Division 2 Offences, seizure and forfeiture

101L Offences in relation to restricted premises

- (1) A person must not:
 - (a) bring liquor onto restricted premises; or
 - (b) have liquor in the person's possession on restricted premises; or
 - (c) consume liquor on restricted premises.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

- (1A) An offence against subsection (1) is an offence of strict liability.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply in relation to liquor on restricted premises belonging to a religious body and used for public worship if the liquor is intended for use in connection with the celebration of the Holy Communion or any other religious service.
- (3) Subsection (1)(a) or (b) does not apply to a person who is passing through an area of restricted premises, open to and used by the public, in possession of an unopened container of liquor intended for consumption elsewhere.

101M Police powers of entry, search and seizure

- (1) If a police officer believes on reasonable grounds a person is contravening section 101L(1), the police officer may, without a warrant:
 - (a) enter the restricted premises; and
 - (b) search the premises and any person on the premises; and

- (c) in accordance with this section, seize any opened or unopened container the police officer has reason to believe contains liquor.
- (2) A person may only be searched under subsection (1)(b) by someone who is of the same gender as the person.
- (3) A police officer who seizes a container under subsection (1)(c) may immediately:
 - (a) empty the container if it is opened; or
 - (b) destroy the container (including the liquor in it) if it is unopened.
- (4) The officer must ensure that any containers covered by subsection (3)(a) that are not emptied, and any containers covered by subsection (3)(b) that are not destroyed, are taken to a police station, where they must be destroyed.

101N Service of contravention notice

- (1) A police officer may serve a restricted premises contravention notice on a person believed on reasonable grounds to have contravened section 101L(1) if the officer:
 - (a) has seized one or more unopened containers of liquor under section 101M; and
 - (b) does not intend to make a complaint or serve an infringement notice for the alleged offence.
- (2) The contravention notice must contain the following information:
 - (a) the name of the alleged offender;
 - (b) the date, time and place of the alleged offence;
 - (c) a description of the alleged offence and the circumstances causing the police officer to believe an offence was being committed against section 101L(1);
 - (d) a description of the liquor seized by the police officer including, if possible, the type and quantity;
 - (e) the name and rank of the police officer and the name of the police station to which the police officer is attached;

- (f) a statement that the alleged offender may choose to have the matter dealt with by the Local Court by making an application under section 101Q.
- (3) The police officer in charge of the police station referred to in the contravention notice must send a copy of the notice to the Local Court.

101P Court order if no application under section 101Q

If the alleged offender served with a contravention notice does not make an application under section 101Q, the Local Court may make an order that the alleged offender committed the offence described in the notice on the date specified in the notice.

101Q Application to court by alleged offender in contravention notice

- (1) The alleged offender served with a contravention notice may apply to the Local Court for the alleged offence described in the notice to be dealt with by the court.
- (2) The application must be:
 - (a) made no later than 28 days after the date of the alleged offence; and
 - (b) in writing; and
 - (c) accompanied by a copy of the contravention notice.
- (3) On receiving the application, a registrar of the Court must:
 - (a) fix a time and date for the Court to deal with the matter; and
 - (b) notify the following persons of the time and date:
 - (i) the alleged offender;
 - (ii) the person in charge of the police station named in the contravention notice.
- (4) The date fixed by the registrar of the Court must be no earlier than 14 days after the last day the alleged offender is permitted by this section to make the application.

101R How Court deals with offence alleged in contravention notice

- (1) When a court deals with an alleged offence described in a contravention notice, the notice is taken to be a complaint alleging the person named in the notice committed the offence at the time and place and in the circumstances specified in the notice.
- (2) If a court receives more than one application under section 101Q and is satisfied the alleged offences described in the accompanying contravention notices arise out of the same facts, the court may try the matters together and may adjourn the hearing of the matters.

101S Interest in destroyed liquor

- (1) The interest that a person had in any liquor destroyed because of section 101M is taken to have become, on the destruction, an interest in an amount of money equal to the liquor's value.
- (2) The interest in the amount is forfeited to the Territory if:
 - (a) an order is made under section 101P(1) for an offence against section 101L(1) (a **relevant offence**) in relation to the liquor; or
 - (b) a court otherwise finds a person guilty of a relevant offence in relation to the liquor.
- (3) If subsection (2) does not apply, a person who has the interest in the amount may seek compensation for that interest in a court of competent jurisdiction.
- (4) Without limiting subsection (3), a court that finds a person not guilty of a relevant offence in relation to the liquor may make an order of compensation for the interest in the amount.

Part VIII B Regulated places

Division 1 Consumption of liquor in regulated place

101T Regulated place

- (1) A place is a **regulated place** for the consumption of liquor if the place is within 2 km of licensed premises and is:
 - (a) in a public place; or
 - (b) on private premises from which the lawful occupier is absent at the time of the consumption.

- (2) However, a place that would otherwise be a regulated place because of subsection (1) is not a regulated place for the consumption of liquor during a period when the consumption is permitted or authorised under:
- (a) a special licence issued for the place; or
 - (b) an exemption certificate issued for the place; or
 - (c) an exemption notice for the place.

Note for section 101T

A place mentioned in subsection (2) is a regulated place during any period when the consumption of liquor is not permitted or authorised under the special licence, exemption certificate or exemption notice.

101U Consumption of liquor at regulated place

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person consumes liquor at a regulated place.
- (2) The penalty for an offence against subsection (1) is the forfeiture of any liquor seized under section 101Y(1)(b).
- (3) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply if:
- (a) the regulated place is in a designated area; or
 - (b) the person consuming the liquor is an adult and has the express permission of the following person to consume liquor at the regulated place:
 - (i) in relation to a public place – the owner of the place;
 - (ii) in relation to private premises from which the lawful occupier is absent at the time of the consumption – the lawful occupier.

Note for subsection (3)(a)

See section 101W(1) for an offence relating to the consumption of liquor at a regulated place in a designated area.

101V Consumption of liquor at regulated place causing nuisance

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person:
- (a) consumes liquor at a regulated place; and

- (b) while consuming the liquor, causes a nuisance to other people.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) An offence against subsection (1) is an offence of strict liability.

101W Consumption of liquor at regulated place in designated area

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person consumes liquor at a regulated place in a designated area.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) An offence against subsection (1) is an offence of strict liability.

Division 2 Police powers of search, seizure and forfeiture

101X Application

This Division applies to an offence (a **relevant offence**) mentioned in:

- (a) section 101U(1), 101V(1) or 101W(1); and
- (b) section 101ZE(4) if the contravention involves the consumption of liquor.

101Y Search and seizure

- (1) If a police officer believes on reasonable grounds that a relevant offence is being committed by a person, the officer may, without a warrant:

- (a) search the person; and
- (b) seize any opened or unopened container in the person's possession or immediate vicinity that the officer has reason to believe contains liquor.

- (2) A person may be searched under subsection (1)(a) only by a police officer who is of the same gender as the person.

- (3) A police officer who seizes a container under subsection (1)(b) may immediately:

- (a) empty the container if it is opened; or
- (b) destroy the container (including the liquor in it) if it is unopened.

- (4) The police officer must ensure that any opened containers that are not emptied under subsection (3)(a), and any unopened containers that are not destroyed under subsection (3)(b), are taken to a police station, where they must be destroyed.

101Z When contravention notice to be given

- (1) A police officer may give a regulated place contravention notice to a person if the officer:
- (a) believes on reasonable grounds the person has committed an offence against section 101U(1) (the ***alleged offence***); and
 - (b) has seized one or more unopened containers of liquor under section 101Y(1)(b) in relation to the alleged offence.
- (2) The contravention notice must contain the following information:
- (a) the name of the alleged offender;
 - (b) the date, time and place of the alleged offence;
 - (c) a description of the alleged offence and the circumstances causing the police officer to believe an offence was being committed against section 101U(1);
 - (d) a description of the liquor seized by the police officer including, if possible, the type and quantity;
 - (e) the name and rank of the police officer and the name of the police station to which the officer is attached;
 - (f) a statement that the alleged offender may choose to have the matter dealt with by the Local Court by making an application under section 101ZB(1).
- (3) The police officer in charge of the police station mentioned in the contravention notice must send a copy of the notice to the Local Court.

101ZA Court order if no application under section 101ZB(1)

If the alleged offender served with a contravention notice does not make an application under section 101ZB(1), the Local Court may make an order that the alleged offender committed the alleged offence described in the notice on the date specified in the notice.

101ZB Application to court by alleged offender in contravention notice

- (1) The alleged offender served with a contravention notice may apply to the Local Court for the alleged offence described in the notice to be dealt with by the court.
- (2) The application must be:
 - (a) made no later than 28 days after the date of the alleged offence; and
 - (b) in writing; and
 - (c) accompanied by a copy of the contravention notice.
- (3) On receiving the application, a registrar of the court must:
 - (a) fix a time and date for the court to deal with the matter; and
 - (b) notify the following persons of the time and date:
 - (i) the alleged offender;
 - (ii) the person in charge of the police station mentioned in the contravention notice.
- (4) The date fixed by the registrar of the court must be no earlier than 14 days after the last day the alleged offender is permitted by this section to make the application.

101ZC How court deals with offence alleged in contravention notice

- (1) When the Local Court deals with an alleged offence described in a contravention notice, the notice is taken to be a complaint alleging the person named in the notice committed the offence at the time and place and in the circumstances specified in the notice.
- (2) If the Local Court receives more than one application under section 101ZB(1) and is satisfied the alleged offences described in the accompanying contravention notices arise out of the same facts, the court may:
 - (a) try the matters together; and
 - (b) adjourn the hearing of the matters.

101ZD Interest in destroyed liquor

- (1) The interest that a person had in any liquor destroyed because of section 101Y(3) is taken to have become, on the destruction, an interest in an amount of money equal to the liquor's value.
- (2) The interest in the amount is forfeited to the Territory if:
 - (a) an order is made under section 101ZA for an offence against section 101U(1) in relation to the liquor; or
 - (b) a court otherwise finds a person guilty of a relevant offence in relation to the liquor.
- (3) If subsection (2) does not apply, a person who has the interest in the amount may seek compensation for the interest in a court of competent jurisdiction.
- (4) Without limiting subsection (3), a court that finds a person not guilty of a relevant offence in relation to the liquor may make an order of compensation for the interest in the amount.

Division 3 Exemption notice and exemption certificate

101ZE Exemption notice

- (1) If the Director-General is satisfied that the consumption of liquor should be permitted at a public place within 2 km of licensed premises, the Director-General may publish in the *Gazette* an exemption notice for the place.
- (2) If the Minister is satisfied that the consumption of liquor should be permitted at a public place within 2 km of licensed premises:
 - (a) the Minister may require the Director-General to publish in the *Gazette* an exemption notice for the place; and
 - (b) the Director-General must comply with such a requirement.
- (3) An exemption notice:
 - (a) must:
 - (i) describe the public place to which the notice relates; and
 - (ii) state that the consumption of liquor is permitted at the place; and

- (b) may specify any conditions the Director-General considers appropriate, including conditions about any of the following:
 - (i) the type of liquor that may be consumed at the place;
 - (ii) the periods when the liquor may be consumed;
 - (iii) the persons who may, or may not, enter the place.
- (4) A person must not contravene a condition of an exemption notice.
Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.
- (5) An offence against subsection (4) is an offence of strict liability.

101ZF Exemption certificate for public place

- (1) The Director-General may, on application under section 101ZG(1), issue to a person a certificate authorising the consumption of liquor at a public place within 2 km of licensed premises.
- (2) An exemption certificate:
 - (a) must:
 - (i) describe the public place to which it relates; and
 - (ii) state that the consumption of liquor is authorised at the place; and
 - (b) may specify the conditions the Director-General considers appropriate, including conditions about any of the following:
 - (i) the type of liquor that may be consumed at the place;
 - (ii) the periods when the liquor may be consumed;
 - (iii) the persons who may, or may not, enter the place.
- (3) As soon as practicable after making a decision on the application, the Director-General must give a decision notice to the applicant.

101ZG Application for exemption certificate

- (1) Any of the following persons may apply to the Director-General for an exemption certificate for all or part of a public place within 2 km of licensed premises:
 - (a) an owner of the place;
 - (b) a person responsible for the management of the place.

- (2) The Director-General may require the person to publish, in a way specified by the Director-General, a notice stating that the person has applied for an exemption certificate.
- (3) The Director-General may also require the person to do any of the following:
 - (a) publish the notice 2 or more times, at intervals specified by the Director-General;
 - (b) give the notice in a particular form;
 - (c) include particular information in the notice.
- (4) In considering the application, the Director-General must take into account the following matters:
 - (a) the general nature of the use of the public place specified in the application;
 - (b) provision made for the disposal of litter at the public place;
 - (c) any representations received in response to a notice published under this section.

101ZI Variation, suspension or cancellation of exemption certificate

- (1) The Director-General may vary, suspend or cancel an exemption certificate if the Director-General is satisfied the person who holds the certificate has:
 - (a) contravened a condition of the certificate; or
 - (b) allowed the consumption of liquor permitted under the certificate to cause a nuisance to people using the public place to which the certificate relates.
- (2) A variation, suspension or cancellation under subsection (1) must be by written notice to the person who holds the exemption certificate.
- (3) A person who holds an exemption certificate may apply to the Director-General for:
 - (a) the cancellation of the certificate; or
 - (b) the variation of any conditions specified in the certificate.
- (4) Section 101ZG applies (with the necessary changes) in relation to an application under subsection (3) as if the application were for the issue of an exemption certificate.

Part VIII BA Undercover operations

101ZIA Undercover operations

- (1) A police officer below the rank of Commander may, in writing, apply to a senior officer for an authorisation to purchase, sell or otherwise supply, or possess liquor at a place or in a manner that would otherwise be an offence against this Act for the purpose of detecting the commission of an offence against this Act.
- (2) The senior officer may, in writing, grant the authorisation to the applicant subject to any conditions the senior officer considers appropriate.
- (3) A police officer authorised under subsection (2) may purchase, sell or otherwise supply, or possess liquor at a place or in a manner that would otherwise be an offence against this Act for the purpose of detecting the commission of an offence against this Act.
- (4) In this section:

senior officer means a police officer of or above the rank of Commander.

101ZIB Powers of seizure

A police officer, in exercising a power under section 101ZIA for the detection of the commission of an offence against this Act, may, without a warrant, seize a thing that the officer reasonably believes to be related to an offence against this Act.

101ZIC Holding of seized thing

The Commissioner of Police must keep a thing seized under section 101ZIB in the Commissioner's custody until it is otherwise dealt with under this Part.

101ZID Commissioner of Police may release seized thing

- (1) A person who owns, or has an interest in, the thing may apply to the Commissioner of Police for its release.
- (2) The application must be made within 60 days after the seizure of the thing or that period as extended by the Commissioner.
- (3) An application may be made only if:
 - (a) the thing has not been forfeited under section 101ZIF; and

- (b) the applicant is not being charged with an offence to which the thing is related; and
 - (c) if a person has been charged with an offence – the proceedings for the prosecution of the offence, including any appeal, have been completed.
- (4) The Commissioner must, within 14 days after the application is made:
 - (a) approve the application by releasing the thing to the applicant; or
 - (b) refuse the application.
- (5) The Commissioner may deal with an application after the time period specified in subsection (4) if proceedings for the prosecution of the offence to which the thing is related are not completed within the time period.
- (6) The Commissioner may release the thing to the applicant only if the Commissioner is satisfied:
 - (a) the applicant owns, or has an interest in, the thing; and
 - (b) the applicant:
 - (i) did not know or could not reasonably have known about the commission of the offence; or
 - (ii) knew about the commission of the offence but was not in a position to reasonably prevent the commission of the offence.
- (7) Despite subsection (6), the Commissioner may refuse the application if the Commissioner decides it is inappropriate for the Commissioner to release the thing, having regard to:
 - (a) the evidential value of the thing for any proceedings for the prosecution of an offence; and
 - (b) any other matters the Commissioner considers relevant in deciding the application.
- (8) The release of the thing under subsection (4)(a) is subject to:
 - (a) any conditions specified by the Commissioner; and
 - (b) any order made under section 101ZIE at a later time.

- (9) If the Commissioner releases the thing to a person under subsection (4)(a) subject to conditions, the person may make an application to the Local Court for review of the conditions.
- (10) The Commissioner may extend the period mentioned in subsection (2) more than once, but must do so before the expiry of the period or the period as extended.
- (11) The Commissioner may invite a person who appears to own, or have an interest in, the thing to make an application under this section.

101ZIE Court may release or dispose of seized thing

- (1) A person who owns, or has an interest in, a thing seized under section 101ZIB may apply to the Local Court for an order under this section if:
 - (a) the thing has not been forfeited under section 101ZIF; and
 - (b) proceedings for the prosecution of the offence, including any appeal, to which the thing is related have ended; and
 - (c) the person:
 - (i) was not the defendant in the proceedings; or
 - (ii) was the defendant in the proceedings but was not convicted in relation to the offence.
- (2) The application must be made within 60 days after the end of the proceedings or that period as extended by the Court.
- (3) The applicant must give notice of the application to the Commissioner of Police.
- (4) The Court may make an order under this section if the Court is satisfied:
 - (a) the applicant owns, or has an interest in, the thing; and
 - (b) the applicant:
 - (i) did not know or could not reasonably have known about the commission of the offence; or
 - (ii) knew about the commission of the offence but was not in a position to reasonably prevent the commission of the offence.

- (5) An order under this section must:
- (a) state whether the applicant owns, or has an interest in, the thing; and
 - (b) if the applicant has an interest in the thing – state the nature and value of the interest as at the time of the making of the order; and
 - (c) direct that:
 - (i) the thing be released to the applicant; or
 - (ii) the thing be disposed of in a specified way and, subject to section 101ZIG(1), all or a specified part of the proceeds from the disposal be paid to the applicant and any other specified persons.
- (6) The Court may extend the period mentioned in subsection (2) more than once, but must do so before the expiry of the period or the period as extended.
- (7) If an application is made to the Court for an extension of the period mentioned in subsection (2), the Commissioner of Police may make submissions in relation to the application for the extension.

101ZIF Forfeiture of seized thing

- (1) A thing seized under section 101ZIB is forfeited to the Territory if:
- (a) an application under section 101ZID:
 - (i) was not made within the period mentioned in section 101ZID(2); or
 - (ii) was made and refused; and
 - (b) an application under section 101ZIE:
 - (i) was not made within the period mentioned in section 101ZIE(2); or
 - (ii) was made and refused.
- (2) The Commissioner of Police may dispose of the forfeited thing as the Commissioner considers appropriate.

- (3) Any proceeds from the disposal must be paid in the following order of priority:
 - (a) first – the expenses for the sale;
 - (b) second – the cost of holding and removing the thing;
 - (c) third – the Central Holding Authority.

101ZIG Disposal of seized thing subject to disposal order

- (1) This section applies if an application under section 101ZIE was made and an order (a **disposal order**) containing a direction mentioned in section 101ZIE(5)(c)(ii) is made for the thing.
- (2) The Commissioner of Police must dispose of the thing in accordance with a disposal order.
- (3) Any proceeds from the disposal must be paid in the following order of priority:
 - (a) first – the expenses for the sale;
 - (b) second – the cost of holding and removing the thing;
 - (c) third – any payment under the disposal order;
 - (d) fourth – the Central Holding Authority.

101ZIH Police property used in investigation

On completion of an investigation under this Part, any thing that is the property of the Commissioner of Police and that is used by a police officer during the investigation continues to be the property of the Commissioner.

101ZII Annual report to Minister in relation to undercover operations

- (1) The Commissioner of Police must give a report to the Minister that specifies the following:
 - (a) the number of applications for authorisations made under section 101ZIA(1);
 - (b) the number of authorisations granted under section 101ZIA(2);
 - (c) the number of charges laid for offences under this Act as a result of authorisations granted under section 101ZIA(2).

- (2) The report for a financial year must be given to the Minister within 3 months after the end of the financial year.
- (3) The Minister must table a copy of the report in the Legislative Assembly within 7 sitting days after the Minister receives the report.

Part VIII C Point of sale intervention

101ZJ Definition

In this Part:

alcohol-related offence means an offence against this Act or the *Alcohol Harm Reduction Act 2017*.

