



Mr Tony Schwartz
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11 December 2018

Dear Mr Schwartz

Application No.	1-6808895884
Applicant	Mr Anthony Charles Leybourne Smith
Application for	Removal of a packaged liquor licence
Licence number	LIQP700354941
Current licence name	BWS - Beer Wine Spirits
Current premises	487 King Georges Road BEVERLY HILLS NSW 2209
Proposed licence name	BWS - Beer Wine Spirits
Proposed premises	Shop MJ 102A, Level 1 Roselands Shopping Centre, Roselands Drive ROSELANDS NSW 2196
Trading hours	Monday to Saturday 8:00 AM – 9:59 PM Sunday 10:00 AM – 8:00 PM
Legislation	Sections 3, 11A, 12, 29, 30, 31, 40, 45, 48 and 59 of the <i>Liquor Act 2007</i>

**Decision of the Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority
Application for the removal of a packaged liquor licence – BWS - Beer Wine Spirits**

The Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority considered the above Application at its meeting on 15 August 2018. Following further consultation with the applicant, the Authority has decided, pursuant to section 59 of the *Liquor Act 2007* (NSW) (“Act”), to **approve** the Application, subject to the following conditions:

1. Section 11A of the *Liquor Act 2007* applies to this licence. Liquor must not be sold by retail on the licensed premises for a continuous period of 6 hours between 2:00 AM and 8:00 AM during each consecutive period of 24 hours. The licensee must comply with this 6-hour closure period along with any other limits specified in the trading hours for this licence.
2. Restricted trading and NYE (std)
Retail Sales
Good Friday Not permitted
December 24th Normal trading Monday to Saturday
8:00 AM to 10:00 PM Sunday
Christmas Day Not permitted
December 31st Normal trading
3. The business authorised by this licence must not operate with a greater overall level of social impact on the wellbeing of the local and broader community than what could be reasonably expected from the information contained in the Community Impact Statement, application and other information submitted in the process of obtaining this licence.
4. The premises is to be operated at all times in accordance with the Endeavour Drinks Group Liquor Store House Policy and Best Practice Policies and Interventions documents, as submitted to the Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority (“the Authority”) in support of the licence application and as may be varied from time to time after consultation with the Authority. A copy of these documents is to be kept on the premises, and made available for inspection on the request of a police officer, council officer, Liquor and Gaming NSW inspector, or any other person authorised by the Authority.

5. The licensee or its representative must join and be an active participant in the local liquor accord.
6. Closed-circuit television system
 - 1) The licensee must maintain a closed-circuit television (CCTV) system on the licensed premises (“the premises”) in accordance with the following requirements:
 - a. the system must record continuously from opening time until one hour after the premises is required to close,
 - b. recordings must be in digital format and at a minimum of six (6) frames per second,
 - c. any recorded image must specify the time and date of the recorded image,
 - d. the system’s cameras must cover the following areas:
 - i. all entry and exit points on the premises, and
 - ii. all publicly accessible areas (other than toilets) within the premises.
 - 2) The licensee must also:
 - a. keep all recordings made by the CCTV system for at least 30 days,
 - b. ensure that the CCTV system is accessible at all times the system is required to operate pursuant to clause 1(a), by at least one person able to access and fully operate the system, including downloading and producing recordings of CCTV footage, and
 - c. provide any recordings made by the system to a police officer or Liquor and Gaming NSW inspector within 24 hours of any request by the police officer or Liquor and Gaming NSW inspector to provide such recordings.

The conditions above are to replace all of the existing conditions on the packaged liquor licence the subject of the Application (LIQP700354941).

A statement of reasons for this decision is attached at the end of this letter.

Removal of the packaged liquor licence

Notwithstanding the Authority’s approval of the Application on 13 September 2018, the subject licence LIQP700354941 is not to be exercised at Shop MJ 102A, Level 1, Roselands Shopping Centre, Roselands Drive, Roselands NSW 2196, unless and until Liquor & Gaming NSW has been provided with evidence that the proposed premises is complete and ready to trade.

If you have any questions, please contact the case manager at beatrice.pitpaiaac@liquorandgaming.nsw.gov.au.

