### The Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012 – What's New?

Stay Calm and Reduce the Harm Regional Forum, Auckland 23 May 2013.



#### Presentation overview

- Background
- The Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act
- Timeframes
- Conclusions
- More information

### Background

- 2008 Labour Government developed Sale of Liquor and Liquor Enforcement Bill and announced the Law Commission Review headed by Sir Geoffrey Palmer.
- Later 2008 National Government parks the SLLE Bill and tightens up the Law Commission Review timeframes.

### Background

- April 2010 Law Commissions Final Report with 153 recommendations including:
  - 50% tax increase
  - A 3 phase approach to banning advertising and sponsorship
  - Raise purchase age to 20 years
  - Mandatory Local Alcohol Policies and maximum trading hours – Off-licences 9am – 10pm and Onlicences 9am – 4am with mandatory one-way doors restrictions from 2am.

### Background

- August 2010 Government response to the Law Commission's recommendations (cabinet paper).
- October 2010 The Alcohol Reform Bill passed it's first reading in Parliament, and referred to the Justice and Electoral Committee
- September 2011- second reading
- August 2012 Voting on the Minimum Purchase Age
- December 2012 rest of the legislation passed.

#### New Act – New Object

- 1) The object of this Act is that
  - the sale, supply, and consumption of alcohol should be undertaken safely and responsibly; and
  - (b) the harm caused by the excessive or inappropriate consumption of alcohol should be minimised.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the harm caused by the excessive or inappropriate consumption of alcohol includes
  - any crime, damage, death, disease, disorderly behaviour, illness, or injury, directly or indirectly caused, or directly or indirectly contributed to, by the excessive or inappropriate consumption of alcohol; and
  - (b) any harm to society generally or the community, directly or indirectly caused, or directly or indirectly contributed to, by any crime, damage, death, disease, disorderly behaviour, illness, or injury of a kind described in paragraph (a).

- Clarifies who can hold a licence and more importantly who can't
  - Types of licence On-licence, off-licence, clubs, specials all similar to existing laws
  - Supermarkets limited to wine, beer and mead (expressly prohibited from selling spirits or spirit-based drinks
  - Specifically defined grocery stores thus making it clearer that dairies and convenience stores cannot hold a licence.

- Default National Trading Hours
  - On-licence and club licences 8am 4am next day
  - Off-licence 7am 11pm.
- Local Alcohol Policy provisions allow these to be extended or further restricted



- Enables Local Alcohol Policies
  - A Local Council may develop a policy
  - Content of the LAP and the process
    through which a policy must be developed.
  - Right of and process of appeal

- Criteria for issue of licences
- These are broader than previously allowed including;

Object of Act, suitability of applicant, any relevant alcohol policy, days and hours during which alcohol can be sold, provision of food, non-alcohol and low alcohol beverages, provision of other services, whether the amenity and good order of the locality would be likely to be reduced.

- One-way door restrictions
- Conditions relating to display and promotion of alcohol in single area in supermarkets/grocery stores
- Risk-based fees

- Changes to the licensing structures
  - Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority replaces the Liquor Licensing Authority.
  - District Licensing Committees replace
    District Licensing Agency.
    - These committees determine licence applications locally.

- Creates an offence for the irresponsible promotion of alcohol - For example; encourages people to consume to an excessive extent, leads people to believe the price is 25% or more below the ordinary price, promotes free alcohol, offers goods/services or prize on the condition that alcohol is bought.
- Provides for banning and restricting alcohol products

- Supply of alcohol to minors:
  - Only parents/legal guardians can supply and must do so in a responsible manner
  - Other can supply only with "express consent".

#### **Timeframes**

- From 19<sup>th</sup> December 2012
  - New Alcohol Regulatory and Licensing Authority (ARLA)
  - Only interim one-year licences can be issued
  - TAs can begin drafting LAPs

#### **Timeframes**

- From 18th June 2013
  - All licence applications must meet new expanded criteria (e.g. Increase harm or negatively impact on community)
  - All licence applications are also subject to new grounds for objection

#### **Timeframes**

- From 18<sup>th</sup> December 2013 the rest of the new laws come into force;
  - National maximum trading hours
  - LAPs can be implemented
  - Supply to minors
  - New offences apply for irresponsible promotions
  - District Licensing Committees replace DLAs
  - Licences and managers certificates can be cancelled for five years for some repeat offences.

#### Conclusion

- The new legislation falls short of expectations
- HOWEVER there are opportunities for us to make it work to reduce alcohol-related harm including:
  - Taking advantage of the broader licensing criteria
  - Irresponsible promotions
  - Social Supply conditions
  - Maximising the potential of the Local Alcohol Policies
- We need to raise awareness about the provisions and encourage/support community engagement.



#### For more information

- Ministry of Justice <u>www.justice.govt.nz</u>
  - Factsheets
- Your Local Council to find out about the LAP process, liquor licensing matters.
- Alcohol Healthwatch (09) 520 7036 or www.ahw.org.nz