101ZK Point of sale intervention powers – customer

- (1) A police officer or inspector may exercise a power under this section in relation to a person (the ***customer***) if:
 - (a) the customer is on licensed premises or within 20 m of:
 - (i) an entrance to the premises; or
 - (ii) an entrance to the building containing the premises; or
 - (iii) a driveway or car park for the premises; and
 - (b) the customer:
 - (i) appears to be purchasing or intending to purchase liquor for consumption away from the premises; or
 - (ii) is in possession of liquor.
- (2) The officer or inspector may require the customer to do any of the following:
 - (a) state the customer's name and address;
 - (b) state where the customer intends to consume the liquor;
 - (c) show the customer's approved identification as defined in section 31A(4);
 - (d) answer questions about the information contained in the approved identification:
 - (i) to confirm that the information is accurate; and

- (ii) to find out if the customer is prohibited from consuming liquor at the place stated for paragraph (b) or in general;
 - (e) state whether the customer intends to provide any of the liquor to another person.
- (3) If the customer appears to intend to provide any of the liquor to another person, the officer or inspector may also require the customer to answer questions about the other person, to find out if the other person is prohibited from consuming liquor.
- (4) The officer or inspector may investigate whether either or both of the following apply to the customer or the other person:
 - (a) a prohibition mentioned in section 31A(2);
 - (b) a bail condition as defined in the *Bail Act 1982* relating to liquor, for a bail granted under Part 3 of that Act.
- (5) If the officer or inspector suspects on reasonable grounds that an alcohol-related offence is likely to occur, the officer or inspector may do either or both of the following:
 - (a) seize a container in the possession of the customer that the officer or inspector has reason to believe contains liquor;
 - (b) prevent the customer from entering or remaining in the premises.
- (6) If the officer or inspector believes on reasonable grounds that the approved identification is fictitious or false in a material particular, the officer or inspector may seize the identification.
- (7) An officer or inspector may:
 - (a) if the customer is the driver or a passenger in a vehicle – require the driver of the vehicle to stop the vehicle; and
 - (b) require the driver or passenger to follow any reasonable direction to allow the officer or inspector to exercise a power under this section.

101ZL Point of sale intervention power – licensee

- (1) This section applies if a police officer or inspector:
 - (a) exercises a power in relation to a customer under section 101ZK; and

- (b) suspects on reasonable grounds that an alcohol-related offence is likely to occur.
- (2) The officer or inspector may direct that the licensee of the premises and the licensee's employees must not sell liquor to the customer for the remainder of the day on which the direction is given.
- (3) A person given a direction under subsection (2) must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the direction is complied with.

101ZM Police officer and inspector obligations

- (1) If a police officer or inspector seizes a container under section 101ZK(5)(a), the officer or inspector must destroy the contents of the container as soon as practicable.
- (2) If a police officer or inspector gives a direction under section 101ZL(2), the officer or inspector:
 - (a) must give the name of the customer to the licensee or employee; and
 - (b) may give other information about the customer to the licensee or employee to enable the licensee or employee to identify the customer.

101ZN Failing to comply with requirement

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person fails to comply with a requirement given to the person under section 101ZK(2) or (3).

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

Note for subsection (1)

It is an offence against section 106BE to provide false information to a police officer or inspector.

- (2) An offence against subsection (1) is an offence of strict liability.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply if:
 - (a) the requirement was given by a police officer who was not in uniform and who did not produce their police identification after the person asked to inspect it; or
 - (b) the requirement was given by an inspector who did not produce their identity card after the person asked to inspect it; or

- (c) the police officer or inspector did not, before giving the requirement, warn the person that failure to comply with the requirement is an offence.

Note for subsection (3)

The defendant has an evidential burden in relation to the matters mentioned (see section 43BU of the Criminal Code).

101ZO Failing to comply with direction

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person:
- (a) is given a direction under section 101ZL(2); and
 - (b) fails to take all reasonable steps to ensure that the direction is complied with.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months.

- (2) An offence against subsection (1) is an offence of strict liability.
- (3) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against subsection (1) if the person has a reasonable excuse.
- (4) A police officer or inspector may lodge with the Director-General a complaint under section 68 in relation to an offence against this section.

101ZP Sharing information

Despite section 9 of the *Information Act 2002* and the operation of any other law of the Territory that prohibits or restricts the disclosure of information, a person may disclose information that is requested or collected under this Part for the purposes of enforcing this Part.

101ZQ Point of sale intervention powers do not limit other powers

A power conferred by this Part on a police officer or inspector is in addition to, and does not limit, any other power the officer or inspector may have under this Act or another law in force in the Territory.

Part IX General obligations and offences**102 Prohibition of sale or supply of liquor to person who is drunk**

A licensee or an employee of a licensee must not sell or otherwise supply liquor to a person who is drunk.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

103 Sale of adulterated liquor

A licensee or employee of a licensee must not sell adulterated liquor.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

104 Persons on licensed premises after hours

- (1) A person must not enter, or remain on, premises that are licensed for the consumption of liquor on the premises unless they are open for the sale of liquor in accordance with the conditions of the licence.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- (1A) An offence against subsection (1) is an offence of strict liability.
- (2) A person does not commit an offence against subsection (1) by remaining on licensed premises for a period not exceeding 30 minutes after those premises cease to be open for the sale of liquor.
- (3) Nothing in this section applies to, or in relation to:
- (a) the licensee of premises; or
 - (b) a member of the family of the licensee; or
 - (c) a person who enters, or remains on, licensed premises in the course of his employment; or
 - (d) a person who enters, or remains on, licensed premises at the invitation of, and as a guest of, the licensee or a member of the family of the licensee; or
 - (e) a lodger occupying residential accommodation provided on the licensed premises; or
 - (f) a person who enters licensed premises at the invitation of, and as a guest of, such a lodger; or

- (g) a person authorised by the Director-General, either on application or on the motion of the Director-General, to enter licensed premises.

105 Permitting riotous conduct on or at licensed premises

- (1) A licensee or an employee of a licensee must not permit indecent, violent, quarrelsome or riotous conduct to occur on or at the licensee's licensed premises.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

- (2) An offence against subsection (1) is an offence of strict liability.
- (3) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against subsection (1) if the defendant establishes a reasonable excuse.

106 Director-General may declare licensed premises prohibited areas for children

- (1) The Director-General may, by notice in writing, declare licensed premises or parts of licensed premises to be an area or areas where a child:

- (a) must not enter or remain; or
- (b) must not enter or remain unless the child is in the company of an adult who is the child's parent, guardian or spouse.

- (2) As soon as practicable after making a declaration under subsection (1), the Director-General must give a copy of the declaration and a decision notice to the licensee of the licensed premises to which the declaration relates.

- (3) A licensee, on being served a copy of a declaration under subsection (2), must cause a notice in the approved form to be posted, and to be kept posted, at each entrance of the licensed premises or part of the licensed premises to which the declaration relates, and at such other places on the licensed premises as the Director-General may require.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (4) An offence against subsection (3) is an offence of strict liability.

106A Children on licensed premises

- (1) A child must not enter or remain on licensed premises or any part of licensed premises that is the subject of a declaration for the purposes of section 106(1)(a).

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) A child must not enter or remain on licensed premises or any part of licensed premises that is the subject of a declaration for the purposes of section 106(1)(b) unless the child is in the company of an adult who is the child's parent, guardian or spouse.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2A) An offence against subsection (1) or (2) is an offence of strict liability.

- (2B) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against subsection (1) or (2) if the defendant establishes a reasonable excuse.

- (3) In proceedings for an offence against subsection (1) or (2), evidence that the accused person was required under section 19(5)(e) to provide evidence of the person's age and did not provide, and has not subsequently provided, that evidence, is prima facie evidence that the accused person was a child on the date when the requirement was made.

- (4) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against subsection (1) or (2) that the accused person did not know he or she had entered or remained on licensed premises or any part of licensed premises the subject of a declaration under section 106 and that he or she did not have reasonable cause to know that he or she had entered or remained on licensed premises or part of licensed premises the subject of a declaration under section 106.

106B Licensee or employee not to permit child to enter or remain in prohibited area of licensed premises

- (1) A licensee or employee of a licensee must not permit a child to enter or remain on the licensee's licensed premises contrary to a declaration under section 106.

Maximum penalty: 85 penalty units.

- (2) An offence against subsection (1) is an offence of strict liability.

- (3) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against subsection (1) if the defendant establishes that:
- (a) the person permitted to enter or remain on the licensee's premises was at least 16 years of age; and
 - (b) the defendant was provided with a form of identification that may reasonably be accepted as a form of identification in relation to the person indicating he or she was an adult.

106BA Offences about misrepresentation of age by child

- (1) A child must not, for the purposes of entering or remaining on licensed premises contrary to a declaration under section 106, misrepresent his or her age by:
- (a) oral statements made by the child or someone else; or
 - (b) presenting a form of written identification that purports to relate to the child but is in fact fictitious or relates to someone else; or
 - (c) presenting a form of written identification that is false in a material particular.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- (2) A person commits an offence if:
- (a) the person makes a document that could reasonably be taken to be a form of identification of a person; and
 - (b) the form of identification is fictitious or is false in a material particular; and
 - (c) the person is reckless as to whether the form of identification:
 - (i) is fictitious or is false in a material particular; and
 - (ii) would be used to misrepresent the age of a person for a purpose contrary to this Act.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- (3) A child must not represent to an Agency or statutory body that he or she has attained the age of 18 years in order to obtain a form of identification if the child intends:
- (a) to use the form of identification for himself or herself for a purpose contrary to this Act; or

(b) to give it to another person for a purpose contrary to this Act.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

(4) A person must not give a genuine form of identification of the person to someone else if the person is reckless about any of the following circumstances:

(a) the form of identification may be used to misrepresent the age of a person for a purpose contrary to this Act;

(b) the form of identification may be used to obtain another genuine form of identification with the intention of using the other form of identification to misrepresent the age of a person for a purpose contrary to this Act.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

(5) A person commits an offence if the person:

(a) defaces or interferes with a genuine form of identification of the person or someone else; and

(b) intends to use the form of identification, as defaced or interfered with, to misrepresent the age of a person for a purpose contrary to this Act.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months.

(6) In this section:

make, in relation to a document, includes modify an existing document.

purpose contrary to this Act includes:

(a) a child entering or remaining on licensed premises contrary to a declaration under section 106; and

(b) a child attempting to purchase liquor from a place (whether or not the child would otherwise be entitled to enter or remain at the place).

106BB Offences about misrepresentation of identity by purchaser of liquor

(1) A person commits an offence if the person:

(a) purchases liquor from licensed premises for consumption away from the premises; and

- (b) misrepresents his or her identity by:
 - (i) oral statements made by the person or someone else; or
 - (ii) presenting a form of written identification that purports to relate to the person but is in fact fictitious or relates to someone else; or
 - (iii) presenting a form of written identification that is false in a material particular.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- (2) A person commits an offence if the person:
 - (a) makes a document that could reasonably be taken to be a form of identification of a person; and
 - (b) the form of identification is fictitious or is false in a material particular; and
 - (c) is reckless as to whether the form of identification:
 - (i) is fictitious or is false in a material particular; and
 - (ii) would be used to misrepresent the identity of a person for a purpose contrary to this Act.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- (3) A person must not make representations to an Agency or statutory body in order to obtain a form of identification if the person intends:
 - (a) to use the form of identification for himself or herself for a purpose contrary to this Act; or
 - (b) to give it to another person for a purpose contrary to this Act.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- (4) A person must not give a genuine form of identification of the person to someone else if the person is reckless about any of the following circumstances:
 - (a) the form of identification may be used to misrepresent the identity of a person for a purpose contrary to this Act;

- (b) the form of identification may be used to obtain another genuine form of identification with the intention of using the other form of identification to misrepresent the identity of a person for a purpose contrary to this Act.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- (5) A person commits an offence if the person:

- (a) defaces or interferes with a genuine form of identification of the person or someone else; and
- (b) intends to use the form of identification, as defaced or interfered with, to misrepresent the identity of a person for a purpose contrary to this Act.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months.

- (6) In this section:

make, in relation to a document, includes modify an existing document.

purpose contrary to this Act includes a person purchasing liquor from licensed premises to be consumed away from the premises in circumstances in which the person is not entitled to do so.

106BD Seizure of document wrongly used as form of identification

- (1) A person must seize a form of identification if:

- (a) the form of identification is produced to the person for the purpose of someone else (the **document user**):
- (i) entering or remaining on licensed premises contrary to a declaration under section 106; or
- (ii) purchasing liquor from licensed premises in circumstances in which the document user is not entitled to do so; and
- (b) the person believes, on reasonable grounds, the form of identification is relevant to a contravention of section 106BA or 106BB whether the form of identification is either:
- (i) a genuine form of identification about someone else other than the document user; or

- (ii) a document that is not a genuine form of identification.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) The person does not commit an offence under subsection (1) if the person is not aware of the contravention of section 106BA or 106BB involving the production of the form of identification.
- (3) As soon as practicable after seizing a form of identification, the person must tell the document user that the form of identification is seized and must be given to the Director-General no later than 72 hours after the time of seizure.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (4) If a person seizes a form of identification under subsection (1), the person must give it to the Director-General as soon as is reasonably practicable and no later than 72 hours after the time of seizure.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (4A) An offence against subsection (3) or (4) is an offence of strict liability.
- (5) A failure to comply with subsection (3) or (4) does not affect the validity of the seizure.
- (6) As soon as the Director-General is given a form of identification seized under this section, the Director-General must:
- (a) consider if it is relevant to a contravention of section 106BA or 106BB; and
 - (b) if the Director-General does not consider it is relevant – take all reasonable steps to return it to the person to whom it relates.

106BE Providing false information to police officer or inspector

- (1) A person commits an offence if:
- (a) the person intentionally gives information to another person; and
 - (b) the other person is a police officer or inspector; and
 - (c) the information is false in a material particular and the person is reckless in relation to that circumstance; and

- (d) the police officer or inspector is acting in an official capacity and the person has knowledge of that circumstance.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months.

- (2) Strict liability applies to subsection (1)(b).

- (3) In this section:

acting in an official capacity, in relation to a police officer or inspector, means the officer or inspector is exercising powers or performing functions under, or otherwise related to the administration of, this Act.

106C Offence relating to irresponsible sale or supply of liquor to children

- (1) A person must not sell or otherwise supply liquor to a child unless:

- (a) the person is a responsible adult for the child; and
(b) the sale or supply is consistent with the responsible supervision of the child.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

- (2) The following matters must be taken into account in considering whether the sale or supply is consistent with the responsible supervision of the child:

- (a) whether the adult is drunk;
(b) whether the child is drunk;
(c) the age of the child;
(d) whether the child is consuming the liquor with food;
(e) whether the adult is responsibly supervising the child's consumption of the liquor;
(f) the quantity of, and the period over which, the liquor was sold or supplied.

- (3) In this section:

responsible adult, for a child, means each of the following:

- (a) an adult who is a parent, step-parent or guardian of the child;

- (b) an adult who has parental rights and responsibilities for the child.

106CA Sale or supply of liquor to, or consumption or possession of, liquor by children on licensed premises

- (1) Despite any other provisions of this Act, a person must not:
 - (a) sell or otherwise supply liquor to a child on licensed premises; or
 - (b) permit someone else to sell or otherwise supply liquor to a child on licensed premises; or
 - (c) engage in conduct that results in a child being sold or otherwise supplied with liquor, or consuming liquor, on licensed premises.

Maximum penalty: 85 penalty units.

- (2) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against subsection (1) if the defendant establishes that:
 - (a) the person to whom the liquor was sold or supplied was at least 16 years of age; and
 - (b) before the liquor was sold or supplied to the person, the defendant was provided with a form of identification that may reasonably be accepted as:
 - (i) a form of identification of the person; and
 - (ii) indicating that the person was an adult.
- (3) In addition, it is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against subsection (1) if the defendant is a licensee, or employee of the licensee, who establishes that:
 - (a) in the particular circumstances of the alleged offence:
 - (i) the liquor was sold or supplied to an adult who is the child's parent, guardian or spouse and accompanying the child; and
 - (ii) the defendant reasonably expected that adult would ensure compliance with that subsection in relation to the child; or

- (b) all of the following:
 - (i) the defendant did not personally sell or supply the liquor to the child;
 - (ii) the business of the licensed premises was not conducted in a way that would entice children to consume liquor;
 - (iii) the defendant exercised proper diligence to prevent the sale, supply or consumption of liquor by children in contravention of that subsection.

- (4) A child must not consume, or be in possession of, liquor on licensed premises.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (5) An offence against subsection (4) is an offence of strict liability.

106D Definitions of *parent* and *guardian*

In sections 106(1), 106A(2), 106B and 106C, ***parent*** and ***guardian***, in relation to a person who has not attained the age of 18 years, include a person who has attained the age of 18 years to whom the care and control of the first-mentioned person has been given by his parent or guardian (irrespective of the duration).

106E Evidence

In a prosecution for an offence against section 106A, 106B or 106C:

- (a) a certificate purporting to be signed by a person who claims in the certificate to be the Director-General, stating that licensed premises or a specified part of licensed premises was or was not, at a specified time, the subject of a declaration under section 106 and a copy of the declaration was served on the licensee of the licensed premises on a specified day, is prima facie evidence of the facts stated; and
- (b) the onus of proving that the care and control of a person who has not attained the age of 18 years had, at the relevant time, been given to a particular person by his parent or guardian rests on the accused person.

107 Licence to be kept on premises

- (1) A licensee must ensure that the licence is kept on or at the premises to which it relates at all times.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) An offence against subsection (1) is an offence of strict liability.
- (3) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against subsection (1) if the defendant establishes that, at the time of the alleged offence, the licence:
- (a) had been given to the Director-General; and
 - (b) had not been returned to the defendant.

108 Licence to be produced on demand

- (1) A licensee must produce the licensee's licence to an inspector or a police officer on demand made by the inspector or officer on or at the premises to which the licence relates.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) An offence against subsection (1) is an offence of strict liability.
- (3) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against subsection (1) if the defendant establishes that, at the time of the alleged offence, the licence:
- (a) had been given to the Director-General; and
 - (b) had not been returned to the defendant.

109 Permitting breach of *Gaming Control Act 1993*

- (1) A licensee commits an offence if:
- (a) a person is found guilty of an offence against the *Gaming Control Act 1993*; and
 - (b) the offence occurred on the licensee's licensed premises.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

- (2) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against subsection (1) if the defendant establishes:
- (a) that the licensee or, if at the time of the offence the licensee was not on the premises, the person then in charge of the

premises, did not know, and could not by the exercise of all practicable diligence have known, that the offence against the *Gaming Control Act 1993* was taking place; or

- (b) that the offence against the *Gaming Control Act 1993* took place contrary to the will of the licensee or, if the licensee was not at the time on the premises, contrary to the will of the person who was then in charge of the premises, and the licensee or the person so in charge, as the case may be, took all reasonable steps to prevent the offence against the *Gaming Control Act 1993* from taking place.

110 Licensee must not contravene licence conditions

- (1) A licensee commits an offence if:
 - (a) the licensee engages in conduct that results in a contravention of a condition of the licensee's licence; and
 - (b) the contravention does not constitute another offence against this Act.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

- (2) Subsection (1) applies to the conduct of a licensee outside the Territory if the conduct relates to selling liquor:
 - (a) to a purchaser who is in the Territory; or
 - (b) for delivery to a location within the Territory.

111 Licensee to keep record of liquor purchases

- (1) A licensee must keep a written record for each quarter during which the licensee's licence is in force, of every purchase of liquor for disposal under the licensee's licence.
- (2) The record must be in the approved form and specify details about:
 - (a) the quantity of liquor purchased; and
 - (b) the date of purchase; and
 - (c) the name and address of the person from whom the liquor was purchased; and
 - (d) the gross price paid or payable for the liquor.
- (3) The licensee must, except with the Director-General's permission, retain the record for a quarter for at least 3 years after the date of the last entry in that record.

- (3A) The licensee commits an offence if subsection (1) or (3) is contravened in relation to the licence.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- (3B) An offence against subsection (3A) is an offence of strict liability.

- (4) In this section:

gross price includes all duties, taxes, imposts and other charges, not being the cost of freight or packaging for freight, paid or payable for or in connection with liquor regardless of whether the duties, taxes, imposts or other charges are paid or payable together with or separately from the price paid or payable for liquor.

112 Licensee to produce records and other documents

A licensee must, on request by an inspector on the licensee's licensed premises, produce to the inspector:

- (a) a record kept under section 111; or
- (b) any other documents relating to the licensee's business.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

113 Licensee to lodge return

- (1) A licensee must, except as otherwise provided by the licensee's licence, within 28 days after the end of each quarter during which the licence is in force, lodge with the Director-General a return for that quarter that complies with subsection (3).

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) An offence against subsection (1) is an offence of strict liability.

- (3) The application must:

- (a) be in the approved form; and
- (b) specify details about all purchases made during the quarter of liquor for disposal under the licence.

113A Wholesaler of liquor

- (1) A person must not sell liquor to a licensee unless the person:

- (a) is registered as a wholesaler of liquor for this Act; or

(b) is a licensee.