Yours faithfully



Philip Crawford
Chairperson
For and on behalf of the Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority

Statement of reasons

Decision

1. On 21 May 2018, Mr Anthony Smith (“Applicant”) lodged an application (“Application”) with Liquor & Gaming NSW (“L&GNSW”), for determination by the Independent Liquor and Gaming Authority (“Authority”). The Application sought the approval of the removal of a packaged liquor licence (“Licence”) from the premises at 487 King Georges Road, Beverly Hills (“Current Premises”) to the premises at Shop MJ 102A, Level 1, Roselands Shopping Centre, Roselands Drive, Roselands (“Proposed Premises”).
2. The Authority considered the Application at its meeting on 15 August 2018. Following further consultation with the applicant, the Authority decided, pursuant to section 59 of the *Liquor Act 2007* (NSW) (“Act”), to approve the removal of the packaged liquor licence to the Proposed Premises.
3. In reaching this decision, the Authority has had regard to the relevant material before it and the legislative requirements under the Act and the Liquor Regulation 2018.

Material considered by the Authority

4. The Authority has considered the Application, the accompanying community impact statement (“CIS”), and all submissions received in relation to the Application.
5. The Authority is satisfied that procedural fairness was afforded to the Applicant and interested parties regarding this decision, as all parties required to be notified of the Application were provided with the opportunity to make submissions.
6. In accordance with its Guideline 6, the Authority has also had regard to relevant L&GNSW liquor licensing records and data published by Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research (“BOCSAR”), NSW Department of Health, and Australian Bureau of Statistics (“ABS”).
7. A list of the material considered by the Authority is set out in Schedule 1.

Legislative framework

8. The Authority has considered the Application in the context of the following provisions of the Act:
 - a) Section 3: Statutory objects of the Act and relevant considerations.
 - b) Sections 11A and 12: Standard trading period for liquor licences and a mandatory 6 hour period during which liquor cannot be sold.
 - c) Sections 29-31: Specific provisions in respect of a packaged liquor licence.
 - d) Section 40: Minimum procedural requirements for a liquor licence application to be validly made.
 - e) Section 45: Criteria for granting a liquor licence.
 - f) Section 48: Requirements in respect of a CIS.
 - g) Section 59: Removal of licence to other premises.
9. An extract of these sections is set out in Schedule 2.

Key findings

10. Having regard to the information before it and relevant legislative requirements, the Authority makes the following findings in relation to the Application.

Validity, procedural and trading hour requirements

11. The Authority is satisfied on the material before it that:
 - a) the Application has been validly made and meets the procedural and trading period requirements under sections 11A, 12, 40 and 59 of the Act,

- b) if the removal were to be approved, liquor would be sold in accordance with the authorisation conferred by the Licence as required by section 29 of the Act, and
- c) sections 30 and 31 of the Act do not apply to the Application, as the Premises is not intended to operate as is contemplated by the sections.

Fit and proper person, responsible service of alcohol, and development consent

12. Pursuant to section 45 of the Act, the Authority is also satisfied that:
- a) the Applicant is a fit and proper person to carry on the business to which the proposed licence relates, given that no concerns regarding the Applicant's probity were raised upon consultation with relevant law enforcement agencies,
 - b) practices would be in place from the commencement of licensed trading at the Proposed Premises to facilitate the responsible serving of alcohol, having regard to the plan of management documentation for the Proposed Premises and the conditions to be imposed on the licence, and
 - c) the requisite development consent is in force, based on the Complying Development Certificate no. 18/124525-1 (MOD) in respect of the Proposed Premises, issued by McKenzie Group Consulting (NSW) Pty Ltd on 24 January 2018.

Community impact statement

13. Pursuant to section 48 of the Act, the Authority finds that the CIS submitted with the Application was prepared in accordance with the relevant requirements. The Authority has taken into consideration the CIS and other available information in making the findings below about the social impact of the Proposed Premises on the local and broader communities.
14. For the purpose of this decision and consistent with its position in *Guideline 6*, the Authority is satisfied that the relevant "local community" is the community within the suburb of Roselands, and the relevant "broader community" comprises the Local Government Area ("LGA") of Canterbury-Bankstown.

Positive social impacts

15. The Authority notes that the Proposed Premises is located alongside a Woolworths supermarket in a large shopping centre complex. The Authority accepts the Applicant's contention that granting the removal of the Licence to the Proposed Premises would provide the local residents in Roselands with access to a modern packaged liquor facility, increased liquor choices and the convenience of a "one stop shop" experience.
16. The Authority notes that the Roselands suburb and the LGA have a lower density of packaged liquor, hotel and club licences than the Beverly Hills suburb and the Georges River LGA, where the Current Premises is situated, and considerably lower than NSW generally.
17. Accordingly, the Authority accepts that the Proposed Premises will provide the local community with additional access to packaged liquor.
18. The Authority notes the Applicant's contention that the removal application meets an identified need for improved access to consumer goods and retail services in Roselands. The Authority notes the applicant's contentions that the new store will deliver convenience, choice, range and value for shoppers, as well as providing a modern facility with employment opportunities for those in the local community.
19. The Authority has given weight to the submission from NSW Police, which supports the Application.
20. The Authority considers the proposed benefits above to be limited by the absence of any substantive evidence of community support for the Application, noting that there was also no objection from any members of the community.