Maximum penalty: 250 penalty units or imprisonment for 12 months

- (2) The Director-General must keep a register of wholesalers of liquor in a way decided by the Director-General.
- (3) A person may lodge with the Director-General an application for registration as a wholesaler of liquor.
- (4) The person's application must:
- (a) be in the approved form; and
 - (b) specify a registration period of 1 year, 3 years or 5 years; and
 - (c) be accompanied by:
 - (i) any other documents, samples or things the Director-General requires; and
 - (ii) the prescribed fee for the registration period specified in the application.
- (4A) On receipt of the person's application, the Director-General must record the following in the register of wholesalers of liquor:
- (a) the person's details;
 - (b) the registration period, as specified in the application, that starts on the date of registration.
- (5) A certificate signed by the Director-General specifying that a specified person was not registered as a wholesaler of liquor at a specified time is evidence of the matter specified in the certificate.

114 Registered wholesalers to lodge return

- (1) A person registered under section 113A must, within 28 days after the end of each quarter, lodge with the Director-General a return for that quarter that complies with subsection (3).

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) An offence against subsection (1) is an offence of strict liability.
- (3) The return must:
- (a) be in the approved form; and

- (b) specify details about all purchases and sales of liquor made by the person during the quarter.

115 Sale of liquor not authorised by licence

- (1) A person commits an offence if:
 - (a) the person intentionally sells liquor; and
 - (b) the sale is not authorised by a licence and the person is reckless in relation to that circumstance.

Maximum penalty: 300 penalty units or imprisonment for 3 years.

- (2) Subsection (1) applies to a sale of liquor for delivery to a location within the Territory, whether the sale takes place wholly or partly outside the Territory.

116 Purchase of liquor when sale not authorised by licence

- (1) A person commits an offence if:
 - (a) the person intentionally purchases liquor; and
 - (b) the sale of the liquor is not authorised by a licence and the person is reckless in relation to that circumstance.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a licensing inspector who is carrying out duties under this Act.

117 Children not to supply liquor

- (1) A licensee must not employ a child to sell or otherwise supply liquor on licensed premises.

Maximum penalty: 85 penalty units.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a child who is permitted by the Director-General to sell or otherwise supply liquor on licensed premises as:
 - (a) an employee of the licensee; or
 - (b) someone undergoing employment training.
- (3) The Director-General may give the permission generally or on application by the licensee.

118 Child not to purchase or collect liquor

- (1) A person must not send a child to purchase or collect liquor from licensed premises.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- (2) A child must not purchase liquor from licensed premises.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (3) An offence against subsection (2) is an offence of strict liability.

Part IXA Minimum pricing obligations

Division 1 Application of Part

118A Application of Part

- (1) This Part, other than Divisions 2 and 4, does not apply to a wholesale sale of liquor, or an offer to sell liquor by wholesale.
- (2) This Part also does not apply to duty-free liquor.

Division 2 Standard drinks in liquor sale

118B Meaning of *standard drink*

- (1) A ***standard drink*** is the volume of a liquor product that contains 10 g of ethyl alcohol when measured at 20°C.
- (2) The following formula is used to calculate the number of standard drinks in a liquor product:

$$SD = V \times ABV \times 0.789$$

where:

SD = the number of standard drinks.

V = volume of the liquor product in litres.

ABV = the alcohol content by volume of the liquor product – as indicated on the product label (expressed as a percentage).

0.789 = the specific gravity of ethyl alcohol.

Example for subsection (2)

A 250 ml glass of wine from a bottle where the product label shows 6% alcohol content would contain 1.18 standard drinks, obtained by multiplying the volume in litres of the sale by the alcohol content, multiplied by 0.789:

$$0.25 \times 6 \times 0.789 = 1.18$$

Note that some product labels will indicate the number of standard drinks contained in the product container.

118C Number of standard drinks in liquor sale or liquor sale offer

- (1) If the product label for a liquor product indicates the number of standard drinks contained in the product container, that number can be used to calculate the number of standard drinks in:
 - (a) a liquor sale, or liquor sale offer of that liquor product; or
 - (b) if multiple liquor products are sold, or offered for sale, in a single liquor sale or liquor sale offer – that component of the liquor sale or liquor sale offer.
- (2) If the liquor product is known precisely, the number of standard drinks in the product may be determined by reference to the product label of an identical product.
- (3) If there is a difference between the number of standard drinks calculated in accordance with section 118B and the number of standard drinks indicated on a product label for the same liquor product, the lower number may be used for calculating the minimum sale price.

118D Mixed sales

If a liquor sale or liquor sale offer is made up of different components (for example, a cocktail drink, or a premixed liquor product), the number of standard drinks contained in the liquor sale or liquor sale offer is the sum of the standard drinks in each component of the liquor that contains alcohol.

Example for section 118D

A margarita cocktail comprises 40 ml tequila, 20 ml orange liqueur, lime juice, salt and ice.

$$0.040 \text{ L tequila at } 35\% \text{ alcohol} \times 0.789 = 1.1 \text{ standard drinks}$$

$$0.020 \text{ L orange liqueur at } 40\% \text{ alcohol} \times 0.789 = 0.63 \text{ standard drinks}$$

lime juice, salt and ice – no alcohol content

$$\text{total standard drinks} = 1.1 + 0.63 = 1.73 \text{ standard drinks.}$$

Division 3 Minimum pricing for liquor sale

118E Minimum pricing

- (1) There is a minimum price (the **minimum sale price**) at which a liquor product can be sold, or offered for sale, in the Territory.
- (2) The minimum sale price is \$1.30 per standard drink contained in the liquor product, or – if the Minister, by *Gazette* notice, specifies a higher amount – that amount.
- (3) The minimum sale price is indexed, from 1 July 2019, in accordance with the method set out in the Regulations.
- (4) The Minister must review the minimum sale price at 3 yearly intervals.
- (5) In reviewing the minimum sale price, the Minister must take into account the following:
 - (a) the objective of reduction of harmful consumption of liquor;
 - (b) the objective that the minimum pricing regime should result in minimal impact on moderate consumers;
 - (c) any other matters the Minister considers relevant.

118F Meaning of **sale price**

- (1) For a liquor sale, the **sale price** is the amount of money paid for all products (including products that do not contain alcohol):
 - (a) after the application of any discounts; and
 - (b) allowing for any refunds that can be reasonably connected to the liquor sale.
- (2) For subsection (1), it is immaterial whether a discount or refund is applied at the time of the sale or later.

Examples for subsection (2)

- 1 *A licensee has a "buy 5, get one free" promotion. The licensee processes a sale of 6 bottles of wine at \$9.50 per bottle as a sale of 6 items, but then refunds the price of one item. The licensee argues that the sale price of \$57 is above the minimum sale price of \$50, but after the discount is taken into account, the effective sale price of \$47.50 is below the minimum sale price.*
- 2 *A licensee sells to a customer a "bundle" of a bottle of spirits and 6 mixers at a sale price of \$40. The minimum sale price for the bottle of spirits is \$36. The following day, the customer returns the mixers and is given a refund of \$6 (the normal sale price of the mixers). The effective sale price of \$34 for the spirits is below the minimum sale price.*

- (3) The sale price includes any freight charges paid by the customer to the licensee as part of the transaction, but does not include freight charges paid separately by the customer to another party.

118G Promotions

- (1) This section applies if a licensee promotes the sale of liquor by offering a non-liquor item at a discounted rate, or for free, as part of a liquor sale.
- (2) The discounted or giveaway item must be available to a customer if:
 - (a) the customer purchases non-liquor products, or a different liquor product; and
 - (b) the price of the products purchased is the same or greater than the price at which the discounted or giveaway item becomes available for the promotion liquor sale.

Example for subsection (2)

A promotion offers a set of shot glasses with every bottle of any brand of whiskey costing \$30 or more. Separately the glasses can be purchased for \$10. If the promotion glasses are offered to purchasers of liquor for free, they must be offered free to all customers who purchase \$30 or more of any product, including non-liquor products.

- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply if the item being given away as part of the promotion is not available for separate sale.

Example for subsection (3)

A promotion offers a BDF branded whiskey shot glass with every bottle of BDF whiskey. The shot glass is not available for sale separately. In this case, the glass is not required to be offered to customers who purchase products other than BDF whiskey.

118H Power of Commission in relation to sale price manipulation

- (1) This section applies if the Commission believes on reasonable grounds that a licensee:
 - (a) is bundling liquor products, or liquor products and other products, in a way that tends to make the liquor products more attractive, similar to reducing the sale price of the liquor products below the minimum sale price; or
 - (b) appears to be selling liquor products at a price that is below the minimum sale price that would apply if the liquor products were purchased separately from non-liquor products; or

- (c) is effectively selling liquor products at a price that is less than the minimum sale price of those liquor products by accepting gift cards, coupons, or other tokens of value that can be obtained for a lesser value than the value for which they can be exchanged for liquor.

Example for subsection (1)(a)

A licensee sells a liquor product and food items in a single transaction. The food items are discounted so that the sale price is lowered, with the effect that the minimum pricing requirement for the liquor product is circumvented.

Example for subsection (1)(b)

A licensee offers a bottle of wine containing 7.5 standard drinks for \$6 on the proviso that the customer purchases non-liquor products to bring the sale price above the minimum sale price.

Example for subsection (1)(c)

A licensee allows customers to purchase a \$50 gift card for a purchase price of \$25. This card is then accepted by the licensee as payment for 5 bottles of wine priced at \$10 each.

- (2) The Commission may impose any condition it considers appropriate on the licensee's licence, including any one or more of the following:
- (a) a condition that liquor products must be sold in a separate transaction from non-liquor products;
 - (b) a condition that every different liquor product must be the subject of a separate transaction;
 - (c) a condition that the licensee is restricted from engaging in certain kinds of promotions or giveaways;
 - (d) a condition that the licensee must keep specified records in relation to promotions or giveaways;
 - (e) a condition that the licensee is restricted from selling certain non-liquor products below a minimum price as part of a liquor sale or in a manner connected with a liquor sale.
- (3) The Commission may also attribute a minimum value to an item provided to a purchaser as part of a promotion.

Example for subsection (3)

A customer purchases a carton of ABCD beer (which has a minimum sale price of \$30) and receives a \$5 gift card for free. The Commission could attribute a minimum value of \$5 to the gift card, with the result that any actual sale price less than \$35 would breach the conditions of the licence.

- (4) As soon as practicable after deciding to impose a condition as mentioned in subsection (2), the Commission must give a decision notice to the licensee.
- (5) This section does not affect any powers of the Commission under this or any other Act.

118J When liquor product not precisely identified

- (1) This section applies if a liquor product is not precisely identified by a liquor sale offer.

Example for subsection (1)

A liquor sale offer lists a carton of 24 cans of ABCD beer, but ABCD markets several beers of varying alcohol content.

- (2) The minimum sale price is determined by reference to the liquor product of the highest alcohol content within the identified product range.

Example for subsection (2)

If ABCD beer is available with an alcohol content of either 4.5% or 7.5%, the minimum sale price must be calculated by reference to 7.5% alcohol content unless the sale record identifies the ABCD beer sold as being the product with the lower alcohol content – e.g. "ABCD Mid-strength Beer".

- (3) This section does not give rise to a prosecution for an offence against section 110, 118L or 118M.

Division 4 Data to be provided to Director-General

118K Licensee to keep data

- (1) A licensee must keep the data prescribed by regulation in relation to a liquor sale prescribed by regulation.

Note for subsection (1)

Section 32(3) makes it a condition of every licence that the licensee provides the data to the Director-General in the way prescribed by regulation.

- (2) For subsection (1), liquor sale includes:
 - (a) a wholesale sale to the licensee; and
 - (b) a wholesale sale by the licensee.

Division 5 Offences

118L Offering liquor below minimum sale price

- (1) A licensee commits an offence if:
- (a) the licensee intentionally offers liquor for sale; and
 - (b) the licensee is reckless in relation to the circumstance that:
 - (i) the offer is made to prospective purchasers who are in the Territory; or
 - (ii) the liquor is to be delivered to a location within the Territory; and
 - (c) the offered price for the liquor (including any freight costs that form part of a prospective transaction) is below the minimum sale price for that liquor sale.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

- (2) Strict liability applies to subsection (1)(c).
- (3) For an offence under this section to be committed, it is not necessary that a liquor sale actually takes place.

118M Selling liquor below minimum sale price

- (1) A licensee commits an offence if:
- (a) the licensee intentionally sells liquor; and
 - (b) the licensee is reckless in relation to the circumstance that:
 - (i) the sale is to a purchaser who is in the Territory; or
 - (ii) the liquor is to be delivered to a location within the Territory; and
 - (c) the sale price for the liquor is below the minimum sale price for that liquor sale.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

- (2) Strict liability applies to subsection (1)(c).

Part X Alteration of premises**119 Approval of material alteration of licensed premises**

- (1) A licensee must not make a material alteration to the licensee's licensed premises without the Commission's approval.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

- (1A) An offence against subsection (1) is an offence of strict liability.

- (2) An application for the approval must be:

- (a) lodged with the Director-General; and
- (b) accompanied by a copy of the plans and specifications for the alteration; and
- (c) accompanied by evidence which is sufficient to show that the alteration will not result in a contravention of or a failure to comply with a provision of this Act or a law of the Territory which regulates in any manner the sale or consumption of liquor or the location, construction or facilities of premises which are used for such a purpose.

- (3) If the Director-General considers it to be in the public interest, the Director-General may require the applicant to publish notice of the application in the way, and within the period, specified by the Director-General.

- (4) The notice must:

- (a) include a description in sufficient detail to identify the location of the premises in respect of which the application is made; and
- (b) include a description of the nature of any business associated with the licence that is conducted on those premises; and
- (c) include details of the material alteration; and
- (d) contain any other particulars determined by the Director-General; and
- (e) be not less than a size determined by the Director-General.

- (5) If the application relates to premises within the area of a shire council or a regional council, the Director-General must, as soon as reasonably practicable, inform the CEO of the council that the application has been made.

- (6) If an objection to the application is lodged under section 47F, the Director-General must comply with section 47G.
- (6A) The Director-General must refer the application to the Commission for the Commission to decide whether to approve the alterations to the licenced premises.
- (7) In considering the application, the Commission must consider:
- (a) any objection to the application made under section 47F; and
 - (b) any reply provided by the applicant under section 47G.
- (8) After considering the application, the Commission must, having regard to the objects of this Act:
- (a) approve the material alteration; or
 - (b) refuse to approve the material alteration.
- (9) As soon as practicable after making a decision on the application, the Commission must give a decision notice to:
- (a) the applicant; and
 - (b) each person who lodged an objection to the application under section 47F.
- (10) Where the Commission grants approval of a material alteration, the licensee must not, while the alteration is being made, conduct business on the licensed premises except in accordance with arrangements approved by the Commission.
- Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.
- (11) An offence against subsection (10) is an offence of strict liability.

120 Unauthorised alterations

- (1) Where, without the approval of the Commission, a licensee makes a material alteration to the premises to which the licence relates, the Commission may, after giving to the licensee notice of the Commission's intention to do so, cause that alteration to be removed from the licensed premises or those premises to be restored to a condition which is satisfactory to the Commission.
- (2) The cost of taking the required action pursuant to subsection (1) is a debt due to the Territory by the licensee and is recoverable in a court of competent jurisdiction.

Part XA Local liquor accords

120A Definitions

In this Part:

accord area means an area, as determined under section 120D(2) or (3), to which a local liquor accord applies.

alcohol-related violence includes anti-social behaviour, disorder, harm and violence, including domestic violence as defined in section 5 of the *Domestic and Family Violence Act 2007*, if alcohol is involved in the conduct constituting the behaviour, disorder, harm or violence.

local liquor accord means any written code of practice, memorandum of understanding or other arrangement that:

- (a) affects the supply of liquor, the opening and closing of licensed premises or other aspects of the management of, or conduct of business on, licensed premises; and
- (b) is made under this Part for the purpose of preventing or reducing alcohol-related violence.

120B Particular parties may prepare draft local liquor accord

- (1) A licensee and at least one of the following entities may prepare a draft local liquor accord and give it to the Director-General for approval:
 - (a) the Director-General;
 - (b) the Commissioner of Police;
 - (c) a local government council;
 - (d) any body or organisation representing commercial or business interests in a local area;
 - (e) a community or residents' group with an interest in preventing or reducing alcohol-related violence or in improving the amenity of a local area;
 - (f) another person, or other body, organisation or group, prescribed by regulation.
- (2) The draft local liquor accord must include each of the following:
 - (a) the name of each party to the draft;

- (b) the name and address of the coordinator for the local liquor accord (being a party to the draft or the representative of a party to the draft);
- (c) the proposed area to which the local liquor accord is to apply;
- (d) another matter prescribed by regulation.

120C Terms of local liquor accord

- (1) A local liquor accord may provide for one or more of the following:
 - (a) authorising or requiring any licensee who is a party to the accord to do either of the following from a time of day that is earlier than the time at which, as required by the relevant licence, the selling of liquor must cease:
 - (i) to cease or restrict selling liquor (including take-away liquor) on the licensed premises;
 - (ii) to restrict the public's access to the licensed premises in the way and to the extent provided by the accord;
 - (b) authorising or requiring any licensee who is a party to the accord:
 - (i) to prohibit or restrict the use of glass containers; or
 - (ii) to maintain an incident register; or
 - (iii) to install and operate closed-circuit television or another security device; or
 - (iv) to provide security staff; or
 - (v) to charge a particular price for liquor; or
 - (vi) to do any other thing prescribed by regulation as a measure that may be taken to prevent or reduce alcohol-related violence.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not limit other matters that may be included in a local liquor accord.

- (3) Any conduct on the part of any person for the purpose of preparing a draft local liquor accord, for approval of a local liquor accord or for promoting or giving effect to the terms of a local liquor accord, is specifically authorised for the purposes of section 51 of the *Competition and Consumer Act 2010* (Cth).

Example of conduct for preparing a local liquor accord

Holding a meeting to discuss the option of preparing a local liquor accord.

- (4) Conduct authorised by subsection (3) is authorised only to the extent to which the conduct, so far as it consists of things done to regulate the supply of liquor or in some other respect, would otherwise contravene Part IV of the *Competition and Consumer Act 2010* (Cth).

120D Approval, variation and termination of local liquor accord

- (1) The Director-General may approve a local liquor accord and the accord takes effect when so approved.
- (2) As part of approving a local liquor accord, the Director-General must determine the area to which the accord is to apply by taking into account the area proposed in the draft local liquor accord by the parties to the draft and any other relevant matters.
- (3) The Director-General may, on the Director-General's own initiative or on application of the parties to a local liquor accord, determine to vary it at any time by written notice to the coordinator of the accord.
- (4) A determination to vary a local liquor accord includes:
- (a) varying the accord area; and
 - (b) adding or omitting a party to the accord but only if the party added or omitted made a written request to the Director-General to do so.
- (5) The coordinator of a local liquor accord is to notify the Director-General if the parties to the accord wish to terminate the accord.
- (6) The Director-General may terminate a local liquor accord at any time if the Director-General considers it appropriate to do so.
- (7) As soon as practicable after making a decision under this section, the Director-General must give a decision notice to each party to the local liquor accord.

Part XAB Banning notices and exclusion orders

Division 1 Definitions

120E Definitions

In this Part:

banned person means a person to whom a banning notice applies.

banning notice means a notice given under section 120J(1).

declaration of a designated area means a declaration made under section 120F(1).

designated area means an area of land declared to be a designated area under section 120F(1).

*Note for definition **designated area** relating to the timing of when an area of land becomes a designated area*

If a person wholly or partially committed an offence in an area and subsequently the area is declared to be a designated area, the offence is not an offence committed in a designated area.

enter, a designated area or licensed premises, includes re-enter the designated area or licensed premises.

excluded person means a person to whom an exclusion order applies.

exclusion order means an order made under section 120S.

Division 2 Designated areas

120F Declaration of a designated area

- (1) The Minister may, by *Gazette* notice, declare an area of land to be a designated area if the Minister believes:
 - (a) alcohol-related violence has occurred in a public place in the vicinity of licensed premises within the designated area; and
 - (b) the exercise of powers under Division 3 or 4 in relation to the designated area is reasonably likely to be an effective way of preventing or reducing the occurrence of alcohol-related violence in the area.
- (2) Before making a declaration under subsection (1), the Minister may consult with any person the Minister considers relevant for that purpose including, for example, the Commissioner of Police.

120G Court proceedings regarding declaration of a designated area

- (1) In any proceeding in which the validity of a declaration of a designated area is called into question, the court hearing the proceeding must not stay the operation of the declaration pending the final determination of the proceeding, unless the court considers there are exceptional circumstances.
- (2) If a court finds a declaration of a designated area is invalid, the finding does not affect the validity, in relation to any period before that finding, of the following:
 - (a) any banning notice given or exclusion order made in relation to the designated area the subject of the declaration;
 - (b) anything done under this Part in reliance on the banning notice or exclusion order.

120H Variation and revocation of declaration of a designated area

The Minister, by *Gazette* notice:

- (a) may vary or revoke a declaration of a designated area at any time; but
- (b) must revoke a declaration of a designated area if the Minister believes the grounds for making the declaration no longer exist.

Division 3 Banning notices

120J Police officer may give banning notice

- (1) A police officer who suspects, on reasonable grounds, that a person is committing or has committed a specified offence wholly or partly in a designated area may give the person a notice banning the person, for a period specified in the notice, from:
 - (a) the designated area; or
 - (b) all licensed premises in the designated area.
- (2) The period specified in the banning notice must not exceed 48 hours starting from the time the notice is given to the person.

- (3) The police officer cannot give a banning notice to a person unless the officer:
- (a) believes, on reasonable grounds, that giving the notice would be an effective and reasonable way of preventing the person from:
 - (i) continuing to commit the specified offence in the designated area; or
 - (ii) committing a further specified offence in the designated area; and
 - (b) considers the continuation of the commission of the specified offence or the commission of a further specified offence may involve or give rise to a risk of alcohol-related violence in the designated area.
- (4) In determining whether there are reasonable grounds for his or her belief as mentioned in subsection (3)(a), the police officer must consider each of the following:
- (a) the apparent state of health of the person to whom the notice is to apply;
 - (b) whether the person is likely to continue to commit the specified offence, or to commit a further specified offence, in the designated area;
 - (c) whether the person should be arrested or held in custody pending the hearing of any charges against the person in relation to the specified offence;
 - (d) whether the person is capable of comprehending the nature and effect of the notice;
 - (e) any other matter the officer considers is relevant.
- (5) Despite anything to the contrary in a banning notice, it does not operate to prevent the banned person from entering or remaining in, or attempting to enter or remain in:
- (a) for a banning notice that bans the person from a designated area – the designated area or licensed premises in the specified designated area for the purpose of the banned person residing in or attending his or her usual place of residence or work in the designated area; or
 - (b) for a banning notice that bans the person from all licensed premises in a designated area – licensed premises in the

designated area for the purpose of the banned person residing in or attending his or her usual place of residence or work in the licensed premises.

- (6) No more than one banning notice may be given to a person banning the person from a designated area, or all licensed premises in a designated area, in relation to the same specified offence.
- (7) However, a banning notice banning the person from a designated area or all licensed premises in a designated area may be given to a person who is already a banned person under a banning notice for the same designated area or for all licensed premises in the designated area, if the subsequent notice is given in relation to a separate specified offence.

120K Particulars to be included in banning notice

A banning notice must state each of the following:

- (a) the name of the person to whom the notice applies;
- (b) the specified offence that the police officer who is giving the notice suspects the person is committing or has committed and the grounds for the suspicion;
- (c) the name, rank and place of duty of the police officer giving the notice;
- (d) the designated area in which the notice applies;
- (e) the time when the notice is given to the person and the specified period for which it applies;
- (f) whether the notice bans the person from the designated area or from all licensed premises in the designated area;
- (g) for a notice that bans the person from a designated area – that each of the following applies subject to section 120J(5)(a):
 - (i) the person must not enter the designated area during the specified period;
 - (ii) if the person is in the designated area, the person must leave the designated area in accordance with any direction given by a police officer;
 - (iii) it is an offence not to comply with the notice or with a direction given by a police officer to leave the designated area;

- (h) for a notice that bans the person from licensed premises in the designated area – each of the following applies subject to section 120J(5)(b):
 - (i) the person must not enter any licensed premises in the designated area during the specified period;
 - (ii) if the person is in any licensed premises in the designated area, the person must leave the licensed premises in accordance with any direction given by a police officer;
 - (iii) it is an offence not to comply with the notice or with a direction given by a police officer to leave the licensed premises;
- (i) a copy of the notice and, if available, a photograph of the banned person may be provided to licensees of licensed premises in the designated area and persons employed in those premises for the enforcement of the notice;
- (j) the notice may be varied by a police officer, or revoked by the police officer who gave the notice, under section 120M;
- (k) the notice may be revoked under section 120R but only if a request is made under that section to the Commissioner of Police.

120L Requirements before giving banning notice

- (1) If a police officer intends to give a banning notice to a person, the officer:
 - (a) must produce his or her police identification unless the officer is in uniform; and
 - (b) must inform the person of the officer's intention of giving the notice; and
 - (c) may ask the person to state the person's name and address.
- (2) The person must not:
 - (a) fail to comply with the request without a reasonable excuse; or
 - (b) state a name that is false in a material particular; or

- (c) state an address other than the full and correct address of his or her usual place of residence or work.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2A) An offence against subsection (2) is an offence of strict liability.
- (3) However, the person may ask the police officer to state the officer's name, rank and place of duty.
- (4) The police officer must not:
- (a) fail to comply with the person's request for the officer's name, rank and place of duty; or
 - (b) state a name or rank that is false in a material particular; or
 - (c) state as his or her place of duty an address other than the name of the police station that is the officer's ordinary place of duty.
- (5) If the person states a name and address in response to a request made under subsection (1) and the police officer suspects, on reasonable grounds, the stated name or address may be false, the officer may ask the person to produce evidence of the correctness of the name and address.
- (6) The person must comply with the request.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (6A) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against subsection (6) if the defendant establishes a reasonable excuse.
- (7) It is not an offence for the person to fail to comply with a request made under subsection (1) or (5) if the police officer who made the request did not inform the person, at the time the request was made, that it is an offence to fail to comply with the request.
- (8) A contravention of subsection (1) or (4) by a police officer does not constitute an offence against this Act but may be dealt with under the *Police Administration Act 1978*.

120M Variation or revocation of banning notice by police officer

- (1) A police officer may vary a banning notice at any time by written notice given to the banned person stating the variation.
- (2) However, a banning notice cannot be varied to extend the period for which the notice applies.

- (3) The police officer who gave a banned person a banning notice may revoke it if the police officer considers it appropriate to do so.

Note for subsection (3)

A banned person may also apply to the Commissioner of Police to revoke a banning notice under section 120R.

120N Contravention of banning notice

- (1) A banned person must not do any of the following in contravention of a banning notice that applies to the person:
- (a) enter a designated area or licensed premises;
 - (b) remain in a designated area or licensed premises;
 - (c) attempt to enter or remain in a designated area or licensed premises.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

Note about when the banning notice does not operate to prevent certain actions

Under section 120J(5), a banning notice does not operate to prevent a person from entering or remaining in, or from attempting to enter or remain in, a designated area or licensed premises in a designated area for particular purposes. If a person enters or remains in, or attempts to enter or remain in a designated area or licensed premises for one of those purposes, the person does not contravene the banning notice.

- (2) An offence against subsection (1) is an offence of strict liability.
- (3) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against subsection (1) if the defendant establishes a reasonable excuse.

120P Direction to leave designated area or licensed premises

- (1) This section applies if a police officer believes a banned person is in a designated area or licensed premises in contravention of a section 120N.
- (2) The police officer may direct the banned person to leave the designated area or the licensed premises, including by specifying the way in which the person is to leave.
- (3) The banned person must comply with the direction unless subsection (4) is not complied with.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (3A) An offence against subsection (3) is an offence of strict liability.

- (4) In exercising a power under subsection (2), a police officer must:
 - (a) produce his or her police identification unless the officer is in uniform; and
 - (b) inform the banned person the officer is empowered to give the direction and it is an offence to fail to comply with the direction; and
 - (c) make all reasonable attempts to ensure the banned person understands the direction.
- (5) A direction under subsection (2):
 - (a) may be given orally or in writing; and
 - (b) must be reasonable in all the circumstances.
- (6) A banned person does not contravene subsection (3) if the banning notice does not operate to prevent the person from entering or remaining in, or from attempting to enter or remain in, the designated area or licensed premises as mentioned in section 120J(5).
- (7) A contravention of subsection (4) by a police officer does not constitute an offence against this Act but may be dealt with under the *Police Administration Act 1978*.

120Q Use of reasonable force to remove banned person

- (1) A police officer may use reasonable force:
 - (a) to prevent a banned person from entering or remaining in, or from attempting to enter or remain in, a designated area or licensed premises contrary to section 120N; and
 - (b) to remove a banned person from a designated area or licensed premises after the person fails to comply with a direction under section 120P(2).
- (2) This section does not limit any powers of arrest a police officer has under any other law.
- (3) Any action taken under this section in relation to a person does not prevent starting proceedings against the person for an offence.

120R Revocation of banning notice by Commissioner of Police

- (1) A banned person may, by written notice given to the Commissioner of Police, request the Commissioner to revoke the banning notice for reasons specified in the notice.
- (2) The request does not affect the operation of the banning notice.
- (3) The Commissioner of Police must consider the request and determine whether there are sufficient grounds for revoking the banning notice or it is otherwise appropriate to do so because of special circumstances.

Example of circumstances that may constitute special circumstances

A person is given a banning notice the night before his or her wedding. The wedding reception is to take place at the licensed premises from which the person is banned. The Commissioner of Police may decide there are special circumstances because of the number of persons attending the reception, the costs involved or the lack of alternative venues.

- (4) If the Commissioner of Police revokes a banning notice, it ceases to have effect from the time of the revocation.

Division 4 Exclusion orders

120S Making of exclusion order

- (1) A court that finds a person (an **offender**) guilty of a specified offence may make an exclusion order about the offender if the court:
 - (a) is satisfied the specified offence was committed wholly or partly in a designated area; and
 - (b) does not sentence the offender to a term of imprisonment of 12 months or more in relation to the specified offence; and
 - (c) is satisfied that making the exclusion order would be an effective and reasonable way of preventing the offender from committing a further specified offence in the designated area.
- (2) An exclusion order may be made under subsection (1):
 - (a) on the court's own initiative or on application of the Director of Public Prosecutions or a police officer; and
 - (b) despite any other order the court may make relating to the offender in relation to the specified offence.

- (3) In addition to any power of the Local Court to make an exclusion order under subsection (1), but only on application of the Commissioner of Police, the court may make an exclusion order about a person (also an **offender**) for a designated area if the court:
- (a) is satisfied that on at least 3 separate occasions within any period of not more than 24 months before the date of the application – the offender has been given any of the following:
 - (i) a banning notice for a specified offence committed wholly or partly in the designated area;
 - (ii) an infringement notice for a specified offence committed wholly or partly in the designated area, that was not withdrawn or the subject of an election as mentioned in section 21 of the *Fines and Penalties (Recovery) Act 2001*; and
 - (b) is satisfied that making the exclusion order would be an effective and reasonable way of preventing the offender from committing a further specified offence in the designated area.
- (4) The offender need not be charged with a specified offence in order for the Commissioner of Police to make the application mentioned in subsection (3) and for the Local Court to make an exclusion order under that subsection in relation to the offender.
- (5) An exclusion order must exclude the offender from a relevant place for a period specified in the order (a **specified period**) of not more than 12 months.
- (6) In addition, an exclusion order may:
- (a) exclude the offender from the relevant place as specified in the order at all times, or at times specified in the order, during the specified period; and
 - (b) allow the offender to enter the relevant place as specified in the order for specified purposes during the specified period; and
 - (c) be made subject to other conditions as the court considers appropriate.

- (7) In determining whether it is satisfied as mentioned in subsection (1)(c) or (3)(b) in relation to an offender, the court must consider each of the following to the extent it is relevant:
- (a) the nature and gravity of the specified offence for subsection (1) or the specified offences for subsection (3) for which an infringement notice or banning notice is made;
 - (b) whether the offender has previously been found guilty of an offence committed in an area and, at the time of the offence or a later time, the offence is a specified offence and the area is a designated area;
 - (c) whether the offender is or has previously been the subject of an exclusion order or banning notice, or given an infringement notice, for a specified offence committed in a designated area;
 - (d) the likely impact of the exclusion order, if made, on the offender, any victim of the specified offence and public safety and public order;
 - (e) any other matters the court considers relevant.

- (8) In this section:

relevant place, in relation to an exclusion order, means:

- (a) a designated area as specified in the order; or
- (b) all licensed premises in a designated area as specified in the order; or
- (c) licensed premises, or licensed premises of a class, in a designated area as specified in the order.

120T Contravention of exclusion order

- (1) An excluded person must not do any of the following in contravention of an exclusion order that applies to the person:
- (a) enter a designated area or licensed premises;
 - (b) remain in a designated area or licensed premises;
 - (c) attempt to enter or remain in a designated area or licensed premises.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- (2) An offence against subsection (1) is an offence of strict liability.

- (3) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against subsection (1) if the defendant establishes a reasonable excuse.

120U Direction to leave designated area or licensed premises

- (1) This section applies if a police officer believes an excluded person is in a designated area or licensed premises in contravention of section 120T.
- (2) The police officer may direct the excluded person to leave the designated area or the licensed premises, including by specifying the way in which the person is to leave.
- (3) The excluded person must comply with the direction unless subsection (4) is not complied with.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- (3A) An offence against subsection (3) is an offence of strict liability.
- (4) In exercising a power under subsection (2), a police officer must:
- (a) produce his or her police identification unless the officer is in uniform; and
 - (b) inform the person the officer is empowered to direct the person to leave the designated area or licensed premises and it is an offence to fail to comply with the direction; and
 - (c) make all reasonable attempts to ensure the excluded person understands the direction.
- (5) A direction under subsection (2):
- (a) may be given orally or in writing; and
 - (b) must be reasonable in all the circumstances.
- (6) A contravention of subsection (4) by a police officer does not constitute an offence against this Act but may be dealt with under the *Police Administration Act 1978*.

120V Use of reasonable force to remove excluded person

- (1) A police officer may use reasonable force:
- (a) to prevent an excluded person from entering or remaining in, or from attempting to enter or remain in, a designated area or licensed premises contrary to section 120T; and

- (b) to remove an excluded person from a designated area or licensed premises after the person has failed to comply with a direction under section 120U(2).
- (2) This section does not limit any powers of arrest a police officer has under any other law.
- (3) Any action taken under this section in relation to a person does not prevent starting proceedings against the person for an offence.

120W Variation of exclusion order

- (1) Any of the following may apply for a variation of an exclusion order to the court that made or varied the exclusion order:
 - (a) the person about whom the order is made;
 - (b) the Director of Public Prosecutions;
 - (c) a police officer.
- (2) After considering the application, the court may vary the exclusion order in any way the court considers appropriate if satisfied circumstances have arisen since the making or variation of the order that make it appropriate to vary the order.
- (3) In this section:

exclusion order includes an exclusion order as varied under this section.

Division 5 General

120X Disclosure of information for enforcement purposes

The Director-General or a police officer may disclose any of the following information to a licensee or an employee of a licensee if the Director-General or police officer considers it necessary for the effective and efficient enforcement of a banning notice or exclusion order:

- (a) the fact the banning notice or exclusion order has been given or made that bans or excludes the banned person or excluded person from a designated area or licensed premises;
- (b) the name of the banned person or excluded person and, if available, a photograph of the person;
- (c) the period for which the notice or order applies;

- (d) a copy of the notice or order and of any variation or revocation of the notice or order;
- (e) other information about the notice or order that the Director-General or officer considers appropriate in the circumstances.

120Y Offence to permit contravention of banning notice or exclusion order

- (1) A licensee must not knowingly permit a person to whom a banning notice or an exclusion order applies to enter the licensed premises in contravention of the notice or order.

Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.

- (2) An employee of a licensee must not knowingly permit a person to whom a banning notice or an exclusion order applies to enter the licensed premises in contravention of the notice or order.

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

120Z Annual report by Commissioner of Police

- (1) The Commissioner of Police must give a report to the Minister in relation to each financial year that includes:
 - (a) for banning notices, the following information:
 - (i) the number of banning notices given during the year;
 - (ii) the number of persons to whom banning notices were given during the year;
 - (iii) the number of banning notices given during the year to each person who was given more than one banning notice during the year;
 - (iv) the suspected specified offences for which banning notices were given during the year;
 - (v) the designated areas in which those offences were suspected of being committed;
 - (vi) the ages of the persons to whom banning notices were given during the year;
 - (vii) whether any of the persons to whom banning notices were given during the year identified themselves as an Aboriginal person and, if any, the number of persons;

- (viii) the number of banning notices given during the year for each designated area or for licensed premises in each designated area;
 - (ix) the number of persons charged with an offence against section 120N or 120P(3) during the year and the results of those charges;
 - (x) the number of contraventions of section 120N or 120P(3) recorded by police officers during the year for which no charges were laid; and
- (b) for exclusion orders, the following information:
- (i) the number of applications for exclusion orders made by police officers during the year;
 - (ii) the number of exclusion orders made during the year;
 - (iii) the number of persons in relation to whom exclusion orders were made during the year;
 - (iv) the number of exclusion orders made during the year for each person for whom more than one exclusion order was made during the year;
 - (v) the specified offences for which exclusion orders were made during the year;
 - (vi) the designated areas in which those offences were committed;
 - (vii) the ages of the persons for whom exclusion orders were made during the year;
 - (viii) whether any of the persons for whom exclusion orders were made during the year identified themselves as an Aboriginal person and, if any, the number of persons;
 - (ix) the number of exclusion orders made during the year for each designated area or for licensed premises in each designated area;
 - (x) the number of persons charged with an offence against section 120T or 120U(3) during the year and the results of those charges;
 - (xi) the number of contraventions of section 120T or 120U(3) recorded by police officers during the year for which no charges were laid.

- (2) The Commissioner of Police must collect the information necessary to enable reports to be prepared under subsection (1).
- (3) The Commissioner of Police must give a report under this section to the Minister within 2 months after the end of the financial year to which the report relates.
- (4) The Minister must table a copy of the report in the Legislative Assembly within 7 sitting days after the Minister receives the report.
- (5) In this section:

Minister means the Minister administering the *Police Administration Act 1978*.

Part XAC Review of decisions

120ZA Meaning of *reviewable decision*

- (1) A ***reviewable decision*** is a Commission decision that is specified in the Schedule.
- (2) In this section:

Commission decision means a decision specified in the Schedule that is made by the Commission, whether as the original decision maker or on the review under Part 4 of the *Liquor Commission Act 2018* of a Director-General decision.

delegate decision, see section 8(1) of the *Licensing (Director-General) Act 2014*.

Director-General decision means a decision specified in the Schedule that is made by the Director-General, whether as the original decision maker or on the review under Part 3 of the *Licensing (Director-General) Act 2014* of a delegate decision under this Act.

120ZB Meaning of *affected person*

- (1) A person is an ***affected person*** for a reviewable decision if any of the following apply:
 - (a) for a decision that relates to disciplinary action relating to a licence – the person is the licensee;
 - (b) for a decision that was made in relation to an application – the person is the applicant;

- (c) the person made a submission, complaint or objection (however described) during the process that resulted in the decision being made.
- (2) In addition, a person is an **affected person** for a reviewable decision made under section 106 if the person is the licensee of the licensed premises.
- (3) A person is an **affected person** for a reviewable decision if the person was:
 - (a) an affected person under the *Licensing (Director-General) Act 2014* for the decision that was reviewed under Part 3 of that Act; or
 - (b) an affected person under the *Liquor Commission Act 2018* for the decision that was reviewed under Part 4 of that Act.

120ZC Jurisdiction of Civil and Administrative Tribunal

- (1) An affected person for a reviewable decision may apply to the Civil and Administrative Tribunal for a review of the decision.
- (2) For a reviewable decision that was made under the *Liquor Commission Act 2018*, that Act and this Act are together taken to be the relevant Act for the *Northern Territory Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2014*.

120ZD Delegate decisions

- (1) For section 9(a) of the *Licensing (Director-General) Act 2014*, the licensee of the licensed premises is an affected person for a delegate decision made under section 106.
- (2) The regulations may declare that a decision made under this Act by a delegate of the Director-General, other than a decision specified in the Schedule, is not a delegate decision for the *Licensing (Director-General) Act 2014*.

Part XI Miscellaneous

120ZE Access to information

- (1) For the purpose of performing functions and exercising powers under this Act, a decision maker may:
 - (a) make the inquiries or investigations the decision maker considers necessary; and

- (b) by written notice, request a person to give specified information or documents to the decision maker within a reasonable time specified in the notice.
- (2) A person must comply with a request under subsection (1)(b).
- Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units or imprisonment for 6 months.
- (3) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against subsection (2) if the defendant has a reasonable excuse.
- (4) In this section:

decision maker means the Commission, the Director-General or a delegate of the Director-General.

120ZF Possession of liquor by police officer

- (1) Despite anything in this Act, the possession of liquor by a police officer is not an offence in the following circumstances:
- (a) the liquor was seized or obtained in the course of the officer's duties or the exercise of the officer's powers under this Act or any other law in force in the Territory;
 - (b) the liquor is in the officer's possession as evidence pending the commencement of proceedings for an offence against this Act or any other law in force in the Territory;
 - (c) the liquor is in the officer's possession for a purpose associated with the administration of this Act;
 - (d) the liquor is in the officer's possession for analysis for the purpose of proceedings for an offence against this Act or of any other law in force in the Territory;
 - (e) the liquor is in the officer's possession as an exhibit for qualifying the officer to give evidence in those proceedings.
- (2) If proceedings for an offence against this Act have commenced:
- (a) a police officer who has obtained liquor must not, only because of a circumstance mentioned in subsection (1), be taken:
 - (i) to be a party to an offence against this Act; or
 - (ii) to be guilty of an offence against this Act; and

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- (b) the evidence of the officer in the proceedings is not to be taken to be the evidence of an accomplice.