21. Having regard to the information available, the Authority is satisfied that approving the Application would be in line with the expectations, needs and aspirations of the community, and contribute to the balanced and responsible development of the liquor industry.

Negative social impact

22. The Authority notes that according to BOCSAR Crime Maps for the year to March 2018, the Proposed Premises was located in large low to medium-density hotspots for incidents of domestic assault and malicious damage to property. The concerns that such mapping raises, however, are somewhat alleviated by the rates of crime recorded for the Roselands suburb for that period, which were significantly lower than the NSW average.
23. BOCSAR crime data for the two years to March 2018 indicates that the rates of alcohol-related domestic and non-domestic assault, malicious damage to property and alcohol-related disorderly conduct (offensive conduct) in the Roselands suburb and the LGA were substantially lower than the corresponding NSW rates.
24. NSW Police statistics show that domestic violence offences in the Canterbury-Bankstown LGA are 40% less likely to be alcohol related than average for NSW, with non-domestic violence offences 47% less likely to be alcohol related. A similar pattern is observed across other categories of offences, suggesting that alcohol and crime are less strongly linked in the LGA than across the state generally.
25. The ABS Socio-Economic Index for Areas ("SEIFA") data as at 2016 indicates that Roselands was no more advantaged or disadvantaged compared to other suburbs in NSW, ranking in the 5th decile on the Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage. The Canterbury-Bankstown LGA was a relatively advantaged LGA, ranking in the 6th decile on the same index.
26. The most recent HealthStats NSW data available at the time of the Authority's decision indicates the LGA in which the Proposed Premises is located recorded a lower than average level of alcohol attributable deaths for the period 2012-13, and a significantly lower than average level of alcohol attributable hospitalisations for the period 2013-15.
27. Whilst the information before the Authority gives rise to some concerns, the Authority is nevertheless satisfied that the risk associated with the granting of the removal of the Licence will be adequately mitigated by the following:
- a) the fact that objective BOCSAR data indicates that the rates of alcohol-related crime are significantly lower than the corresponding NSW rates;
 - b) the fact that NSW Police supports the application, and the lack of objection to the Application;
 - c) the fact that the Proposed Premises will trade for reduced hours compared to what the Licence authorises for the Current Premises.
 - d) the experience of Woolworths Group Limited as an operator of a large number of packaged liquor facilities, and the practices and procedures set out in its plan of management documents.

Overall social impact

28. Having considered the positive and negative social impacts that are likely to flow from granting the Application, the Authority is satisfied that the overall social impact of granting the removal of the Licence would not be detrimental to the well-being of the local and broader communities.
29. The Authority is also satisfied that the other legislative criteria for the approval of the removal of the Licence have been met.

30. Accordingly, the Authority has decided to approve the Application pursuant to section 59 of the Act.



Philip Crawford
Chairperson

Important Information:

In accordance with section 13A of the *Gaming and Liquor Administration Act 2007* a relevant person (the Applicant or a person who was required to be notified of the prescribed Application and who made a submission to the Authority or the Secretary in respect of the prescribed Application) who is aggrieved by this decision may apply to NCAT for an administrative review under the *Administrative Decisions Review Act 1997*.

An application to NCAT must be made within 28 days of notice of this decision being published on the liquor and gaming website <https://www.liquorandgaming.nsw.gov.au/Pages/ilga/decisions-of-interest/decisions-of-interest.aspx> and be accompanied by the fee prescribed by the regulations.

For more information please contact the NCAT Registry at Level 10 John Maddison Tower, 86-90 Goulburn Street Sydney. The NCAT website is at <http://www.ncat.nsw.gov.au/>.