121 Power to exclude or remove persons

- (1) A licensee or employee of the licensee must, or an inspector or police officer may, exclude or remove a person, not being a bona fide resident of the licensee's licensed premises, from the licensed premises if the person is drunk, violent, quarrelsome, disorderly or incapable of controlling his or her behaviour.
- (1AA) A licensee or an employee of a licensee must not contravene subsection (1) in relation to the licensee's licensed premises.
- Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units.
- (1AB) An offence against subsection (1AA) is an offence of strict liability.
- (1AC) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against subsection (1AA) if the defendant establishes a reasonable excuse.
- (1A) A licensee, an employee of the licensee, an inspector or a police officer may exclude or remove from the licensee's licensed premises:
- (a) a bona fide resident of the premises, if that resident is drunk, violent, quarrelsome, disorderly or incapable of controlling his or her behaviour; or
 - (b) subject to any other law in force in the Territory, any person (including a bona fide resident), if the presence or continued presence of the person on or at the premises would or might:
 - (i) render the licensee liable to a penalty under this Act or any other law in force in the Territory; or
 - (ii) in the opinion of the licensee or employee, disrupt the business of the licensee or unreasonably interfere with the wellbeing of other persons lawfully on the premises; or
 - (c) for or during a period not exceeding 12 months from the time a person was found guilty of an offence relating to the possession or supply of a drug on licensed premises, that person.

- (2) A person to whom subsection (1) or (1A) is applicable must immediately leave licensed premises on being requested to do so by the licensee, an employee of the licensee, an inspector or a police officer.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2A) An offence against subsection (2) is an offence of strict liability.
- (3) A police officer must, on the demand of the licensee, an employee of the licensee or an inspector remove or assist in removing from licensed premises a person who has been requested by the licensee, an employee of the licensee or an inspector in accordance with subsection (2), to leave the premises.
- (4) A licensee, employee of a licensee, inspector or police officer exercising a power under this section may use such force as is reasonably necessary for the purpose.
- (5) A person may be excluded or removed from licensed premises even if the person is a member of an incorporated association that is the licensee in respect of the licensed premises.

121A Returning to licensed premises after being excluded or removed from licensed premises

- (1) If a person is excluded or removed from licensed premises under section 121, the person must not re-enter, or attempt to re-enter, the licensed premises within 12 hours after the time the person left, or was removed from, the licensed premises under that section.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) An offence against subsection (1) is an offence of strict liability.

122A Duplicate licences, special licences and permits

- (1) The Director-General may issue a duplicate licence, special licence or permit to its holder if the Director-General is satisfied the licence, special licence or permit has been destroyed, lost or stolen.
- (2) The Director-General may do so only on application of the holder of the licence, special licence or permit that is accompanied by a fee of:
- (a) \$2; or
- (b) if another amount is prescribed by regulation – that amount.

123 Return of licence, special licence or permit

- (1) If the Director-General or the Commission cancels or suspends a licence, or revokes a special licence or permit, its holder must return it to the Director-General .

Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

- (2) An offence against subsection (1) is an offence of strict liability.
- (3) If the suspension of a licence is revoked, the Director-General must return it to its holder.

123A Prosecution of licensee for actions of employee

Where the actions of a person employed by a licensee would constitute an offence against this Act, the licensee may be prosecuted for the offence (whether or not the person employed is also prosecuted) as if the licensee had personally performed those actions.

123B Criminal liability of executive officer of body corporate – evidential burden of proof on defence

- (1) An executive officer of a body corporate commits an offence if the body corporate commits an offence by contravening a declared provision (a **relevant offence**).

Maximum penalty: The maximum penalty that may be imposed on an individual for the relevant offence.

- (2) An offence against subsection (1) is an offence of absolute liability.
- (3) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against subsection (1) if the defendant:
- (a) was not in a position to influence the conduct of the body corporate in relation to the contravention; or
 - (b) took reasonable steps to prevent the contravention; or
 - (c) did not know, and could not reasonably have been expected to know, that the contravention would happen.

- (4) In deciding whether the defendant took (or failed to take) reasonable steps to prevent the contravention, a court must consider the following:
- (a) any action the defendant took directed towards ensuring the following (to the extent the action is relevant to the contravention):
 - (i) the body corporate arranged regular professional assessments of the body corporate's compliance with the declared provision;
 - (ii) the body corporate implemented any appropriate recommendation arising from an assessment under subparagraph (i);
 - (iii) the body corporate's employees, agents and contractors had a reasonable knowledge and understanding of the requirement to comply with the declared provision;
 - (b) any action the defendant took when the defendant became aware that the contravention was, or could be, about to happen.
- (5) Subsection (4) does not limit the matters the court may consider.
- (6) This section does not affect the liability of the body corporate.
- (7) This section applies whether or not the body corporate is prosecuted for, or found guilty of, the relevant offence.
- (8) This section does not apply if the body corporate would have a defence to a prosecution for the relevant offence.
- (9) In this section:

declared provision means:

- (a) section 31A(6), 33I, 113A(1) or 115; or
- (b) a provision of the Regulations prescribed by regulation.

executive officer, of a body corporate, means a director or other person who is concerned with, or takes part in, the management of the body corporate.

124 Limitation of power to take disciplinary action or action relating to an offence

- (1) The Commission cannot take disciplinary action against a licensee for a contravention of this Act if:
 - (a) an infringement notice for an offence against this Act in relation to that contravention has been issued to the licensee; or
 - (b) proceedings for an offence against this Act in relation to that contravention have commenced in a court.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if:
 - (a) the infringement notice has been withdrawn; or
 - (b) the proceedings have been discontinued.
- (3) If the Commission has taken disciplinary action against a licensee for a contravention of this Act:
 - (a) an infringement notice for an offence against this Act constituted by that contravention must not be issued to the licensee; and
 - (b) proceedings for an offence against this Act constituted by that contravention must not commence or continue in a court.

124A Averments in complaints

In any proceedings for an offence against this Act or the regulations an averment by the prosecutor in a complaint or information that:

- (a) a specified person was or was not, at a specified time, the holder of a licence; or
- (b) specified premises were or were not, at a specified time, licensed premises; or
- (c) a specified liquid is or is not liquor, or is or is not a type of liquor,

is evidence of the facts averred.

124B Results of breath analysis as evidence

In proceedings for an offence against this Act in which the question of whether a person was or was not drunk is in issue, the result of a breath analysis, by the use of a breath analysis instrument prescribed for the purposes of the *Traffic Act 1987*, is admissible

and is prima facie evidence of the person having, at the time the sample of breath to be analysed was taken, a concentration of alcohol in his or her breath not less than the concentration assessed by the analysis.

125 Delivery of documents by post

Subject to the section 47F(5) and the Regulations, a document that is required or permitted to be given or delivered to, or lodged with a person, may be given, delivered or lodged, as the case may be, by post.

125A Guidelines

- (1) The Commission may, with the Minister's approval, make guidelines in relation to the operation and administration of this Act.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the guidelines may relate to any of the following matters:
 - (a) the provision of assistance to licensees, persons who may apply for a licence or special licence and members of the public;
 - (b) complaints and disciplinary actions against licensees;
 - (c) determining whether a person is drunk for this Act.
- (3) The Commission must publish the guidelines in a way decided by the Commission.

126 Approved forms

The Director-General may approve forms for this Act.

127 Commission or Director-General may extend or abridge time

- (1) The Commission or Director-General (as the case may be) may, at their discretion, extend or abridge a time specified by this Act as:
 - (a) a time within which an act or thing must be done; or
 - (b) a time before which an act or thing must not be done.
- (2) The Commission or Director-General may extend time under subsection (1) even if the time prescribed by this Act for the doing of an act or thing has expired.

127A Licence etc. not personal property

For section 8(1)(k) of the *Personal Property Securities Act 2009* (Cth), each of the following is not personal property for that Act:

- (a) a licence;
- (b) a special licence;
- (c) a permit.

Note for section 127A

A law of the Commonwealth, a State or a Territory may declare a right, licence or authority granted by or under that law not to be personal property for the Personal Property Securities Act 2009 (Cth).

128 Regulations

- (1) The Administrator may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, prescribing all matters that are required or permitted by this Act to be prescribed or are necessary or convenient to be prescribed for giving effect to this Act.
- (2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the Regulations may make provision for:
 - (a) restriction of the days when and times during which licensed premises may be open for the sale of liquor for consumption away from the premises; and
 - (b) authorising the Director-General to permit a licensee to sell at times other than those prescribed in the Regulations liquor for consumption away from the premises and to endorse that licensee's licence accordingly, where the Director-General is satisfied that liquor sold at such times is not likely to be consumed in public or to lead to public drunkenness; and
 - (c) prohibiting or regulating the quantities or kinds of liquor that may be sold at licensed premises, whether at all licensed premises or at specified licensed premises or at specified types of licensed premises; and
 - (d) providing for the Director-General, in exercising powers and performing functions, to take into account any prescribed general policy directions relating to that exercise or performance; and
 - (e) prohibiting or regulating the giving of credit for the purchase of liquor from licensed premises; and

- (f) categories of licences and the conditions to which those licenses may be subject; and
 - (g) fees to be charged in relation to applications or permits referred to in or under this Act.
- (3) The Regulations may:
- (a) for an offence against the Regulations, prescribe a fine not exceeding:
 - (i) if the offender is a natural person – 100 penalty units; or
 - (ii) if the offender is a body corporate – 500 penalty units; and
 - (b) provide for:
 - (i) the payment of a prescribed amount instead of a penalty that may otherwise be imposed for an offence against this Act; and
 - (ii) the service of a notice relating to payment of the amount on a person alleged to have committed the offence; and
 - (iii) the particulars to be included in the notice.

128A Acquisitions to be on just terms

Where the application of a provision of this Act or a regulation made under it would, but for this section, result in an acquisition of property otherwise than on just terms, the person from whom the property is acquired shall be entitled to receive just compensation for the acquisition, and a court of competent jurisdiction may determine the amount of the compensation or make such order as, in its opinion, is necessary to ensure that the acquisition is on just terms.

Part XII Transitional matters for Liquor Act 1978

130 Saving of inspectors' appointments

An inspector appointed under the repealed Ordinance shall continue in office as if this Act had been in force when he was appointed and as if he were appointed under this Act.

132 References to repealed Ordinance

A reference in a law of the Territory to the repealed Ordinance or a provision of the repealed Ordinance shall, unless the context is such that it would be inappropriate or the contrary intention appears, be construed as a reference to this Act or the corresponding provision of this Act, as the case requires.

Part XIV Transitional matters for Liquor Amendment Act 2006**137 Savings – restricted areas**

- (1) A declaration of a restricted area in force immediately before the commencement of the *Liquor Amendment Act 2006* (the **commencement**) has effect as if it were a declaration of a general restricted area.
- (2) Anything done for the declaration has effect as if it had been done for a declaration of a general restricted area.
- (3) An application for a declaration of a restricted area that was not decided immediately before the commencement has effect as if it were an application for a declaration of a general restricted area.
- (4) Anything done for the application has effect as if it had been done for an application for a declaration of a general restricted area.

Part XV Transitional matters for Liquor Legislation Amendment Act 2007**138 Savings – permit**

- (1) This section applies if:
 - (a) a permit is in force in relation to a general or public restricted area; and
 - (b) the declaration of the restricted area is suspended because of section 101AD.
- (2) The permit has force, during the suspension, as if it had been issued under section 101AJ.

139 Savings – licence

- (1) This section applies if:
 - (a) a licence or special licence is in force in relation to premises in a general or public restricted area; and
 - (b) the declaration of the restricted area is suspended because of section 101AD.
- (2) The licence has force, during the suspension, as if any provisions for the licence relating to the general or public restricted area were related to the special restricted area giving rise to the suspension.

**Part XVII Transitional matters for Alcohol Reform
(Liquor Legislation Amendment) Bill 2011**

143 Definition

In this Part:

amending Act means the *Alcohol Reform (Liquor Legislation Amendment) Act 2011*.

144 Application of new Part VII

Part VII as inserted by the amending Act does not apply to a matter that forms the ground for a complaint or disciplinary action arising before the commencement of this section.

145 Savings – guidelines

- (1) The guidelines in force under section 67 immediately before the commencement of this section continue as if they were guidelines made and published under section 125A.
- (2) The date on which the guidelines were published under section 67 is taken to be the date of their publication under 125A.

**Part XVIII Transitional matters for Liquor and Other
Legislation Amendment Act 2012**

146 Definitions

In this Part:

amending Act means the *Liquor and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2012*.

commencement day means the day on which the amending Act commences.

repealed, in relation to a specified section, means that section of the *Summary Offences Act 1923* as in force immediately before the commencement day.

Commission means the Northern Territory Licensing Commission established by section 4 of the *Northern Territory Licensing Commission Act*, as in force immediately before the commencement of section 29 of the *Licensing (Director-General) Act 2014*.

147 Continuation of exemptions under repealed provisions

- (1) A Certificate of Exemption issued under repealed section 45E(1) and in force immediately before the commencement day continues in force, and has effect, as if it were an exemption certificate issued under section 101ZF(1).
- (2) A declaration of an exempt area in force under repealed section 45EA(1) immediately before the commencement day continues in force, and has effect, as if it were an exemption notice published under section 101ZE(1) or (2)(b).
- (3) However, if a person is alleged to have committed an offence against repealed section 45EA(2) but was not charged with the offence before the commencement day:
 - (a) Part VIII B does not apply in relation to the person; and
 - (b) the person may be charged and dealt with as if Part VI A of the *Summary Offences Act 1923* had not been repealed.

148 Applications and hearing relating to Certificate of Exemption

If immediately before the commencement day the Commission was considering an application made under repealed section 45E(1) or (6), the Commission must continue dealing with the application as if it had been made under section 101ZG(1) or 101ZI(3) respectively.

Part XIX Transitional matters for Licensing (Director-General) Act 2014

Division 1 Definitions

149 Definitions

In this Part:

2014 Acts means the *Licensing (Director-General) Act 2014* and 2014 Amending Act.

2014 Amending Act means the *Licensing (Repeals and Consequential Amendments) Act 2014*.

commencement means the commencement of section 22 of the *Licensing (Director-General) Act 2014*.

Commission means the Commission as defined in section 3 of the NTLC Act.

NTLC Act means the *Northern Territory Licensing Commission Act* as in force immediately before the commencement.

NTLC Director means the Director as defined in section 3 of the NTLC Act.

old legislation means the NTLC Act and this Act as in force immediately before the commencement.

Division 2 Applications

150 Application to NTLC Director – pending decision

- (1) This section applies if, before the commencement:
 - (a) an application had been made under this Act for a decision to be made by the NTLC Director; but
 - (b) the NTLC Director had not made a decision on the application.
- (2) The application:
 - (a) is taken to be an application made on the commencement for the decision to be made by the Director-General; and

- (b) must be dealt with and determined in accordance with this Act as amended by the 2014 Amending Act.

Note for section 150

The Director-General's decision on the application will be a decision made after the commencement and may therefore be a reviewable decision or a decision to which Part 3 of the Licensing (Director-General Act) 2014 applies.

151 Application to Commission – not yet considered

- (1) This section applies if, before the commencement:
 - (a) an application had been made under this Act for a decision to be made by the Commission; but
 - (b) the Commission had not commenced active consideration of the application.
- (2) The application:
 - (a) is taken to be an application made on the commencement for the decision to be made by the Director-General; and
 - (b) must be dealt with and determined in accordance with this Act as amended by the 2014 Amending Act.

Note for section 151

The Director-General's decision on the application will be a decision made after the commencement and may therefore be a reviewable decision or a decision to which Part 3 of the Licensing (Director-General) Act 2014 applies.

152 Application to Commission – under active consideration

- (1) This section applies if, before the commencement:
 - (a) an application had been made under this Act for a decision to be made by the Commission and the Commission had commenced active consideration of the application; but
 - (b) the Commission had not made a decision.
- (2) The Commission must deal with and determine the application in accordance with the old legislation as if the 2014 Acts had not commenced.
- (3) However, the Commission's decision is then taken to have been made by the Director-General.

Note for section 152(3)

As the decision will be made after the commencement and will be taken to be a decision of the Director-General, it may be a reviewable decision.

153 Active consideration

Regulations may make provision for determining when active consideration of an application commences for this Division.

Division 3 Review of decisions

154 New review regime applies to post-commencement decisions

Part XAC applies only in relation to decisions made after the commencement.

155 Review of pre-commencement decision – application not yet made

- (1) This section applies if, before the commencement:
 - (a) a decision had been made under this Act and the period for applying for a review of the decision under Part 4 of the NTLC Act or under this Act had not expired; but
 - (b) an application for a review had not been made.
- (2) A person who would have been entitled to apply for a review of the decision under the old legislation may do so under the old legislation, as if the 2014 Acts had not commenced.
- (3) The Commission must review the decision in accordance with the old legislation as if the 2014 Acts had not commenced.

156 Review of pre-commencement decision – application made

- (1) This section applies if, before the commencement:
 - (a) an application had been made under the old legislation for a review of a decision made under this Act; but
 - (b) the Commission had not completed the review.
- (2) The Commission must complete the review in accordance with the old legislation as if the 2014 Acts had not commenced.

Division 4 Complaints

157 New complaints regime applies to post-commencement complaints

Subject to section 158, Part VII as amended by the 2014 Amending Act applies only in relation to complaints made after the commencement.

158 Complaint made before commencement – pending action

- (1) This section applies if, before the commencement:
 - (a) a complaint had been made under section 68, as then in force; but
 - (b) the NTLC Director had not taken action under section 68(5), as then in force, in relation to the complaint.
- (2) The complaint:
 - (a) is taken to have been made to the Director-General on the commencement; and
 - (b) must be dealt with and determined in accordance with this Act as amended by the 2014 Amending Act.

Note for section 158

The Director-General's decision on the complaint will be a decision made after the commencement and may therefore be a reviewable decision or a decision to which Part 3 of the Licensing (Director-General Act) 2014 applies.

159 Application for disciplinary action made before commencement

- (1) This section applies if, before the commencement:
 - (a) the NTLC Director had applied to the Commission under section 69, as then in force, for disciplinary action to be taken against a licensee; but
 - (b) the Commission had not made a decision on the application.
- (2) The Commission must deal with and decide the application in accordance with the old legislation as if the 2014 Acts had not commenced.
- (3) If the Commission decides an application as mentioned in subsection (2):
 - (a) section 160 applies in relation to the Commission's decision as if it had been made before the commencement; and
 - (b) Part XAC does not apply in relation to the decision.

160 Appeal against pre-commencement disciplinary decision – appeal not yet commenced

- (1) This section applies if, before the commencement:
 - (a) a decision had been made under Part VII, Division 3, as then in force, and the period for commencing an appeal against the decision with the Supreme Court had not expired; but
 - (b) an appeal had not been commenced.
- (2) A person who would have been entitled to appeal against the decision under the old legislation may do so under the old legislation as if the 2014 Acts had not commenced.
- (3) The Supreme Court must hear and determine the appeal in accordance with the old legislation as if the 2014 Acts had not commenced.

161 Appeal against pre-commencement disciplinary decision – appeal commenced

- (1) This section applies if, before the commencement:
 - (a) an appeal against a decision made under Part VII, Division 3, as then in force, had been commenced with the Supreme Court; but
 - (b) the Supreme Court had not determined the appeal.
- (2) The Supreme Court must hear and determine the appeal in accordance with the old legislation as if the 2014 Acts had not commenced.

Division 5 General matters

162 Continuation of ongoing documents and things

- (1) This section applies if:
 - (a) before the commencement, a power or function was conferred by this Act on an NTLC entity; and
 - (b) on the commencement, the power or function (or a substantially similar power or function) is conferred on the Director-General.
- (2) On the commencement, an ongoing document continues with the same force and effect as if it had been issued by, or given to, the Director-General.

- (3) On the commencement, an ongoing thing continues with the same force and effect as if it had been done by, or in relation to, the Director-General.
- (4) This section applies subject to the other provisions of this Part and Part 5, Division 2 of the *Licensing (Director-General) Act 2014*.
- (5) In this section, a reference to something done before the commencement includes a reference to something done after the commencement in accordance with this Part as if it had been done before the commencement.
- (6) In this section:

NTLC entity means the Commission, the NTLC Director or the Chairperson (as defined in section 3 of the NTLC Act).

ongoing document means a document that:

- (a) was issued by, or given to, the NTLC entity before the commencement in or for the exercise of the power or performance of the function; and
- (b) immediately before the commencement, had ongoing effect.

ongoing thing means a thing that:

- (a) was done by, or in relation to, the NTLC entity before the commencement in or for the exercise of the power or performance of the function; and
- (b) immediately before the commencement, had ongoing effect.