Schedule 1

Material considered by the Authority

1. HealthStats NSW data showing that the former Canterbury and Bankstown LGAs recorded, compared to a state benchmark of 100:
 - a. a smoothed standardised mortality ration of 85.10 and 89.30 respectively for the period 2012-13, and
 - b. a smoothed standardised separation ratio of 67.80 and 94.10 respectively for the period 2013-15.
2. ABS SEIFA data based on the 2016 Census indicating that, on the Index of Relative Socio-economic Advantage and Disadvantage for NSW on a scale of 1 to 10, with the 10th decile being the most advantaged and 1st decile the most disadvantaged, Roselands ranked in the 5th decile and Canterbury-Bankstown LGA ranked in the 6th decile.
3. NSW Recorded Crime Statistics 2017 outlining offences by day of week and time of day in Canterbury-Bankstown LGA compared to NSW.
4. NSW Recorded Crime Statistics 2017 outlining the number and proportion of selected offences flagged as alcohol-related by NSW Police in Canterbury-Bankstown LGA compared to NSW.
5. Submission from Aboriginal Affairs on 23 January 2018 in relation to the Application.
6. Complying Development Certificate No. 18/124525-1(MOD) issued by McKenzie Group Consulting (NSW) Pty Ltd on 24 January 2018 for the Proposed Premises.
7. Submission from NSW Police on 24 January 2018 in relation to the Application.
8. Submission from Roads & Maritime Services on 25 January 2018 in relation to the Application.
9. Submission from Family & Community Services on 30 January 2017 in relation to the Application.
10. BOCSAR crime hotspot maps for the year to March 2018, indicating the location of the Current and Proposed Premises relative to hotspots for alcohol-related assault, domestic assault, non-domestic assault, and malicious damage to property.
11. NSW crime statistics published by BOCSAR indicating that:
 - a. for the year to March 2017, the rates of:
 - i. alcohol-related domestic assault in Canterbury Bankstown-LGA, Roselands, Georges River LGA and Beverly Hills were 54.8, 41.8, 59.3 and 113.7 respectively, compared to the NSW average of 113.2,
 - ii. alcohol-related non-domestic assault in Canterbury Bankstown-LGA, Roselands, Georges River LGA and Beverly Hills were 47.6, 0.0, 49.5 and 56.9 respectively, compared to the NSW average of 132.8,
 - iii. malicious damage to property in Canterbury Bankstown-LGA, Roselands, Georges River LGA and Beverly Hills were 556.8, 442.8, 497.2 and 701.3 respectively, compared to the NSW average of 805.1,
 - iv. alcohol-related offensive conduct in Canterbury Bankstown-LGA, Roselands, Georges River LGA and Beverly Hills were 5.1, 0.0, 7.2 and 0.0 respectively, compared to the NSW average of 46.3,
 - b. for the year to March 2018, the rates of:
 - i. alcohol-related domestic assault in Canterbury Bankstown-LGA, Roselands, Georges River LGA and Beverly Hills were 62.5, 16.7, 57.4 and 19.0 respectively, compared to the NSW average of 114.4,
 - ii. alcohol-related non-domestic assault in Canterbury Bankstown-LGA, Roselands, Georges River LGA and Beverly Hills were 44.8, 8.4, 52.1 and 19.0 respectively, compared to the NSW average of 130.4,
 - iii. malicious damage to property in Canterbury Bankstown-LGA, Roselands, Georges River LGA and Beverly Hills were 518.3, 376.0, 474.4 and 454.9 respectively, compared to the NSW average of 779.5,

- iv. alcohol-related offensive conduct in Canterbury Bankstown-LGA, Roselands, Georges River LGA and Beverly Hills were 3.6, 0.0, 7.8 and 0.0 respectively, compared to the NSW average of 41.2.
12. Additional information in support of the application dated 17 April 2018.
13. Completed application dated 9 May 2018.
14. Copy of the public consultation site notice, police notice and local consent authority notice dated 9 May 2018.
15. Completed Category B Community Impact Statement dated 9 May 2018.
16. NSW National Police Certificate in relation to the Applicant dated 9 May 2018.
17. Completed certifications of advertising dated 5 and 6 June 2018.
18. Key liquor licence details recorded as at 14 June 2018 in relation to packaged liquor licence LIQP700354941.
19. Submission from NSW Police on 15 June 2018 in relation to the Application.
20. Submission from L&GNSW Compliance on 12 July 2018 in relation to the Application.
21. L&GNSW liquor licensing records as at 15 July 2018 setting out the number and density (in terms of licences per 100,000 persons of the population) of all types of liquor licences in Roselands, Canterbury-Bankstown LGA, Beverly Hills, Georges River LGA and NSW. The density of packaged liquor licences is 34.46 in NSW, 18.19 in Canterbury-Bankstown LGA, 17.27 in Roselands, 24.52 in Georges River LGA and 19.69 in Beverly Hills.
22. L&GNSW liquor licensing records as at 15 July 2018 listing all packaged liquor, hotel and club licences in Roselands and Canterbury-Bankstown LGA.
23. Google map images extracted from the Google website on 19 July 2018, showing the location and photos of the Proposed Premises in map view, earth view and street view.
24. Correspondence between L&GNSW staff and the Applicant between 21 May 2018 and 28 August 2018 in relation to the assessment of the Application.
25. Premises plan for the Premises.
26. Plan of Management documents titled "Endeavour Drinks group Liquor Store "House Policy" – NSW" and "Woolworths Best Practice Policy and Interventions".
27. Copies of the Applicant's identification.
28. Copy of the Applicant's competency card.
29. ASIC business records in relation to the Proposed Premises owners.

Schedule 2 – Relevant extracts from the *Liquor Act 2007*

3 Objects of Act

- (1) The objects of this Act are as follows:
 - (a) to regulate and control the sale, supply and consumption of liquor in a way that is consistent with the expectations, needs and aspirations of the community,
 - (b) to facilitate the balanced development, in the public interest, of the liquor industry, through a flexible and practical regulatory system with minimal formality and technicality,
 - (c) to contribute to the responsible development of related industries such as the live music, entertainment, tourism and hospitality industries.
- (2) In order to secure the objects of this Act, each person who exercises functions under this Act (including a licensee) is required to have due regard to the following:
 - (a) the need to minimise harm associated with misuse and abuse of liquor (including harm arising from violence and other anti-social behaviour),
 - (b) the need to encourage responsible attitudes and practices towards the promotion, sale, supply, service and consumption of liquor,
 - (c) the need to ensure that the sale, supply and consumption of liquor contributes to, and does not detract from, the amenity of community life.

11A Special licence condition—6-hour closure period for licensed premises

- (1) This section applies in relation to:
 - (a) any licence granted on or after 30 October 2008, and
 - (b) any licence in force before that date, but only if an extended trading authorisation granted on or after that date is in force in relation to the licensed premises concerned.
- (2) A licence to which this section applies is subject to the condition that liquor must not be sold by retail on the licensed premises for a continuous period of 6 hours (as determined in accordance with this section) during each consecutive period of 24 hours (the 6-hour closure period).
- (3) Except as provided by subsection (4), the 6-hour closure period for any particular licensed premises is the period that is approved for the time being by the Authority.
- (4) In the case of a licence:
 - (a) granted on or after 30 October 2008 but before the date on which this section (as inserted by the Liquor Legislation Amendment Act 2008) commenced, or
 - (b) granted by the Local Court (as provided by clause 25 of Schedule 1) at any time after the date on which this section commenced,the 6-hour closure period for the licensed premises is, subject to subsection (5), the period from 4 am to 10 am.
- (5) The Authority may at any time, on application by the licensee or by the Secretary or the Commissioner of Police, or on its own initiative, approve of licensed premises having a different 6-hour closure period than:
 - (a) the period as last approved by the Authority, or
 - (b) the period specified in subsection (4).
- (6) Any such application by the licensee must be accompanied by the fee prescribed by the regulations.
- (7) To avoid doubt, during the 6-hour closure period for any licensed premises:
 - (a) the licensed premises are not authorised to stay open for the retail sale of liquor on the premises, and
 - (b) the licensee is not authorised to sell liquor by retail for consumption away from the licensed premises.
- (8) This section has effect despite any other provision of this Act (in particular, those provisions relating to the standard trading period for licensed premises).
- (9) This section does not, however, apply to the sale or supply of liquor to a resident of licensed premises if the liquor is sold or supplied for consumption in the room in which the resident is residing or staying.
- (10) The regulations may also create exceptions to this section.

12 Standard trading period for certain licensed premises

- (1) For the purposes of this Act, the standard trading period means:
 - (a) for any day of the week other than a Sunday:
 - (i) the period from 5 am to midnight, or
 - (ii) if the regulations prescribe a shorter period—the period as so prescribed, and
 - (b) for a Sunday:
 - (i) the period from 10 am to 10 pm, or
 - (ii) if the regulations prescribe a shorter period—the period as so prescribed.
- (1A) Despite subsection (1), the standard trading period for a small bar is the period from noon to midnight on any day of the week.

Note. Small bars are subject to the 6-hour closure period under section 11A.