Part XX Transitional matters for Gaming and Liquor Legislation Amendment Act 2015

163 Application not determined

- (1) This section applies in relation to an application for a variation of the conditions of a store licence that would have the effect of permitting the sale of liquor for consumption away from the premises on a day on which that is not permitted under the licence as in force immediately before the commencement.
- (2) If the application has not been decided as at the commencement, it is taken to have been rejected.
- (3) Part XAC does not apply to give a right of review in a matter that is taken under this section to have been rejected.

(4) In this section:

commencement means the commencement of the *Gaming and Liquor Legislation Amendment Act 2015*.

store licence, see section 32A(10) of the Act.

Part XXI Transitional matters for Statute Law Amendment (Directors' Liability) Act 2015

164 Offences

Section 123B applies in relation to a relevant offence committed by a body corporate after the commencement of that section (the **commencement**) only if:

- (a) all the conduct constituting the relevant offence occurred after the commencement; and
- (b) all the conduct of the executive officer constituting the offence against that section occurred after the commencement.

Part XXII Transitional matters for Liquor Amendment Act 2016

165 Application not determined

(1) This section applies in relation to an application for a variation of the conditions of a store licence that would have the effect of permitting the sale of liquor for consumption away from the premises on a day on which that is not permitted under the licence as in force immediately before the application was made.

(2) If the application has not been decided as at the commencement, it is taken to have been rejected.

(3) Part XAC does not apply to give a right of review in a matter that is taken under this section to have been rejected.

(4) In this section:

commencement means the commencement of the *Liquor Amendment Act 2016*.

store licence, see section 32A(10).

Part XXIII Transitional matters for Liquor Legislation Amendment Act 2017

166 Condition applies to pre-existing licences

- (1) Section 33AB applies to every store licence, whether the licence was granted before, or after, the commencement of the *Liquor Legislation Amendment Act 2017*.
- (2) In this section:
store licence, see section 32A(10).

Part XXIV Transitional matter for Liquor Amendment Act 2017

167 Licence condition ceases to apply

- (1) This section applies in relation to a licence that, immediately before the commencement, was subject to a condition under section 33AB.
- (2) On the commencement, the condition ceases to apply to the licence.
- (3) In this section:

commencement means the commencement of the *Liquor Amendment Act 2017*.

Part XXV Transitional matters for Liquor Legislation Amendment (Licensing) Act 2018

168 Definition

In this Part:

commencement means the commencement of the *Liquor Legislation Amendment (Licensing) Act 2018*.

169 Application pending

- (1) This section applies if the Director-General has, before the commencement, received an application of a type mentioned in section 50(a), (b), (c) or (d), but at the commencement a decision has not been made whether to approve or refuse the application.

- (2) If the Director-General:
- (a) has held a hearing in relation to the matter – the Director-General must determine the application in accordance with this Act as in force immediately before the commencement; or
 - (b) has not held a hearing in relation to the matter – the Director-General must refer the application to the Commission for determination in accordance with this Act as in force after the commencement.

170 Complaint pending

- (1) This section applies if the Director-General has, immediately before the commencement, received a complaint under section 68 as then in force, but at the commencement the Director-General had not taken action under section 68(5) as in force before the commencement in relation to the complaint.
- (2) The complaint must be dealt with in accordance with this Act as in force after the commencement.

171 Disciplinary action pending

- (1) This section applies if, immediately before the commencement, the Director-General considered that disciplinary action should be taken against a licensee, but at the commencement no disciplinary action had been taken under section 69 as in force before the commencement.
- (2) The Director-General must refer the matter to the Commission for the Commission to decide, under the Act as in force after the commencement, whether to take disciplinary action.

Part XXVI Transitional matters for Liquor Amendment (Minimum Pricing) Act 2018

172 Definition

In this Part:

commencement means the commencement of section 12 of the *Liquor Amendment (Minimum Pricing) Act 2018*.

173 Variation of licence conditions

Section 32 applies in relation to all licences under this Act, including an existing licence in relation to which an application for variation of conditions was made before the commencement and the application has not been determined as at the commencement.

174 Offences

Sections 118L and 118M apply in relation to an offence committed against either section by a person only if all of the conduct constituting the offence occurred after the commencement.

Schedule Reviewable decisions

sections 120ZA, 120ZB and 120ZD

Section	Decision
29	Decision to issue licence or refuse application
31	Decision to issue licence subject to condition
32A	Decision to vary, or refuse to vary, conditions of licence
33	Decision to vary conditions of licence
33F	Decision to grant, or refuse to grant, exemption
43	Decision to refuse application for transfer of licence
46A	Decision to approve or refuse application for substitution of premises
49A	Decision to suspend licence
59	Decision to issue special licence subject to condition or refuse to issue special licence
63	Decision to revoke special licence
68	Decision to dismiss complaint
69(3)	Decision to take disciplinary action against licensee
81	Decision to declare, or refuse to declare, general restricted area
84	Decision to revoke declaration of general restricted area
86E	Decision to declare, or refuse to declare, public restricted area
86G	Decision to revoke or amend declaration of public restricted area or to refuse application
92	Decision to issue permit or refuse application
101E	Decision to declare, or refuse to declare, restricted premises
101H	Decision to vary, or refuse to vary, declaration of restricted premises

Section	Decision
101K(1)	Decision on application to revoke declaration of restricted premises
101K(2)	Decision to revoke declaration of restricted premises
101ZF	Decision to issue, or refuse to issue, exemption certificate
106	Decision to declare licensed premises or part of premises to be prohibited area for children
119(8)	Decision to approve, or refuse to approve, material alteration

ENDNOTES
1**KEY**

Key to abbreviations

amd = amended	od = order
app = appendix	om = omitted
bl = by-law	pt = Part
ch = Chapter	r = regulation/rule
cl = clause	rem = remainder
div = Division	renum = renumbered
exp = expires/expired	rep = repealed
f = forms	s = section
Gaz = Gazette	sch = Schedule
hdg = heading	sdiv = Subdivision
ins = inserted	SL = Subordinate Legislation
lt = long title	sub = substituted
nc = not commenced	

2**LIST OF LEGISLATION*****Liquor Act 1978 (Act No. 10, 1979)***

Assent date	22 January 1979
Commenced	12 February 1979 (<i>Gaz</i> No. 6, 9 February 1979, p 4)

Liquor Act 1979 (Act No. 23, 1979)

Assent date	27 March 1979
Commenced	27 March 1979

Remuneration (Statutory Bodies) Act 1979 (Act No. 9, 1980)

Assent date	14 January 1980
Commenced	8 February 1980 (<i>Gaz</i> G6, 8 February 1980, p 6)

Liquor Act 1980 (Act No. 35, 1980)

Assent date	19 March 1980
Commenced	19 March 1980

Statute Law Revision Act 1980 (Act No. 6, 1981)

Assent date	9 January 1981
Commenced	9 January 1981

Liquor Amendment Act 1981 (Act No. 33, 1981)

Assent date	30 March 1981
Commenced	30 March 1981

Liquor Amendment Act (No. 2) 1981 (Act No. 88, 1981)

Assent date	21 September 1981
Commenced	21 September 1981

Liquor Amendment Act (No. 3) 1981 (Act No. 110, 1981)

Assent date	24 December 1981
Commenced	1 January 1982 (s 2)

Liquor Amendment Act 1982 (Act No. 12, 1982)

Assent date 8 April 1982
Commenced 8 April 1982

Liquor Amendment Act (No. 2) 1982 (Act No. 93, 1982)

Assent date 14 December 1982
Commenced 17 December 1982 (*Gaz S35*, 17 December 1982)

Criminal Law (Regulatory Offences) Act 1983 (Act No. 68, 1983)

Assent date 28 November 1983
Commenced 1 January 1984 (s 2, s 2 *Criminal Code Act 1983* (Act No. 47, 1983), *Gaz G46*, 18 November 1983, p 11 and *Gaz G8*, 26 February 1986, p 5)

Liquor Amendment Act 1984 (Act No. 39, 1984)

Assent date 25 September 1984
Commenced 8 May 1985 (*Gaz G18*, 8 May 1985, p 7)

Public Service and Statutory Authorities Amendment Act 1985 (Act No. 28, 1985)

Assent date 26 June 1985
Commenced 26 June 1985

Statute Law Revision Act 1985 (Act No. 49, 1985)

Assent date 1 October 1985
Commenced 1 October 1985

Liquor Amendment Act 1986 (Act No. 29, 1986)

Assent date 14 July 1986
Commenced 1 October 1986 (*Gaz G39*, 1 October 1986, p 4)

Liquor Amendment Act (No. 2) 1986 (Act No. 40, 1986)

Assent date 19 September 1986
Commenced 1 October 1986 (s 2, s 2 *Racing, Gaming and Liquor Commission Act 1986* (Act No. 39, 1986) and *Gaz S70*, 1 October 1986, p 1)

Liquor Amendment Act 1988 (Act No. 47, 1988)

Assent date 20 October 1988
Commenced 20 October 1988

Liquor Amendment Act (No. 2) 1988 (Act No. 62, 1988)

Assent date 15 December 1988
Commenced 18 January 1989 (*Gaz G2*, 18 January 1989, p 5)

Liquor Amendment Act 1989 (Act No. 67, 1989)

Assent date 16 November 1989
Commenced 20 December 1989 (*Gaz G50*, 20 December 1989, p 8)

Liquor Amendment Act 1990 (Act No. 61, 1990)

Assent date 14 December 1990
Commenced 14 December 1990

Liquor Amendment Act (No. 2) 1990 (Act No. 62, 1990)

Assent date 14 December 1990
Commenced 20 February 1991 (*Gaz G7*, 20 February 1991, p 2)

Liquor Amendment Act 1991 (Act No. 13, 1991)

Assent date 3 June 1991
Commenced 1 July 1991 (s 2)

Liquor Amendment Act 1992 (Act No. 1, 1992)

Assent date 13 March 1992
Commenced 1 April 1992 (Gaz S19, 30 March 1992)

Liquor Amendment Act (No. 2) 1992 (Act No. 55, 1992)

Assent date 24 September 1992
Commenced 24 September 1992

Liquor Amendment Act 1993 (Act No. 24, 1993)

Assent date 24 June 1993
Commenced 24 June 1993

Public Sector Employment and Management (Consequential Amendments) Act 1993 (Act No. 28, 1993)

Assent date 30 June 1993
Commenced 1 July 1993 (s 2, s 2 *Public Sector Employment and Management Act 1993* (Act No. 11, 1993) and Gaz S53, 29 June 1993)

Liquor Amendment Act (No. 2) 1993 (Act No. 46, 1993)

Assent date 27 September 1993
Commenced 27 September 1993

Statute Law Revision Act (No. 2) 1993 (Act No. 70, 1993)

Assent date 9 November 1993
Commenced 9 November 1993

Liquor Amendment Act (No. 3) 1993 (Act No. 75, 1993)

Assent date 23 November 1993
Commenced 6 December 1993 (Gaz S97, 6 December 1993)

Local Government (Consequential Amendments) Act 1993 (Act No. 84, 1993)

Assent date 31 December 1993
Commenced 1 June 1994 (s 2, s 2 *Local Government Act 1993* (Act No. 83, 1993) and Gaz S35, 20 May 1994)

Financial Management (Consequential Amendments) Act 1995 (Act No. 5, 1995)

Assent date 21 March 1995
Commenced 1 April 1995 (s 2, s 2 *Financial Management 1995* (Act No. 4, 1995) and Gaz S13, 31 March 1995)

Liquor Amendment Act 1996 (Act No. 20, 1996)

Assent date 17 June 1996
Commenced 17 June 1996

Sentencing (Consequential Amendments) Act 1996 (Act No. 17, 1996)

Assent date 19 April 1996
Commenced 1 July 1996 (s 2, s 2 *Sentencing Act 1995* (Act No. 39, 1995) and Gaz S15, 13 June 1996)

Statute Law Revision Act 1996 (Act No. 42, 1996)

Assent date 17 September 1996
Commenced 17 September 1996

Statute Law Revision Act 1999 (Act No. 27, 1999)

Assent date 18 June 1999
Commenced 18 June 1999

Liquor Amendment Act 1999 (Act No. 70, 1999)

Assent date 17 December 1999
Commenced 14 February 2000 (s 2, s 2 *Northern Territory Licensing Commission Act 1999* (Act No. 67, 1999) and Gaz G5, 9 February 2000, p 6)

Statute Law Revision Act 2001 (Act No. 3, 2001)

Assent date 22 March 2001
Commenced 22 March 2001

Corporations Reform (Consequential Amendments NT) Act 2001 (Act No. 17, 2001)

Assent date 29 June 2001
Commenced 15 July 2001 (s 2, s 2 *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth Act No. 50, 2001) and Cth Gaz S285, 13 July 2001)

Misuse of Drugs (Consequential Amendments) Act 2002 (Act No. 33, 2002)

Assent date 16 July 2002
Commenced 1 August 2002 (Gaz G30, 31 July 2002, p 4)

Statute Law Revision Act (No. 2) 2002 (Act No. 59, 2002)

Assent date 7 November 2002
Commenced 7 November 2002

Liquor Amendment Act 2002 (Act No. 76, 2002)

Assent date 11 December 2002
Commenced 24 January 2003 (Gaz G3, 22 January 2003, p 4)

Liquor Amendment Act 2003 (Act No. 8, 2004)

Assent date 7 January 2004
Commenced 1 September 2004 (Gaz G35, 1 September 2004, p 2)

Liquor Amendment Act 2004 (Act No. 14, 2004)

Assent date 15 March 2004
Commenced 5 May 2004 (Gaz G18, 5 May 2004, p 5)

Statute Law Revision Act (No. 2) 2004 (Act No. 54, 2004)

Assent date 15 September 2004
Commenced 27 October 2004 (Gaz G43, 27 October 2004, p 3)

Police Administration Amendment (Powers and Liability) Act 2005 (Act No. 11, 2005)

Assent date 17 March 2005
Commenced 20 April 2005 (Gaz G16, 20 April 2005, p. 5)

Statute Law Revision Act 2005 (Act No. 44, 2005)

Assent date 14 December 2005
Commenced 14 December 2005

Antisocial Behaviour (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 2006 (Act No. 2, 2006)

Assent date 8 March 2006
Commenced 14 June 2006 (Gaz G24, 14 June 2006, p 3)

Liquor Amendment Act 2006 (Act No. 27, 2006)

Assent date 19 September 2006
Commenced 19 September 2006

Statute Law Revision Act 2007 (Act No. 4, 2007)

Assent date 8 March 2007
Commenced 8 March 2007

Liquor Legislation Amendment Act 2007 (Act No. 14, 2007)

Assent date 4 September 2007
Commenced ss 9 to 11: 15 November 2007 (*Gaz S34*, 15 November 2007); s 20 (to extent it ins s 140): nc; rem: 14 September 2007 (*Gaz S27*, 14 September 2007)

Liquor Legislation Amendment Act 2008 (Act No. 11, 2008)

Assent date 23 May 2008
Commenced s 5: 31 March 2008 (s 2(2), r 2 *Liquor Amendment Regulations 2007* and *Gaz G11*, 19 March 2008, p 3); rem: 23 June 2008 (*Gaz G24*, 18 June 2008, p 6)

Local Government (Consequential Amendments) Act 2008 (Act No. 28, 2008)

Assent date 14 November 2008
Commenced 1 July 2008 (s 2)

Statute Law Revision Act 2009 (Act No. 25, 2009)

Assent date 1 September 2009
Commenced 16 September 2009 (*Gaz G37*, 16 September 2009, p 3)

Liquor Legislation Amendment Act 2010 (Act No. 17, 2010)

Assent date 20 May 2010
Commenced 1 July 2010 (*Gaz G25*, 23 June 2010, p 2)

Health Practitioner (National Uniform Legislation) Implementation Act 2010 (Act No. 18, 2010)

Assent date 20 May 2010
Commenced 1 July 2010 (s 2)

Personal Property Securities (National Uniform Legislation) Implementation Act 2010 (Act No. 30, 2010)

Assent date 9 September 2010
Commenced ss 58 to 60: 30 January 2012 (*Gaz, S2*, 24 January 2012); rem: 25 November 2011 (*Gaz, S68*, 25 November 2011)

Consumer Affairs and Fair Trading Amendment (National Uniform Legislation) Act 2010 (Act No. 41, 2010)

Assent date 8 December 2010
Commenced 1 January 2011 (*Gaz S71*, 20 December 2010)

Oaths, Affidavits and Declarations (Consequential Amendments) Act 2010 (Act No. 40, 2010)

Assent date 18 November 2010
Commenced 1 March 2011 (s 2, s 2 *Oaths, Affidavits and Declarations Act 2010* (Act No. 39, 2010) and *Gaz G7*, 16 February 2011, p 4)

Alcohol Reform (Liquor Legislation Amendment) Act 2011 (Act No. 17, 2011)

Assent date 20 May 2011
Commenced 1 July 2011 (*Gaz* G23, 8 June 2011, p 6)

Alcohol Reform (Substance Misuse Assessment and Referral for Treatment Court) Act 2011 (Act No. 19, 2011)

Assent date 20 May 2011
Commenced 1 July 2011 (*Gaz* G23, 8 June 2011, p 6)

Traffic and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2011 (Act No. 22, 2011)

Assent date 22 August 2011
Commenced 1 September 2011 (*Gaz* G35, 31 August 2011, p 9)

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2011 (Act No. 44, 2011)

Assent date 21 December 2011
Commenced 27 January 2012 ((other than amdts to *Darwin Port Corporation Act* and *Marine Act* listed in the Sch to Act) *Gaz* S3, 27 January 2012))

Justice and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2012 (Act No. 2, 2012)

Assent date 21 March 2012
Commenced pts 2, 3 and 5 to 7: 1 August 2012; rem: 1 September 2012 (*Gaz* G29, 18 July 2012, p 7)

Liquor and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2012 (Act No. 18, 2012)

Assent date 22 May 2012
Commenced pts 1 to 3, ss 15 and 29 and pts 5 and 6: 30 May 2012 (*Gaz* S25, 30 May 2012); rem: 27 July 2012 (*Gaz* S39, 24 July 2012)

Alcohol Mandatory Treatment Act 2013 (Act No. 17, 2013)

Assent date 28 June 2013
Commenced 1 July 2013 (s 2)

Local Government Amendment Act 2013 (Act No. 28, 2013)

Assent date 8 November 2013
Commenced 8 November 2013

Local Government Amendment Act 2014 (Act No. 19, 2014)

Assent date 2 June 2014
Commenced s 16: 1 July 2014; s 18: 1 December 2014; rem: 2 June 2014 (s 2)

Licensing (Repeals and Consequential Amendments) Act 2014 (Act No. 44, 2014)

Assent date 5 December 2014
Commenced 1 January 2015 (*Gaz* S130, 19 December 2014, p 2)

Gaming and Liquor Legislation Amendment Act 2015 (Act No. 19, 2015)

Assent date 23 June 2015
Commenced 1 July 2015 (*Gaz* S75, 1 July 2015)

Statute Law Amendment (Directors' Liability) Act 2015 (Act No. 26, 2015)

Assent date 18 September 2015
Commenced 14 October 2015 (*Gaz* G41, 14 October 2015, p 3)

Local Court (Related Amendments) Act 2016 (Act No. 8, 2016)

Assent date 6 April 2016
Commenced 1 May 2016 (s 2, s 2 *Local Court (Repeals and Related Amendments) Act 2016* (Act No. 9, 2016) and Gaz S34, 29 April 2016)

Red Tape Reduction (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 2016 (Act No. 12, 2016)

Assent date 10 May 2016
Commenced 1 July 2016 (Gaz G26, 29 June 2016, p 2)

Liquor Amendment Act 2016 (Act No. 32, 2016)

Assent date 7 December 2016
Commenced 30 November 2016 (s 2)

Statute Law Revision Act 2017 (Act No. 4, 2017)

Assent date 10 March 2017
Commenced 12 April 2017 (Gaz G15, 12 April 2017, p 3)

Liquor Legislation Amendment Act 2017 (Act No. 14, 2017)

Assent date 27 June 2017
Commenced 27 June 2017

Alcohol Harm Reduction Act 2017 (Act No. 16, 2017)

Assent date 30 August 2017
Commenced 1 September 2017 (Gaz S61, 31 August 2017)

Liquor Amendment Act 2017 (Act No. 24, 2017)

Assent date 8 December 2017
Commenced 28 February 2018 (Gaz S14, 28 February 2018)

Liquor Legislation Amendment (Licensing) Act 2018 (Act No. 2, 2018)

Assent date 16 February 2018
Commenced 28 February 2018 (s 2, s 2 *Liquor Commission Act 2018* (Act No. 1, 2018) and Gaz S14, 28 February 2018)

Liquor Amendment (Point of Sale Intervention) Act 2018 (Act No. 9, 2018)

Assent date 23 May 2018
Commenced 6 June 2018 (Gaz S37, 6 June 2018)

Statute Law Revision Act 2018 (Act No. 10, 2018)

Assent date 23 May 2018
Commenced 20 June 2018 (Gaz S41, 20 June 2018)

Liquor Legislation Amendment (Minimum Pricing) Act 2018 (Act No. 16, 2018)

Assent date 27 August 2018
Commenced ss 7 and 8: 1 September 2018; rem: 1 October 2018 (Gaz S71, 31 August 2018)

Liquor Amendment Act 2019 (Act No. 5, 2019)

Assent date 26 March 2019
Commenced 18 April 2019 (Gaz S26, 18 April 2019)

3**SAVINGS AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS**

s 5 *Liquor Amendment Act 1982* (Act No. 12, 1982)
s 10 *Liquor Amendment Act 1984* (Act No. 39, 1984)

s 28 *Liquor Amendment Act 1989* (Act No. 67, 1989)
 s 3 *Liquor Amendment Act 1990* (Act No. 61, 1990)
 s 7 *Liquor Amendment Act 1999* (Act No. 70, 1999)
 s 11 *Liquor Amendment Act 2002* (Act No. 76, 2002)
 sch 2 *Liquor Amendment Act 2004* (Act No. 14, 2004)

4 GENERAL AMENDMENTS

General amendments of a formal nature (which are not referred to in the table of amendments to this reprint) are made by the *Interpretation Legislation Amendment Act 2018* (Act No. 22 of 2018) to: ss 1, 4, 6, 22, 23, 31A, 33A, 47F, 47H, 49A, 70, 101A, 101ZK(101ZP, 109, 120A, 120L, 120P, 120S, 120U, 120Z, 120ZA, 120ZB, 120ZC, 120ZD, 124B, 146, 147, 150, 151, 158 and 162.