- (1B) Despite subsection (1) (a), the standard trading period for premises to which this subsection applies ends at 10 pm.
- (1C) Subsection (1B) applies to the following premises or part of premises:
- (a) if the primary purpose of the business carried on on licensed premises to which a packaged liquor licence relates is the sale or supply of liquor for consumption away from the licensed premises—the licensed premises,
 - (b) if the primary purpose of the business carried on on licensed premises to which a packaged liquor licence relates is not the sale or supply of liquor for consumption away from the licensed premises—the part of the premises that is a liquor sales area (within the meaning of section 30) of the licensed premises,
 - (c) if a hotel licence, club licence, on-premises licence or producer/wholesaler licence authorises the licensee to sell liquor for consumption away from the licensed premises—any part of the licensed premises to the extent that it is used for that purpose.
- (2) Any regulation that prescribes a shorter period for the purposes of subsection (1) may:
- (a) apply to a specified class of licensed premises, and
 - (b) apply in relation to a specified day or days, and
 - (c) in the case of licensed premises on which liquor may be sold or supplied for consumption on the premises as well as for consumption away from the premises—specify different periods for the sale or supply of liquor for consumption on the premises and for the sale or supply of liquor for consumption away from the premises.
- (3) Without limiting subsection (2) (a), a class of licensed premises may be specified by reference to licensed premises that are located in a particular area (however described).

29 Authorisation conferred by packaged liquor licence

(1) Retail sales

A packaged liquor licence authorises the licensee to sell liquor by retail in sealed containers on the licensed premises, for consumption away from the licensed premises only:

- (a) during the standard trading period or such other period as may be authorised by an extended trading authorisation, or
- (b) in the case of any Sunday that falls on 24 December—from 8 am (or such earlier time as may be authorised by an extended trading authorisation) to 10 pm on that day.

(2) No retail trading on restricted trading days

Despite subsection (1), a packaged liquor licence does not authorise the licensee to sell liquor by retail on a restricted trading day.

(3) Selling liquor by wholesale or to employees

A packaged liquor licence also authorises the licensee:

- (a) to sell liquor by wholesale, at any time on the licensed premises, to persons authorised to sell liquor (whether by wholesale or by retail), and
- (b) to sell or supply liquor, at any time on the licensed premises, to the employees of the licensee or of a related corporation of the licensee.

(3A) An extended trading authorisation must not authorise the sale after 10 pm on any day of liquor for consumption away from the licensed premises.

(4) Tastings

A packaged liquor licence also authorises the licensee to sell or supply liquor, on the licensed premises and during the trading hours permitted by subsection (1), otherwise than in sealed containers to customers and intending customers for consumption while on the licensed premises, but only for the purposes of tasting.

30 Liquor sales area required if bottle shop is part of another business activity

- (1) If the primary purpose of the business carried out on the premises to which a packaged liquor licence relates is not the sale of liquor for consumption away from the licensed premises, liquor may only be sold under the licence in an area of the licensed premises (**the liquor sales area**) that is adequately separated from those parts of the premises in which other activities are carried out.
- (2) The principal activity carried out in any such liquor sales area must be the sale or supply of liquor for consumption away from the licensed premises.

31 Restrictions on granting packaged liquor licences

- (1) A packaged liquor licence must not be granted for premises that comprise a general store unless the Authority is satisfied that:
 - (a) in the neighbourhood of the premises concerned, no other take-away liquor service is reasonably available to the public, and
 - (b) the grant of the licence would not encourage drink-driving or other liquor-related harm.
- (2) A packaged liquor licence must not be granted for premises comprising a service station or take-away food shop.
- (3) In this section:

general store means a convenience store, mixed business shop, corner shop or milk bar that has a retail floor area of not more than 240 square metres and that is used primarily for the retail sale of groceries or associated small items.

service station means premises that are used primarily for the fuelling of motor vehicles involving the sale by retail of petrol, oil or other petroleum products.

take-away food shop means premises that are used primarily for the preparation and sale of food for immediate consumption away from the premises (whether or not food is also consumed on the premises).

40 Licence applications

- (1) Licence applications are to be made to the Authority.
- (2) An application for a licence may be made by:
 - (a) an individual, or
 - (b) a corporation, or
 - (c) in the case of a club licence—a club (or a person on behalf of a club) that meets the requirements specified in section 10 (1) of the Registered Clubs Act 1976.
- (3) An application for a licence may not be made by:
 - (a) an individual who is under the age of 18 years, or
 - (b) a person who is disqualified from holding a licence or who holds a suspended licence, or
 - (c) an individual who is a controlled member of a declared organisation within the meaning of the Crimes (Criminal Organisations Control) Act 2012.

Note. Controlled members are prohibited from applying for licences—see section 27 of the Crimes (Criminal Organisations Control) Act 2012.

- (4) An application for a licence must:
 - (a) be in the form and manner approved by the Authority, and
 - (b) be accompanied by the fee prescribed by the regulations and such information and particulars as may be prescribed by the regulations, and
 - (c) be advertised in accordance with the regulations, and
 - (d) comply with such other requirements as may be approved by the Authority or prescribed by the regulations.

Note. See also section 48 which requires a community impact statement to be provided with certain licence applications.

- (5) If, before an application for a licence is determined by the Authority, a change occurs in the information provided in, or in connection with, the application (including any information provided in accordance with this subsection), the applicant must immediately notify the Authority of the particulars of the change.

45 Decision of Authority in relation to licence applications

- (1) The Authority may, after considering an application for a licence and any submissions received by the Authority in relation to the application, grant the licence or refuse to grant the licence. The Authority may determine the application whether or not the Secretary has provided a report in relation to the application.
- (2) The Authority may, in such circumstances as the Authority considers appropriate, treat an application for a licence as having been withdrawn.
- (3) The Authority must not grant a licence unless the Authority is satisfied that:
 - (a) the applicant is a fit and proper person to carry on the business or activity to which the proposed licence relates, and
 - (b) practices will be in place at the licensed premises as soon as the licence is granted that ensure, as far as reasonably practicable, that liquor is sold, supplied or served responsibly on the premises and that all reasonable steps are taken to prevent intoxication on the premises, and that those practices will remain in place, and
 - (c) if development consent is required under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (or approval under Part 3A or Part 5.1 of that Act is required) to use the premises for the purposes of the business or activity to which the proposed licence relates—that development consent or approval is in force.

Note. Section 48 also requires the Authority to be satisfied of certain other matters before granting a hotel, club or packaged liquor licence.

- (4) The regulations may also provide mandatory or discretionary grounds for refusing the granting of a licence.
- (5) Without limiting subsection (3) (a), a person is not a fit and proper person to carry on the business or activity to which a proposed licence relates if the Authority has reasonable grounds to believe from information provided by the Commissioner of Police in relation to the person:
 - (a) that the person:
 - (i) is a member of, or
 - (ii) is a close associate of, or
 - (iii) regularly associates with one or more members of,a declared organisation within the meaning of the Crimes (Criminal Organisations Control) Act 2012, and

- (b) that the nature and circumstances of the person's relationship with the organisation or its members are such that it could reasonably be inferred that improper conduct that would further the criminal activities of the declared organisation is likely to occur if the person is granted a licence.
- (5A) Without limiting subsection (3) (a), in determining whether an applicant is a fit and proper person to carry on the business or activity to which the proposed licence relates, the Authority is to consider whether the applicant:
 - (a) is of good repute, having regard to character, honesty and integrity, and
 - (b) is competent to carry on that business or activity.
- (6) The Authority is not, under this or any other Act or law, required to give any reasons for not granting a licence because of subsection (5) to the extent that the giving of those reasons would disclose any criminal intelligence.

48 Community impact

- (1) The object of this section is to facilitate the consideration by the Authority of the impact that the granting of certain licences, authorisations or approvals will have on the local community, in particular by providing a process in which the Authority is made aware of:
 - (a) the views of the local community, and
 - (b) the results of any discussions between the applicant and the local community about the issues and concerns that the local community may have in relation to the application.
- (2) In this section:

relevant application means any of the following:

 - (a) an application for a hotel licence, club licence, small bar licence or packaged liquor licence,
 - (b) an application under section 59 for approval to remove a hotel licence, club licence, small bar licence or packaged liquor licence to other premises,
 - (c) an application for an extended trading authorisation in relation to a hotel licence, club licence, small bar licence or packaged liquor licence,
 - (d) an application for an extended trading authorisation in relation to an on-premises licence (but only if the authorisation will result in trading at any time between midnight and 5 am),
 - (e) an application for an extended trading authorisation in relation to a producer/wholesaler licence (but only if the authorisation will result in retail trading at any time between midnight and 5 am),
 - (f) any particular application (or class of application) that is required by the Authority to be accompanied by a community impact statement,
 - (g) any other application of a kind prescribed by the regulations or made in such circumstances as may be prescribed by the regulations,