5 LIST OF AMENDMENTS

lt	amd No. 14, 2004, s 4
s 3	sub No. 14, 2004, s 5
	amd No. 44, 2014, s 89; No. 16, 2018, s 4
s 4	amd No. 39, 1984, s 4; No. 40, 1986, s 4; No. 67, 1989, s 4; No. 13, 1991, s 4; No. 84, 1993, s 6; No. 42, 1996, s 3; No. 70, 1999, s 4; No. 14, 2004, s 6; No. 2, 2006, s 4; No. 27, 2006, s 3; No. 14, 2007, s 4; No. 28, 2008, s 3; No. 17, 2010, s 4; No. 17, 2011, s 4; No. 18, 2012, s 4; No. 28, 2013, s 61; No. 19, 2014, s 26; No. 44, 2014, s 44; No. 2, 2018, s 4; No. 16, 2018, s 5; No. 9, 2018, s 4
s 5	amd No. 35, 1980, s 3; No. 33, 1981, s 3; No. 44, 2005, s 22; No. 18, 2010, s 89; No. 17, 2010, s 13; No. 44, 2014, s 89; No. 4, 2017, s 34
pt II	
div 1 hdg	rep No. 40, 1986, s 5
	ins No. 13, 1991, s 5
	rep No. 70, 1999, s 5
s 6	rep No. 40, 1986, s 5
	ins No. 13, 1991, s 5
	amd No. 28, 1993, s 3; No. 5, 1995, s 19
	rep No. 70, 1999, s 5
	ins No. 14, 2004, s 7
	amd No. 44, 2014, s 89; No. 2, 2018, s 5
ss 6A – 6B	ins No. 2, 2018, s 6
s 7	amd No. 35, 1980, s 4; No. 93, 1982, s 4
	rep No. 40, 1986, s 5
	ins No. 13, 1991, s 5
	amd No. 28, 1993, s 3
	rep No. 70, 1999, s 5
	ins No. 17, 2011, s 5
s 8	amd No. 93, 1982, s 5
	rep No. 40, 1986, s 5
	ins No. 13, 1991, s 5
	amd No. 28, 1993, s 3
	rep No. 70, 1999, s 5
	ins No. 17, 2011, s 5
	amd No. 18, 2012, s 5
s 9	amd No. 9, 1980, s 6; No. 28, 1985, s 9
	rep No. 40, 1986, s 5
	ins No. 13, 1991, s 5
	rep No. 70, 1999, s 5

ENDNOTES

- s 10 rep No. 40, 1986, s 5
ins No. 13, 1991, s 5
rep No. 70, 1999, s 5
- s 11 amd No. 28, 1985, s 9
rep No. 40, 1986, s 5
ins No. 13, 1991, s 5
rep No. 70, 1999, s 5
- ss 12 – 13 rep No. 40, 1986, s 5
ins No. 13, 1991, s 5
rep No. 70, 1999, s 5
- ss 13A – 13C ins No. 13, 1991, s 5
rep No. 70, 1999, s 5
- s 14 amd No. 44, 2014, s 89
- s 16 amd No. 44, 2014, s 89
- s 17 amd No. 23, 1979, s 3
rep No. 70, 1999, s 5
- pt II
- div 3 hdg sub No. 67, 1989, s 13
amd No. 70, 1999, s 6
- s 18 amd No. 70, 1999, s 6; No. 44, 2014, s 89
- s 19 amd No. 35, 1980, s 5; No. 67, 1989, s 5; No. 62, 1990, s 4; No. 17, 2010,
s 13; No. 44, 2014, s 89
- s 19A ins No. 44, 2014, s 45
amd No. 5, 2019, s 4
- s 19B ins No. 16, 2018, s 6
amd No. 5, 2019, s 5
- s 20 amd No. 40, 1986, s 6
sub No. 44, 2014, s 46
- s 21 amd No. 35, 1980, s 6
rep No. 40, 1986, s 7
- s 22 amd No. 70, 1999, s 6; No. 27, 2006, s 4
sub No. 44, 2014, s 46
- s 23 amd No. 40, 1986, s 8; No. 11, 2005, s 23; No. 44, 2014, s 89
- s 23A ins No. 14, 2004, s 8
- s 24 amd No. 44, 2014, s 89; No. 2, 2018, s 7; No. 16, 2018, s 7
- s 25 amd No. 88, 1981, s 3; No. 67, 1989, s 6; No. 17, 2001, s 11; No. 76, 2002,
s 4; No. 26, 2015, s 64
- s 26 amd No. 67, 1989, s 7; No. 70, 1999, s 6; No. 14, 2004, s 9; No. 44, 2014,
s 89; No. 2, 2018, s 8
- s 26A ins No. 1, 1992, s 4
amd No. 17, 2001, s 11
sub No. 14, 2004, s 10
amd No. 17, 2010, s 13; No. 44, 2014, s 89; No. 2, 2018, s 9
- s 27 amd No. 93, 1982, s 6; No. 67, 1989, s 8; No. 70, 1999, s 6; No. 28, 2008,
s 3; No. 28, 2013, s 61; No. 44, 2014, s 89; No. 2, 2018, s 10
- s 28 sub No. 14, 2004, s 11
amd No. 44, 2014, s 47; No. 2, 2018, s 11
- s 29 amd No. 67, 1989, s 9; No. 70, 1999, s 6; No. 76, 2002, s 5; No. 14, 2004,
s 23
sub No. 44, 2014, s 48
amd No. 2, 2018, s 40
- s 30 amd No. 39, 1984, s 5
sub No. 67, 1989, s 10
amd No. 24, 1993, s 2; No. 2, 2018, s 40
- pt III
- div 1A hdg ins No. 16, 2018, s 8
- ss 30A – 30C ins No. 16, 2018, s 8

ENDNOTES

- pt III
div 2 hdg amd No. 67, 1989, s 13
 sub No. 14, 2007, s 5
- s 31 amd No. 12, 1982, s 3; No. 67, 1989, s 11; No. 1, 1992, s 5; No. 14, 2004,
 s 23; No. 2, 2006, s 5; No. 17, 2010, s 13; No. 17, 2011, s 6; No. 44, 2014,
 s 89; No. 2, 2018, s 40
- s 31A ins No. 11, 2008, s 4
 amd No. 17, 2011, s 7; No. 19, 2011, s 44; No. 18, 2012, s 9; No. 17, 2013,
 s 159; No. 44, 2014, s 89; No. 4, 2017, s 34; No. 16, 2017, s 52; No. 2, 2018,
 s 40
- s 32 amd No. 67, 1989, s 12
 sub No. 14, 2004, s 12
 amd No. 14, 2007, s 6
 rep No. 44, 2014, s 49
 ins No. 16, 2018, s 9
- s 32A ins No. 14, 2004, s 12
 amd No. 54, 2004, s 7; No. 28, 2008, s 3; No. 17, 2010, s 13; No. 28, 2013,
 s 61; No. 44, 2014, s 50; No. 19, 2015, s 21; No. 32, 2016, s 4; No. 2, 2018,
 s 12
- s 33 amd No. 70, 1999, s 6; No. 14, 2007, s 7
 sub No. 44, 2014, s 51
 amd No. 2, 2018, s 40; No. 5, 2019, s 6
- s 33AAA ins No. 5, 2019, s 7
- pt III
div 2AA hdg ins No. 14, 2007, s 8
s 33AA ins No. 14, 2007, s 8
 amd No. 44, 2014, s 89; No. 2, 2018, s 13
- pt III
div 2AB hdg ins No. 14, 2017, s 3
 rep No. 24, 2017, s 4
- s 33AB ins No. 14, 2017, s 3
 rep No. 24, 2017, s 4
- pt III
div 2A hdg ins No. 8, 2004, s 4
 amd No. 14, 2007, s 9
- s 33A ins No. 8, 2004, s 4
 amd No. 41, 2010, s 30; No. 44, 2014, s 89
- s 33B ins No. 8, 2004, s 4
- s 33C ins No. 8, 2004, s 4
 amd No. 14, 2007, s 10
- s 33D ins No. 8, 2004, s 4
 amd No. 17, 2011, s 8
- s 33E ins No. 8, 2004, s 4
 amd No. 14, 2007, s 11; No. 17, 2011, s 9; No. 44, 2014, s 89
- ss 33F – 33G ins No. 8, 2004, s 4
 amd No. 44, 2014, s 89; No. 2, 2018, s 40
- s 33H ins No. 8, 2004, s 4
 sub No. 44, 2014, s 52
 amd No. 2, 2018, s 40
- s 33I ins No. 8, 2004, s 4
 amd No. 17, 2011, s 10
- pt III
div 3 hdg rep No. 14, 2004, s 13
- s 34 amd No. 35, 1980, s 7; No. 93, 1982, s 7
 rep No. 67, 1989, s 14

ENDNOTES

- s 35 amd No. 23, 1979, s 4; No. 35, 1980, s 8; No. 88, 1981, s 4; No. 110, 1981, s 4; No. 93, 1982, s 8; No. 39, 1984, s 6; No. 67, 1989, s 15; No. 61, 1990, s 2; No. 1, 1992, s 6; No. 27, 1999, s 15; No. 70, 1999, s 6
rep No. 14, 2004, s 13
- s 36 sub No. 67, 1989, s 16
rep No. 14, 2004, s 13
- s 37 amd No. 93, 1982, s 9
sub No. 67, 1989, s 16
rep No. 14, 2004, s 13
- s 38 rep No. 67, 1989, s 16
ins No. 75, 1993, s 3
rep No. 14, 2004, s 13
- s 39 amd No. 33, 1981, s 4; No. 70, 1999, s 6; No. 44, 2014, s 89
- s 40 amd No. 44, 2014, s 89; No. 2, 2018, s 40
- s 41 amd No. 70, 1999, s 6; No. 14, 2004, s 23; No. 17, 2011, s 11; No. 44, 2014, s 89; No. 2, 2018, s 14
- s 42 rep No. 67, 1989, s 17
ins No. 2, 2018, s 15
- s 43 sub No. 44, 2014, s 53
amd No. 2, 2018, s 40
- s 44 amd No. 70, 1999, s 6; No. 14, 2004, s 23
rep No. 17, 2011, s 12
- s 45 amd No. 70, 1999, s 6; No. 44, 2014, s 89; No. 2, 2018, s 40
- s 46A ins No. 35, 1980, s 9
sub No. 14, 2004, s 14
amd No. 28, 2008, s 3; No. 17, 2010, s 13; No. 28, 2013, s 61; No. 44, 2014, s 54; No. 2, 2018, s 16
- s 47 amd No. 88, 1981, s 5; No. 70, 1999, s 6; No. 17, 2011, s 13; No. 44, 2014, s 89
- ss 47A – 47B ins No. 88, 1981, s 6
amd No. 44, 2014, s 89
- s 47C ins No. 88, 1981, s 6
amd No. 17, 2010, s 13; No. 44, 2014, s 89
- s 47D ins No. 88, 1981, s 6
amd No. 17, 2011, s 14; No. 44, 2014, s 89
- s 47E ins No. 88, 1981, s 6
amd No. 44, 2014, s 89
- s 47F ins No. 76, 2002, s 6
amd No. 14, 2004, s 15; No. 17, 2010, s 13; No. 44, 2014, s 89; No. 2, 2018, s 17
- s 47G ins No. 76, 2002, s 6
amd No. 44, 2014, s 89
- s 47H ins No. 76, 2002, s 6
amd No. 44, 2014, s 89; No. 2, 2018, s 18
- s 47I ins No. 76, 2002, s 6
amd No. 14, 2004, s 16; No. 17, 2010, s 13
rep No. 44, 2014, s 55
- s 47J ins No. 76, 2002, s 6
amd No. 17, 2010, s 13
rep No. 44, 2014, s 55
- s 48 amd No. 67, 1989, s 18; No. 70, 1999, s 6; No. 76, 2002, s 7; No. 17, 2010, s 13
rep No. 17, 2011, s 15
- s 48A ins No. 67, 1989, s 19
amd No. 14, 2007, s 12; No. 17, 2011, s 16; No. 44, 2014, s 56
- ss 48B – 48C ins No. 9, 2018, s 5

ENDNOTES

- s 49 amd No. 67, 1989, s 20; No. 1, 1992, s 7; No. 70, 1999, s 6; No. 3, 2001, s 8;
No. 76, 2002, s 8; No. 14, 2007, s 13; No. 17, 2010, s 13
rep No. 17, 2011, s 17
- s 49A ins No. 33, 2002, s 5
amd No. 44, 2014, s 57; No. 4, 2017, s 34; No. 2, 2018, s 19
- pt V hdg rep No. 44, 2014, s 58
ins No. 2, 2018, s 20
- pt V
div 1 hdg ins No. 2, 2018, s 20
- s 50 amd No. 14, 2004, s 17; No. 17, 2010, s 13
rep No. 44, 2014, s 58
ins No. 2, 2018, s 20
- s 51 amd No. 35, 1980, s 10; No. 33, 1981, s 5; No. 67, 1989, s 21; No. 13, 1991,
s 5; No. 70, 1999, s 6; No. 76, 2002, s 9; No. 17, 2010, s 13; No. 40, 2010,
s 72; No. 17, 2011, s 18; No. 18, 2012, s 6
rep No. 44, 2014, s 58
ins No. 2, 2018, s 20
- s 52 amd No. 70, 1999, s 6; No. 17, 2010, s 13; No. 17, 2011, s 19
rep No. 44, 2014, s 58
ins No. 2, 2018, s 20
- pt V
div 1 hdg ins No. 2, 2018, s 20
- s 53 amd No. 27, 2006, s 34
sub No. 17, 2011, s 20
rep No. 44, 2014, s 58
ins No. 2, 2018, s 20
- s 54 amd No. 27, 2006, s 34; No. 40, 2010, s 73; No. 17, 2011, s 21
rep No. 44, 2014, s 58
- s 55 amd No. 17, 2011, s 22
rep No. 44, 2014, s 58
- s 56 amd No. 35, 1980, s 11; No. 17, 2011, s 23; No. 44, 2011, s 27
rep No. 44, 2014, s 58
- s 57 amd No. 17, 2010, s 13; No. 44, 2014, s 89
- s 58 amd No. 70, 1999, s 6; No. 17, 2010, s 13; No. 44, 2014, s 89; No. 2, 2018,
s 21
- s 59 sub No. 44, 2014, s 59
amd No. 2, 2018, s 40
- s 59A ins No. 14, 2007, s 14
amd No. 44, 2014, s 89; No. 2, 2018, s 40
- s 60 amd No. 70, 1999, s 6; No. 17, 2011, s 24
rep No. 44, 2014, s 60
- ss 61 – 62 amd No. 70, 1999, s 6
rep No. 44, 2014, s 60
- s 63 sub No. 44, 2014, s 60
amd No. 2, 2018, s 40
- s 64 amd No. 67, 1989, s 22
- pt VII hdg sub No. 17, 2011, s 25
- pt VII
div 1 hdg sub No. 17, 2011, s 25
- s 65 amd No. 17, 2010, s 13
sub No. 17, 2011, s 25
amd No. 44, 2014, s 61; No. 2, 2018, s 22
- s 66 amd No. 35, 1980, s 12; No. 1, 1992, s 8; No. 24, 1993, s 3; No. 17, 2010,
s 13
sub No. 17, 2011, s 25
amd No. 44, 2014, s 89

ENDNOTES

- s 67 amd No. 17, 2010, s 13
 sub No. 17, 2011, s 25
 amd No. 44, 2014, s 89; No. 2, 2018, s 23
- pt VII
div 2 hdg sub No. 17, 2011, s 25
 amd No. 44, 2014, s 89; No. 2, 2018, s 24
- s 68 amd No. 17, 1996, s 6; No. 70, 1999, s 6
 sub No. 17, 2011, s 25
 amd No. 44, 2014, s 62; No. 4, 2017, s 34; No. 2, 2018, s 25
- pt VII
div 3 hdg sub No. 17, 2011, s 25
 amd No. 44, 2014, s 89; No. 2, 2018, s 26
- s 69 amd No. 70, 1999, s 6
 sub No. 17, 2011, s 25
 amd No. 44, 2014, s 63; No. 2, 2018, s 27
- s 70 amd No. 70, 1999, s 6
 sub No. 17, 2011, s 25
 amd No. 44, 2014, s 89; No. 2, 2018, s 40
- s 71 amd No. 70, 1999, s 6
 sub No. 17, 2011, s 25
 rep No. 44, 2014, s 64
- s 72 amd No. 67, 1989, s 23; No. 1, 1992, s 9; No. 17, 1996, s 6; No. 17, 2010,
 s 13
 sub No. 17, 2011, s 25
 rep No. 44, 2014, s 64
- pt VII
div 4 hdg ins No. 17, 2011, s 25
 amd No. 44, 2014, s 89
- ss 72A – 72B ins No. 17, 2011, s 25
 amd No. 44, 2014, s 89
- pt VIII hdg
pt VIII
div 1 hdg sub No. 14, 2007, s 16
- s 73 amd No. 35, 1980, s 13; No. 27, 2006, s 5; No. 14, 2007, s 17; No. 44, 2014,
 s 89; No. 2, 2018, s 40
- s 74 amd No. 35, 1980, s 14; No. 27, 2006, s 6; No. 44, 2014, s 65; No. 2, 2018,
 s 40
- s 75 amd No. 35, 1980, s 15; No. 67, 1989, s 24; No. 62, 1990, s 5; No. 70, 1999,
 s 6; No. 27, 2006, s 7; No. 17, 2010, s 13; No. 17, 2011, s 26; No. 44, 2014,
 s 89
- s 76 amd No. 35, 1980, s 16; No. 70, 1999, s 6; No. 27, 2006, s 8; No. 19, 2014,
 s 26; No. 44, 2014, s 89; No. 2, 2018, s 40
- s 76AA ins No. 44, 2014, s 66
 amd No. 2, 2018, s 40
- pt VIII
div 1A hdg ins No. 27, 2006, s 9
- s 76A ins No. 27, 2006, s 10
 amd No. 44, 2014, s 89
- s 77 amd No. 70, 1999, s 6; No. 27, 2006, s 11; No. 28, 2008, s 3; No. 17, 2010,
 s 13; No. 19, 2014, s 26
 sub No. 44, 2014, s 67
- s 78 amd No. 70, 1999, s 6; No. 27, 2006, s 12
 sub No. 44, 2014, s 67
- s 79 amd No. 70, 1999, s 6; No. 28, 2008, s 3; No. 17, 2010, s 13; No. 19, 2014,
 s 26
 sub No. 44, 2014, s 67; No. 2, 2018, s 28
- s 80 amd No. 27, 2006, s 13; No. 25, 2009, s 10; No. 28, 2013, s 61
 rep No. 44, 2014, s 67