but does not include any application for an extended trading authorisation in relation to a special occasion (as referred to in section 49 (5) (b) or (5A) or 49A (3) (b)).
- (3) A relevant application must be accompanied by a community impact statement.
- (3A) However, a small bar application is not required to be accompanied by a community impact statement if:
 - (a) development consent is required under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 to use the premises to which the application relates as a small bar or to sell liquor during the times to which the application relates, and
 - (b) the local police and the Secretary are, no more than 2 working days after the application for the required development consent, or any variation to that application, is made, notified by the applicant of the making of the application for development consent or of the variation to that application.
- (3B) For the purposes of subsection (3A), a **small bar application** means any of the following:
 - (a) an application for a small bar licence,
 - (b) an application for approval to remove a small bar licence to other premises,
 - (c) an application for an extended trading authorisation for a small bar,
 - (d) an application to vary an extended trading authorisation for a small bar.
- (3C) An application (other than an application under clause 39 of Schedule 1) for a small bar licence is not, despite subsection (3), required to be accompanied by a community impact statement if:
 - (a) the application relates to the same premises as the premises to which a general bar licence relates, and
 - (b) development consent has been obtained under the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 to sell liquor during the times to which the application relates and those times are specified in the development consent.
- (3D) Despite subsection (3), an application for a multi-occasion extended trading authorisation (as referred to in section 49B) is not required to be accompanied by a community impact statement if:
 - (a) an extended trading authorisation of the kind referred to in section 49 (5) (a) is in force in respect of the licensed premises concerned, or
 - (b) the application is made in respect of club premises that have unrestricted trading hours in accordance with clause 94 of Schedule 2 to the Registered Clubs Act 1976.
- (4) The community impact statement must:
 - (a) be prepared in accordance with the regulations and any requirements of the Authority, and

- (b) be in the form approved by the Authority.
- (5) The Authority must not grant a licence, authorisation or approval to which a relevant application relates unless the Authority is satisfied, after having regard to:
 - (a) the community impact statement provided with the application, and
 - (b) any other matter the Authority is made aware of during the application process (such as by way of reports or submissions),
 that the overall social impact of the licence, authorisation or approval being granted will not be detrimental to the well-being of the local or broader community.
- (6) The regulations may make provision for or with respect to the following:
 - (a) the requirements that must be satisfied in relation to the preparation of a community impact statement (including consultation requirements),
 - (b) the matters to be addressed by a community impact statement,
 - (c) the information to be provided in a community impact statement,
 - (d) the criteria for determining the local and broader community for the purposes of a relevant application,
 - (e) any other matter relating to the preparation and content of a community impact statement.
- (7) Without limiting subsection (6), the regulations may provide that the matters to be addressed by a community impact statement are, in the case of an application for an extended trading authorisation in relation to a hotel licence, to include matters relating to gambling activities on the licensed premises during the period that the authorisation is proposed to be in force.

59 Removal of licence to other premises

- (1) A licensee may apply to the Authority for approval to remove the licence to premises other than those specified in the licence.
- (2) An application for approval to remove a licence to other premises must:
 - (a) be in the form and manner approved by the Authority, and
 - (b) be accompanied by the fee prescribed by the regulations and such information and particulars as may be prescribed by the regulations, and
 - (c) be advertised in accordance with the regulations, and
 - (d) comply with such other requirements as may be approved by the Authority or prescribed by the regulations.
- (3) An application for approval to remove a licence to other premises is to be dealt with and determined by the Authority as if it were an application for the granting of a licence in respect of those other premises. Accordingly, the provisions of Division 1, in particular, extend to an application for the removal of a licence to other premises as if it were an application for a licence.
- (4) The Authority may refuse an application for approval to remove a hotel licence if the Authority is satisfied that the removal of the licence would adversely affect the interest of the owner or a lessee or mortgagee of the premises from which it is proposed to remove the hotel licence, or a sublessee from a lessee or sublessee of those premises.
- (5) The Authority must refuse an application for approval to remove a licence unless the Authority is satisfied that:
 - (a) practices will, as soon as the removal of the licence takes effect, be in place at the premises to which the licence is proposed to be removed that ensure, as far as reasonably practicable, that liquor is sold, supplied or served responsibly on those premises and that all reasonable steps are taken to prevent intoxication on those premises, and
 - (b) those practices will remain in place.
- (6) The regulations may provide additional mandatory or discretionary grounds for refusing to approve the removal of a licence.
- (7) The approval to remove a licence to other premises takes effect:
 - (c) on payment to the Secretary of the fee prescribed by the regulations, and
 - (d) when the Authority endorses the licence to the effect that those other premises are the premises to which the licence relates.