ENDNOTES

- s 81 amd No. 35, 1980, s 17; No. 70, 1999, s 6; No. 14, 2004, s 23; No. 27, 2006, s 14; No. 44, 2014, s 68; No. 2, 2018, s 29
- s 82 amd No. 35, 1980, s 18; No. 27, 2006, s 34; No. 17, 2010, s 13; No. 44, 2014, s 89; No. 2, 2018, s 30
- s 83 amd No. 27, 2006, s 34; No. 17, 2010, s 13; No. 44, 2014, s 89; No. 2, 2018, s 40
- s 84 amd No. 27, 2006, s 34
sub No. 44, 2014, s 69
amd No. 2, 2018, s 40
- s 85 amd No. 27, 2006, s 34; No. 44, 2014, s 89; No. 2, 2018, s 40
- s 86 amd No. 27, 2006, s 15
- pt VIII
- div 1B hdg ins No. 27, 2006, s 16
- ss 86A – 86B ins No. 27, 2006, s 16
amd No. 44, 2014, s 89
- s 86C ins No. 27, 2006, s 16
amd No. 44, 2014, s 70
- s 86CA ins No. 2, 2018, s 31
- s 86D ins No. 27, 2006, s 16
amd No. 44, 2014, s 89; No. 2, 2018, s 32
- s 86E ins No. 27, 2006, s 16
amd No. 44, 2014, s 71; No. 2, 2018, s 40
- s 86F ins No. 27, 2006, s 16
amd No. 19, 2014, s 26; No. 44, 2014, s 89; No. 2, 2018, s 40
- s 86G ins No. 27, 2006, s 16
sub No. 44, 2014, s 72
amd No. 2, 2018, s 40
- s 87 amd No. 35, 1980, s 19; No. 27, 2006, s 17; No. 17, 2010, s 13; No. 44, 2014, s 89
- s 88 amd No. 27, 2006, s 18
- s 89 amd No. 27, 2006, s 19
- s 89A ins No. 27, 2006, s 20
amd No. 17, 2011, s 27; No. 19, 2014, s 26; No. 44, 2014, s 89
- s 90 amd No. 35, 1980, s 20; No. 70, 1999, s 6; No. 27, 2006, s 21; No. 44, 2014, s 89
- s 91 amd No. 44, 2014, s 89
- s 92 amd No. 70, 1999, s 6; No. 27, 2006, s 22
sub No. 44, 2014, s 73
- s 93 amd No. 33, 1981, s 6; No. 27, 2006, s 23; No. 17, 2010, s 13
sub No. 17, 2011, s 28
- s 94 amd No. 44, 2014, s 89
- pt VIII
- div 3 hdg sub No. 27, 2006, s 24
- s 94A ins No. 27, 2006, s 25
- s 95 amd No. 27, 2006, s 26
sub No. 14, 2007, s 18
amd No. 17, 2011, s 29; No. 44, 2014, s 74
- s 96 amd No. 93, 1982, s 10; No. 62, 1988, s 3; No. 17, 1996, s 6
sub No. 14, 2004, s 18
amd No. 4, 2007, s 5
sub No. 14, 2007, s 18
- s 97 amd No. 70, 1999, s 6
sub No. 14, 2007, s 18
amd No. 5, 2019, s 8
- s 98 amd No. 70, 1999, s 6
sub No. 14, 2007, s 18
- s 99 sub No. 14, 2007, s 18

ENDNOTES

s 100	amd No. 70, 1999, s 6 rep No. 14, 2007, s 18
s 100A	ins No. 62, 1988, s 4 amd No. 70, 1999, s 6 rep No. 14, 2007, s 18
s 101	amd No. 62, 1988, s 5; No. 70, 1999, s 6 rep No. 14, 2007, s 18
pt VIII	
div 4 hdg	ins No. 27, 2006, s 27
ss 101AA – 101AC	ins No. 27, 2006, s 27
pt VIII AA hdg	ins No. 14, 2007, s 19
pt VIII AA	
div 1 hdg	ins No. 14, 2007, s 19
s 101AD	ins No. 14, 2007, s 19 amd No. 44, 2014, s 89; No. 2, 2018, s 40
s 101AE	ins No. 14, 2007, s 19 amd No. 17, 2011, s 30; No. 44, 2014, s 89
s 101AF	ins No. 14, 2007, s 19 amd No. 19, 2014, s 26; No. 44, 2014, s 89
s 101AG	ins No. 14, 2007, s 19
s 101AH	ins No. 14, 2007, s 19 amd No. 44, 2014, s 89; No. 2, 2018, s 40
pt VIII AA	
div 2 hdg	ins No. 14, 2007, s 19
s 101AI	ins No. 14, 2007, s 19
s 101AJ	ins No. 14, 2007, s 19 amd No. 19, 2014, s 26
s 101AK	ins No. 14, 2007, s 19 amd No. 17, 2011, s 31
s 101AL	ins No. 14, 2007, s 19 amd No. 17, 2011, s 32
pt VIII AA	
div 3 hdg	ins No. 14, 2007, s 19
s 101AM	ins No. 14, 2007, s 19
s 101AN	ins No. 14, 2007, s 19 amd No. 17, 2011, s 33; No. 44, 2014, s 75
s 101AO	ins No. 14, 2007, s 19
s 101AP	ins No. 14, 2007, s 19 amd No. 5, 2019, s 9
ss 101AQ – 101AR	ins No. 14, 2007, s 19
ss 101AS – 101AT	ins No. 14, 2007, s 19 amd No. 8, 2016, s 45
s 101AU	ins No. 14, 2007, s 19
s 101AV	ins No. 14, 2007, s 19 amd No. 8, 2016, s 45
s 101AW	ins No. 14, 2007, s 19
pt VIII A hdg	ins No. 2, 2006, s 6
pt VIII A	
div 1 hdg	ins No. 2, 2006, s 6
s 101A	ins No. 2, 2006, s 6
ss 101B – 101D	ins No. 2, 2006, s 6 amd No. 44, 2014, s 89
s 101E	ins No. 2, 2006, s 6 amd No. 44, 2014, s 76

ENDNOTES

s 101F	ins No. 2, 2006, s 6 amd No. 27, 2006, s 34; No. 17, 2011, s 34; No. 44, 2014, s 89
s 101G	ins No. 2, 2006, s 6
ss 101H – 101J	ins No. 2, 2006, s 6 amd No. 44, 2014, s 89
s 101K	ins No. 2, 2006, s 6 amd No. 44, 2014, s 77
pt VIIIA div 2 hdg	ins No. 2, 2006, s 6
s 101L	ins No. 2, 2006, s 6 amd No. 27, 2006, s 34; No. 17, 2011, s 35
s 101M	ins No. 2, 2006, s 6 amd No. 27, 2006, s 28
s 101N	ins No. 2, 2006, s 6 amd No. 27, 2006, s 29; No. 14, 2007, s 21; No. 8, 2016, s 45
s 101P	ins No. 2, 2006, s 6 amd No. 27, 2006, s 30; No. 14, 2007, s 21; No. 8, 2016, s 45
s 101Q	ins No. 2, 2006, s 6 amd No. 14, 2007, s 21; No. 8, 2016, s 45
s 101R	ins No. 2, 2006, s 6
s 101S	ins No. 2, 2006, s 6 sub No. 27, 2006, s 31
pt VIIIB hdg pt VIIIB div 1 hdg	ins No. 18, 2012, s 7
ss 101T – 101W	ins No. 18, 2012, s 7
pt VIIIB div 2 hdg	ins No. 18, 2012, s 7
ss 101X – s 101Y	ins No. 18, 2012, s 7
ss 101Z – 101ZC	ins No. 18, 2012, s 7 amd No. 8, 2016, s 45
s 101ZD pt VIIIB div 3 hdg	ins No. 18, 2012, s 7
s 101ZE	ins No. 18, 2012, s 7 amd No. 44, 2014, s 89
s 101ZF	ins No. 18, 2012, s 7 amd No. 44, 2014, s 78
s 101ZG	ins No. 18, 2012, s 7 amd No. 44, 2014, s 89
s 101ZH	ins No. 18, 2012, s 7 rep No. 44, 2014, s 79
s 101ZI	ins No. 18, 2012, s 7 amd No. 44, 2014, s 89
pt VIIIBA hdg ss 101ZIA – 101ZII	ins No. 5, 2019, s 10
pt VIIIC hdg s 101ZJ	ins No. 9, 2018, s 6
s 101ZK	ins No. 9, 2018, s 6 amd No. 5, 2019, s 11
ss 101ZL – 101ZQ	ins No. 9, 2018, s 6

ENDNOTES

pt IX hdg	amd No. 18, 2012, s 9
pt IX	
div 1 hdg	om No. 18, 2012, s 9
s 102	amd No. 35, 1980, s 21 sub No. 20, 1996, s 2; No. 17, 2011, s 36
s 103	amd No. 35, 1980, s 21 sub No. 17, 2011, s 36
s 104	amd No. 35, 1980, s 22; No. 17, 2010, s 13; No. 17, 2011, s 37; No. 44, 2014, s 89
s 105	amd No. 17, 2011, s 38
s 106	amd No. 35, 1980, s 23 sub No. 47, 1988, s 2; No. 67, 1989, s 25; No. 62, 1990, s 6 amd No. 17, 2011, s 39; No. 44, 2014, s 89
s 106A	ins No. 47, 1988, s 2 amd No. 67, 1989, s 26 sub No. 62, 1990, s 6 amd No. 17, 2011, s 40
s 106B	ins No. 62, 1990, s 6 amd No. 1, 1992, s 10 sub No. 17, 2011, s 41 amd No. 2, 2012, s 13
s 106BA	ins No. 1, 1992, s 11 amd No. 17, 2010, s 13 sub No. 17, 2011, s 41
s 106BB	ins No. 17, 2010, s 5 sub No. 17, 2011, s 41
s 106BC	ins No. 17, 2010, s 5 rep No. 17, 2011, s 41
s106BD	ins No. 17, 2010, s 5 amd No. 17, 2011, s 42; No. 44, 2011, s 27; No. 44, 2014, s 89
s 106BE	ins No. 9, 2018, s 7
s 106C	ins No. 62, 1990, s 6 amd No. 17, 2010, s 13 sub No. 17, 2011, s 43
s 106CA	ins No. 17, 2011, s 43 amd No. 10, 2018, s 6
s 106D	ins No. 62, 1990, s 6
s 106E	ins No. 62, 1990, s 6 amd No. 70, 1999, s 6; No. 44, 2014, s 89
s 107	amd No. 70, 1999, s 6; No. 17, 2011, s 44; No. 44, 2014, s 89
s 108	amd No. 17, 2010, s 13; No. 17, 2011, s 45; No. 44, 2014, s 89
s 109	amd No. 17, 1996, s 6; No. 59, 2002, s 5; No. 17, 2011, s 46
s 110	sub No. 17, 2011, s 47 amd No. 16, 2018, s 10
s 111	amd No. 93, 1982, s 11; No. 39, 1984, s 7; No. 14, 2004, s 19; No. 17, 2010, s 13; No. 17, 2011, s 48; No. 44, 2014, s 89
s 112	sub No. 17, 2011, s 49
s 113	amd No. 39, 1984, s 8; No. 70, 1999, s 6; No. 17, 2010, s 13 sub No. 17, 2011, s 49 amd No. 44, 2014, s 89
ss 113AA – 113AB	ins No. 39, 1984, s 9 rep No. 17, 2011, s 49
s 113A	ins No. 88, 1981, s 7 amd No. 70, 1999, s 6 sub No. 17, 2011, s 49 amd No. 44, 2014, s 89

ENDNOTES

s 114	sub No. 67, 1989, s 27 amd No. 70, 1999, s 6 sub No. 17, 2011, s 49 amd No. 44, 2014, s 89; No. 12, 2016, s 25
pt IX	
div 2 hdg	amd No. 17, 2011, s 50 om No. 18, 2012, s 9
ss 115 – 116	sub No. 17, 2011, s 51; No. 16, 2018, s 11
s 116A	ins No. 29, 1986, s 3 amd No. 62, 1990, s 7 rep No. 17, 2011, s 51
s 117	amd No. 62, 1990, s 8 sub No. 17, 2011, s 51 amd No. 44, 2014, s 89
s 118	amd No. 35, 1980, s 24; No. 47, 1988, s 3 sub No. 62, 1990, s 9 amd No. 70, 1999, s 6; No. 17, 2010, s 13 sub No. 17, 2011, s 51 ins No. 16, 2018, s 12
pt IXA hdg	
pt IXA	
div 1 hdg	ins No. 16, 2018, s 12
s 118A	ins No. 16, 2018, s 12
pt IXA	
div 2 hdg	ins No. 16, 2018, s 12
ss 118B –	
118D	ins No. 16, 2018, s 12
pt IXA	
div 3 hdg	ins No. 16, 2018, s 12
ss 118E –	
118J	ins No. 16, 2018, s 12
pt IXA	
div 4 hdg	ins No. 16, 2018, s 12
s 118K	ins No. 16, 2018, s 12
pt IXA	
div 5 hdg	ins No. 16, 2018, s 12
ss 118L –	
118M	ins No. 16, 2018, s 12
s 119	amd No. 70, 1999, s 6; No. 14, 2004, s 20; No. 28, 2008, s 3; No. 17, 2010, s 13; No. 17, 2011, s 52; No. 28, 2013, s 61; No. 44, 2014, s 80; No. 2, 2018, s 33
s 120	amd No. 44, 2014, s 89; No. 2, 2018, s 40
pt XA hdg	ins No. 17, 2010, s 6
s 120A	ins No. 17, 2010, s 6
s 120B	ins No. 17, 2010, s 6 amd No. 19, 2014, s 26; No. 44, 2014, s 89
s 120C	ins No. 17, 2010, s 6 amd No. 41, 2010, s 30
s 120D	ins No. 17, 2010, s 6 amd No. 44, 2014, s 81
pt XAB hdg	ins No. 17, 2010, s 6
pt XAB	
div 1 hdg	ins No. 17, 2010, s 6
s 120E	ins No. 17, 2010, s 6
pt XAB	
div 2 hdg	ins No. 17, 2010, s 6
s 120F	ins No. 17, 2010, s 6 amd No. 18, 2012, s 9

ENDNOTES

ss 120G – 120H	ins No. 17, 2010, s 6
pt XAB div 3 hdg	ins No. 17, 2010, s 6
ss 120J – 120K	ins No. 17, 2010, s 6
s 120L	ins No. 17, 2010, s 6 amd No. 17, 2011, s 53
s 120M	ins No. 17, 2010, s 6
s 120N	ins No. 17, 2010, s 6 amd No. 17, 2011, s 54
s 120P	ins No. 17, 2010, s 6 amd No. 17, 2011, s 55
ss 120Q – 120R	ins No. 17, 2010, s 6
pt XAB div 4 hdg	ins No. 17, 2010, s 6
s 120S	ins No. 17, 2010, s 6 amd No. 8, 2016, s 45
s 120T	ins No. 17, 2010, s 6 amd No. 17, 2011, s 56
s 120U	ins No. 17, 2010, s 6 amd No. 17, 2011, s 57
ss 120V – 120W	ins No. 17, 2010, s 6
pt XAB div 5 hdg	ins No. 17, 2010, s 6
s 120X	ins No. 17, 2010, s 6 amd No. 44, 2014, s 89
s 120Y	ins No. 17, 2010, s 6 amd No. 17, 2011, s 58
s 120Z pt XAC hdg	ins No. 17, 2010, s 6 ins No. 44, 2014, s 82
s 120ZA	ins No. 44, 2014, s 82 sub No. 2, 2018, s 34
s 120ZB	ins No. 44, 2014, s 82 amd No. 2, 2018, s 35
s 120ZC	ins No. 44, 2014, s 82 amd No. 2, 2018, s 40
s 120ZD	ins No. 44, 2014, s 82
s 120ZE	ins No. 44, 2014, s 83 amd No. 2, 2018, s 36
s 120ZF	ins No. 5, 2019, s 12
s 121	amd No. 35, 1980, s 25; No. 6, 1981, s 4; No. 33, 1981, s 7; No. 55, 1992, s 2; No. 17, 1996, s 6; No. 17, 2010, s 7; No. 17, 2011, s 59
s 121A	ins No. 17, 2010, s 8 amd No. 17, 2011, s 60
s 122	sub No. 1, 1992, s 12 amd No. 46, 1993, s 2; No. 70, 1993, s 8; No. 17, 1996, s 6; No. 70, 1999, s 6; No. 14, 2004, s 23 sub No. 2, 2006, s 7 amd No. 19, 2011, s 44; No. 17, 2013, s 160 rep No. 44, 2014, s 84
s 122A	ins No. 33, 1981, s 8 sub No. 17, 2011, s 61 amd No. 44, 2014, s 89

ENDNOTES

s 123	amd No. 70, 1999, s 6; No. 17, 2010, s 13 sub No. 17, 2011, s 61 amd No. 44, 2014, s 89; No. 2, 2018, s 37
s 123A	ins No. 20, 1996, s 4
s 123B	ins No. 26, 2015, s 65
s 124	amd No. 35, 1980, s 26; No. 1, 1992, s 13; No. 24, 1993, s 4; No. 17, 1996, s 6; No. 44, 2014, s 89 sub No. 17, 2011, s 62 amd No. 2, 2018, s 35
s 124AAA	ins No. 24, 1993, s 5 amd No. 17, 1996, s 6; No. 17, 2010, s 13 rep No. 17, 2011, s 62
s 124AA	ins No. 68, 1983, s 119 amd No. 49, 1985, s 4; No. 62, 1990, s 10; No. 1, 1992, s 14; No. 20, 1996, s 3; No. 14, 2004, s 23; No. 27, 2006, s 32; No. 17, 2010, ss 9 and 13 rep No. 17, 2011, s 62
s 124A	ins No. 35, 1980, s 27 amd No. 17, 2010, s 13
s 124B	ins No. 20, 1996, s 5 amd No. 17, 2011, s 63; No. 22, 2011, s 48
s 125	amd No. 76, 2002, s 10
s 125A	ins No. 17, 2011, s 64 amd No. 44, 2014, s 89; No. 2, 2018, s 35
s 126	sub No. 44, 2014, s 85
s 127	amd No. 44, 2014, s 89
s 127A	ins No. 30, 2010, s 38 sub No. 2, 2018, s 38
s 128	amd No. 12, 1982, s 4; No. 1, 1992, s 15; No. 14, 2004, s 21; No. 2, 2006, s 8; No. 17, 2010, s 13; No. 44, 2014, s 89
s 128A	ins No. 1, 1992, s 15
pt XII hdg	amd No. 2, 2006, s 9
s 129	amd No. 23, 1979, s 5 rep No. 110, 1981, s 5
s 131	rep No. 12, 1982, s 5
pt XIII hdg	ins No. 2, 2006, s 10 rep No. 44, 2014, s 86
ss 133 – 136	ins No. 2, 2006, s 10 rep No. 44, 2014, s 86
pt XIV hdg	ins No. 27, 2006, s 33
s 137	ins No. 27, 2006, s 33
pt XV hdg	ins No. 14, 2007, s 20
ss 138 – 139	ins No. 14, 2007, s 20
pt XVI hdg	ins No. 19, 2011, s 44 rep No. 44, 2014, s 86
ss 140 – 142	ins No. 19, 2011, s 44 rep No. 44, 2014, s 86
pt XVII hdg	ins No. 17, 2011, s 65
ss 143 – 145	ins No. 17, 2011, s 65
pt XVIII	
s 146	ins No. 18, 2012, s 8 amd No. 44, 2014, s 87
ss 147 – 148	ins No. 18, 2012, s 8
pt XIX hdg	ins No. 44, 2014, s 88
pt XIX	
div 1 hdg	ins No. 44, 2014, s 88
s 149	ins No. 44, 2014, s 88
pt XIX	
div 2 hdg	ins No. 44, 2014, s 88

ENDNOTES

ss 150 – 153 pt XIX	ins No. 44, 2014, s 88
div 3 hdg	ins No. 44, 2014, s 88
ss 154 – 156 pt XIX	ins No. 44, 2014, s 88
div 4 hdg	ins No. 44, 2014, s 88
ss 157 – 161 pt XIX	ins No. 44, 2014, s 88
div 5 hdg	ins No. 44, 2014, s 88
s 162	ins No. 44, 2014, s 88
pt XX hdg	ins No. 19, 2015, s 22
s 163	ins No. 19, 2015, s 22
pt XXI hdg	ins No. 26, 2015, s 66
s 164	ins No. 26, 2015, s 66
pt XXII hdg	ins No. 32, 2016, s 5
s 165	ins No. 32, 2016, s 5
pt XXIII hdg	ins No. 14, 2017, s 4
s 166	ins No. 14, 2017, s 4
pt XXIV hdg	ins No. 24, 2017, s 5
s 167	ins No. 24, 2017, s 5
pt XXV hdg	ins No. 2, 2018, s 39
ss 168 – 171 pt XXVI	ins No. 2, 2018, s 39
ss 172 – 174 sch	ins No. 16, 2018, s 13 rep No. 14, 2004, s 22 ins No. 44, 2014, s 88